

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF AYURVEDA LITERATURE**

**PUBLISHED IN NEPAL**

**(1987-2067 B.S.):**

**A tool for saving time and resource to users**

**A thesis**

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

**Submitted by**

**CHAMPA KUMARI GURUNG**

**Symbol No. 3466**

**Central Department of Library and Information Science**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**Tribhuvan University**

**Kritipur, Kathmandu**

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## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

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

.....

Date:

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

## **LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE**

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

### **Approval Committee:**

.....

**Mr. Bhim Dhoj Shrestha**

Internal Examiner

.....

**Mr. Ashok Thapa**

External Examiner

.....

**Dr. Madhusudan Karki**

Thesis Supervisor and

Head of Department

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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## ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

Champa Kumari Gurung  
Symbol no.: 3466

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AACR2= Anglo American Cataloguing Rule -2
- AB = Annotated bibliography
- AC = Ayurveda Campus
- ACL = Ayurveda Campus Library
- AD = Anno Domini
- AHSBN= Annotated Health Science Bibliography of Nepal
- AL = Ayurveda Literature
- APA = American Psychological Association
- BAMS = Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery
- BNB = British National Bibliography
- BSA = Bibliography Society of America
- BS = Bikram Sambat
- FSUAC= Free Students Union Ayurveda Campus
- IAB = Informative Annotated Bibliography
- ICIKM= International Conference of Information and knowledge Management
- IOM = Institution of Medicine
- HMG = His Majesty Government
- LIS = Library and Information Science
- MARC= Machine Readable Cataloguing
- MLA = Modern Language Association
- NAH = Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital
- NAHL= Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital Library
- NHRC = National Health Research Council
- NTFPs = Non-Timbers Forest Products.
- No. = Number



P = Page

SDVVS= Singha Durbar VaidhyaKhana Vikash Samiti

SDVKVS= Singha Durbar Vaidhya Khana Vikash Samiti

SDVVL= Singha Durbar Vidhyakhana Vikash Library

S.N= Serial Number

TU= Tribhuvan University

TUCL= Tribhuvan University Center Library

TULSSAA= Tribhuvan University Library Science Student Alumni Association.

URL= Uniform Resource Location

WHO= World Health Organization

WWW= World Wide Web

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background of the study

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

The person who works for bibliography is a bibliographer. Sometimes bibliography helps to trace out different aspects of materials such as writer, year/date, publisher, edition, colophon and subject matter of a book. The word bibliography is derived from the Greek words 'Biblion' and 'Graphein'. 'Biblion' expresses the theme and general information of book and 'Graphein' means to write. Etymologically, Bibliography means 'writing of books'. However, Bibliography is not a writing process of book itself. It is rather an informative tool to provide necessary information. In fact, we can easily say that bibliography means writing about books. It is the systematic order of materials. It is brief information of the materials likes cataloguing. Nevertheless, there are vast differences between cataloguing and bibliography. Bibliography is the composition of library materials. It is a useful tool to manage information for easy access to the user (Eckwright and Keenan, (2005,200:p.70).

#### 1.1 History of Bibliography:

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

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

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

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

From 1985 the Health learning materials centre of the IOM which was the first WHO collaborating centre within Nepal, started collecting articles related to Nepal and formed a resource centre and Data Bank. It has brought out a number of volumes of

the Annotated Health Science & Bibliography of Nepal covering the period from 1950 onwards. (Dixit, Hemang, 2005 A.D).

## **1.2. The use of bibliography:**

Bibliography takes many forms. It may list and describe current publication within a particular country, or concern itself with a retrospective record of publishing. It may concentrate on the publications of a government, whether local or national, or on the records of an international body. It may bring together from many sources the writings on a given subject, or thread the maze of scholarly publication. From the beginning the purpose of bibliography has been to create a meaningful order among the records of human experience. For those whose work is concerned with records knowledge of the forms and conventions of bibliography becomes a necessity, for bibliography is the line which links scholar to scholar across political boundaries and opens the heritage of the past to scholars of the present and the future (Hackman, Martha L., 1970AC). Source: Hackman, Martha L.(1970). The practical bibliographer, 115p

## **1.3 Concept**

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

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

## **1.4 Annotated Bibliography**

An annotated bibliography refers to a list of citations of variety of materials like books, articles and other library documents. Here, bibliographer tries to incorporate a

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

## **1.5 Meaning of the Literature**

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

### **1.5.1. The history and Literature of Ayurveda**

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

Brahma shared this Knowledge with Prajapati, who in turn passed on the tradition to the Ashwin kumaras and Indra. Surgery (Shalyant) was revealed by Indra to Devodasa, the king of kasi who was also an incarnation of the divine Dhanvatari, culminating finally in the classical shushruta tradition of Ayurvedi Surgery and medicine. Internal Medicine (Kaya- Chikitsa) was revealed by Indra primarily to Atriya Punarvasa, culminating finally in the classical Charaka tradition of Ayurvedic

general medicine. Ayurveda is considered as a supplement (uoanga) or even as an upaveda (Supplementary Veda) of Athurveda, Yajur and Atharva).

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

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

The following are the eight important branches of Ayurveda:

- ) Kaya-cikitsa (internal Medicine/clinical medicine)
- ) Salya tantra (Surgery)
- ) Shalakyata tantra (The treatment of diseases of head and the neck)
- ) Agadatantra (Toxicology) (Forensic medicine)
- ) Bhutavidya (the management of seizures by evil spirits and other mental disorders)
- ) Kaumarvritya / Bala Tantra (paediatrics) / Stri-roga,Prasuti-tantra (Gynaecology,Obstetrics)
- ) Rasayana tantra (Generiatric including Rejuvenation therapy)
- ) Vajikarana tantra (science of Aphrodisiacs)

**10.1.3** According to some Ayurveda Literature, Ayurveda

Knowledge propagated accordingly.

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

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

1. Samhita Era
2. Buddhist Era
3. Mediaeval Era.

### 1.5.2. Original Text:

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

Some of them are:

- ) Madhava Nidana: Written by Madhavakara in the field of clinic Pathology.
- ) Sarngadhar Samhita: Written by Sarngadhara in the field of glossary of Pharmaceutics.
- ) Bhava prakasha Nighantu: Written by Bhavanisra in the field of glossary of Medicinal Plants.
- ) Kalianakaraka: written by Ugradityacharya in the field of General Text.
- ) Siddasara samhita: Written by Ravi Gupta in the field of general Text.
- ) Dravyaguna Samhita: Written by chakrapani Dutta in field of Lexicon of Medicinal Plants.

From the above text, three texts need a specific mention. Madhava Nidan (700AD), sarngadhara samhita (13<sup>th</sup> century) and Bhavaprakasha (16<sup>th</sup>as century) were distinctive in their nature as well as the contents. Thus, these three books are considered as Laghutrayee (The minortroid).

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

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

#### A. Astanga Ayurveda (Eight Major specialties)

There are eight branches of Ayurveda collectively termed as Astanga Ayurveda

1. **Kayachikista:** Kayachikitsa means general medicine. It deals with common medical problems. Ayurveda treats man as a whole, comprising body, mind and soul. Mind and body both affect each other and together from the disease.
2. **Salya Tantra:** It deals with surgery of various parts of the body. Various Surgical procedure including abdominal operations for intestinal obstruction and stones in the bladder and also delineate specialized surgery like plastic

surgical procedures such as kashar- sutra Chikitsa in ano-rectal disease is very famous advantages and useful in modern surgical operation.

3. **Shalaky Tantra:** It deals with disease of ear, nose, throat, eye, and mouth or parts above neck.
4. **Kaumarbhritya:** It deals with disease of children, pregnant women and postnatal baby care of the other before conception and during pregnancy. Various diseases of children and their treatment come under this branch.
5. **Agada Tantra:** It deals with disease due to various types of poison, toxin etc. It also deals with post-mortem phenomena.
6. **Bhut vidhya or Graha Vigyan:** It deals with mental diseases and due to ghost, demons etc.
7. **Rasayan Tantra and Jaravigyan (science of Rejuvenation):** It deals with longevity of life, reestablished of youngness.
8. **Vrisha Vigyan or Bajikaran (Science of Aphrodisiac):** It deals with means of increasing sexual vitality and efficiency.

#### **A. Bhihatrayi**

1. **Charak Samhita:** Charaka was the rishi who edited the Agnivesh tantra. He is regarded the father of general medicine. After his edition, Agnivesh Tantra developed Charak Samhita. This compiled around 1500BC. It represents the Atreya School of physician. It is the systematic work divided into eight Sthanas or sections which are further divided into 120 chapters. Charak Samhita mainly deals with Kayachikitsa. The time period of charak is supposed to be 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
2. **Susruta Samhita:** Susruta represents the D.Dhanwantari School of surgeon. He is regarded as the father of surgery. He has written Susruta samhita. It is supposed to be of second century. It is systematic work divided into eight sthanas or sections which are further divided into 120 to 66 chapters.
3. **Bagbhatta Samhita:** The next important scholar after Charak & Susruta is Bagbhatta who flourished about the accordingly seventh century. His treatise called astang hridaya & astang sangraha presented the summary of charak and susruta with gleanings from other Ayurveda writers like Agnivesh, Bhela and Harita. He summarized the views of Charak and Susruta and added original



scientific data concerning the treatment of disease. Ashtang Hridaya is classified into six sections and contains 7444 verses in 120 chapters.

## **B.LAGHU TRAYI**

**Kashyapa Samhita:** Kashyapa was propagated the knowledge about Kashayapa Samhita, which was written by Jeevak. It, especially, deals *Kaumarbhritya* I.E. various child related diseases and treatment comes under this branch. This ancient samhita is still available in Nepal in manuscript from which was published with special introduction of PT.Hem Raj Sharma.

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

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

## **Introduction of ayurveda**

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

### **1.5.3. Definition of Ayurveda:**

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

### **1.5.4. Origin of Ayurveda**

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

### **1.5.5 Eras:**

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

#### **1.5.5.1 Ayurveda in Pre-Vedic Era**

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

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

#### **Ayurveda in the Vedic period Era**

Gasndharaved (The science of fine arts) Dhanurveda (The science of architecture) and Ayurveda (The science of medicine) are considered to be the four upavedas or subsidiary subjects of the R.K (Raga), Yajur, saman and Atharva Vedas, respectively. Susruta has clearly stated Ayurveda to be an upaveda of the Athervavasa. According to caranavyuha, Ayurveda is the upaved of RK vida. According to another view, Ayurveda is the fifth Veda and independent of the four Vedas. An analysis of the

material in the Vedas reveals that all the four Vedas are replete with references to various aspects of medicines. The gods like Rudra, Agni, Varuna, Indra and Maruti were designated as the celestial physicians. The most famous Physicians at that time were the Asvins. In the Vedas many miraculous achievements in the field of medicine and surgery had been attributed to them. Revitalization of individuals and saints correction of sterility, giving longevity and cure of serious diseases like yaksma (tuberculosis) are attributed to them. Many surgical performances like transplantation of the head of a horse in a human head, providing artificial Limbs, connecting the head of Yajna to his trunk etc., are described in several places. In the Vedas, the fundamentals principals of the science of medicine including the tridosha concepts, sapta Dhatu concepts, the concept of digestion and metabolism, anatomical descriptions and descriptions of several diseases are available. In the RK (Raga) Veda, there is a described. Two hundred in the Atherva Veda alone. In addition, description about 130 medicinal plants is available in Brahmana Literature. It is described in the RK Veda that vispata, wife of khela king (lost her legs during a war. She was supplied with a pair of artificial legs, and they were fitted to the body through prosthetic surgery.

### **Ayurveda in the post –vedica period:**

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

### **Ayurveda in Early medieval period**

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

- 1) With the advent of metals minerals which are used in small doses, and which produce their effect instantaneously, classical from of treatment like Emesis, Purgation and Enema therapies came to disrepute and decline. They were no

doubt very time consuming but they had long-rang effects in preventing and curing disease. Books on Ayurveda written during this period are mostly compilations from different other sources (Vaidya, Bhagwan Das (1989AD). Fundamentals of Ayurvedic Medicine.-7<sup>th</sup> Rev.Ed. Delhi: konark publishers pvt.ltd.,7-9p.)

### 1.6 Definition of annotated bibliography

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

**The main variations between bibliography and annotated bibliography are given below:**

<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>Annotated bibliography</b>
) A list of writings with time and place of publication in the final part of the research.	) An annotated bibliography is a bibliography that gives a summary of research that has been done.
) It is small in size and concise in nature.	) Relatively extensive in size than bibliography and descriptive in nature.
) Alphabetically various sources of material is listed.	) Complied similar subject in one topic.
) It is bibliographical details of cited works of specific research.	) It has its own patron of writing, basically in explanatory and somehow critical.
) APA, MLA, Little Brown, Chicago Manual of style etc. are the widely used format of bibliography.	) Indicative, Informative and critical are the widely used types of annotated bibliography.

### 1.6. Need

The need of an annotated bibliography is that it provides specific information about each source, which the users have required. As a researcher, annotated bibliography is needed as tool of information retrieval. Annotated bibliography helps to become an expert on our topic and have the ability both to explain the content and to assess the usefulness of our sources. Writing bibliography is also is an intellectual exercise and

the researcher could be benefited. It is essential because it saves the resource and time of users. It provides important ideas and knowledge to the researcher in a large scale at a time. Therefore, an annotated bibliography is needed to the retrieve evaluative information and save their time.

## **1.7. Function**

Functions of annotated bibliography are:

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

## **1.8. Purpose**

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

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

## **1.9. Elements of annotated bibliography**

Elements of annotated bibliography

- Appropriate citation standard like MLA, APA, Little Broun, Chicago Manual of style etc.
- Demands explanation of main points and/ or purpose of the work.
- Verification or critique of the author his qualification, experience and title of authority.
- Comments on the worth, effectiveness, and usefulness of the subject included the work.
- The bibliographer- point of view towards the materials should be pin- pointed.

- Coherence that should be in order to annotate documents and relevant links to other works that should be opposite thoughts.
- Special features of the documents.

## **1.10. Definition of annotation**

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

### **Type of annotation**

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

#### **Indicative annotation**

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

#### **Informative annotation**

Informative annotations sometimes read like straight summaries of the source material, but they often spend a little more time summarizing relevant information about the author or the work itself. This type of annotation is a summary of the source. An informative annotation should include the thesis of the work, arguments or hypothesis, proofs and a conclusion.

#### **Evaluative annotation**

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

## **Combine annotations**

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

### **1.11. Statement of problem**

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

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

### **1.12. Objectives:**

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

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

### **1.13. Scope and limitations**

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

This annotated study covers some books and periodicals/journals related to ayurveda literature written in both English and Nepali languages. In spite of the significant work of the field, this work is limited only to the ayurvedic BAMS course and

reference book and journals (periodicals) published within Nepal. Similarly, the data of this thesis are limited to the following three libraries of Kathmandu Valley. The data are collected within Falgun to Chaitra 2067.

1. Singhadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti Library, Anamnagar, Kathmandu
  2. Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital library, Naradevi, Kathmandu
  3. Ayurveda Campus Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu
- The populations of study are Doctors, Teachers and officers etc.

#### **1.14. Significance of the study**

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

#### **1.15. Definition of Terms**

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

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

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



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

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

**Athurveda:** Atherva Veda is the source book of Ayurveda.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

are proprietary, available by licensing agreement from vendors, or directly from the abstracting and indexing services that create them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

physical object, for example, a video recording released on more than one cassette or a multivolume set of reference books.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Compilation:** A work assembled from the works of various authors, into an ordered whole by a person other than the original author, without editorial alteration of the original text. Laws, rules, procedures, regulations and technical data are particularly subject to complication. The person who puts such a work together is a compiler. In a broader sense, any book or other written work assembled, sometimes over an extended period, from materials gathered from a variety of sources, for example, a bibliography or index. Compare with anthology and collection.

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

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

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

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

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

**Index:** An alphabetical arranged list of heading consisting of the personal names, places, and subjects treated in written work, with page numbers to refer the reader to the point in the text at which information pertaining to the heading is found. In single-volume works of reference and nonfiction, any indexes appear at the end of the back matter. In a multivolume works, they found at the end of last volume. In very large multivolume reference works, the last volume may be devoted entirely to indexes. Works of fiction are rarely indexed. The publisher of periodical may provide an index to each volume at the end of the last issue of the publication year. For best results, a professional indexer should do indexing.

**Kaviraj:** Local term of a category of Ayurvedic practitioner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Singha Durbar:** Literally “Lion Place” or the former official residence of the Rana Priminister after the political changes of 1951 A.D. It became the government secretarial or the seat of the government.

## **1.16. Organization of the Study**

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

The second Chapter is entirely devoted to literature review, where different related and relevant books, Journals and website are reviewed which are published locally and internationally.

Focus of the study is presented on the third chapter. The focus of the study in this research is the Ayurvedic literature of the three special Libraries of Kathmandu valley.

1. Singhdurbar Vadyakhana Vikas Samiti Library
2. Ayurda Nardevi Hospital Library.
3. Ayurveda campus Library.

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

Presentation and analysis of the collected data have been presented in the fifth chapter. Summary, finding, conclusion and recommendation of the research study are presented in the sixth chapter. Required Bibliography, Appendix, Questionnaire and curriculum Vitae are included after the chapter six.

## **References**

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## Chapter II

### Review of literature

#### 2. Background

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

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

Thapa, Ashok (2010 A.D.) Annotated Bibliography of contemporary Nepali Drama (1973-2008 A.D): The researcher had used this thesis to prepare the questioner2 in the chapter IV.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.1. List of some Publishers in various titles.

S. N	Publishers	Books title & journals	Author	Year( B.S)
1	All Nepal national free students union, Ayurveda, campus, Kritipur	Foundation of Ayurveda	Dr. Rajendra kumar Giri	
2	ADAN(Ayurveda Doctors	Shree Dhanwantri		

	Association of Nepal), Kathmandu	Pooja- vidhi		
3	Antarastriya Manch, Kathmandu	Jadibuti bata Rogako Upachar	Janardhan Dungana	
4	Ayurvedigyan pariwar, Ayurveda campus, Kritipur			
5.	Ayurveda Vibhag			
6	Educational intrerprises,Lalitpur, Nepal	Yoga, 5 <sup>th</sup> edition	Narendranath Bhattarai	
7.	Buddha Academic publisher, Kathmandu	Joshi Sanu Devi		2058(2001)
8.	Gyankunj Prakashan,Kathmandu	Ayurvediya Arishat Vigyan	Rameshore Adhikari	2067
9	Hill side press (P) Ltd.,Kathmandu, Nepal	Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal	Ishwor Chandra Datta	
10	Jadibuti Pravardhan Aayojan Pracharprasar Samaj Banaspati vivag,Kathmandu	Jadibutimala5 --- Sanrakshyan, Samvardhan Vidhi		2061
11	Khaphthad Asharam Prakashan Samiti, Kathmandu	Yoga vigyan, 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition, Aarogya vigyan	Shiv Gopal Rishal(Tr.), Sachitanandh Saraswoti(Khapad baba)	2060/064
12	Kulchandra Gautam smriti sansthan, Kathmandu	Svayam vaidhya		
13	K.P Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu			
14	Mahendra Sanskrit Vishovidhyalaya, Dang	Saushruta Nighantu	K.R S.Suvedi/ N.N. Tiwari	2057
15	M.K Pustak Bhandar,Kathmandu			
16	Makalu books & Stestionery, Kathmandu			
17	Manjuka smriti Achaya kosha, Kathmandu			
18	Naradevi Ayurveda Firma,Kathmandu			
19	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsa Samiti, Kathmandu			
20	Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital, Naradevi,Kathmandu			
21	Nepal santi Niketan,kathmandu			
22	Nepal Rajkiya pragya pratisthan, Kathmandu	Nepal Nighantu: Anek vasa Sangrahsahita:	Koshnath Devkota	2025
23	Nepal herbs & Herbals Products Association, Nepal			
24	Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC),Kathmandu		R.R. Koirala/ khaniya B.Nirajan	2066(2009)
25	Prashanti Pustak Bhandar,Kathmandu			
26	Prakritik Swastha Kendra,			

	Lalitpur			
27	Punarjivan Yoga yavam Prakritik Chikitsa Sewa Kendra, Chitwan			
28	Pairavi Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu			
29	Piyushavarshi Aushadhalaya, Baudha, Kathmandu			
30	Rastriya Abhilekhalaya, Kathmandu	Aayurved Vishaya Ka Hastalikhith Granthaharu		2059
40	Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu			2023
41	Shrada Publishing house, Kathmandu ( <a href="http://www.sharadabooks.com">www.sharadabooks.com</a> .)			
42	Sthaniya Ekikrit Vikas Samaj, Lalitpur, Kathmandu	Ayurveda Vigyan	Kashiraj Sharma suvedi	
43	Sajha Parkashan, Lalitpur, Kathmandu	Dravyaguna Vigyan	Shyam mani Adhikari	2062
44	Sighdurbar vaidhya Khana Vikas Samiti, Kathmandu			
45	TU, IOM, Family Health Programme			
46	Tribhuvan Vishwavidhyalaya Pathyakarma Vikas Kendra, Kritipur, Nepal			
47	Vidyarthi Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu	Charak Sanhita Shareesthan (Nepali anubad)	Rameshore Adhikari	2066
48	WWF Nepal, Kathmandu			
49	Yoga Anushandhan Tatha shikshan Aspatal, Palpa	Amrit Rasa, Prakritik Swasthya Vigyan	Dr. T.N. Pathik, editor	2049/050

Source: collect survey, 2011

Table: 1

## Reference:

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## CHAPTER 3

### Focus of the study

### 3. Background

#### 1.2. Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti Library:

The SDVVS library was established in 2051BS. There is a small library in the organization of Singhadurbar vaidhyakhana vikas samiti. It has five steel closed racks with glass, ten chairs and two tables. A chair is for the library staff.

#### Facilities and collections:

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

Journals: Dhanwantari Smarika,

Sanjivini Samrika (Souvenir)

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

#### Users of Library:

Doctors, officers, Staffs

#### Daily News papers:

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

Weekly News Papers- The week

#### Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti has published

#### Publication:

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

## Contact Address:

Sighadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti

Anamanagar, Kathmandu

Phone no.: 014770174

Fax no.: 0977-1-4770781

E-mail: [sdvkvs@ntc.net.np](mailto:sdvkvs@ntc.net.np),

Website: [www.sdvkvs.gov.np](http://www.sdvkvs.gov.np)

## List of Book of SDVVS

S.N	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
01.		Ayurveda for Health of family Welfare		
02.	Adhikari, S.M./ sapkota, C.R/	Ayurvedic Pharmacology	S.D.V.K.V.S.	
03.	Bhattarai, Dhurava Raj	Jadibuti Manjari		2058 B.S
04.		Ayurvedic Research seminar on Respiratory diseases		1977 AD
05.	Bajracharaya, D.	Science of technology in Nepal		2001 AD
06.	Subedi, Koshi Raj Sharma	Ayurveda vigyan	Sthaniya Ekikrit vikas samaj	2055 BS
07.	Sharma, Somnath	Siddhant kaurmudi	Nepal Academy	2015 BS
08.	Paudel, Dev Raj	Charak samhita Vol. I & II	T.U curriculum Dept.	
09.	Dvarika nath	Kaya chikitsa parichaya	Popular prakashan	1962B.S
10.		Nighantu Kalpadram	Bhargav pustakalya Gaayaghat	1967BS
11.	Dept. of Medicinal plants	Flora of lantang	Ministry of forest & soil	1976BS
12.	Dept. of medicinal plants	Catalogue of Nepalese vascular plants	Ministry of forest 7 Soil	1976B.S
13.	Pandel, Khadanand	Jadibuti vigyan	Narajeevan Ayurveda Clinic	2058B.S
14.	Dept. of Medicinal plants	Medicine Plants of Nepal	Ministry of forest & soil	1970BS
15.		Pharmacology & pharmacotherapeutics	Popular prakashan	1993BS
16.		Wild edible plants of Nepla	Ministry of forest & soil	1902BS

17.		Flora of Nagarjun	Ministry of forest & soil	1973BS
18.		Flora of Phulchoki Godavari	Ministry of forest & soil	1974BS
19.		Standards of Ayurvedic crude Drugs vol. I & II	Ministry of forest & soil	1986BS
20.	Tiwari Narendra Nath	Himali Bhegaka Mahatvapurna Jadibuti upayaga		
21.	Kathamandu university	Singhadurbar vaidhayakhana vikas samiti (draft report of in prove performance of Marketing	K.U	
22.	Kathmandu university	A report on marketing strategies for SDKVS	K.U	
23.	Subedi, K.R. Sharma Adhikari, Shyam Mani	Therapeutic Index of SDVKVS		2056BS
24.		Proposal to the European commission for strengthening Activities of SDVKVS		
25.	Bharkher, D.L.	Yoga of Human Health		2062 BS

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

Table No.: 2

### 1.3. Ayurveda Campus Library

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

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

#### Facilities:

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

### Users of Library:

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

### Collection:

Books -12000-Volumes  
Journals -1,000 Vols.  
Computer --4 pcs  
Printer -----2 pcs  
Scanner ----1 pc  
Budget: ----Rs25,000 - 50,000/-

### Name of classification Scheme:

- ) National Library Medicine classification system for modern medical and ayurveda text books and journals
- ) Dewey decimal classification system for basic Science, social science, and other Language and Literatures.

### Contact Address:

Ayurveda Campus, Kritipur,  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Website: <http://www.ayurvedacampus.edu.np/>  
Phone: +977 14332562  
Fax: +9197714333947  
Source: [http://www.panchakarma.com/ayurveda\\_campus-kritipur-nepal-p-203.html](http://www.panchakarma.com/ayurveda_campus-kritipur-nepal-p-203.html)

### Ayurvedic related literatures

**Translated ayurvedic related Literatures available in Nepali Language. (2065/066):**

S.N	Title	Translators	Publishers	Year
01.	carak samhita	Dr. Devraj Paudel	T.U. Curriculum development centre, KTM	<b>2042BS</b>
02.	Haramekhala	Pdn. Krishna Pd. Bhattarai		



03.	Astanga Sangrah	Dr. Shyam Mani adhikari	Mahendra Sankrit University	2062BS
04.	Yoga Kaumudi Ra Vaiddhavallava	Dr. kashiraj Sharma Suvedi	Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratishthan	2057BS
05.	Astanga Hridhya	Dr. Satya Raj thapalia	Unpublished	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:3

### 1. Published Ayurvedic related articles in Ayurvedigyan (2059-2066 B.S.)

Articles Title	Translators and author's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
First second Chapter	Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Suvedi	1,1	2059BS	10,11
Fourth, fifth Chapter	“	1,2	2059BS	13
Sixth Chapter	“	1,3	2059BS	22
Seventh Chapter	“	1,4	2059BS	20
Eight Chapter	"	2,1	2060BS	29
Nineth	"	2,2	2060BS	25
Tenth	"	2,3	2060BS	26
11 <sup>th</sup>	"	2,4	2060BS	29
12 <sup>th</sup>	"	3,1	2061BS	27
13 <sup>th</sup>	"	3,2	2061BS	31
14 <sup>th</sup>	"	3,4	2060BS	31
15 <sup>th</sup>	"	4,1	2062BS	30
Podash ( )” (1)	"	4,3	2062BS	28
Podash ( )” (2)	"	4,3	2062BS	39
17 <sup>th</sup> Chapter	"	4,4	2062BS	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:4

## 2. Sanskrit/Ayurvediya Hitopadesh

Article Title	Translators and Anthon's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Vaidic Sahitiyama Suswasthako Mahatva	Dr. samirkumar Adhikari	1,3	2059BS	2
Vaidic sahitya Manas Swasthako Parikalpana	Dr. samirkumar Adhikari	1,4	2059BS	2
Vaidic Sahitya Manas Swasthako Parikalpana	Manoj Kumar chaudhari	2,1	2060BS	2

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:5

## 1. Ayurveda Ko Itihas

Article Title	Translators and Anthon's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Ayurveda ka Aatha Augaharoo	Dr. K.S. suvedi	1,2	2059BS	11
Vedavagmayama Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	2,2	2060BS	2
Brahaman तथा Upnishada Vangmaya Ma Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	2,3	2060BS	2
Sanskriti kavya Vyakaran Bauddha Jain sahityama Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	2,4	2060BS	2
Puranharooma Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,1	2061BS	2
Aatreya Sampradaya Avamcarak Samhita	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,2	2061BS	2
Sushruta Samhita	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,3	2061BS	2
Astangasangraha Ra Astanghridaya	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	3,4	2061BS	2
Kashyapa Samhita	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	4,1	2062BS	3
Rasa Shastra Ko Sankahipta Parichaya Avam Itihas	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	4,2	2062BS	3
Sarvabhaum Ayurveda	Dr. Vashamvadamba Kaundiyayani	4,3	2062BS	3
Vaidik Kalka Aacharyaharoo	Kapil Amgain	4,4	2062BS	3

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:6

## 2. Padarthavigyan

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

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:7

## 3. Astanga sangrah

Article Title	Translators and Author's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Vividhagana sangradhyaya	Dr. Kasiaj Sharma Suvedi	1,1	2059BS	7
Rogaharootat Kasari Bachana sakinacha (5chapter)	Dr. Kasiaj Sharma Suvedi	3,2	2061BS	5

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:8

## 4. Swasthavigata Avam samudayika

Article Title	Translators and Author's	Vol.No.	Year(BS)	Page
Swasthya Sanarashanma Upvasko Mahtya	Samir k. Adhikari	3,3	2061BS	26
Anti- Aksidentaharoo	Dr. Jaya Satyal	3,4	2061BS	12
Asal swasthyako Lagi mahatuapurna Bhitaminaharoo	Satyal Dr. Jaya	4,1	2062BS	15
Gajar Garibahahooko lagi syau nai ho	KashiRaj suvedi	4,1	2062BS	1,7
Manisle Swasthyaka lagi Katisamma oyayan Garnu Uchita Hola?	Dr. prakadh Raj Regmi	4,2	2062BS	10
Holistic Medicine a poshanmoolk Upachar	Kapil Amgian	4,2	2062BS	15
Anar Nikai Upayogi Phalaho	Sankalam	4,2	2062BS	25
Bhitamin 'A' Kinachahin6?	Sankalam	4,2	2062BS	9
Swastha Jeevankalagi Ritu Acharanko Mahatra	Dr. SatyaRaj Thapaliya	4,3	2062BS	5
Manar Jeevanma				

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.:9

## 7. Dravyaguna vigyan

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Dravyagana Aigyan EK vivechama	Dr. N.N Tiwari	1,2	2059BS	2
Mahatvapurna Aushadhi jyotipmiti	Manju karki	1,2	2059BS	12
Aduvako Guna pani chini Rakhau	Dr. Manju Karki	1,4	2059BS	24
Daroorharida:EK vivechana	Dr. Pradeep Pandey	2,1	2060BS	24
Kutaj :EK Adhyay	Dr. Anu shakya	2,2	2060BS	9
Gambhari	Dr. Suresh Mahavjan	2,3	2060BS	11
Dravyaguna Vigyanma Dravyaharooko Narmavali	Dr. Mahavjan Suresh	2,3	2060BS	31
Aantarik Arshama so Oranakandako Prabhava	Dr. Km. R Suvedi	2,4	2060BS	12
Shirishako Varnana	Dr. Rajeshwar Aryal	2,4	2060BS	27
Rogansar Upayogi Ayurveda Aushadhi	Dr. Rajeshwar Aryal	3,1	2061BS	20
The Benefits of Brahmi	Bharat Shukla	3,1	2061BS	26
Upayogi Ayurveda Aushadhi (1)	Dr.K.R suvedi	3,1	2061BS	30
Dravyagana Vigyanka Sapta Padarthaharoo	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	3,2	2061BS	13
Upayogi Ayurveda Aushadhiharoo(2)	Dr.K.R.S Suvedi	3,2	2061BS	29
Upayogi Ayurveda Aushadhiharoo(3)	Dr.K.R.S Suvedi	3,2	2061BS	13
Dravyaharooko Namakaran Ra Payayko Aadhar	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	3,4	2061BS	6
Atyavashyak Aushadhiharoo	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	4,1	2062BS	18
Aushadhi Prayogjanya Nakaratmak Asarharoo	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	4,2	2062BS	17
Kehi Vanapatiharooko Chikitsama Mahatva	Dr. Shyam Kumar Adhikari	4,3	2062BS	12
Ayurvedama Anusandhanka Kshetra	Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari	4,3	2062BS	9
Upayogi aushadhivasa(Asuro)	Vashamvadama Kaundinyayani	4,4	2062BS	5

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:10

## 8.Rasashatra

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Rasashatrako Itihas avam paribhasik shabhdaharoo	Dr. Prabhakar Jha	1,2	2059BS	9
Rasashastrama Prayoga Hune Yantraharoo	"	1,3	"	14
Rasaudhinirmanma Upayogi	"	1,4	"	6

Upakaranharoo				
Rasaudhinirmanka Koshthiharooko Prayaog	"	2,1	"	8
Rasashastrama Putaharooko Varnan	"	2,2	"	6
Rasashatrama Paradako Vivechana	"	2,3	"	15
Paradako Aastha Sanskarharoo	"	2,4	"	7
Ayurvedama Abhraka Bhasmako Upyogita	Dr. Subadha Mishra	2,4	"	-
Paradaka moorchchhana	Dr. Prabhakar Jha	3,1	"	14
Paradako Palpatikalpaharoo	"	3,2	2061BS	6
Paradako Palpatikalpaharoo(2)	"	3,3	"	11
Makardhvaja- Aushadhi EK Labha Aneka	Jitendrara Shrestha	4,1	2062BS	27
Rasaushadhiharooma Abhraka Bhasmako Mahatva	Jitendra Shrestha	4,3	2060BS	31

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:11

## 9. Bhaishajya Kalpana

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Bhaishajhya- kalpana- Vivechana	Dr. chandraraj Sapakota	1,3	2059BS	18
Bhaishajya kalpana Antargakat Kalpaharoo	" / Dr. kumar kasula	1,4	2059BS	11
Bhaishajyakalpana Antragata Vividha Kalpaharoo	Dr. chandraraj Sapkota	2,1	2060BS	12
Ayurvedama Pathyakalpana	"	2,2	2060BS	10
Snehakalpana- Parichaya	"	2,4	2060BS	-

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:12

## 10. Agadatantra

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Agadatantra- parichaya	Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Suvedi	1,3	2059BS	16
Agadatantra Vishkedo Niroopana	"	3,1	2061BS	9
Vishako Prakar Ra Bhedaharoo	"	3,2	2061BS	21
Vishako parikshan Avam vishaktatako Nidan	"	4,2	2062BS	23
Vishaktatako Nidana	"	4,3	2062BS	35

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:13

## 11. Vyavaharayurveda

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Vyavaharayurveda EK Adhyayana	Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Suvedi	1,2	2059BS	4
Vyaktigata Sanakhatama Ayuko Mahatva	"	2,1	2060BS	15

Vyavaharayurvedama Mrityu- Ek Adhyayan	Laxmi Pd. Ghimire	2,2	2060BS	18
Yauna Aparadha	Saman Rupakheti	4,3	2062BS	37
Vyavaharayurvedama Mrityuko Vivechana	”	4,4	2062BS	9

source: field survey,2011

Table no.:14

## 12. Roga vinyan/ Vikriti Vinyan

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Roga Vinyan Avam Vikriti Vinyan	Dr. Laxmi Pd. Ghimire	1,4	2059BS	17
Roga Avam Rogamargaharoo	“	2,1	2060BS	9
Dosha Avam Dooshyaharooko vivechana	Dr. Kashi Khativada	2,2	2060BS	4

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:15

## 13. Charka Samhita

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Carak Samhita Ek Adhyayan	Dr. Jaya Satyal	1,3	2059BS	6
Ayurvedaka Moola sidhantaharoo	“	1,4	2059BS	3
Panchakarmama Prayukta Hune Dravyaharoo	“	2,1	2060BS	5
Bahi: Parimarjanopayogi Aushadravyaharoo	“	2,3	2060BS	13
Padvirechanashritiya Adhyayan	“	2,3	2060BS	18
Swastha jeevanko ek Aaghar Dinacharya Avam Uchita Ahar	“	3,1	2061BS	12
Swastha Sanarkshanma Ritucharyako	“	3,3	2061BS	9
Manisko pramukha Chahanaharoo	Samir Kr. Adhikari	3,	2061BS	18

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:16

## 15. Kayachikitsa

### A) Chikitsa

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Kayachikitsa-Ek Vivechana	Dr.kashi Khativada	1,4	2059BS	8
Kayachikitsa- Ek Vivechana	“	2,1	2060BS	3
Ayurvedama Dosha Ra Dooshayako Vivechana	“	2,2	2060BS	5
Madhumeha Vivechana	Dr. Dhanikalal(D.L) Bharkher	2,2	2060BS	15
Aachar Rasayan	Sanjeev Budhathoki	2,2	2060BS	24
Tanav Ra Tyasako Nirakarna	Dr. Kalpana Duvedi	2,3	2060BS	6
Vyadhiko Abhivyaktima Doshaka Vibhinna Avasthaharooko Kuraharoo	Dr. Kashi Khativada	2,3	2060BS	22

Mutel sambandhi Rogaharooma Hitagarne Kuraharoo	Dr. Hari Pd. Pokherel	3,2	2061BS	7
Jjvarko Vivechana	Dr. Kashiraj Khativada	3,2	2061BS	26
Kamla Roga Vishesh Upayogi Dravyaharoo	Dinesh Gyavali	3,3	2061BS	9
Nija Jvar Vivechana	Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Suvedi	3,3	2061BS	16
Madhumehako Upacharma Upayogi Dravyaharoo	Shree Balkrishna Thapaliya	3,4	2061BS	16
Nijarvar Vivechana	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Suvedi	3,4	2061BS	17
Vibhanma Rogaharooma Upayukta Anupanharoo	Gitendra shrestha	3,4	2061BS	30
Vividha Javr-vivecharra	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Suvedi	4,1	2062BS	10-11
Svasanak Javr Vivechana (Pneumonia)	“	4,2	2062BS	6-7
Uchha Raktachapako Nidan Avam Upachar	Dr.Jaya Satyal	4,2	2062BS	22
Shleshmak (Influenza) Jvar	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Suvedi	4,4	2062BS	7

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:17

## B) Panchakarma

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

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:18

## C) Rasayan- Vajikaran

Article Title	Translators & anthors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Rasayan Tatha Vajikaran Chikitsaprashnotar	Dr. Kashi raj Sharma Suvedi	1,3	2059BS	12

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:19

## 16) Shalyatantra (Surgery)

Article Title	Translators & anthors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Ksharsootra-Ek Saphal shalya-chikitsa	Dr. Jhula Ram Adhikari	2,2	2060BS	20
Pranashta Shalya Vigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Suvedi	2,4	2060BS	23
Shalya Panayan Vidhiharoo	“	3,1	2061BS	25
Shalya Tantra Sambandhi Mahtvapooma Prashnottatharoo	Dr. Jaya Satyal	3,3	2061BS	15

Sankraman	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Suvedi	4,1	2062BS	26
Salatantrama Sankramanko Mahatva	“	4,2	2062BS	20
Hadharoo Makaune Samaya	Arun Upreti	4,2	2062BS	19
Raktasravako Nitan Lkshan Avam Upachar	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Suvedi	4,3	2062BS	25

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:20

## 17. Shalakyatantra (ENT)

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Shalayatantra Antrgataka Rogaharoo	Dr. Sabbu Thasinekuu	1,4	2059BS	22
Shiro Roga-Ek Parichaya	“	2,1	2060BS	20
Ayurvedama Netrasharira Avam Netrarogaharoo	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	2,2	2060BS	16
Sarvasar Mukhayoga sankshipta parichaya	Dr. Sabuu Thasineku	2,2	2060BS	21
Netra Sandhigata Rogaharooko	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	2,3	2060BS	24
Ayurvedama Mukharogako Vargikaran	Dr. Sabuu Thasineku	2,4	2060BS	25
Vartmagata Rogaharooko parichaya	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	2,4	2060BS	17
Osthaagata Rogaharooko Samaya Parichaya Avam Upachar	Dr. sabuu Thasineku	2,4	2060BS	25
Shuklagata Rogagharooko Vivechana	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	3,1	2061BS	17
Aahkhama Hune Krishnagata Rogaharoo	“	3,2	2061BS	9
Dantagata Roga Roga parichaya Avam Chikista	Dr. Sabuu Thasineku	3,3	2061BS	20
Drishtigata Roga Roganiroopan	Dr. Laxmi Kant Mishra	3,4	2061BS	25
Drishtigata Rogavivahan	“	4,1	2062BS	12
Aankhama Hune Sarvagat Rogaharoo Ra Tihako Upachar	“	4,2	2062BS	11
Netra rogama Upayogi Kriyakalpaharoo	“	4,3	2062BS	32
Netrarogama Upayogi Kriyakalpaharoo	“	4,4	2062BS	10

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:21

## 18. Kaumar Bhritya

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Balrogama Upayogi Kehi Aushadhiharoo	Dr.Kashi Raj Sharma Suvedi	4,4	2062BS	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:22



## 19. Prasutitantra/Strirogavigyan (Obs/Gya)

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Prasooti Tatha Strirogavigyan	Dr. Sirjana Shrestha	1,4	2059BS	23
Strishabdajo Artha ra Vaya Anusar Namaharoo	“	2,1	2060BS	19
Yonivyapadda	Dr. Manju Karki	2,1	2060BS	26
Rajovigyan Ek Parichaya	Dr. Sirjana Shrestha	2,2	2060BS	22
Rakta Pradar Tatha Yoniroga Karan Avam Upachar	Dr. Usha Maharjan	3,4	2061BS	22
Kashtartava Roga: Lakshan Avam Upachar		4,3	2062BS	34

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:23

## 20. Vividha

Article Title	Translators & authors	Vol.No.	Year (BS)	Page
Nepal ka Ayurveda Chikitsa avam ayurveda Sansthanharoo		3,4	2061BS	13
Ayurvedic Acupuneture	Mr. kapil Amgain	4,3	2063BS	29
Ayuurveda Ra Prakriti	Mr. D.L. Bhankher	1,3	2059BS	3
Astanga Ayurveda- Ek Parichaya	Radhika Thapaliya	3,3	2061BS	4

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:24

Source: Ayur vigyan year-4, number-4, chaitra 31, 2062 (13<sup>th</sup> April,2006) pg=24.

Dr. Kasheraj Suvedi (Publisher)

Author's book list in Nepal (2025 to 2062 BS)

Author's names	Title	Publisher	Year
1. Dr. Chandraras Sapkota	1. AyurvediyaAushadha-Nirman Vigyan	Self auther	2057BS
	2. Sanjeevani	JIT/ Joint author	2059BS
	3. Ayurvediya shastra/vigyan Rosa	Shree shoba Devi sapkota	2061BS
	4. Ayurvedic Pharmaco Logy	Singh D.V.K.V. samiti Kathmandu	2058BS
	5. Rasaudhi chikitsa Vigyan	Gyankunja prakashan Kathamndu Nepal	2065BS

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:25

Author's names	Title	Publisher	Year
2. Dr. Thakur raj Adhikari.	1. Ayurveda ka Maulika Sidhantaharoo 2. Swasthavrita Nidan Chikista 3. Ayurveda	Thakur raj Adhikari Pravidhika Shisha Avam Vyavasayik Talima Parishada, Sanotimi Janaka Shiksha Samagri Kendra, Kathmandu	
3. Mr. Vidvachchhironani kulchandra Gautam	1. Yaoga Kaumudi Ra Vaidhavalalbha	Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratishtan, Kathmandu	
4. Khapladaswami	1. Vichar Vigyan 2. Swasthaya		
5. Dr. Narendranath Tiwari	1. Himali Kshetraka mahatrapurna Jadibutiharuko Upayoga	Durgama Kshetra Vikas Samiti	
6. Mr. N.P. Manandhar	1. Medicinal plants of Nepali Himalaya	1. Ratna pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu	1980BS
7. Dr. Shayamani Adhikari	1. Stangraha: Sutrasthanam (with English + Nepal translation) 2. Sthaniya jadibuti Dwara Svastharakshra 3. Ayurvedra vigyan	Mahendra Sanskrit University, Danga Mahendra Sanskrit University, Danga Joint Author	2061BS
8. Dr. kasha raj Sharma suvedi	1. Ayurveda Vigyan 2. Ayurveda-Darshanko Ruiprekha(Padartha-Vigyan) 3. Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan 4. Kaumarbharitya 5. Yagakanmudi Ra Vaiddhavallabha (with Nepal translation) 6. Saushruta nighanta (Grantha sampadan) 7. Ayurveda Vigyan 8. Parchalit kehi Rogaharuko parichaya Tatha ayurvedika Upachar	Sthaniya ekikrit Vikas Samaj, kathmandu Sajha Prakashan, Lalitpur Sajha Prakashan, Kathmandu Janak Shiksha Samgri9 kendra, Kathmandu	2055-62 2058 2060 2056 2057 2057 2058-59

		Naedevi Ayurvedika Pharma, Kathmandu	
9. Dr. Ramnath Bhattarai	1. Ayurvediya Maulika siddhanta Tatha Sakshiya Shariral	T.U.I.O.M/ parivar swasthya pariyogana, Bagbazar, Kathmandu.	2038BS
	2. Rular health needs no.1- 3 3. Sukhet community Health report 4. Medical bibliography of Nepal. 5. Health manpower directory 6. Nepal Formulory 7. Medical problems for health post workers 8. Problem oriented Pharmacology & therapeutics 9. Principles of surgery 10. Poshan Vigyan 11. Bal chikista 12. Pravidhika Shadavarkhavali 13. Rakta vigyan (Prayogatmala) 14. Jeeva Rasayan Vigyan (Prayogatmala) 15. AdharabhutaShanra Vigyan tatha Shariya kriya vigyan 16. Prasuti Vigyanka Pathaharu 17. Gramina swastha Sahayak Karya pustika 18. Sanchara Vidhi Ra Sadhan Sambandha 19. Balaroga Akriti Chitral	Parivar Swasthya pariyojana, Bagbazar, Kathmandu P.S.P. , Bagbazar, Kathmandu.	
		In press	
10. Dr. Dhanik Lal Bharkher	1. Yoga & Human Health 2. Kaya Chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine)	Self author	2062 2064

11. Dr. Samir Kumar Adhikari	1. Ayurved Chikisa	K.P. pustak Bhandal	2063
12. Dr. Maya Giri	2. Prikritik Chikitsa (Nepali Vigyan Ayurveda)	Punarjeevan Tatha Prakritik chikitsa Seava, Chitwan Nepal	2063
13. Dr. Damodar Sharma Chalise	1. Prachya Ayurvedigyan	Self Author	
14. Dr. Khandanada paudel	1. Nirogi Banne Aadharbheeta Upayahahoo 2. Dukha Nai Sukhako Bato katha 3. Sharangadhar samhita Vanspatiya (Plants of Sharangdhara Samhita) 4. Jadi-Buti pahichan Tatha Namuna Sankhalama Pustika 5. Jadi- Buti: Rka parichaya 6. Jadi – Buti Vigyan	Unpublished     Shreemati Mina paudel	2046     1999A D  2058
15. Dr. Brahmander Jha	1. Abhinav Drayaguna		
16. Salauddin Miya	1. Dravyaguna Aum Rasa Shastra 2. Nidan Chikitsa	Pravidhika shiksha Aum Vyavasayika Tilak Parishada, Sanothimi Pradhika....Parishada , sanothimi	
17. Dr. Shyam Sharan Duve	1. Dravyaguna Bigyan		
18. Kaviraj Purnachandra	1. Aushadhi Purna chandrodaya	Babu madhav Pd. Sharma	
19. Ram Mani	1. Chalanchalatika Aushadhi		
20. Vasudeva Kandel	1. Savasthavrita Nidan Chikitsa	Vyavasayik Talim Parichad, Sanothimi	
21. Dr. Maheshvar Mishra	1. Rasa Shastra Tatha bhaishajya Kalpana	Joint Author	
22. Dr. Bhupanarayan Jha	1. Rasa shastra Tatha Bhaishajya Kalpana	Joint author	
23. Dr. Dhurvaraj bhattacharai	1. Jadibuti Manjari		
24. Dr. Kamdeva Jha	1. Madhav Nidan	Parivar Swasthya pariyojana	

25. Koshanatha Devkota	1. Nepali Nighthantu-1 <sup>st</sup> ed	Nepal Rajkaya Pragma pratishthan	2025BS
26.	1. Nepal Ayurveda Bhaishajya Samhita	Ayurved Vibhag	
27. Dr. Hemantaram Bhattarai	1. Pathya Pathaya Aushadhi Vigyan		
28. Pushkala Prasad Regmi	1. Patram Pushpam	N.R.P Pratishtan, Nepal	
29. Kaviraj Narendranath Rimal	1. Arogya Darpana		
30. Kaviraj Kirana Prasad Dhungana	1. Bhojana		
31. Siddhi Gopal Vaidhya	1. Dravya Vigyan		
32. Dr. Modnath Prashrita	1. Vanaushadhi Vigyan		
33. Dr. Janak Raj Adhikari	1. Ayurveda sara sangrah	Joint Author	
34. Dr. Aishvarya Shrestha	1. Ayurveda sara Sangrah	Joint author	
35. Dr. Rameshvar adhikari	1. Sharira Kriya Gutika	Shree Sarsvati Sharma, Lamjunga	2063
36. Dr. Laxminkanta Mishra	1. Sharirika Vyadhiyoka Mana Para prabhava (Hindu Thesis) 2. Charak Samhita (hindi Anuvad)	Unpublished Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhavan, Bharat (unpublished)	1963.A D

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:26

Source: Ayurvigyan (Ayurvedko traimasika patrika), Vol-3, No.4, P-12, 11<sup>th</sup> Baishakha, 2062BS (April 2005 AD)

#### 1.4. Naradevi Ayurvedic Hospital Library (NAHL)

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

#### List of books of Ayurveda published in Nepal

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Charak Shamhita (Nepali Anubad) | Dr. Dev Raj Poudel       |
| 2. Ashtanga Sangraha (Anubad)      | Dr. Shayam Mani Adhikari |

3. Ayurvedaka Maulik Sidanta	
ra sanchipta Prachaya	Dr. Ram Nath Bhattarai
4. Ayurveda ka Maulik Sidanta	Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari
5. Prachaya Ayurvigyan	Dr. Damodar Sharma Chalishe
6. Abhinav Dravya Guna Vigyan	Dr. Bramha Dev Jha
7. Dravya Guna ebam Rasta Shastra	Dr. Salaudin miyan
8. Dravya Guna Vigyan	Dr. Shayam Sharan Dube
9. Sthaniya Jadibuti Duara	Dr. Shayam Mani Adhikari
10. Aaushadh Purna Chandrodaya	Kabi Raj Purna Chandra
11. Chalan Chaltika Aaushadhi	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi
12. Ayurveda Bigyan	Dr. Chandra Sapkota
13. Ayurvediya Aausadhi Nirman Vigan	Dr. Chandra Sapkota
14. Swostha Vritta Nidan Chikitsa	Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari
15. Nidan Chikitsa	Dr. Basudev Kandel
16. Kaumarya Vritya Tantra	Dr. Kashi Raj Sharma Subedi
17. Rasha Shastra Tatha Bhaishajya Kalpana	Dr. Maheshwor Mishra
18. Ayurvedic Rasha Shastra	Dr. Chandra Sapkota
19. Jadibuti Manjari	Dhruba Raj Bhattari
20. Jadibuti Vigyan	Dr. Khadananda Paudel
21. Yogi Kaumudi ra Baidhya vallav Raj Subedi)	Kul Chandra Gautam (Tra. Kashi Raj Subedi)
22. Madhav Nidan	Dr. Kamdev Jha
23. Prachalit Kehi Rogharuko Parichaya Tatha Ayurvedic Upachar	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi
24. Bichar Vigyan	Khaptad Shwami
25. Shwasthya	Khaptad Shwami
26. Ayurvedic Shalya Vigyan	Dr. Kashi Sharma Subedi

27. Pathyapathya Aushadi Vigyan	Dr. Hemant Ram Bhattarai
28. Ayurveda (Class 9 or 10)	Dr. Thakur Raj Adhikari Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari Dr. Kashi Raj Adhikari
29. Nepal Nighantu	Kosh Nath Devkota
30. Himal Chetraka Mahatwopurna Jadibutiharuko Upayog	Dr. Narendra Nath Tiwari
31. Ayurveda Darshanko Ruprekha	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedi
32. Nepal Ayurveda Bheshaj Shanhita	
33. Patram Pushpam	Pushkal Prasad Regmi
34. Arogya Darpan	Kaviraj Narendra Nath Rimal
35. Bhojan	Kaviraj Kiran Prasad Dhungana
36. Dravya Vigyan	Shiddi Gopal Bhaidhya
37. Banaushadhi Viyan	Shiddi Gopal Vaidya
38. Harmekhola	Tra P. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai
39. Sanjivani	Dr. Janak Raj Adhikari
40. Ayurveda Sara Sangraha	Dr. Aishworya Shrestha

### **List of articles of Ayurveda**

1. Efficacy of "Piles Cure" in Piles
2. Concept of Jatharagni/Bhutagni/Dhatwagni in Ayurveda
3. Indigenous medical knowledge for intellectual property rights
4. Present Situation of Ayurveda in Srilanka
5. Campaign to save Herbal Medicine is launched
6. Alternative medicine is becoming mainstream
7. Traditional Medicine in Myanmar
8. The traditional medicine may find its rightful place
9. Ayur Expo-2009
10. Ayurvedic medicine can cure swine flu
11. 80% of the population depend on traditional medicine, WHO says
12. A Grand Ayurveda Research Project Begins
13. Exports of Ayurvedic Herbal Remedies and SPS Issues: A case study by WTO
14. Address at the WHO Congress on Traditional Medicine

15. Management of Fitstula in ano by Ksharasutra
16. Leech therapy 'cures' paralysis, osteo-arthritis
17. Present Status of Ayurveda System in Nepal
18. Present Status of Traditional Medicine in Nepal
19. Discovering Cordyceps sinensis in Ayurveda
20. Ayurveda
21. Situation of Ayurveda in Nepal
22. Traditional Chinese Medicine and popular Herbs in Thailand
23. International Training TCDC in TCM
24. Ayurveda: Its Context and Prospects in Nepal
25. Naradevi Ayurveda Hospital in the field of Ayurveda
26. Kutaj In Ayurveda: The Research based prescription
27. Traditional Medicine System in Nepal
28. Pronicple of Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in Higher Altitude of Nepal
29. Research In Ayurveda: More Priority Required
30. Health Challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century
31. Ayurveda And Nepal
32. Ayurveda and issue of integration

### Collection:

Book: 398 Vols.

Journals: Some

Bugets: 10,000 – 15,000

### News papers:

Gorkhapatra, kantipur

Users of Library:

Doctors/Nurses/ Staffs

### 3.4. List of Ayurveda Books of TUCL

S.N	Author/Ed./Translator	Title	Publisher	Year(B.S)
1.	Adhikari ,Shyam Mani	Dravyagun Vigyan 1 <sup>st</sup> ed.470p.	Sajha prakashan, Lalitpur	2062
2.	Adhikari, Samir kumar	Ayurveda Chikitsa Sara	KP pustak bhandar, Kathamandu	2063
3.	Bajarcharya Piyusha vajraa	Kamalpitta (Nepali Medium)	By Author	ND
4.	Barakoti, Kshitij	Gastric, Kabjyat, Ulcer, 3 <sup>r</sup> d ed.20	Dr. Meena Baskota Vaisha	2048/ 054
5.	Bhattarai , Krishna Prd.( Translator)	Haramekhalako Chikitsa Parichched (Nepali Translate)	Kthmandu Krishna pd. Bhattari	2026
6.	Bhattarai,Ram Nath	Ayurvediya Maulik Siddhant	TU,IOM Family Health	2038



		Avam Samkshipta	programme	
7.	Bhattarai, Hemantaram	Pathyad Pathyaushadhi Vigyan		
8.	Bhattarai, Hemantaram	Tridosh Tatvam (Maulik Siddhantam)		1991
9.	Dhungana, Janardan	Jadibuti Bat, Rog Upachar (Traditional Technology T/t)	Antararshtriya Manch, Kathmandu	
10	Gautam "Palapali" Ramesh	Daktar Nai Kin (Jadibuti Sambandhi)	By Author	2063
11	Jha, Kamadev (tra)	Madhav Nidan (Nepali Bhasa Anuvad) Mahamati Shree Manmadhakar Madhav Nidanam)	Pathyakarma Vikas Kendra , Kathmandu	2039
12	Kayastha, / Shrestha, Ramesh	Madhumeh Ra Prakritik Upachar(Diabeties and Naturotherapy)	Prakritik Swasthya Kendra	2054
13	Manasagni (Dr. T.N. Pathik Vigyan (Ed.)	Prakritik Swasthya vigyan	Prem Brd. Shrestha	2050
14	Manasagni(Dr. T.N. Pathik vigyan (Ed.)	Amrit Rasa	Yog Anusandhan Tatha Shikshan Aspatal, Palpa	2049
15	Pathik, T.N	Prikritik chikitsa vigyan (Science of Nature Care) 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 262p.	Pairavi Prakashan, Kathmandu	2056
16	Pathak, T.N (Yogi charya)	Prakritik chikitsa 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 248p		2056
17	Raja bhandari, Laxman	Kehi sansarga Janya Rog aharu (Saruva Roga Bare Sahaya Pustak) 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 119p.	Ratna P.B, Kathmandu	
18	Sharma, Narendra Nath kaviraj	Aarogya Darpan, 195p.	By Author	2002
19	Suvedi , Kashi Raj Sharma	Ayurvediya Shalya Vigyan 1 <sup>st</sup> ed.188p.	Shajha Prakashan, Lalitpur	2058/60
20	Poudel ,Dev Raj (Tra)	Charaka Sanhita (Anuvad, part I II( Bhag)		
21	Suvedi , Kashi Raj Sharma(Tra)	Vidvachchhiromani Shree Kulchandra Gautamduwara rachit <b>YOGAKAUMUDI Ra Vaiddhavallav 1<sup>st</sup>ed</b>	Nepal pragya Pratisthan, Kathmandu	2057

Source: TU, central Library, 2066/067 Table:25

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

S. N	Author/Ed./Translator	Title	Publisher	Year( B.S)
1	Adhikari samir kumar	Ayurveda chikits sara	Kathmandu: KP pustak Bhandar	2063 kartik

2	Adhikari Rameshor	Sharirikriya Gurika	Shareera Kriyagutika, Lamjung	2063
3	ADAN	Dhanwantari pooja Bhidhi	Kathmandu: ADAN of Nepal	2064
4	Adhikari Janakraj	Ayurveda Sara sangrah	Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar	2061
5	Adhikari Shyam Mani	Status of Ayurvedic Mdicines Avaiable in the market of Nepal		
6	Adhikari Shyam Mani	Dravya Vigyan,		
7	Adhikari shyam mani	Sthaniya Jadibutiduwara Swasthya Rachhaya, Prathamsh		2055
8	Adhikari Rameshor	Ayurveda Arista Vigyan		
9	Adhikari Rameshor	Charak singhita		
10	Binda Bhairab Prasad	Upachar Anubadh		
11	Bhandari Durba Raj	Jadibuti Manjari		2057
12	Binda Laxmi kant	Salya tantra		
13	Batta Pramod	Syamvaidhya(Aushadhi ratna sangrah)	Kulendra, Gautam Smriti Sansthan, Kathmandu	2067
14	Bajarcharya, Mana Bajra(Ed)	The Ayurvedic Records of cancer treatment	Piyusha varsi Ausdhalaya, Kathmandu	1987
15	Bajarcharya Piyusha bajar	Kamal pitta	Mahabaudha, Kathmandu	
16	Bhattari,Krishna	Harmekhalako chikitsa Parichchheda (Nepal Medium)	Haramekholako Chikitsa Prichchheda	2026
17	Bharkher, Dhanik Lal	Kaya Chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine)	By Author	2064
18	Bharkehar,Dhanik Lal	Yoga & Human Health	By Author	2062
19	Bhattara, Ramnath	Aa.Mau.Si tatha sangchita Sharira		2038
20	Devkota koshnath	Nepali nigantu	Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan	2025
21	Dutta. Ishwor Chandra	Non Timber Forest Products of Nepal	Hillside Press (p. Ltd)	2063 (2007)
22	Giri, Rajendra kumar	Founfation of Ayurveda		2061
23	Ghimire, S.K	Gairkasta Van Paidhawar Digdarshan (A manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya)	WWF Nepal, Kathmandu	2065 (2008)
24	Giri Maya	Prakritik Chikitsa		
25	Giri maya	Prakritik Manav Prajati ra prakritik chikitsa		2066
26	Jha, Kamdev	Madhav Nidan		2039
27	Joshi, sanu Devi	Genetic Heritage of Medicine	Bhuddha Academy, Kathmandu	2001 (2058)
28	Koirala,R.R./	Present status of Traditional	Nepal Health Research	2066

	Khaniya, B.N.	Medicines plants related 29resources & organization in Nepal	Council, Kathmandu	(2009 )
29	Koirala, Rishiram/Nirajan Bhupendra	Present status of Traditional Medicines & Medicinal & Aromatic Plants related resources & organization in Nepal	“	2066( 2009)
30	Kaundiyan, Vashamvadaamaba	Ayurvedako sanchipt Itihash	Ayurvedigyan Parivar, Kathmandu	2067
31	Mishra, Lakshmikant	Shalaky Tantra (Part. I)	“	2067
32	Maharash Dharma	Gatisil chikitsa vigyan		2065
33	Mona Bajra- The Bajracharya	Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment		1987
34	Oli Krishna Kumari	Yog Darshan		2049
35	Paudel, Khadanandh	Jadibuti vigyan		2058
36	Publicity of Documentation section, Dept. of P.R. Thapathali	Plants Resources		2003
37	“	“		2004
38	“	“		2005
39	SDVVS	Ayurvedic products of SDVKVS	SDVKS, Anamanagar, Kathmandu	2061
40	Shrestha, ayusowarya/ Satyal Jaya	Panchkarm Chikitsa		
41	Swami, Khaptda	Aarogya vigyan		
42	Suvedi kashiraj Sharma	Ayurveda darshanko Ruprekha (Padartha Vigyan)	By author	2058
43	Suvedi Kashiraj Sharma	Sthaniya Jadibuti Tatha Khadhanyaharooduwara swathya sangrchayan ra samanya Rogaharooko Upachar		2063
44	Suvedi Kashi Raj Sharma/ Tiwari, Narendranath	Shaushrut Nigantu		2057
45	Satyal, Jaya/K.C. Jaya	Dravya Guna vigyan		
46	Shrestha, Boom Prasad	Forest plants of Nepal		1989
47	Suvedi Kashiraj Sharma	Ayurvediya Salya vigyan		2058
48	Suvedi Kashiraj Sharma	Yoga Kaumadi ra vaidhya Club		2057
49	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Ayurvediya Aushadi Nirman vigyan	By Author	2057
50	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Ayurvediya vaishaya Nirman	“	

		vigyan		
51	Sangyojak sapkota adhipari	Dr. suvedi,	Nepal Ayurvediya vaishaya Sanhita	
52	Sapkota, Chandraraj		Rasaudhi chikitsa vigyan	
53	Sapkota chandraraj		Sanjivani	
54	Suvedi, Ka. Sharma		Ayurvediya Vigyan	2055- 2062
56	Suvedi, Sharma	kashiraj	Kaumarmritatantra	
57	Tiwari, Narendra		Himali Chetraka Mahatwapurna Jadibuti	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:26

### List of Ayurvedic Periodical of A.C.L

G. 1056	1	Abhilekh	Rastriya Abhilekhalaya	25		2064	Annual	Souve nir	Ayurved a Campus, Library, kirtipur
	2	Ayurved a Sambard hana	TUTA, Ayurveda campus, Kirtipur	1 2	1 2	2066 2067			
943	3	Ayurved a	Janta Vidyapith, Ayurveda Ekai			2059			
	4	Ayur Vision	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus. Kirtipur,IOM, TU	12	12	2066	Annual		
451	5	Dhanvan tari	Singhdarbar Vaidyakhana Vikash Samiti, Kathmandu			2058	Annual		
492	6	Jadan	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsak Sangh, Kathmandu	1	1	2054	Annual		
1089	7	Nepal Ayurved a chikitsak Sangh's Mukhpat ra	Nepal Ayurveda CHikitsak Sangh , Kathmandu	6	6	2064	Annual		

		(JADAN )							
2023	8	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsak Sangh's Mukhpatra	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsak Sangh, Kathmandu	8	8	2066	Annual		
1064	9	JADAN SOUVENIER	Nepal Ayurveda Chikitsak Sangh, Kathmandu	6	6	2066	Annual		
	10	Manchuka Smriti Akshay Kosha	Lalitpur Gramin Prabidhi Kendra			2066	Annual		
418	11	Jivan	Shyam Raja Pandey	3	12	2059	Monthly		
	12	Sopaan	Ganesh Prasad Chapagain/Vasudev Dhakal	3	2	2063	Monthly		
696	13	Swasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	3	6	2063	Monthly		
2031	15	Upachar	Saujanya Prasad Satyal, Kathmandu	5	1	----- --to 2066	Monthly		
2077	14	Yawan	SOLID Nepal, Lalitpur	4	16	2064	Daimas hik		
1062	16	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, lalitpur	5	22	2065, Bhadra	Monthly		
1059	17	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, lalitpur	6	23	2066, Baisakh	Monthly		
2020	18	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, lalitpur	6	27	2066, Magh	Monthly		
	19	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, lalitpur	6	26	2066, Asoj	Monthly		
600	20	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	3	2	2060, Jestha	Monthly	Health Herald	
477	21	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	1	3	2058, Asadh/Shravan	Monthly	Health Herald	
599	22	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	3	4	2060, Shrawan	Monthly	Health Herald	

502	23	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	2	8	2059, Poush	Monthly	Health Herald	
559	24	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	2	10	2059, Chaitra	Monthly	Health Herald	
923	25	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	5	10	2062, Magh	Monthly	Health Herald	
999	26	Svasthya Sandesh	International Forum, Kathmandu	6	11	2063, Falgun	Monthly	Health Herald	
406	27	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	5	2059, baisakh/jestha	Monthly	Health Journal	
425	28	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	6	2059 Shrawan/Bhadra	Daimas hik	Health Journal	
385	29	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	1	2058 Magh, Falgun		Health Journal	
386	30	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	1	3	2058 Kartik/Mangsir		Health Journal	
686	31	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	7	2060 Falgun/Chaitra		Health Journal	
733	32	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	8	2061 Jestha/Ashad		Health Journal	
789	33	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur		9	2061 Bhadra/Asvin		Health Journal	
1035	34	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	9	2061 sharwan/bhadra		Health Journal	
1036, 841	35	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	3	10	2061 Chaitra			
1037	36	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	11	2062, Asar			

1038	37	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	12	2062, Bhadra/Ashvin			
1078	38	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	13	2062 Magh			
1079	39	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	14	2063 Jestha			
1080	40	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	15	2063 Ashvin/Kartik			
1081, 1082	41	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	16	2064 Baisakh/Jestha			
1084	42	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	17	2064 Shravan, Bhadra			
1083	43	Yovan	SOLID NEPAL, Lalitpur	4	18	2064 Magh / Falgun			
786	44	Ayurdeep (FSUAC) Mukhapatra	Free students union, Ayurveda Campus			2061	Annual	Journal	
961	45	Ayur Vision(3 <sup>r</sup> d batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2004	Annual	Journal	
860	46	Ayur Vision(4 <sup>t</sup> h batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2005	Annual	Journal	
1087	47	Ayur Vision(6 <sup>t</sup> h batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2007	Annual	Journal	
2046	48	Ayur Vision(7 <sup>t</sup> h batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM,TU			2008	Annual	Journal	
1055	49	Ayur Vision(8 <sup>t</sup> )	NAMSS, Ayurveda	12	12	2009 Bhadra	Annual	Journal	

		<sup>h</sup> batch)	Campus IOM, TU			a			
	50	Ayur Vision(9 <sup>t</sup> <sup>h</sup> batch)	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM, TU			2010	Annual	Journal	
2043	51	Ayur Info (Special edition)	Ayurinfo: For Activity Creativity and unity Ayurveda campus IOM, TU			2067	Sarawan	Journal	
272	52	NAMSS, Journal 2000	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM, TU			1998		Smari ka	
453	53	NAMSS, Journal 2002	NAMSS, Ayurveda Campus IOM, TU			2059	Bhadra	Smari ka	
2017	54	Dhanawantari Smarika	Ministry of health and population, Singadarbar vaidhayakhana vikas samiti, Kathmandu			2066		Smari ka	
697	53	Ayurveda Sandesh	Ministry of health and population, department of Ayurveda tek, Kathmandu			2060		Smari ka	
453	53	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM, TU	1	4	2060	Chaitra	Trimonthly	Smari ka
542	57	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM, TU	1	3	2059	Makar sankranti	Trimonthly	Magazine
465	58	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM, TU	1	2	2059	Dhanawantari puja	Trimonthly	Magazine
423	59	Ayurvigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM, TU	1	1	2059	Gurupurnima	Trimonthly	Magazine



594	60	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	2	1		2060 Asar	Trimonthly	Magazine	
666	61	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	2	2		2060 Aswin	Trimonthly	Magazine	
682	62	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	2	3		2060 paush	Trimonthly	Magazine	
757	63	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	3	1	13	2061 Asar	Trimonthly	Magazine	
810	64	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	3	2	14	2061 kartik	Trimonthly	Magazine	
830	65	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	3	3	15	2061 Magh	Trimonthly	Magazine	
913	66	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	4	2	14	2062 Aswin	Trimonthly	Magazine	
852	67	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU	4	1	12	2062 Baishak	Trimonthly	Magazine	
388	68	Ayurvedigyan	Dr. Kashi Raj Subedhi, Ass. Prof. Ayurveda campus IOM,TU				2054 kartik	Trimonthly	Magazine	

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.:27

## List of Ayurveda periodicals/ journals in Nepal:

S.N	Title	Publisher	Year/date(BS)	Vol.N	Frequency	Type
1.	Amarlata	Naradevi Chikitsa Samkiti, Naradevi	2064/065/067	1,2,3	Annual	Smarika
2.	Ayurveda Rakshaya	Vaidha Divyavaraj Bajracharya	2016 to 2020	1-8	Tri-monthly	Magazine
3.	Ayurveda Masik	Dr. Divya Ratna Bajracharya	2058		Monthly	Magazine
4.	Ayurvigyan	Ayurveda campus pariwar	1959		Tri-monthly	Magazine
5.	Ayurveda-samvardhan	TUTA , Campus Unit	2066	1	Annual	Magazine
6.	Ayurveda sandesh	Ayurda Vibhag	2053		Annual	Magazine
7.	JADAN	ADAN	2054		“	Smarika
8.	BAMS smarika	NAMSS, ayurveda campus	2055		“	“
9.	Prakriti Ra Swasthya	Gorkha Ayurveda company	2056		Tri-monthly	Magazine
10.	Dhanwontari smarika	SVVS	2057		Annual	Smarika
11.	Abhilekha	Rastriya Abhilekhalaya, Kathmandu	2064	25	Annual	Soviner
12.	Janta Ayurveda smarika	Janta campus Bijauri,Dang	2058		Annual	Smarika
13.	NAMSS Buletine	NAMSS Ayurveda campus	2056		Forth monthly	Buletine
14.	Manchuka smriti Akshayakosha	Gramin prabidhi Kendra, Lalitpur	2065		Monthly	Magazine
15.	Naradevi Ayurveda chikistalaya(Hospital)	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsalaya, Naradevi	2060		Annual	Smarika
16.	Prakrit, Asoka	Nepal Herbs/ Herbal association	2060/061	1,2,	Tri-monthly	Magazine
17.	Rastriya masak Swastha Hamro Sarokar	Annamnagar, Kathmandu <a href="mailto:swasthyasarokara@gmail.com">swasthyasarokara@gmail.com</a>			Monthly	Magazine
18.	Sallariko Ayurveda	Jilla ayurveda swastha Kendra salleri solukhumbhu	2067			
19.	Sanjivini smarika	Singhadurbar Vaidhyakhana ko libraryma				Soviner
20.	Swasth Drapan					

21.	Swasth Masik					
22.	Swasth sandesh masika	International forum, Kathmandu	2058-2063		Monthly	Magazine
23.	Sopan	Ganesh pd. Chapagain, Basuder	2063	3,2	Monthly	Magazine
24.	Upachar	Sajanya Prasad satyal, Kathmandu	2066	5,1	Monthly	“
25.	Ayurveda Smarika	Janta Vidyapith Ayurveda Ekai	2059			Smarika
26.	Ayurdip	FSUAC ( Free Student Union Ayurveda Campus)	2061		Annual	Mukhpatra
27.	Yauvan	Solid Nepal	2062		Bi-Monthly	Magazine
28.						
29.						

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

### **3.5 List of Ojhelma pareko Ayurveda patrikaharoo:**

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

**Source: field survey,2011**

**Table no.:28**

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

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

Ayurveda rakshaya magazine was published by Vaidaya Divyavajra Bajracharaya in 2016 B.S. .

## **Chapter IV**

### **Research Methodology**

#### **4. Study design and method of the research**

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

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

#### **4.1 Sources of data**

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

#### **4.2 Population of the study**

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

#### **4.3. Tools for data collection**

Total 50 questionnaires are distributed to the respondents and among them 48 are returned after filling them. The above data shows that 96% of respondents are given response to the questionnaire. The respondents are doctors, teachers, officers, staffs,

nurses and students (internees). The total number of respondents; doctor are 15 staffs are 7 nurses are 2 and 12 students (internees). This study shows that most of the respondents are given response towards the questionnaire which was distributed to the users.

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

### **4.3.1. Questionnaire**

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

### **4.4 Process of data collection**

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

### **4.5 Process of data analysis**

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

#### **4.5.1 Response from Doctors and other users.**

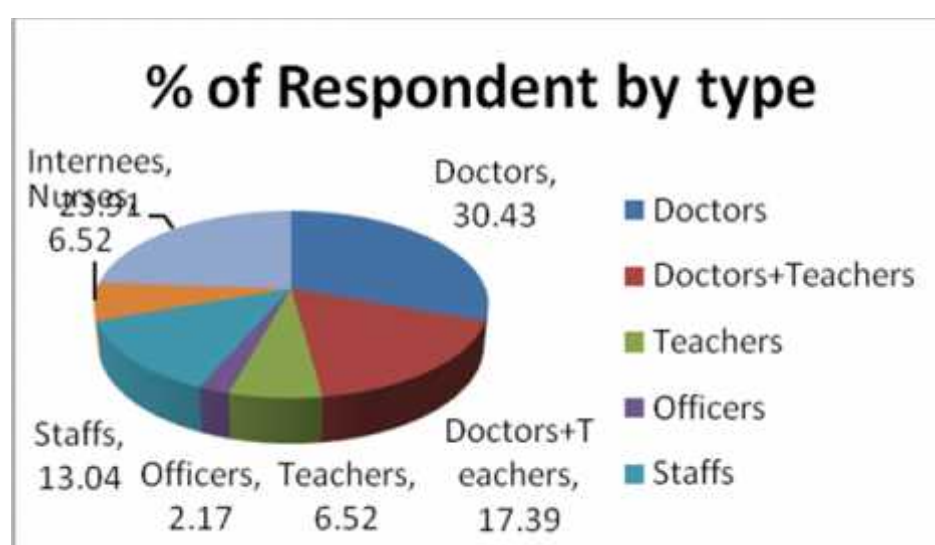
The response of the 30 Doctors from three different libraries are tabulated, analyzed and presented in pie chart and a brief description to each chart is provided.

## Total Respondents type by pie-chart.

List of % of respondents by type

Category	n	% of Respondent by type
Staff	7	
Nurses	2	
Student(internee)	11	
Total	20	

Source: field survey,2011



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

Questionnaire No.1:

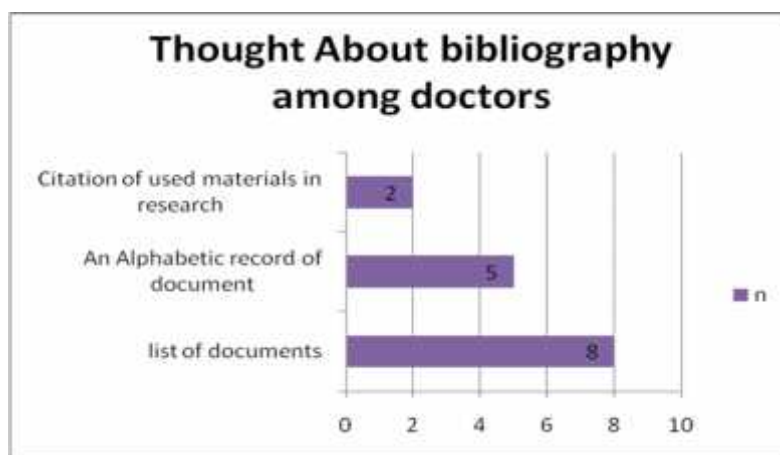
### 5.1 Response from doctors, doctors+teachers, teachers, officers

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

S.no	Category	Doctors		Doctors+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Total	
		N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
a.	list of documents	8	53.33	5	62.50	2	66.67		0.00	14	51.85
b.	An Alphabetic record of document	5	33.33	3	37.50	1	33.33		0.00	9	33.33
c.	Citation of used materials in research	2	13.33		0.00		0.00	1	100.00	3	11.11
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: field of survey, 2011

table no...: 29



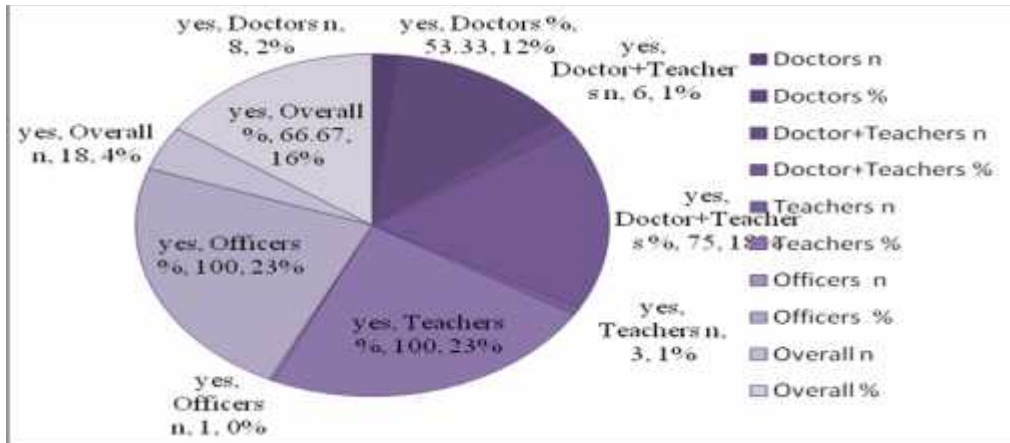
This “response of the doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers, officers “show that attitude of doctors, doctors + teachers, teachers, officers towards the bibliography. The figure shows that 53.33% of the doctors and the total users (according to table) 53.85% said that a bibliography is a list of documents.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

#### Q. No. 8 Ever used annotated bibliography.

S.N	Category	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
A	Yes	8	53.33	6	75	3	100.00		0.00	17	62.96
B	No	7	46.67	2	25		0.00	1	100.00	9	33.33
	Total	15	100.00	8	100	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.: 30



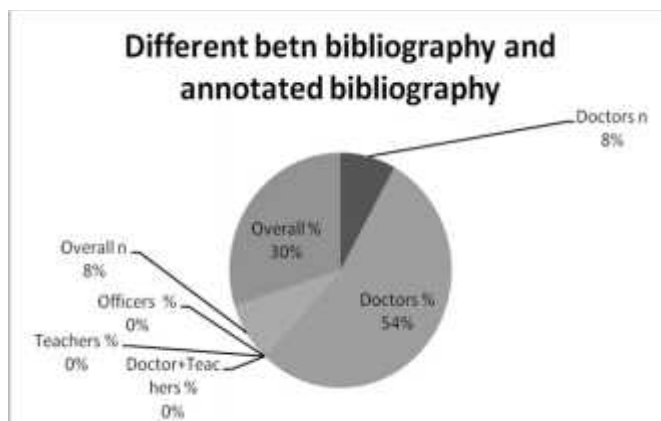
In this figure, 65.38% of total users have used annotated bibliography and 34.62% of the total users have not used annotated bibliography. The research shows that most of the users are using annotated bibliography. But among the users 75% doctors + teachers are using annotated bibliography, 57.14% of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

**Q.No.10. Different between Annotated bibliography and bibliography.**

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

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.:31.



The above data shows that 46.15% of total users said bibliographical details, 38.46% of the total users said that one has comment and another do not have and 15.38% of



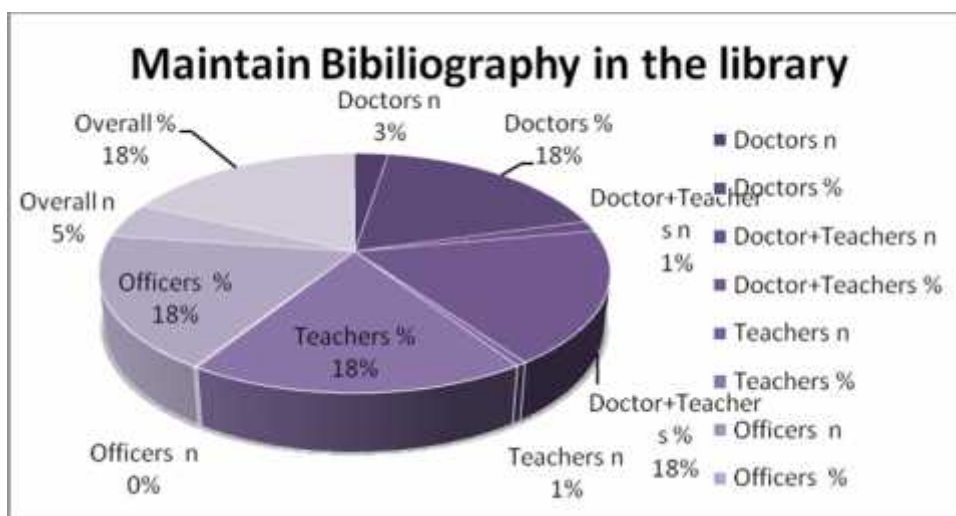
the total users said that long and short in size. The research study said that the different between bibliography and annotated bibliography

**Q.No.11 Maintain Bibliography in your library?**

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

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.32



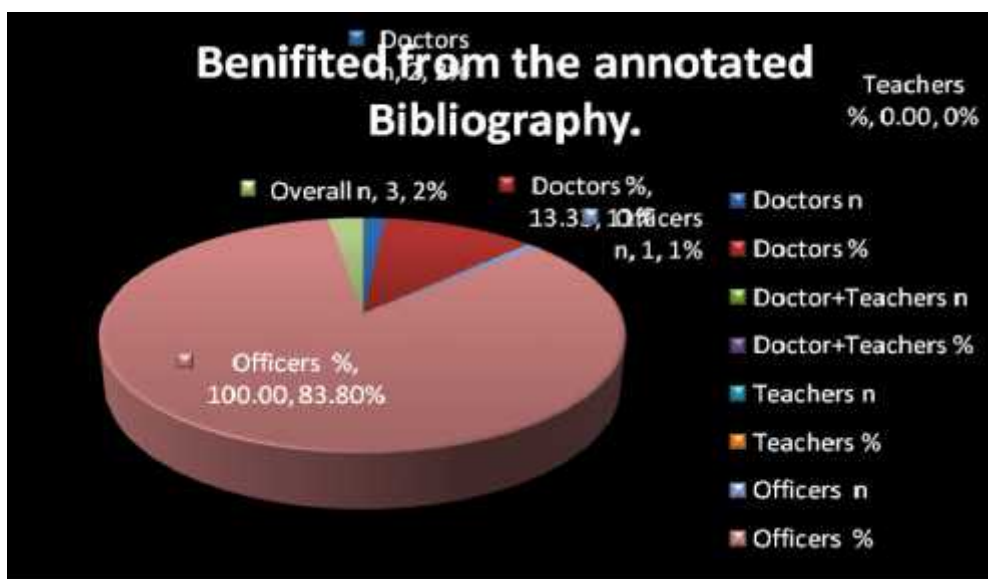
According to the above data, the total users have not maintained bibliography in their organization. So, the research study shows that the need of maintain bibliography in their organization should be encouraged.

**Q.No.12 Benifited by annotated bibliography.**

S.N	Category	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
A	They can find ready-made information in one inclusive form.	2	13.33		0.00		0.00	1	100.00	3	11.11
B	It has detail concept for better understanding.	2	13.33	3	37.50	1	33.33		0.00	6	22.22
C	It provides key points of the materials.	11	73.34	5	62.50	2	66.67		0.00	17	62.96
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.: 33



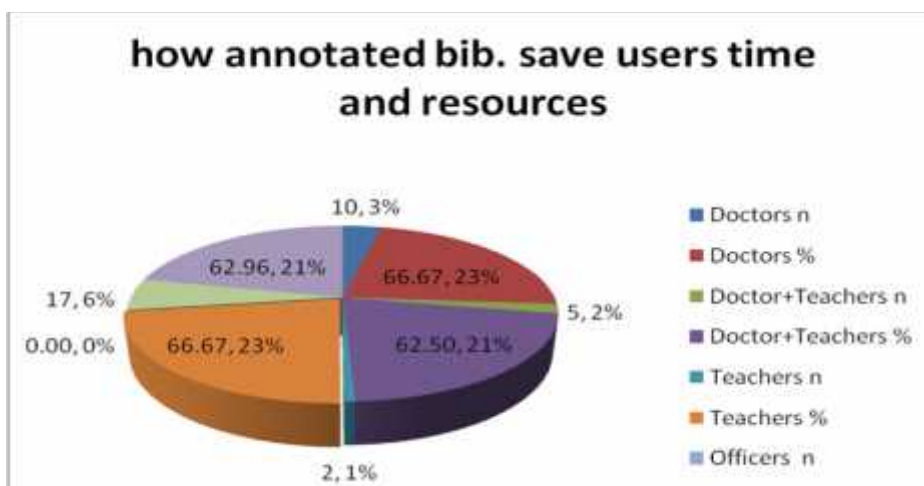
The above figure shows that annotated bibliography is most important source because it provides key points to the users 71.43% of doctors are aware that users are benifited by using annotated bibliography because it helps to provide key points to the related users. Likewise, 65.38% of the total users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

**Q.No.13 How annotated bibliography help to save the resource and time?**

S.N	Category	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		overall	
		N	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%
A	helps the users to save their resource and time	14	93.33	7	87.50	3	100.00	0.00	24	88.89	
B	Annotated bib. Helps the users to save their resource		0.00	1	12.50		0.00	0.00	1	3.7	
C	It provides already prepared document to users.							1	100.00	5	18.52
	it is easy to handle time	1	6.67	0	0.00						
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.:34



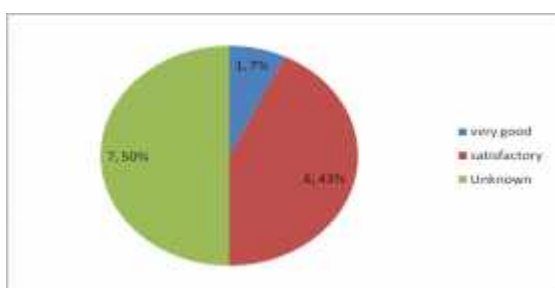
The above figure shows that 88.89% of users said that annotated bibliography helps the users to save their resource and time. Among the users doctors' said 93.33% of it helps the users to save the resource, 87.50% of doctors + teachers said the same and 100% of teachers said that it helps the users to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

#### Q.N.14 present condition of bibliography of A.L

S.N	Category	Doctors		Doctor+Teachers		Teachers		Officers		Overall	
		N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
A	very good	1	6.67	1	12.50		0.00		0.00	2	7.41
B	satisfactory	7	46.67	6	75.00	2	66.67		0.00	15	55.56
C	Unknown	7	46.67	1	12.50	1	33.33	1	100.00	10	37
	Total	15	100.00	8	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field survey,2011

Table No.:35



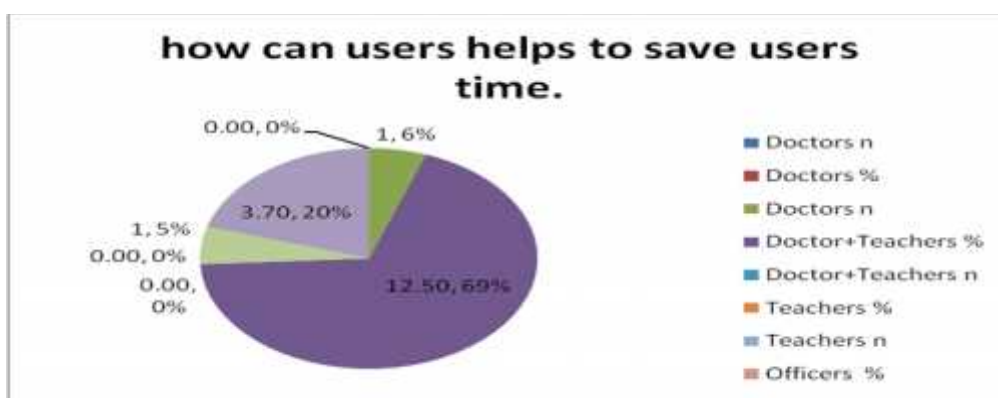
The chart shows that the fact 55.56% of users is satisfactory of the annotated bibliography only. 7.41% of the users said that condition of annotated bibliography is very good. Among the total users 37% of the users are unknown about the present condition of bibliography. The research of the study shows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

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

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

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:36



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

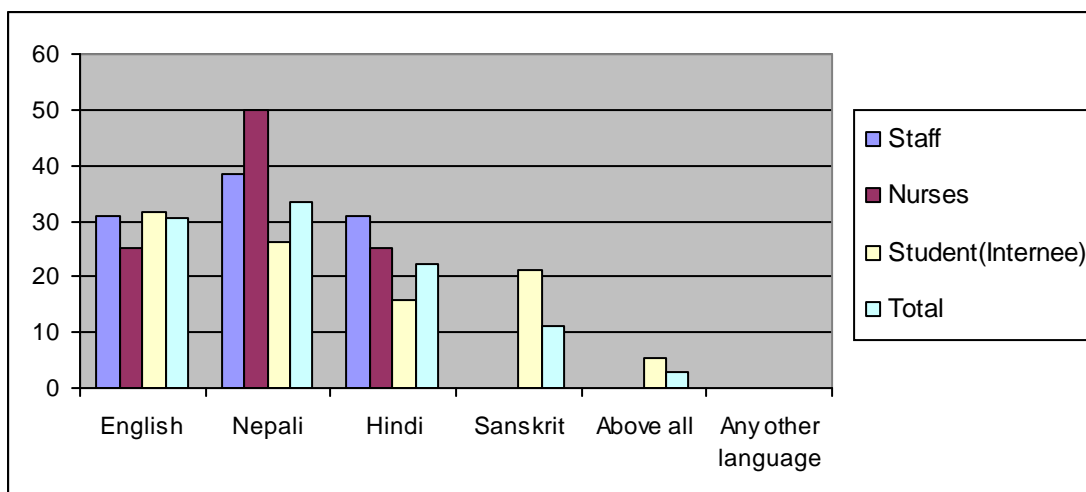
**Q.No.1.**

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

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table

No.37



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

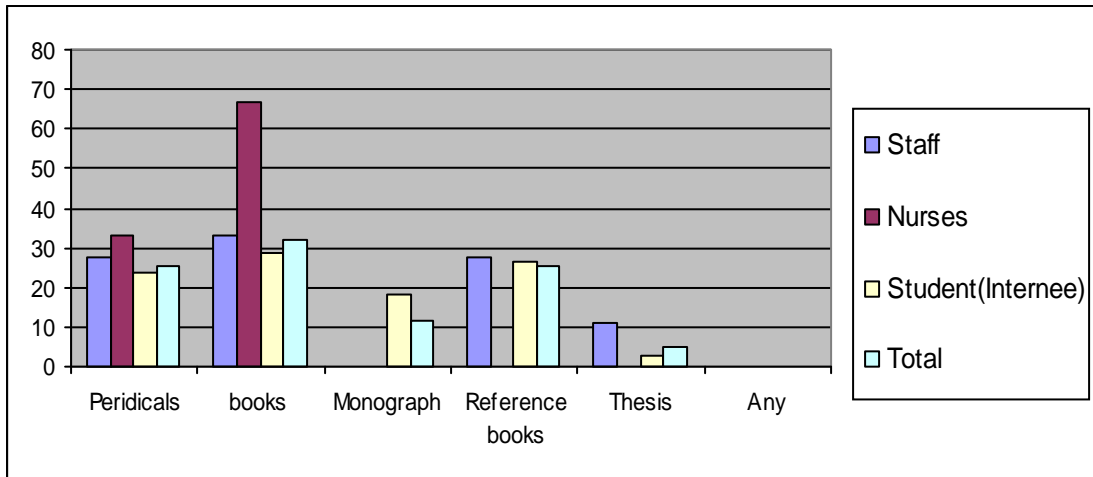
Q.No 2.

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

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table

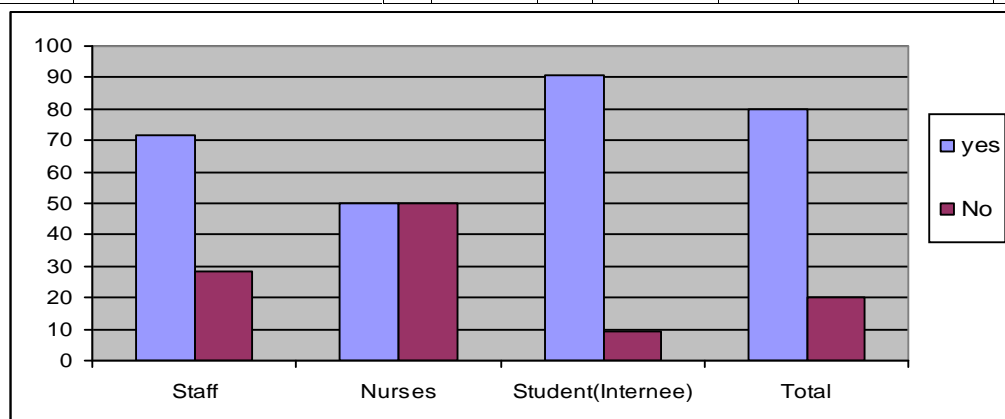
No.:8



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

### Q.No 3

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



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

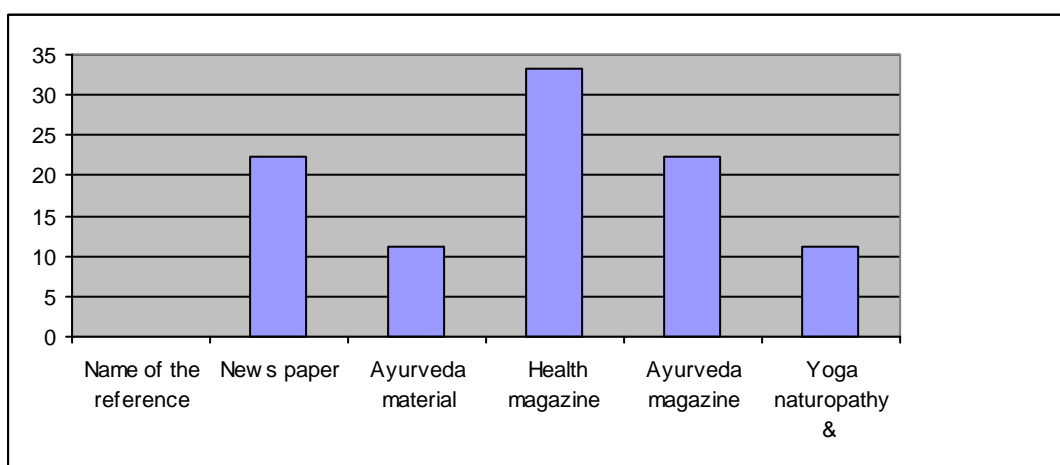
If yes			
S.N	Name of the reference	Total	%
a.	News paper	2	22.22
b.	Ayurveda material	1	11.11
	Health magazine	3	33.33
	Ayurveda magazine	2	22.22
	Yoga naturopathy &	1	11.11
	total	9	100.00

For the answer Yes,

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table

No.:38



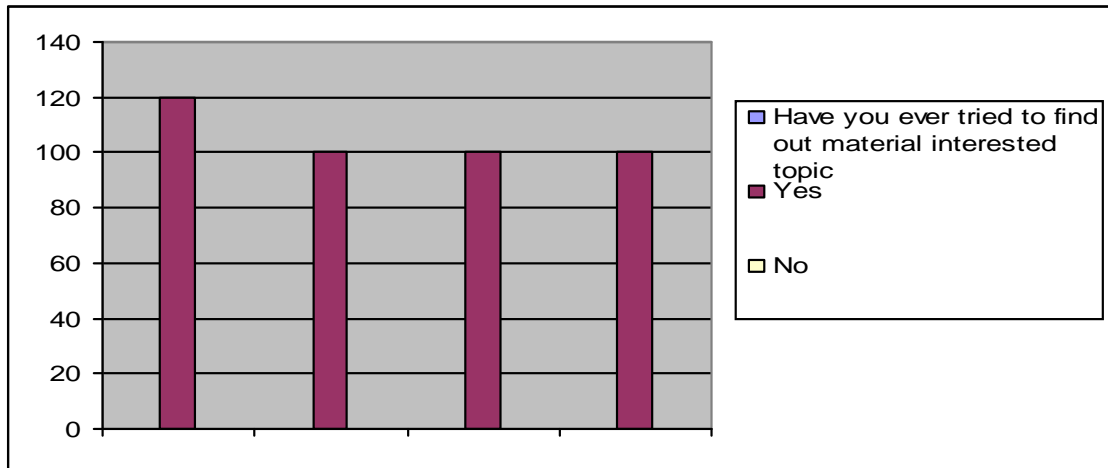
The users uses for the reference are Newspaper, Ayurveda materials, Health magazine, Ayurveda magazine and Yoga naturopathy. According to the figure, the research shows that 20.22% of the users use newspaper and the Ayurveda magazine as their reference and 33.33% of the users used health magazine as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

Q.No 4

S.N	Category	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
a.	Yes	7	100	2	100	12	100	21	100
b.	No		0		0		0	0	0
	Total	7	100	2	100	12	100	21	100

Source: Field survey,2011

Table no.: 39

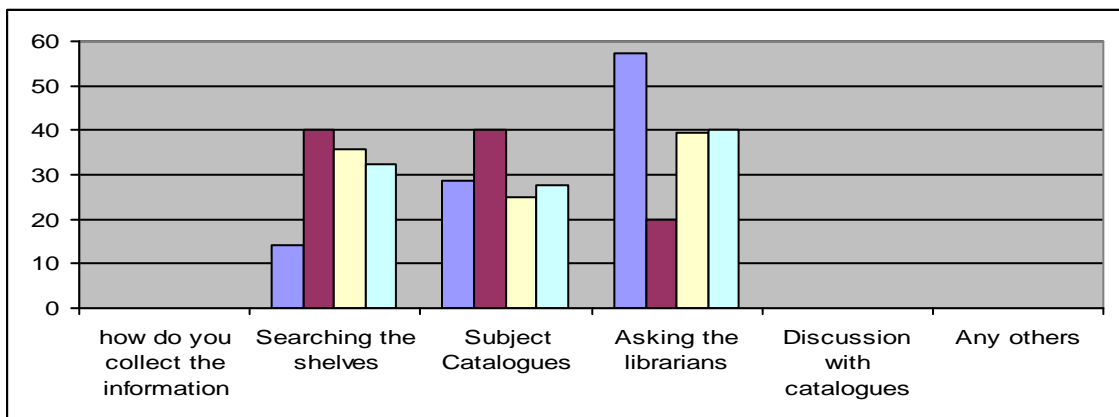


If yes, the above facts show that 100% of the total users have tried to find out materials in interested topic. The research shows that the users have tried to find out materials in interested topic.

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

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:40



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

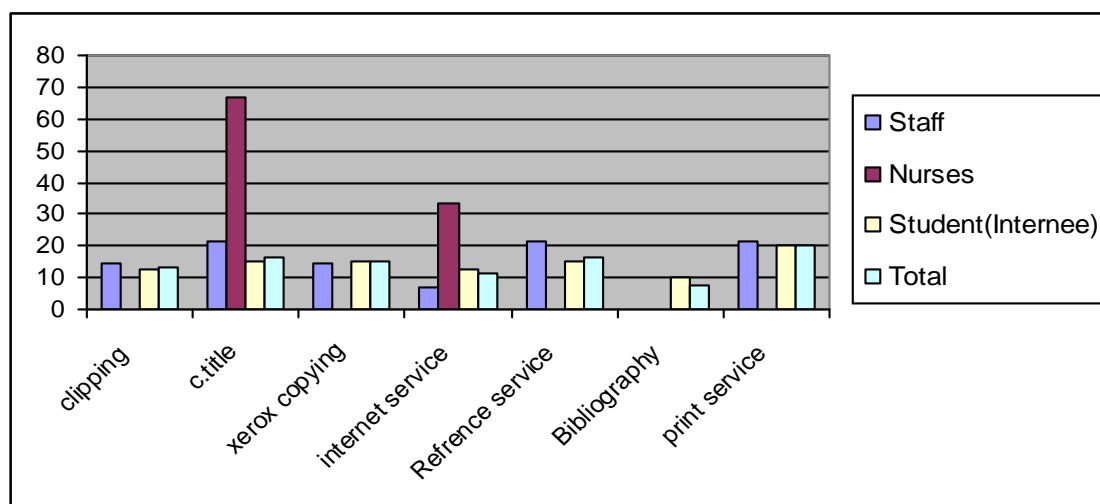


Q.No 5

S.N	Wish to have services from Library following services	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
a.	Clipping	2	14.29		0.00	5	12.50	7	12.96
b.	c.title	3	21.43	2	66.67	6	15.00	9	16.67
c.	xerox copying	2	14.29		0.00	6	15.00	8	14.81
d.	internet service	1	7.14		33.33	5	12.50	6	11.11
e.	Refrence service	3	21.43		0.00	6	15.00	9	16.67
f.	Bibliography		0.00		0.00	4	10.00	4	7.41
g.	print service	3	21.43		0.00	8	20.00	11	20.37
	Total	14	100.00		100.00	40	100.00	54	100.00

Source: field survey,2011

Table no.: 41



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

Q.No .6

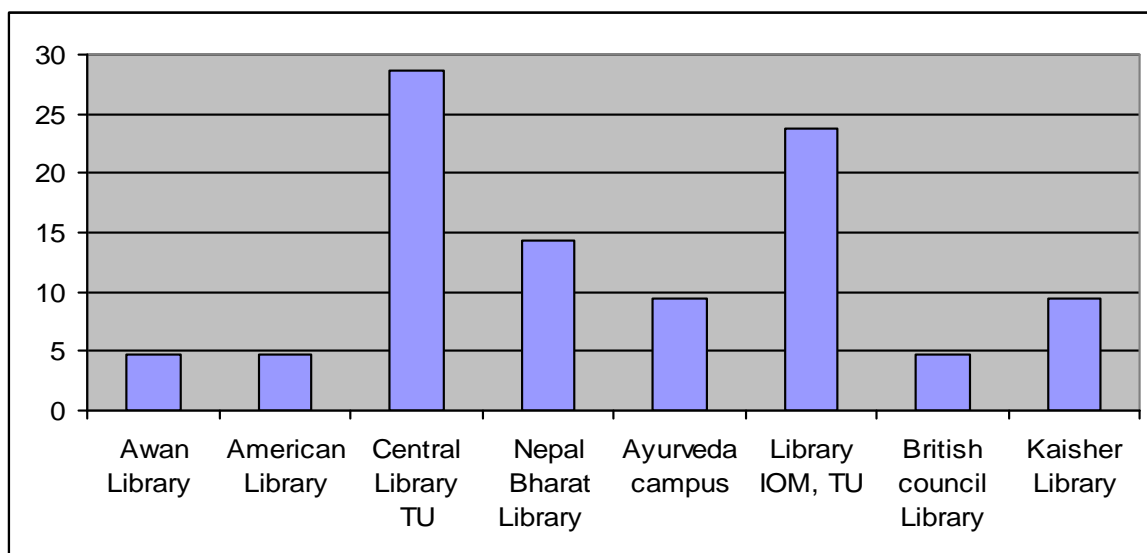
S.N	Category	Staff		Nurses		Student(Internee)		Total	
		N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
a.	yes	1	14.29	2	100.00	9	75	12	57.14
b.	No	6	85.71			3	25	9	42.86
	Total	7	100	2	100.00	12	100.00	21	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table no.: 42

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

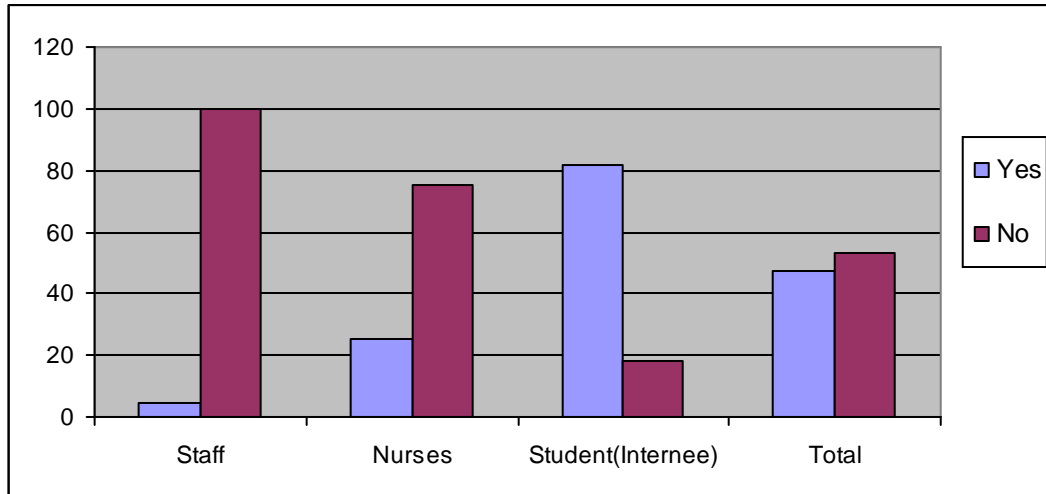
S.N	if yes(Name of the Libraries)	Total	%
	Awan Library	1	4.76
	American Library	1	4.76
	Central Library TU	6	28.57
	Nepal Bharat Library	3	14.29
	Ayurveda campus	2	9.52
	Library IOM, TU	5	23.81
	British council Library	1	4.76
	Kaisher Library	2	9.52
	Total	21	100.00



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

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table No.:43

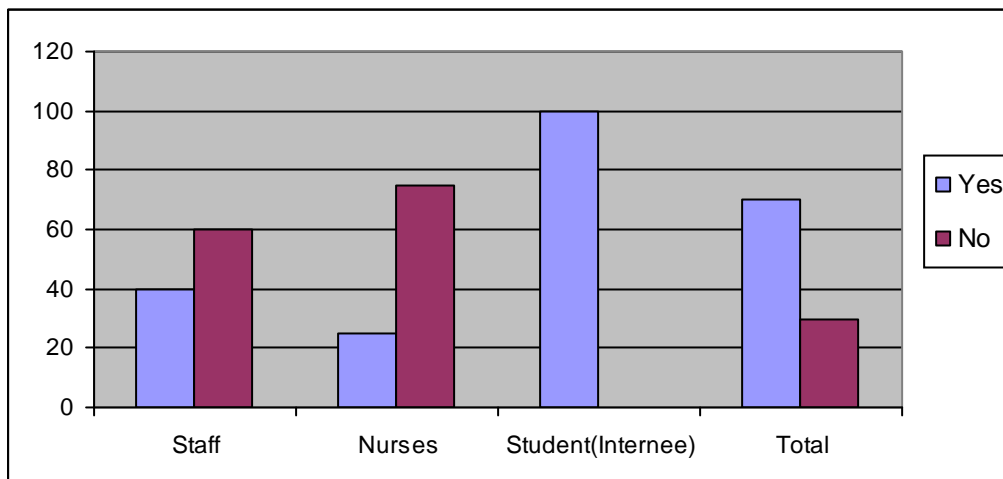


The above given figure shows that 52.38% of the total users felt difficulty and 47.62% of the users don't feel difficult in the preparation of seminar papers, projects, etc. due to non-availability of required documents in the libraries. The research study shows that some percent of the users have experience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

### Q.No .7

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

If yes,



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

Source: Field survey, 2011

Table

No.44

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

## Chapter V

### Analysis Presentation and Interpretation of Data

#### 3. Background

This thesis has been done using both the qualitative and quantitative methods. To generate the idea, 30 questions were asked to various Doctors and pattern A,B,C questions to Library users (see Chap.4). Similarly, to find out the attitude of respondents about bibliography and its needs or functions, respondents were selected comprising of diverse natures and categories. After mentioning the views of doctors and the users toward bibliography, here (In this chapter) annotated bibliographies of Ayurveda Literature are placed with informative method of annotated under the provision of APA style.

#### List of Ayurveda Literature:

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

S.N	Author/Ed./Translator	Title	Publisher	Year(B.S)
1	Adhikari samir kumar	Ayurveda chikistara	Kathmandu: KP pustak Bhandar	2063 kartik
2	Adhikari Rameshor	Sharirikkriya Gurika	Shareera Kriyagutika, Lamjung	2063
3	ADAN	Dhanwantari pooja Bhidhi	Kathmandu: ADAN of Nepal	2064
4	Adhikari Janakraj	Ayurveda Sarsangrah	Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar	2061
5	Adhikari Shyam Mani	Status of Ayurvedic Mdicines Avaiable in the market of Nepal		
6	Adhikari Shyam Mani	Dravya Vigyan,		
7	Adhikari shyam mani	Sthaniya Jadibutiduwara Swasthya Rachhaya, Prathamsh		2055
8	Adhikari Rameshor	Ayurveda Aristha Vigyan	Gyan kunj prakashan	2067
9	Adhikari Rameshor	Charak singhita		
10	Binda Bhairab Prasad	Upachar Anubadh		
11	Bhandari Durba Raj	Jadibuti Manjari		2057
12	Binda Laxmi kant	Salya tantra		
13	Batta Pramod	Syam Vaida		

14	Bajarcharya Piushbajar	Kamal pitta	Mahabaudha, Kathmandu	
15	Bhandari Krishna	Harmerwalako chikitsa	Haramekholako Chikitsa Prichchheda	2026
16	Bharkehar,Dhanikalal	Yoga & Human Health		
17	Bhattara, Ramnath	Aa.Mau.Si           tatha sangchita Sharira		2038
18	Devkota koshnath	Nepali nigantu		2025
19	Dutta.           Ishwor Chandra	Non Timber Forest Products of Nepal		1989 AD
20	Giri, Rajendra kumar	Founfation of Ayurveda		2061
21	Ghimire, S.K	Gairkasta wan Paidwar Digdarshan		2065
22	Giri Maya	Prakritik Chikitsa		
23	Giri maya	Prakritik Manav Prajati ra prakritik chikitsa		2066
24	Jha, Kamdev	Madhav Nidan		2039
25	Joshi, sanu Devi	Genetic Heritage of Medicine		2001 AD
26	Koirala, rishiram/Nirajan Bhupendra	Present starus of Traditional Medicines & Medicinal & Aromatic Plants		2051
27	Kaundi rayayani, Vangdamba	Ayurvedako sanchipt Itihash		
28	Maharash Dharma	Gatisil chikitsa vigyan		2065
29	Mona Bajra- The Bajracharya	Ayurvedic Records of Cancer Treatment		1987
30	Oli Krishna Kumari	Yog Darshan		2049
31	Paudel, Khadanandh	Jadibuti vigyan		2058
32	Publicity           of Documentation section, Dept. of P.R. Thapathali	Plants Resources		2003
33	“	“		2004
34	“	“		2005
35	SDVVS	Ayurvedic products of SDVKVS		2061
36	Shrestha, ayusowarya/   Satyal Jaya	Panchkarm Chikitsa		
37	Swami, Khaptda	Aarogya vigyan		
38	Subedi           kasharaj Sharma	Ayurveda darshanko saprekha           (Padartha Vigyan)		
39	Subedi           Kashiraj Sharma	Sthaniya Jadibuti Tatha Khadhanyaharooduwara swathya sangrchayan ra		2063

		Samanya Rogaharooko Upachar		
40	Subedi KashiRaj Sharma/ Narendranath	Shaushrut Nigantu		2057
41	Satyal, Jaya/K.C. Jaya	Dravya vigyan		
42	Shrestha, Boom Prasad	Forest plants of Nepal		1989
43	Subedi Kashiraj Sharma	Ayurvediya Salya vigyan		2060
44	Subedi Kashiraj Sharma	Yoga Kaumadi ra vaidhya Club		2057
45	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Ayurvediya Aushadi Nirman vigyan		2057
46	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Ayurvediya Bhaishajya Nirman vigyan		
47	Sangyojak Dr. sapkota subedi, adhikari	Nepal Ayurvediya baishajya Sanhita		
48	Sapkota, Chandraraj	Rasaudhi chikitsa vigyan	Gyan kunj	2064
49	Sapkota chandraraj	Sangiواني		
50	Subedi, Ka. Sharma	Ayurvediya Vigyan		2055-2062
51	Subedi, kashiraj Sharma	Kaumar bhritaya tantra		
52	Tiwari, Narendra	Himali Chetraka Mahatwapurna Jadibuti		

Source: field survey, 2011

Table no.: 45

## 5.2 List of Annotated books:

1. ADAN (2064BS). Shree Dhanvantari Pooja- Vidhi, Kathmandu: ADAN (Ayurveda Doctor's Association of Nepal) P.1- 34
2. Adhikari, Rameshwor (2063 BS). Shareerakriyagutika., - Lamjung: Shreemati Sarvati Sharma
3. Adhikari, Janak/Shrestha----(2061BS). Ayurveda Darpan (Ayurveda Mirror). – Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar
4. Adhikari, Samir Kumar (2063 BS (2006 AD) ) Ayurveda Chikitsa Sara.-/ Kathmandu: K.P. Pustak Bhandar
5. Bajracharya, Piyushavajra (ND) Kamalpitta (Jaundice). Mahabaudha ( Kathmandu): Piyushavarshi Aushadhalaya
6. Bhattarai, Krishna Prasad (2026 BS). Haramekhalako Chikitsa Prichchheda (Nepali Anuvad). Kathmandu: Pd. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai.
7. Bajracharya, Manabajra (Ed) (1987BS). The Ayurvedic Records of cancer Treatment,- Kathmandu: Piyushavarsi Aushadhalaya. P.1 04, fig.37. col.

8. Bharker, D.L (2062 BS). Yoga of Human Health. - Kathmandu: Dr. D.L Bharkher. P. 1 -70
9. Bharkher, D.L (2064 BS) Kaya-chikitsa (Ayurvedic Medicine). -, Kathmandu: By Author, p.1 -177
10. Bhatt, pramod Ed (2067 BS). Svayam vaidhya (Aushadhiratan Sangrah). -, Kathmandu: Kulendra Gautam Smriti sanstha, P.1- 164.
11. Sapkota,Chandra Raj, (2057BS) ayurvediya Aushadha Nirman Vigyan. -. , Kathmandu: By Author, P.I- 118.
12. Ghimire, Suresh Kumar, Pyakurel, D.....(2008 AD) A manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya ( Gairkasta van paidawar digdarshan)
13. Joshi, sonu Devi (2001 AD). Genetic heritage of Medicinal and Aromatic plant of Nepal. Himalayas.-., Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Publishers, p. I-239,
14. Koirala, Rishi Ram /Khaniya, B.N. (2009AD) present status of traditional Medicines plants and medicinal & Aromatic, related Resources & organizations in Nepal.-., Kathmandu: Nepal Health Research
15. Kaundinyani, Vashamvadamava (2067BS) Ayurvedako Sankshipta Ethnic (Ayurvedako sankshipta Itihas, Part-I) Kathmandu: Ayurvedigyan Pariwar,P.I-56.
16. Mishra, Lakshmikant (2067BS). Shalakyta Tantra, Part. I. --, Kathmandu: Ayurvedigyan Privar,.IV, p.I-58.
17. Sabedi, Kashiraj Sharma (2057BS) Saushruta Nighantu Dang: Mahendra Sanskrit University P. I- 166
18. Subedi, K.R.S. (Tr.) (2057BS) Yogakaumudi Ra Vaidyavallava (bha). Kathmandu:Nepal Rajkiya pragya Pratishtan. P.I-195.
19. Subedi, K.R.S (2058BS) Ayurvediya Shalyavigyan. Kathmandu: By Author P. I - 188.
20. Subedi,K.R.S (2058 BS). Ayurveda Darshanko Rooparekha (Padarthavigyan) P.I- 236.
21. SDVVS (sighadurbar vaidyakhana vikas Samiti (2061 BS) Ayurvedic Productin of SDVKS.-., Kathmandu: SDVVS/
22. Sapkota Chandra, (2065) Rasaushadhi chikitsa Vigyan, Kathmandu:

#### **Annotation details:**

ADAN(2064 BS). Shree Dhanvantari pooja – vidhi (1<sup>st</sup> Ed.). Kathmandu: ADAN(Ayurvedic Doctor's Association of Nepal)

Shree Dhanvantari pooja, celebrated in Ayurvedha chikitsalaya singhadurbar vaidyakhana and Ayurveda campus Naradevi, IOM TU and other Ayurvedic private organization as well as in other related sectors at the time of Kartik Krishna Trayodash, is well described in this book. The first time, the book was published by shree Bhisagartna Daivagya K. Narayan Shastri in 1998 BS(1942 AD). 2000 copies were published in Devpatan, patan. Next the book (500 copies) was published by



ADAN, Dr. Shyam Mani Adhikari was the president in 2064 BS, consisting six broad headings viz:

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

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

Adhikari Rameshwor (2063BS). Shareerakriyagutika.

Lamjung: ShreematiSarasvati Sharma.

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

Adhikari, Janak / Shrestha, Aishrarya/ Satyal, Jaya (2061 BS) – Ayurveda Mirror) Kathmandu: Prashanti pustak Bhandar.

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

Adhikari, Samir Kumar( 2063 Kartik BS). Ayurveda chitiksa. Kathmandu: KP pustak Bhandar.

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

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

Bajracharya. P. (Year of Publication). Kamalpitta (Jaundice). Mahabaundha Kathmandu: piyushavarshi; Aushdhalaya.

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

Bhattarai, Krishna Prasad (2026 BS). Haremekhalako chikitsa prichchheda (Nepali Anuvad). Kathmandu: Pd. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai.

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

Bajracharya, Mana Bajra Ed. (1987 BS) the Ayurvedic Records of cancer Treatment, 1<sup>st</sup>ed. Kathmandu: Piyushavasi Ausadhalaya. 104 p., Fig.37 col.

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

Ayurveda, the traditional medical science of the Himalayan valley has its own definition and principle which are very important to know for proper diagonosis and treatment of cancer in this sense, the Ayurvedic approach, concerned here for readers. Ayurveda has classified all kinds of neoplasm to find out their malignant or non-

malignant nature for proper diagnosis and treatment. Readers, who are interested for research in the field of Ayurveda, Should know it. Otherwise, the Ayurvedic approach which is not based on the modern medical Science will be still not cleared. All the original Ayurvedic texts are written in sankrit language. Some Sanskrit words for diseases, medicinal prinanciples and plants are not easy to translate into English. Easpecially, the words for plants which havenot been analysed in a proper way by botanists, are very difficult to translate. Even the botanical name of Ayurvedic medicinal plants course big confusion, because some plants are misused presenting different species. Following these problems, so as not to confuse the readers, the standard Sanskrit words for diseases, medicinal principles and plants are presented here along the English translation for it is possible. It has 104 page with x preliminary and fig/- fig/- 37 colorful figures. This book is written in English language. AL

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

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

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

Bhatta, pramod. (2067 BS) Ed. Bayam Vaidhya (Aushadhi Ratan Sangrah). Kathmandu: Kulchandra Gautam Smriti sanstha.

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

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

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

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

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

This book is related to Ayurveda pharmacy written by Dr. Chandraraj Sapkota. It has 118p with XII pages. Contents of this book like historical background of Ayurvedic drug preparation, basic principles of drug preparation, ingredients use and doses in diseases, and list of contents of this book makes very useful to BAMS students and researchers. It is called pharmaceutical science. It is preparation by ancient book like Sharngadhav, Bhashjya Ratnavali and Caraka Samahita. It is available in the AC library.

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

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

Ghimire, Suresh Kumar, Pyakurel Dipesh, Nepal, Balkrishan Sapkota, Indu Bikal, Prajuli, Rudriksha and Oli, Bnesharaj( 2065 BS)

A Manual of NTFPs of Nepal Himalaya. WWF Nepal, Kathmandu

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

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

This book is a comprehensive work about useful information on medicinal and aromatic plants of Nepal Himalayas. It contains their names, families, chromosome number, morphological description, distributions, part used, important biochemical constituents and uses. It also contains abbreviation, list of contents and introduction in beginning. It is decorated by colourful photos of medicinal and aromatic plants,

monographs, glossary of medical terms, references and general index also. It is useful to university students, research workers, studying economic botany, and ethnobotany, medicinal plants of Nepal and Ayurvedic medicine.

Koirala, Rishi Ram / knaniya, bhepenra nirajan present status of Traditional medicines and medicinal Aromatic plants related resources organizations in Nepal.(2009(2066)BS) Kathmandu: Nepal health Reseanele council.

This report is based on the research conducted in April \_July 2008 It is an example that shows the countrys rich ness in natural resources and in digenious knowledge, and also shows how these valuable weath are in threats. We do hope our endeavor to provide adequate data and information that may be highly usefal for further study and management in the future. It has 64 pages with preliminary and witht colorful useful photos. It is written in booth English and Nepali Languages. Ac.No. RPG.2051 ACL

Kaundinyayani, Vashavadamaba (2067 BS). Ayurvedako Sankshiya Etahas (First part), Kathmandu: Ayurvigyan parivar. Page-1-56.

This is the first ayurveda text book written in Nepali Language. The author is an ayurveda gold medalist doctor. It has course contents like Veda-vang mayama Ayurveda, puran vangamayama Ayurveda, Aatreya sampradaya Avam charak Samhita Astangahridaya, kashyap samhita and Rasashastrako sankshiya parichaya Avam Itihas. It is a course book of first professional. There are mainly three Indian published the course book in hindi language:

1. Tripathi, Ravidatta/ Shukla, Vidhadhar (1998AD) Ayurvedaka vrihada Itihas. India: chaukhamba Sanskrit pratishthan.
2. Viddhadhar Atridev (1991 Ad). Ayurvedako Veihada Itihas. India: Uttarpradesh Hindi Sansthan.
3. Sharma, pariyavarta (1975 AD). Ayurvedaka Vaigyanik ITihas. India” Chaukhamba.

Hence, it is useful book for students and researchers. Mishra, Lakshmikant (2067 BS) Shalaky Tantra (Part I)....., Kathmandu: Ayurvigyan Parivar IV p. 58 P.

Sanskrit + Nepali Language: this book is written in Sanskrit and Nepali language.

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

Nepal is renowned for its richness in diversity of its forest products, especially because of its gifted endowment of altitudinal varieties in shortest geographical spans. Non timber forest products (NTFPs) are some of the vast range of forest majority of which avail elites. Medicinal and aromatic plants of the Himalaya are an invaluable resource not only for the local communities and the nation. Once largely relegated to the background of research and development and natural resources

management programmes, NTFPs has now come to the forefront of efforts in biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and notational economic development. The present book “Non Timber Forest products of Nepal:” has been written in four chapters.

Dutta, Ishwor Chandra (2007AD (2063BS)

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

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

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

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

Devakota, kosha nath (2025BS). Nepal Nighantu:

Aneka bhasha\_sangrahita:\_nepali: Nepal Rajakiya pragya \_ pratish than p.604.

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

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

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

Subedi, kasharaj Sharma (Tr) (2057 BS). Yogakaumandi Ra vaidyavallabha (va). Kathmandu: Nepal Rajkiya Pragya Pratisthan.

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

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

Suvedi, K.R.S (2058 BS) Ayurvediya Shalyavijnan Kathmandu: By author :. This book work by Dr. Kashiraj Sharma Suvedi is a description of Ayurvedic Surgery. It is based on Ayurvedic classical text as Sushruta Samahita, Astanga Hridaya and others and written following the syllabus of Shalyatantra in BAMS. Program of I.O.M, T.U. This book with 19 chapters covers. Pages and is published by Sajha Prakashan, Lalitpur, Nepal. The first chapter gives introduction to Shalyatantra. Second chapter describes types of diseases. Third and forth chapters belong to yantra (surgical instruments) and Shastras (instruments used for incision). Fifth to seventh chapter related orderly to trividha karma 1.(Purvakarma-preparing the patients, 2. Pradhan karma (Main treatment, 3. Pashchat Karma = after servixes). Ksharakarma and Agnikarma. Eighth chapter belongs to Vranashosha (Inflamation and other chapters describe several types surgical diseases as Vidradhi (Abcess), Vran, Sadyovrana (Wounds), Nadvrana (Sinus), Marmaghata, Dagdha Vrana (burns), Udara Shalyamaya,( abdominal Surgical cases, Mutramargagata Shalyamaya (diseases concerning urinary tract abd Medhravikara (diseases of Reproductive System). This book is very useful for the students and researcher or schorlar studying Ayurveda.

Suvedi, K.R.S. (2058 BS), Kathmandu: By Author, P88. Iip + (Ka + Gha) Ayurveda Darshanako Rooparekha (Padarthavigyan)

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

Sighadurbar Vaidyakhana Vikas Samiti (2061 BS). Ayurvedic products of SDVVS: This the 2<sup>nd</sup> publication entitled of “ Ayurvedic products of SDKVS” which is being published on the occasion of Dhanwantari Jayanti and National Health Day as well as 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Singha Durbar Vaidhyakhana Vikas Samiti, will be quite informative and useful to the consumers, Ayurvedic Practioners, Students, researchers and also to all those interested readers who wish to have some knowledge about Ayurvedic medicines particularly products, description of the products, meaning of ayurvedic terms, list of ingredients with their Latin/English names used in SDVKS products in Alphabetical order and system wise index. Its patient products like: CHYANPRSHA AVALEHA,TULSI HERBAL TEA, AVIPATTIKARA CURNA SUDDHA SURYATAPI SHILAJIT, TRIPHALA CHURNA, TAMRA CHUDADI TAIL, PRATISHYA HARAVATI, ROHITKADI CHURNA, VAJIKAR SHAKTI etc has encouraged their service with supremacy in quality and price. This text has colourful cover page with Dhanvantri photo. 97 products are mentioned in this book.

ACC.NO.R10393

### 5.3List of Ayurveda periodical/ journal of Ayurveda Litrature

S.N	Title	Publisher	Year/date(BS	Vol. N	Frequency	Type
1.	Amarlata	Naradevi Chikitsa Samkiti, Naradevi	2064/065/067	1,2,3	Annual	Smarika
2.	Ayurveda Rakshaya	Vaidha Divyavaraj Bajracharya	2016 to 2020	1-8	Tri-monthly	Magazine
3.	Ayurveda Masik	Dr. Divya Ratna Bajracharya	2058		Monthly	Magazine
4.	Ayurvigyan	Ayurveda campus pariwar	1959		Tri-monthly	Magazine
5.	Ayurveda-samvardhan	TUTA , Campus Unit	2066	1	Annual	Magazine
6.	Ayurveda sandesh	Ayurda Vibhag	2053		Annual	Magazine
7.	JADAN	ADAN	2054		“	Smarika
8.	BAMS smarika	NAMSS, ayurveda campus	2055		“	“
8.	Prakriti Ra	Gorkha Ayurveda	2056		Tri-	Magazine



	Swasthya	company			monthly	
9.	Dhanwontari smarika	SVVS	2057		Annual	Smarika
10.						
11.	Janta Ayurveda smarika	Janta campus Bijauri,Dang	2058		Annual	Smarika
12.	NAMSS Buletine	NAMSS Ayurveda campus	2056		Forth monthly	Buletine
13.	Manchuka smriti Akshayakosha	Gramin prabidhi Kendra, Lalitpur	2065		Monthly	Magazine
14.	Naradevi Ayurveda chikistalaya(Hospital)	Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitsalaya, Naradevi	2060		Annual	Smarika
15.	Prakrit, Asoka	Nepal Herbs/Herbal association	2060/061	1,2,	Trimonthly	Magazine
16.	Rastriya masak Swastha Hamro Sarokar	Annamnagar, Kathmandu <a href="mailto:swasthyasarokara@gmail.com">swasthyasarokara@gmail.com</a>			Monthly	Magazine
17.	Sallariko Ayurveda	Jilla ayurveda swastha Kendra salleri solukhumbhu	2067			
18.	Sanjivini smarika	Singhadurbar Vaidhyakhana ko libraryma				soviner
19.	Swasth Drapan					
20.	Swasth Masik					
21.	Swasth sandesh masika	International forum, Kathmandu	2058-2063	3,6	Monthly	Magazine
22.	Sopan	Ganesh pd. Chapagain/Basuder	2063	3,2	Monthly	Magazine
23.	Upachar	Sajanya Prasad satyal, Kathmandu	2066	5,1	Monthly	“
24.	Yauvan	Solid Nepal	2062		Bi monthly	“

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

### List of Ojhelma pareko Ayurveda patrikaharoo:

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

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

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

### 5.4 List of Ayurda Magazine for annotation.

S.N	Title	Publisher	Types	Year(B. S)
1	Amar lata	Ministry of health and population	Magazine	2064
2	Ayurveda Rakshaya	Personalities of Nepal	Magazine	2016
3	Aryogya	Chhatra Karya Samiti	“	
4	Ayurveda	Nepal Ayurveda samiti	“	2024
5	Ayurveda sandesh	Ayurveda Vivag	“	2053
6	JADAN Sovinier	Nepal Ayurveda chikitsa sangh	Smarika	2054
7	BAMS students	Nepal Ayurveda Medical Students society	“	2053
8	Parkitik Swasthya Ra	Rabindra pandey ed.	Tri-monthly	2056
9	Youth health	Society for Local integrated development	Annual	2064
10	Ayur info	BAMS, Student Ayurveda Campus	Magazine	2064

Source: Field, survey,2011

Table N0.:47

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

## **1. Ayurveda Raksha**

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

## **2. Arogya**

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

## **3. Ayurveda**

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

## **4. Ayurveda Sandesh**

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

## **5. JADAN Sovineer**

This sovineer was started after establishment of Ayurveda Doctors Association of Nepal and published on the occasion of first annual conference on 2054B.S, chaitra 13-14. The main editor was Dr.Kashiraj Subedi, and board of editors had eminent scholars of Ayurveda as Dr. Lakshmikanta Mishra, Dr. Narendranath Tivari, Dr.Thakurraj Adhikari, Dr.Rameshvar Adhikari and Dr. Rishi Ram Koirala. This role

of publishing soviness is continued by this Association upto 2066B.S. These sovineers are usually published on the interval of two years on the occasion of conference of ADAN (Ayurveda Doctors Association of Nepal). These sovineers are very useful for the students, teachers and research workers in field of Ayurveda. Some articles of first issue are as condition of Ayurveda in Nepal, Reproductive health, Problem of women's health in Nepal, Identification of controversial drugs e.t.c

## **6. B.A.M.S. Students Soviner**

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

## **7. Prakriti and Swasthya**

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

## **8. Amara Lata**

The first issue of the magazine Amara Lata was published in 2064.B.S. by Government of Nepal, Ministry of health and Population, Department of Ayurveda, Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitshalaya Development comity, Nepal. It was published on the occasion of 91<sup>st</sup> anniversary of Naradevi Chikitshalaya. This first issue contains 21 articles concerning several contents of health and Ayurvedic medicine. It also presents annual progress report, present situation of Naradevi Ayurveda Chikitshalaya. Cover page with the photograph of *Tinospora cordifolia* and inner pages with important quotations from Classical Ayurveda texts is very attractive. It is also preferred by the congrechulations from top personalties of Ministry of Health and Population, and Department of Ayurveda. This issue is very useful to the students of

Ayurveda, researcher's scholars and other readers eager to know about the field of Ayurveda. This magazine continued till 2066 and three volumes were published.

### **9. Youvan Health Magazine**

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

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

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

### **10. Ayur Info**

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

## Chapter VI

### Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

#### 6. Summary

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

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

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

Similarly, in fourth chapter it explains about the research method which is used to finalize this thesis. The researcher has informed in this chapter that, quantitative research methods are used to complete this thesis. Specially, becoming the thesis of literature qualitative method is used but more than two dozen of questionnaire is also asked to find the correct data and information.

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

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

## **6.2 Conclusion**

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

## **6.3 Recommendation Bibliography**

**After analyzing the data and the findings researcher recommends that:**

- ) Librarians should start or make and maintain annotated bibliography in Ayurveda Literature in their library.
- ) Doctors and other users should use annotated bibliography in Ayurveda Literature.
- ) Libraries should allocate resources (budget, human resource and technology) to start, make and maintain annotated bibliography.
- ) Annotated bibliography saves the time of the users. So it is necessary to make the annotated bibliography of each Ayurveda Literature.
- ) It is a tool to express the information in right manners, libraries should follow the way of creating annotated bibliography.
- ) First of all, librarians should be clear on the characteristics of annotated bibliography as well as its significance for researchers.

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



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[Www.Sdvks.Gov.Np](http://www.sdvks.gov.np)

## APPENDIX

### Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,  
2067/12/

Date:

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

Thank you

With regards

Champa Kumari Gurung

M.Lib. Sc. T.U.

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

**1. Personal data (Doctor/ Teacher/ Officer)**

Name:..... Male:  : Female:

Present designation:.....

Department :.....

Subject:.....

Academic qualification:.....

**2. Permanent Address:**

Zone:.....

District:.....

VDC/ Municipality:.....

Ward no.:.....

Phone no.:.....

Location: .....

Mobile no.:.....

House no.:.....

**3. Office Address:**

Name of organization/institution: .....

Location: .....

Phone no.: .....

Fax no. :.....

E-mail Address:

.....

Website:

.....

4. **Your publications:**

**Book:**

**Magazine (Articles):**

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....

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

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

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

If yes, please give the name of the libraries.

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....

7. What do you think about bibliography?

- a. A list of documents
- b. An alphabetic record of document
- c. Citation of used materials in research

8. Have you ever used annotated bibliography?

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

10. What is difference between bibliography and annotated bibliography?

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

11. Have you maintained annotated bibliography in your library?

- a. No
- b. Yes

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

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

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

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

Please select one of the following

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

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

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

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

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

16. How can annotate bibliography save users time?

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

Thank you

## 2. QUESTIONNAIRE

**Date:**

2067/ 12/..

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

**Dear Respondent,**

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

**Thank you**

**With regards**

**Champa kumari Gurung**

**M.Lib. Sc.T.U.**

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

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

**Name:.....**  male  female

**Designation: .....**

**Phone no.:.....**

**Mobile.....**

**E-mail:.....**

**Qualification:.....**

**Office address/ Organization/Institute:**

.....

**The title of your research topic/ compilations:**

**Publications:**

**Books:**

**Articles :**

**B. User needs**

**In what languages do you need books?**



English  
 Nepali   
 Hindi   
 Sanskrit   
 Above all   
 In any other language Specify

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

Periodicals   
 Books   
 Monograph   
 Reference books   
 Thesis   
 Any other please specify

.....  
**Do you read periodicals in your subjects?**

Yes  or No

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

.....  
**Do you use the microfiches, microfilms?**

.....  
 If yes please indicate your preference

**(Micro fitches / microfilms)**

**C. User pattern**

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

Yes  or No

If yes, how do you collect the information?

1. Searching the shelves

2. Subject catalogues

3. Asking the librarians

4. Discussion with catalogues

5. Any other please specify.....

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

9. News paper clipping

10. Current title

11. Reprographic service (Xerox copying )

12. Internet service

13. Reference service

14. Bibliography

15. Print service

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

Yes  or No

If yes, please give the names of libraries

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

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

Yes  or No

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

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

.....  
.....

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

**Yes**  **or No**

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

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

**Thank you**

## Curriculum Vitae

Name : Champa Kumari Gurung  
Gender : Female  
Father's Name : Late. Tilak Bahadur Gurung  
Mother's Name : Ganesh Devi Gurung  
Date of Birth : 2021-05-30  
Nationality : Nepali  
Religion : Hindu  
Address : Rumjatar -7, Okhaldunga  
E-mail Address : odcg\_1@yahoo.com  
Contact No. : 9803044248

### Academic Qualification:

M.Lib. Sc., TU

M.A. (Home Science), India

B.Lib.SC,India

B.A honers (Home Science), India

B.A Pass, India

I.A, India

S.L.C, India

Job Experience: Assistant Librarian, Ayurveda Campus, Kirtipur.

**THANK YOU**