

AN EVALUATION OF
PERIODICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
WITH REGARD TO
COLLECTION STRENGTH AND USAGE OF JOURNALS
BY UESRS OF
SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT FACULTY AT TUCL

**A thesis submitted to the
Central Department of Library and Information Science
for the fulfillment of the requirement for the
Masters' Degree in Library and Information Science**

Submitted by

RADHIKA MAIYA BAJRACHARYA
Roll No.: 3455

**Central Department of Library and Information Science
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
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Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Central Department of Library and Information Science

Kirtipur,
Kathmandu
Tel. No. 4331316
Date:

Reference No.:

E-mail: lisd@healthnet.org.np
Website: <http://www.tulisd.edu.np>

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis titled “**AN EVALUATION OF PERIODICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO COLLECTION STRENGTH AND USAGE OF JOURNAL USED BY SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT FACULTY AT TUCL**” submitted by Radhika Maiya Bajracharya is an original work and was prepared under my supervision and guidance. I, hereby, recommend the thesis for final evaluation.

Mrs Nirmala Shrestha
Reader
Supervisor

October, 2010



Reference No.:

E-mail: lisd@healthnet.org.np
Website: <http://www.tulisd.edu.np>

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that Ms Radhika Maiya Bajracharya has completed the thesis titled “AN EVALUATION OF PERIODICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO COLLECTION STRENGTH AND USAGE OF JOURNAL USED BY SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT FACULTY AT TUCL” as a fulfillment of the requirement for Master Degree of Library and Information Science under my guidance and supervision. I recommend this thesis for acceptance and evaluation.

Mrs Nirmala Shrestha
Thesis Supervisor

Krishna Mani Bhandary
External Examiner

Dr. Madhusudan Karki
Head of Department

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Lastly, my sincere appreciation goes to my parents, brothers and sisters and all family members for their continuous support of patience, affection and wish of success.

October 2, 2009

Radhika Maiya Bajracharya

Abstract:

This study entitled “An evaluation of Periodical Management System with regard to Collection Strength and Usage of Journals by Users of Science and Management Faculty at TUCL” is carried out to evaluate the periodical management system and analyze the usage of journals by users of Tribhuvan University Central Library.

The entire study is divided into six chapters namely i. Introduction. ii .Review of Literature, iii. Focus of Study. iv. Methodology. v. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation. and vi. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation. The first chapter as introduction has explained the history and origin of periodicals, development of periodical during the 20th century, meaning and definition of periodicals, types of periodicals, characteristics of periodicals, selection of Periodicals, Selection Tools of Periodicals, Acquisition of Periodicals, Payment procedures, methods of recording the receipt of periodicals, display of periodicals, completion of volume, accessioning, classification and cataloguing. Brief Description on Periodical Section. In addition, description on Statement of Problems includes the following problems: a. Increasing subscription cost of periodicals. b. Budgetary constraints. c. Gap in periodical receipt. d. Misplace of periodicals. e. Binding problem. f. Tearing of pages from journals. g. Lack of adequate furniture. h. Lack of space. The objectives of this study are to: i. Explore the total number of periodicals available in TUCL for Science and Management Faculty. ii. Find out how the periodical are organized in TUCL. iii. Find out users’ preference on print vs. electronic journals. iv. Find out satisfaction of users about the adequacy of journals for Science and Management Faculty. v. Recommend the appropriate periodical management system based on the suggestion of users.

The scope of this study is limited to finding about the availability of total number of periodicals on Science and Management in TUCL only, portrays the collection strength of journals, and describes the organization and management of scientific journals only and does not include the daily newspaper, magazine.

The significance of this study lies in the management of journals, finding out the collection strength of journals and finally it helps to know about users’ satisfaction about availability and adequacy of journals in TUCL.

The study includes the terminology in order to explain the words and phrases that deals with library and information science, which are also included in this research.

The Review of Literature section includes 10 literatures that are consulted for preparation of this study. These literatures are reviewed because these are relevant to this study as they document about various methods of periodical management system in different academic libraries of different countries.

The section “Focus of Study” is focused on explaining about the description of periodical section of TUCL with information about its activities regarding responsibilities, reader services, additional activities, creation of database, and detail record of periodicals on Science and Management Faculty.

The study applies descriptive method and it is questionnaire-based data gathering survey containing 19 questions. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed to the students of Science and Management faculty of Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Campus, of which 69 responses were obtained with differing number of questionnaires attempted.

The analysis and evaluation of the study is based on the responses received from them. Out of 69 responses analyzed, 39 (56.52%) respondents were from Science and 30 (43.48%) from Management faculty. Out of 57 respondents, 31 (54.38%) (Sci 18, Mgmt 13) opined the holdings (availability) of periodicals is satisfactory, 19 (33.33%) (Sci 13, Mgmt 6) indicated “Inadequate”. Out of 59 respondents, majority of respondents (34) (57.62%) (Sci 18, Mgmt 16), responded that they were able to find the periodicals for consulting. On the question “what they do to locate the information in periodicals?”. Out of 59, 26 respondents (44.06%) (Sci 18, Mgmt, 8) consulted catalogues, 22 (22.02%) respondents (Sci 8, Mgmt 5) searched directly on display rack, 5 (8.47%) respondents (Sci 2, Mgmt 3) consulted or approached librarian for finding the information from periodicals. On the question of selecting their choice of periodical format, 28 respondents (Sci 17, Mgmt 11) preferred the print version (hardcopy) of periodicals, just 2 respondents from science faculty preferred their choice of periodical format as electronic. However, as many as 27 respondents (Sci 17, Mgmt 5) indicated their choice of periodical format of both the formats (print and electronic version). On the question to “rate the usefulness of periodicals, out of 69, 30 respondents (Sci 19, Mgmt 11) rated the periodicals of current year as "most" useful, 28 respondents (Sci 17, Mgmt 11) rated the

periodicals of last two years as "more" useful, 14 respondents' (Sci 5, Mgmt 9) ratings on periodicals of last 5-10 years as "less" useful, and 17 (Sci 10, Mgmt 7) (24.63%) rated the periodicals of last 10 years and beyond as "least" useful.

On the organization/display of periodicals, 30 (50%) respondents (Sci 23, Mgmt 7) remarked on "lack of recent issues of periodicals on display racks, each 14 (23.33%) respondents (Sci 6, Mgmt 8) showed remarks on "good" and "not in proper order" and 2 respondents from management faculty opined the journal display as "bad". Four out of 61 respondents responded that they were able to find the journal/articles "immediately" and none of respondents from science faculty responded on this variable. 31 (Sci 24, Mgmt 7) (50.81%) respondents were able to find the journal/articles "occasionally", 16 (Sci 10, Mgmt 6) respondents responded "not in time of need" Only 10 (Sci 3, Mgmt 7) (16.39%) respondents remarked that they were able to find the journal/articles "soon". On the question "are you happy with the organization of periodicals", out of 63 respondents, 30 (Sci 19, Mgmt 11) (47.61%) responded that they were satisfied (happy) with the organization of periodicals. 33 respondents (Sci 19, Mgmt 14) (30.15%) opined "No".

Evaluation of journals usage is a difficult but necessary task considering the wide range of choices available. Limited funding and space, as well as other factors, influence the need for a carefully planned strategy of journal selection. In order to enhance the use of collection, the following effective strategies have to be carried out. 1. Effective orientation program should be carried out by involving as many students as possible and more time should be offered for the program so that students get more familiarized. 2. In the selection of periodicals, students' opinion should be sought or suggestions box should be kept. 3. Periodical section should place the periodicals in Display room soon after the completion of processing work and continue keeping vigilance to ensure the recent periodicals are on display. 4. A computer with Internet access should be in the Periodical section for user access. 5. Based on usability, frequency of use, the backdated volume of journals should be considered for withdrawal from the stack and should be planned for retention in space-saving manner. 6. TUCL should consider re-organizing the periodicals by following the scientific management system so that users could be better served. 7. Front desk service should be made available in Periodical Display room.

Preface

This study titled “An Evaluation of Periodical Management System with regard to Collection Strength and Usage of Journals by users of Science and Management Faculty at TUCL” is prepared and submitted to the department of library and information sciences, Tribhuvan University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Masters degree of Library and Information Science (MLIS).

This study is conducted with focus on evaluating the periodical collection strength and adequacy of periodicals. The study is intended to explore users’ satisfaction in respect of its ability in meeting required information needs of user community of science and management faculty. The study also elicits on periodical organization system, preference of periodical format of users.

The periodical is considered to be the most important primary source of information. Because, results of research are usually first reported in periodicals. It is an important medium through which scholarly or scientific information on findings of research is communicated. In keeping view of its importance, the TUCL has been allocating more than two million rupees each year in its subscription to meet current information needs of the users. For the proper use of periodicals, the TUCL has set up a separate unit of the periodical section. The responsibility of which include organizing and managing of periodicals for easy access. In order to evaluate the periodical management system of TUCL, this study is carried out.

Regarding the organization, this study consists of six chapters. Chapter one is an introduction, presenting the background with definition, types and origin of periodicals. Besides this, it presents the background information about the parent organization. Chapter two presents literature review reflecting upon various literatures dealing with periodical management system applied in different academic institutions. Chapter three describes on Periodical Section focusing on the activities it performs, the study which is basically meant for. Chapter four presents about the methodology this study applied which consisted of sampling population, data gathering, instruments and questionnaire and its design. Chapter five presents the data analysis and presentation consisting data obtained through the responses from the respondents. Chapter six presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study that is obtained from the analysis part.

Catalogues of the Thesis

Shelf list card

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LIST OF ACRONYM:

CAS =	Current Awareness Service
CD-ROM =	Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory
CDS/ISIS =	Computerized Documentation System/ Integrated Set of Information System
DBMS =	Database Management System
ICT =	Information and communication Technology
IDRC =	International Development Research centre
INASP =	International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publication
INGOs =	International Non-Government Organizations
ISBN =	International Standard Book Number
ISSN =	International Serial Number
JUSAN	Japan University Student Association of Nepal
LAN =	Local Area Network
NGOs=	Non-Government Organizations
OPAC =	Online Public Access Catalogue
PERI =	Programme for Enhancement of Research Information
SAARC =	South Asian Association Regional Corporation
SDI =	Selective Dissemination of Information
SMS =	Serial Management System
SSCI =	Social Science Citation Index
TUCL =	Tribhuvan University Central Library

Country Codes

AT	Australia
AU	Austria
CC	China
CN	Canada
DK	Denmark
GW	German
HK	Hong Kong
HU	Hungary
II	India
IR	Iran
JA	Japan
NE	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
PL	Poland
RU	Russia
SZ	Switzerland
UA	Egypt
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States

Chapter I

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study:

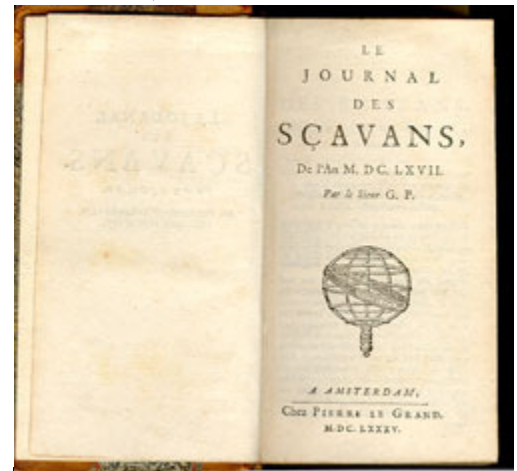
1.1.1 History and Origin of Periodicals:

The *Journal des Scavans* is the earliest journal and was published on January 5, 1665, it was the first Western scholarly journal published by Denis de Sallo. Sallo was a member of the French Parliament and belonged to a group of intellectuals, which were to be the predecessors of the Académie des Sciences.

Technically, the *Journal des scanvans* itself was not the publication of a learned society until 1903 when it came under the auspices of l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres of the Institut de France. The aim of the *Journal des scavans*, as stated in the premier issue, was to publish weekly because, as Sallo stated "news ages quickly."

The first issue consisted of twenty pages, including ten articles, some letters and notes.

Kaula (1989) states that subsequently, the first English scientific abstract-periodical named *Philosophical Transactions* (Acta Philosophica) was published only three months after the appearance of the French periodical. The publication of this periodical involved an eminent group of English philosophers, including Boyle, Hooke, oray and Oldenburg, then Secretary of the Royal Society of London. It was published on 6 March 1665. The first issue consisted of sixteen pages comprising a dedication to the Society, nine articles, a selective listing of current philosophical books and a selective listing of current philosophical books and extracts from Olbenburg's voluminous foreign correspondence. It was designed to record "the present undertakings, studies and labours of the ingenious in many considerable parts of the world".



Title page of the *Journal des scavans*, Volume 2, 1667. Amsterdam: Pierre LeGrand, 1685. Collection of the University of British Columbia

Kaula (1989) further states that after the English publication, Italy followed with the publication titled *Giornale e Letterati* (Rome, 1668-1681). Then another periodical was published at Parma from 1668-1690 with a break (between 1679-1686) and the *Galleria de Minerva* (Venice, 1696-1717). In Germany, the *Acta Eruditorum*, published in Latin, appeared in Leipzig from 1682 to 1731. *Thomaius Monatsgesprache* (1688) was the first periodical in the German language. Similarly, the first American periodical was published in 1731-1907 with the title of *Gentleman's Magazine*. Beside this, with the attempt of Benjamin Franklin, the most outstanding scholar, *the General Magazine* and *Historical Chronical* and by Andrew Bradford, *American Magazine* were published in American in January 1741 and both were issued from Philadelphia.

1.1.2 Development during the 20th century:

History shows that during the 19th century, the magazines emerged in illustrated form. It was in 20th century that there was accelerated development of all types of periodicals. The number of such periodicals increased to 150,000 titles in 1983 alone.

The earliest Indian periodicals known to be published were the *Oriental Magazine or Calcutta Amusement* (1785-86) followed by the *Hindustan Review* published in 1900.

1.1.3 Meaning & Definition of Periodical:

Job (1975) in his article states that according to Harsod's Librarians Glossary, a periodical means "A publication with a distinctive title which appears at stated or regular intervals, without prior decision as to when the last issue shall appear."

Kaula (1989) states that Dr. S R Ranganathan has made a distinction between a periodical and a serial. According to him "a periodical is the one that is brought out periodically with a changed volume and issue number but with contents changed by different contributors and subjects for each. While a serial is defined as a periodical publication with definite periodicity but its contents would remain the same even in successive volumes with only enlarged and updated materials like a yearbook, directory,

etc. However, serial is commonly used to denote both the serials publications and periodicals.

Based on the above definitions, periodical is known as a publication, which is published at regular interval on special title. Periodicals are also synonymously known as journals, bulletins, transactions, proceedings or similar works, which appear regularly and continuously in numbered sequences. The majority of primary source literature appears in the form of periodicals. Many periodicals devote to reporting original research. The periodical article is the main means of communication for the exchange of scientific information. Information contained in periodical is considered to be more up-to date and is meant for reporting the results of recent researches more quickly than books.

The periodicals are distinguished on the basis of their periodicity or period of publication. They can be classified as follows:

- Daily = D. published in every day (365 issues)
- Weekly = W. published in every week (51 or 52 issues)
- Fortnightly =Fortn. Published in every two weeks (24 issues)
- Monthly =M. published in every month (12 issues)
- Bi-Monthly = Bi-M. published in every two months (6 issues)
- Quarterly = Q. published in every three months (4 issues)-
- Trimesterly = T. published in every four months (3 issues)
- Semi-Annual = S-A published in every six months (2 issues)
- Annual = A. published in every year (1 issue)

Periodicals by Types of institutions namely:

- I. Learned Societies
- II. Institutional Research

- III. Government Bodies
- IV. Professional Bodies
- V. Commercial Publishers
- VI. House journals
- VII. Independent journals
- VIII. Communication journals

I. Learned societies

Periodicals come into existence to serve as an organs of learned society to record scientific and research activities of the member to communicate research finding reported elsewhere unknown to the researchers. These journals are known as research journals.

II. Institutional research

Academic institution universities report increasingly results of research in their journal which do not enjoy wide circulation compare to learner societies.

III. Government bodies

The research activities and scientific progress achieved by various institution financed by the Government are reported in the official publication of the Government at National level.

IV. Professional bodies

The work of professional bodies overlaps the work of learned society. The journal published by professional bodies primarily deals with education, status, professional responsibility in respective field in addition to subject material.

V. Commercial publishers

The majority of the periodicals are brought out by commercial publishing house in science and technology with a business motive.

VI. House journal

It includes generally those which are issued by various form and bodies are meant generally to be distributed free of charge within the limited circle of limited circle of clientele and members.

VII. Independent journal

Independent journals are numerous in numbers and covered almost the whole universe of knowledge such as daily newspapers or weekly newspapers

VIII. Communication journal

The demand for best flow of information has given rise to communicate communication. It contained short preliminary announcement work in progress in the manner of the letter nature and science.

The following description and examples is intended to give more clear meaning of periodical in detail.

A. Serial:

A publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations, and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), the journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc. of societies, and numbered monographic series.

B. Periodical:

A serial appearing or intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than annually. Each issue is numbered or dated consecutively and normally contains separate articles, stories, or other writings.

C. Journal:

A periodical, especially one containing scholarly articles and/or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject field are frequently refereed as well.

1.1.4 Types of Periodicals:

Mittal, RL (1983) states that there are two criteria that distinguish the types of periodicals. The first criterion of distinguishing the periodical is based on the literary contents or their sponsoring bodies. On the basis of this criterion, periodicals are classified as follows:

- a. Those intended to foster the interest of knowledge.
- b. Those intended to foster the interest of a trade, profession or society
- c. Money-making ventures

The second criterion of distinguishing periodical type is by the following division:

- a. The publications of societies and other organizations
- b. House journals ie. The publications of firms and similar bodies
- c. The independent periodicals

Periodicals, published under synonymous terms are:

- a. Journals
- b. Magazine
- c. Bulletin
- d. Proceedings
- e. Transactions
- f. Abstracting journals
- g. Current contents
- h. Indexing journals
- i. Newspapers, etc.

The journals are also categorized on the basis of primary and secondary types. **The primary journals** are known as recording journals from the source of information for original research in scientific and technological fields.

Secondary journals are known as abstracting, indexing journal and current contents. The collection and management of periodicals play more important role than books as they provide most recent and authentic information in different intellectual field. The secondary journals are most important for teachers, researchers as well as students for retrieving primary sources of information.

1.1.5 Characteristics of Periodicals:

Before the periodical is named, it was known as serial which was considered a form of recorded knowledge. The early writers and scholars thought of knowledge as a continuum (things having a continuous structure). It was only after the steady flow of manuscript being published in numbered and dated came to be known as “periodicals”.

a. Proliferative and high cost:

Periodicals have increased dramatically in this 21st century due to explosion of scientific research. The number of titles have increased as the new knowledge emerged require to be communicated through the printed or electronic medium. Their subscription prices have continued to increase at an alarming rate. The contents of such periodicals have been indexed and abstracted. In order to assist accessing the newly emerged knowledge, the publication of indexing and abstracting periodicals have also existed. The acquisition of which are also costly. Due to expensiveness of such resources, librarians and users have become more and more dependant on one another leading to emergence of resource sharing.

b. Peculiarities and problems:

Unlike monograph and books, periodicals constitute many peculiarities in its structure, formats and natures which can be known as follows:

1. Changes in titles
2. Changes in volumes
3. Periodicity
4. Merging with some other titles
5. Splitting to form new titles
6. Change of editors or issuing body and connection with previous and future publications
7. Availability of indexes and supplements
8. Cessation of publication
9. Lack of sequential uniformity

Due to the above nature of periodicals, the problems that librarians face with regard to providing information service include classifying and cataloguing, tracing the original resources, compiling or holding of resources.

d. Cataloguing of Periodicals:

Cataloguing of periodical pose a number of problems. Many libraries do not catalogue because of its nature of break in publication, change in title. However, in case of change in periodical title, the cataloguing of such title are done like this.

- i. By entering under the earliest title.
- ii. By entering under the latest title or
- iii. By making a separate entry for each title and link the various titles with *see also* reference.

e. Classification of Periodicals:

For the purpose of preservation, periodicals require binding on complete receipt and completion of subscription year. After finishing binding, periodicals are classified according to subject category. Upon completion of processing work, bound volume of periodical is shelved in classified order in shelves.

f. Maintenance of Periodicals:

The maintenance of periodicals involves a number of issues. It is easy to establish in case of a book or a monograph but a periodicals inventory is continuous process. It has to be determined:

- i. What volumes and numbers have been published and in what form – combined issues or single issues with supplements or without supplement.
- ii. Which of the volume/issues are in the collection of the library; and
- iii. Whether individual parts/issues can be located.

The publishing pattern, library records, and actual configuration of the pieces of each volume is so complex that only an experienced and qualified periodicals librarian can register and verify the accuracy of the record.

In case of keeping maintenance, theft and vandalism of periodicals is a major problem caused partially by restrictive circulation policy. The users of a library feel that they have equal right for the use of other document. Being denied the opportunity ensured in the larger interest of the preservation of the issues of respective volumes, they resort to other means, which are more than unfair. As a result, pages are torn out by using a shaving blade or entire issue or volume is stolen. The availability of photocopy service could reduce the size of this problem to some extent.

f. Bibliographic control and accessibility:

The traditional library catalogue provides bibliographic accessibility to periodicals. Cataloguing practice provides access points to most of the information that users bring to the card catalogue. The traditional library cataloguing system does not so easily achieve access to information in periodicals.

However, on-line databases have done much to bring a great deal of information under control. Information about the contents of periodicals, and union catalogues of periodical titles have been developing to a great extent. On-line databases have filled important gaps in accessibility to information.

1.1.5 Selection of periodicals

Selection of periodicals is one of important tasks of periodical service. Because proper selection of periodicals increase the use of maximum resources thus by helping users to a great extent. Mittal R.L.(1984) mentions that the selection of periodicals should be conditioned by the kind of library and its clientele. It must be subscribed according to its user needs. The selection of a wrong periodical unsuited to the reader will be wastage of money. Therefore, selection of periodical should be determined by the kind of library and users that it serves. As per recommendation made by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, in case of university and special libraries, the following criteria are applied for the selection of periodicals:-

1. recommendations by specialist
2. Recommendation by Department head
3. Recommendation by the members of the library staff
4. Opinions of librarians of other institution
5. Announcements and reviews
6. Consultation of list of most cited serials
7. "Referencing Counting" is another method to ascertain the usefulness of a particular serial in specific fields of knowledge. According to this method, serials are selected on the basis of its frequent citations.

Apart from the above criteria, the following points should also be kept in mind while selecting periodicals:

1. regularly indexed titles
2. Quality, variety and interest should be considered
3. Periodicals that is useful for circulation and reference

The factors governing selection depend on:-

- a. Scope of the library
- b. The financial resources of the library
- c. Demand of the reader
- d. Periodicals which the library is subscribing &
- e. Whether the title is available elsewhere

1.1.7 Periodicals Selection Tools

Mittal R.L. (1984) urges that it is essential that all standard periodicals selection tools are acquired regularly and are kept up-to-date so that maximum latest information can be got without much difficulty. These tools facilitate the acquisition of good periodicals. The following are some of the important selection tools:-

- a. Ulrich's International periodical directory 38th edn. 5 Vols with index, 2000
- b. Guide to Indian periodical literature
- c. Catalogues and announcements of various publishers and Agents
- d. Recommendation by department
- e. Recommendation by subject specialists

Among above selection tools Ulrich's International Periodical Directory is most important tool for selection periodical. It was first published in 1967 by R.R. Bowker, New York. Nowadays, there is 38th edn. 2000, available in TUCL. It contains 1,61,200 titles in different fields from 160 countries. Since 1988, it also supplies quarterly supplement of periodical directory. In this edition 10,400 titles are added and 12,000 entries have been updated. It is arranged in alphabetical order and contains detail of

periodicity, latest subscription rate, rate of overseas subscribers, e-mail and internet address.

The 38th edn of Ulrich's International Periodical Directory contains 5 Volumes:-

Volume 1 contains classified list of serial / subject A-D from "Abstracting and Indexing" through "drug abuse and alcoholism"

Volume 2 contains subject E-L "Earth science" through Lumber and Wood

Volume 3 contains M-Z "machine theory" through Zoology

Volume 4 contains

- Index of subjects
- Cessations
- Title index
- Title change index

Volume 5 contains

- Refereed Serials 9753
- Serial available on CD-ROM
- Producer listing serials on CD-ROM
- Serial available on online
- Vender listing' serial online
- Index to publication of International organization
- International congress proceedings
- United Nations
- Controlled circulation serial

Guidelines to use Directory:

The directory offers two primary access methods for locating periodicals, i. by subject in the classified list of serials (Vol.1-3) and alphabetically in the title index (Vol. 4). Ceased serials are listed in separate cessation section (Vol. 4) and also accessible by means of the title index. Other indexes provide listings of selected periodicals in specific categories. These indexes, in volume 5 unless otherwise noted, are refereed serials, controlled circulation serials, serials available on CD-ROM, producer listing/serials on CD-ROM,

serials available online, vendor listing/serials online, publication of international organizations, ISSN index (vol. 4), and title change index (vol 4).

In addition, separate subheadings for “abstracting, Bibliographies and Statistics” under major subject headings provide convenient access to these types of publications. Page references for these subheadings are given in the “Subject Guide to Abstracting and Indexing on page xlvi. This listing provides an overview of subjects for which abstracting and indexing publications have been identified.

1.1.8 Acquisition of periodicals:

Due to increased research activity and as a medium of exchange of scientific information, periodicals have gained a great importance. Their contents are indexed and disseminated. Librarians have faced in selection and acquisition of periodicals that can best meet the patrons. Librarians are usually overwhelmed by the quantity, variety and complexity of the daily influx of periodicals.

The periodicals and magazines are acquired by the following methods:-

- A. Subscription
- B. Gift/Donation
- C. Exchange
- D. Institutional Membership

A. **Subscription:** - Periodicals are generally procured either direct from the publishers or through agents.

In the direct subscription method, libraries place order directly with the publisher for each periodical.

The advantages of direct subscription method are

- a. More economical because library will not have to pay service charge.
- b. More efficient more prompt deliver than the agent.
- c. Many Government and institutional publications are available as gift or exchange. Agent does not deal with these categories of publication.

Against the above advantages, direct subscription is more problem for libraries because the administrative work involves in corresponding individually with the publisher in every case of ordering and remaindering.

In agency method, order is place through an agent who acts as the intermediary between the library and publisher.

The advantages of acquiring periodical through agent are

- a. Much paper work can be avoided and order are placed in bulk
- b. Agents are more familiar with individual publisher than the library
- c. Do not need to do repetition work for remaining gap issues for each publishers

Against the above advantage there are some disadvantages

- a. Pay service charge
- b. Publisher's discount is not offered.

Terms and condition of supply agent:

Library decides to appoint for the supply of the periodical. There are different ways of choosing the agent like inviting competitive quotation or negotiating reputed agents. There are some terms and conditions and other points for consideration in appointment of agent:-

- a. Handling charges payable
- b. Conversion of foreign currencies
- c. Refund of unsupplied periodical

New periodicals Subscription: At the time of making new order for periodical subscription, complete bibliographical details are mentioned for the periodical, giving title, name of the publisher/distributors, volume, number and year. Request for the bill in triplicate is completed and indicated whether it should be mailed by surface mail or air mail.

Renewal order: Once it is decided to bind a periodical and preserve it, then the decision to discontinue should be avoided as far as possible. The aim should be to acquire continuous run of periodicals which would require sending of renewal order once in a year and request to send invoice for subscription. For renewal order, for the next year, publisher must be supplied fifty percent of journal among the total titles.

B. Gift/donation: Mittal R.L.(1984) states that many societies in order to popularize their ideals and programmes place certain libraries on their free mailing lists. This is common with many foreign embassies, societies and organizations. Some publishers are also supply some of their publications especially new ones so that these may be popularized.

C. Exchange: It is a method of acquiring and adding the periodicals in libraries. Under the exchange, two or more than two organizations/societies agree to share the publications on the basis of mutual benefit and irrespective of cost of periodicals. It is also one of important medium of acquiring periodicals.

D. Institutional Membership: Some periodicals are received by membership fee. Learned societies publish regular publications to communicate their activities, programmes and achievements to their members regularly. Hence the library will do well to enlist itself as a member of learned society and thus will be able to receive. These publications are generally received by library without paying extra amount.

1.1.9 Payment procedure: Having received the bill, take necessary action to pass the bill for payment. According to normal procedure, library has to make advanced payment to the vender or publishers.

The work relating to payment of subscription of periodical publication is to collect all bills and take one by one and examine the concerned register card to make sure that the subscription has not been already paid. Also verify that the correct amount has been

claimed. Once payment has been sanctioned, then order number and the date and voucher number and date should be entered in the register as well as in kardex.

1.1.9.1 Refund: The subscription amount is refunded if the periodical has ceased publication. If the publisher or agent has not supplied some ordered title then the amount may be refunded or adjusted.

1.1.10 Methods of recording the receipt of periodicals

- a. Register system
- b. Ledger system
- c. One card system
- d. Three card system
- e. Kardex system

a. Register system:- Kumar Krishan (1991) suggests that a small library that subscribes a dozen or two periodical, the register system would be suitable. In this system, the monthlies, quarterlies and Semi-Annuals may be recorded.

b. Ledger system:- Mittal R.L. (1984) mentions that bigger library adopt ledger system which implies that each periodical is allotted one page in the ledger. Periodicals are entered an alphabetical order and an index of the periodicals subscribed is given in the beginning of the ledger.

c. One Card system:- Mittal R.L. (1984) states that it becomes unmanageable to record and keep a check as to whether all the subscribed magazines are being received regularly or not. So handy card system has been evolved. It is only suitable for those libraries who subscribe one hundred periodicals.

d. Three Card system:- Kumar Krishan (1991) states that Dr S. R. Ranganathan introduced three card system in Madras University library. The prompt receipt of current issues of periodical publications requires vigilance on the part of staff. In

this system, three different cards of size 5" x 3" are maintained for each periodical. They are called register card, check card and classified index card.

i Register Card:- The register card records the following information about title, publisher, venter class number, periodicity, order number and date, volume of year, annual subscription voucher number and date of payment, volume and issue number, date of publication and date of receipt. Register cards are arranged alphabetically by title of publication.

ii. Check Card:- Check card contains title, periodicity, volume and issue number, date of reminder and due date.

iii. Classified Index Card:- According to Kumar, krishan (1991) Classified index card contains class number, annual subscription, periodicity, title, venter, publisher, volume available and indexes. It is arranged in class number.

e. Kardex:- According to Kumar, Krishan .(1991), Kardex system is made by Remington Rand of India Ltd. This is an apparatus for maintaining visible records of periodical publications and other records It is made of steel. The cabinet is approximately 10.5" (breadth) x 24" (deep) x 20.5" (high). Each unit consists of 10 trays, holding 504 card holders.

For each periodical publication, there are two cards, namely bottom card and top card. Bottom card contains name of the library, frequency, year, volume and issue number, title, publisher source, expire date and binding details.

Bottom card is useful for following purposes

- I. Holding of the library
- II. Latest issue received in the library
- III. Gaps in the holdings
- IV. Location of the volume and issue

Bottom cards are arranged alphabetically by title. Thus these provide approach through title. This card is printed on both sides and can be used for recording information for 20 volumes.

Top card is fitted opposite the bottom card. It is meant for keeping records of payment made to the vender/ subscription agent / publisher Top cards contains volume number, date of publication (year) date of receipt of bill, voucher number, amount of subscription, date of payment and name of agent.

Kardex is a method of recording the receipt of periodical publications is quite popular especially in large libraries subscribing to large number of periodicals.

After completing the above mentioned cards, the actual work of receiving and recording periodicals starts. The periodicals are taken near the kardex cabinet for recording purposes. Year of publication, volume, number, receipt date, are kept on bottom card and volume and year order number and date, bill number and date are kept on top card.

1.1.11 Display

All the periodicals should be registered promptly and sent for display. These should be displayed on inclined rack by subject wise. Preceding issues should be replaced by the current ones. The preceding issues should be put into compartments provided for in the rack itself so that these would become readily available for the purpose of consultation to users. Bound volume of periodicals are shelved by numerical order in the shelving racks

1.1.12 Completion of volume

On receiving the title page and index for a volume, these should be registered. At this stage, collect all the issues for the volume, collate them (check the issues with contents age and also check to find out whether pagination is in proper sequence). In case any separate supplements have been received, then these may be treated as separate entities.

1.1.13 Accessioning

In case, the library decides to retain the volume permanently, then the complete volume is accessioned. For this purpose separate accession register is maintained. The necessary detailed are recorded in the accession register. The volume is allocated an accession number, which is written on the back of the title page and at a secret page of the complete volume.

1.1.14 Classification and cataloguing

Once a periodical volume has been bound, it is treated as a book. The same is classified and catalogue, just as in the case of a book and shelf card is prepared.

1.1.14 Periodical Section of Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL):

Periodical section was in existence in TUCL since its establishment in B. S. 2016. The collection of periodical was limited in number at that time. The section was situated on the first floor the library. The objective of periodical section was to meet the current information needs of the user community of the university through the proper means of selection, collection, organization and dissemination. The current collection development of periodical is based on purchase, gift, donation and exchange. TU Souvenir (2066), When TUCL was started in 1959 AD, it had in total 500 resources that included books, periodicals and research papers (thesis). In 1975, the collection of bound volumes of periodicals were 4,618. Now it has 15,975 bound volumes of 714 titles of periodicals including newspaper, added during the fiscal year 2006/07.

Among the primary sources, the periodical is considered to be the most important source of information. Results of research are usually first reported in periodicals. A periodical contains mostly original contributions. It is one of the important medium to communicate scholarly or scientific information on findings of research. As far as the characteristics of information are concerned, there is a wide range of varieties that information is reported in. There are several specialized research periodicals namely, technical journals, trade

journals, popular journals, house journals etc. Each of these contains different information content, different audience and different purpose.

1.2. Statement of Problems:

Periodicals consist of primary sources of information. In academic libraries like TUCL, periodicals are essential for meeting information needs of students, teachers, faculty members and researchers. The acquisition of periodicals requires lot of financial source. Organizing such a large number of periodicals requires a definite system that can ensure the proper utilization by making available for access to its users. In keeping view of its information value, its use and the cost involved in acquisition of it, the following challenges in the management of periodicals service exist:

- a. Increasing subscription cost of periodicals
- b. Budgetary constraints
- c. Gap in periodical receipt
- d. Misplace of periodicals
- e. Binding problem
- f. Tearing of pages from journals
- g. Lack of adequate furniture
- h. Lack of space

1.3. Objectives of the study:

- To explore the total numbers of periodicals available in TUCL for science and management faculty.
- To find out how the periodical are organized in TUCL.
- To find out user's preference on print vs electronic journals.
- To find out satisfaction of user about the adequacy of journals for science and management faculty
- To recommend the appropriate periodical management system based on the suggestion of users.

1.4. Limitations/scope of the study:

- This study describes about the availability of total numbers of periodicals on science and management in TUCL only.
- This study portrays the collection strength of journals available in science and management faculty.
- The study is intended to describe about the organization and management of scientific journals only and it does not include the daily newspapers, magazine in its study.
- Data gathering for this study is limited to the year 2008.

1.5. Significance of the study:

- This study explains about the management of the journals in TUCL.
- It helps to find out the collection strength of the journals in TUCL.
- It helps to know about user's satisfaction about availability and adequacy of journals in TUCL.

1.6. Terminology:

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library and Information Science (1989, VI & II) defines

Collection (archive):

1. Refers to an assemblage of record groups.
2. Refers to an assemblage of documents of segregated from various record groups to facilitate preservation or servicing, as a map collection or a collection of indexes.

(Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library and Information Science, 1989, VI & II)

Information The essential ingredient of any control system. (Edwards) *Ibid.*(1989)

Information requirements: The results, which are required from any series of data processing operations; e.g. the information required by management as output from a system. *Ibid.* (1989)

Information service: Refers to a service provided by, or for, which is special library which draws attention to information processed in the library or information department in anticipation of demand; this is carried out by preparing and circulating news sheets, literature surveys, reading lists, abstracts, particulars articles in current periodicals, etc, which it has been anticipated will be interest to potential user of the service. *Ibid.* (1989)

Information system: A general term including all the operations and procedures involved in a data processing system. *Ibid.* (1989)

Information work: The term used for the collection, evaluation and organized dissemination of scientific and technical information. It is including:

- a. Abstracting technical writings
- b. Translating same
- c. Editing the products of (a) and (b)
- d. Indexing, subject classification and retrieval of information
- e. Searching literature, preparing bibliographies, reports etc.
- f. Obtaining, providing and advising on scientific and technical information
- g. Disseminating information
- h. Research on problems in information work. *Ibid.* (1989)

Journal: 1. A periodical or a newspaper

2. Specially a periodical issued by an institution, corporation or learned society, containing current news and reports of activities and work in a particular field.

3. The record of the proceedings or transactions of a learned society, or the daily record of a public body such as a legislature.

4. A person's daily record of his activities.

5. A file containing messages within an operating system so that information becomes available both for restarts and for historical analysis of the functioning of the system. *Ibid* (1989)

Periodical: Refers to a publication with a distinctive title, which appears at stated or regular intervals, generally oftener than once a year, without prior decision as to when the last issue shall appear. It contains articles, stories or other writings, by several contributors. Newspapers, whose chief function is to disseminate news, and the memoirs, proceedings under the cataloguing rules. At the general conference of Unesco held at Paris on 19th November 1964. It was agreed that a publication is a periodical 'if it constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same title published at regular or irregular intervals over an indefinite period. Individual issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issue being dated'. *Ibid.* (1989)

Periodical collection: The term used for a library collection of periodicals, newspapers, and other serials whether bound, unbound, or in microform, treated like periodicals; generally kept as a collection and separate from other library materials. *Prytherch* (1995)

Periodical department:

1. Refers to the part of a library where current issues of periodicals and other serials have been kept for reading.
2. Refers to the administrative unit in charge of handling periodical, which may include ordering, checking, preparation for binding etc. also termed as periodicals department. *Prytherch* (1995)

Periodical index:

1. An index to one or more volumes of a periodical.
2. A subject index to a group of periodicals; usually issued at a short intervals and cumulated. *Prytherch* (1995)

Periodical rack: A fitting for accommodating current and possibly a few recent issues or periodicals, either horizontally or perpendicularly without displaying the covers. Each compartment has a label bearing the title of the periodical. Sometimes illogically called 'periodical stack'. *Prytherch, (1995)*

Periodical stand: Refers to a piece of furniture, which is used for displaying periodicals so that much cover is visible. Sometimes the display fitting on which issues are placed is constructed at an angle of 15 to 33° and gets hinged to accommodate back numbers on a shelf immediately behind the slope. If merely hinged, this is inconvenient to use, even if a supporting stay is provided; a design which permits the slope to be slid back horizontally immediately below the shelf above is much more satisfactory. Slopes on which the periodical rest should be between 15 and 25° to the perpendicular to prevent their falling forwards when not in periodical cases. Periodical racks accommodate current issues (and sometimes one or two of the most recent issues) horizontally without displaying their covers. *Prytherch (1995)*

Journal subscription: refers to a business arrangement between libraries and subscription agents, who serve as intermediaries between journal publishers and libraries and ensure that issues of journal titles are delivered to libraries in a timely fashion. *Prabha (2006)*

1.7. Organization of the study: Sequence of the topic and subtopics of the study have been organized in suitable manner so that the study will be easy to understand. The definitions of the terms are also given to help the readers. This study has been organized according to the format given by the Central Department of Library and Information Science, TU.

According to the given format, the theses consist of six chapters.

The first chapter introduces the study in the terms of background of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, definition of the terms and this heading itself i.e. organization of the study.

The second chapter reviews the related literature with a heading review of literature.

The third chapter is mainly concerned with understanding of the subject matter where the study is specifically Focus of Study.

Research methodology, research design, population, sampling procedure, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure are the fourth chapter.

The fifth chapter presents the analysis and presentation if collected data and is put under the heading 'analysis and presentation' where the findings are presented in different types of diagrams and tables. This chapter evaluates our objectives and hypothesis, which were created at the initial stage of the study.

The final chapter discusses the finding of the study. The summary of the finding, conclusions and recommendations are included in this chapter.

With the guidelines recommended by the department, I intend to deal with my study topic on "An Evaluation of Periodical Management System with regard to Collection Strength and Usage of Journals by users of Science and Management faculty at TUCL".

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Chapter II

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are many factors that affect the acquisition of journals in any library. The academic library having a user community consisting of scholars, researchers, teachers, and students require developing a good size of journals that can meet the information needs. Tribhuvan University Central Library being a biggest library in Nepal has a big responsibility in serving a wide group of users. In order to meet the objective of TUCL, it holds a large numbers of journals acquired through purchase, gift, exchange and donation. The collection development of journals involve several factors namely availability of funds, cost of journal subscription, and provision of accessibility to the users. The justification of journal collection depends largely on how these resources have been organized to ensure the easy access to the information when the user community seeks. There have been several studies with regard to evaluation of journal collection that of printed and electronic versions.

Lightman and Manilov (2000) in their research article titled "A simple method for evaluating a journal collection: a case study of Northwestern University Library's Economics collection suggest guidelines for journal collection evaluation. In which they suggest three components should be kept in mind while selecting journals for economics faculty. They are as follows:

1. Relevance
2. Time and sources and
3. Funding

Under the component of relevance, they propose that the following questions should be kept in mind about whether the serials need to be reviewed? Have the faculty been changed? Have the population of graduate and/or undergraduate of college/university been changed? Similarly, a change in focus on the part of the Economics Department has occurred? Has there been a change in strategic focus on the part of the college/university that might have an impact on the library's economics collection?

Time and sources is also one of components of collection evaluation, under which the following questions should be considered:

How time-consuming will it be for the study principal(s) to learn to use the SSCI (social Science Citation Index) and to use it effectively once it is learned?

Will the study principal(s) need student resources, and will such resources be readily available?

Does the SSCI index the journals, which most concern the college/university collection that is being evaluated?

Should the citation portion of a serials review be eliminated altogether, and should the principal(s) instead rely strictly on consultations with faculty, standard lists, and circulation records?

Will the latter provide an accurate snapshot of the relevance of the collection and of its currency?

Funding is another component that counts in journal evaluation, under which the following questions should be kept in mind:

Has the need to add titles outweighed possible subtraction?

Has the budget kept up with demand and with price increases in needed materials, or is quantitative justification needed for any requests for increases?

How in-depth must a serials review be before there is sufficient quantitative justification for a budget increase?

With the use of above model of guidelines in the review of journals in Northwestern's serials collection, the immediate benefits achieved include:

1. Resulted in additions of new journals and cancellations of other titles to shape a collection that was well-matched to the Economic's Department's need and strengths;
2. Paved the way for future budget planning exercises by giving the new economics bibliographer some specific local data to aid in budgeting.

3. Allowed the new bibliographer to open communication channels with the Economics Department; and
4. Gave the new bibliographer a thorough picture of the department's research interests and how those interests matched the library's collection

In the conclusion, although this model of serials review is time-consuming, statistically inaccurate and unscientific in methodology, and the process can also be frustrating, particularly when costly decisions will ultimately be made based on methods that blend subjectivity and objectivity, yet these negatives, all of which are important concerns for librarians undertaking a comprehensive serials review, are ultimately outweighed by the benefits. For example, the review of Northwestern's economics serials collection was an extremely important and useful exercise that had direct benefits for both the Economics Department and the University Library. According to the authors, this quasi-scientific approach suited to their skills, and, thus, the exercise became manageable and hence successful. Of the models on serials review, they admit the model of Carpenter and Getz's study as an excellent and adaptable model. And suggest that other social science collection development librarians should be encouraged to undertake a similar review and to be prepared to modify models to suit their own libraries' needs. Also, they encourage other librarians to share their experiences in using models such as that of Carpenter and Getz in performing collection reviews because these shared experiences are of great benefit to the collection evaluation community.

Glaser (2007) in his article titled "To classify or alphabetize: the arrangement of print periodicals in academic libraries" suggests regarding challenge in the arrangement of journals where print periodicals are held, that there exist controversies or dilemmas in print periodical arrangement as to whether it is to classify or alphabetize the collection and presents the opinions in terms of which approach provides optimal access to patrons. According to the author, the supporters of alphabetical arrangement say that shelving periodicals by title is easier and faster than by classification scheme because patrons do not have to find call numbers. They simply look for the appropriate letter of the alphabet or range of possibilities. There is opinion that needing a call number before going to the

shelves for periodical is an "impediment" to use. However, there is also opinion about the existence of problem with this alphabetical system. In case of title changes, the alphabetical approach can pose problem in identifying the journal of patron's choice.

Similarly, supporter of classified arrangement argue that it allows subject browsing. As a result scholars and students sometimes prefer browsing subject areas for professional journals in a particular discipline like sociology or for general research topics. Another benefit of the classification by call number arrangement is that title changes and publications of the same organization, bulletins and proceedings, are together. Confusion in how to shelve, how to designate the new location for a title changes and how to find similar titles is also eliminated. Furthermore, an un-indexed periodical is basically lost unless volumes are in subject order the profession cites it in a course bibliography. Despite these benefits, this system is also not without disadvantage, which are stated by them include – patrons with citations in hand must find call numbers before proceeding to the shelves to locate the articles needed.

Another factor that determines as to which approach to apply is the collection size of the library. According to this, the larger the collection, the more difficult the task of providing bibliographic control for title changes, corporate entries, foreign language titles etc. In a classified system, these problems are automatically solved as each title is placed in a subject category instead of alphabetical order.

The author concludes quoting the survey result that online journal use has not changed the importance of print arrangement. Although some in the survey commented that arrangement is less important because print is less important, most acknowledge that print is still with us. The author further states in conclusion that as long as it is, librarians will try to make the print collection as accessible as possible. Although they disagree over which system provides the best access-alphabetical or classified, both systems work. Patrons are able to articles using either system. In the future, the digital format may make the argument over print arrangement a moot point, but for now the debate continues on whether to classify or alphabetize periodicals shelved in libraries of the twenty-first century.

Bazin, Desmarais and Schuster (2006) suggest the application of information technology (IT) in the collection management of periodicals. According to them, through the creation of database containing the fields of journals viz, title, Price, ISSN, Cancelled by, Print holdings can help make decisions regarding the cancellation and retention of periodical titles. In this paper the authors opine that the collection management system provided the librarians with information required to integrate the periodical collection.. It allows the academic departments to manage the periodicals titles in their respective areas and to make decisions about which periodical titles they would like the library to subscribe to or cancel. It also allows the library to inventory the collection. With the help of this database, the reference librarians use it to assist patrons, recommend changes in the collection, and to keep track of which titles are available electronically. The library administration uses it for budgetary and collection management purposes. In addition to these, the database also allows the librarians to provide to the academic departments and programs lists of the periodical titles to which the library subscribe to support their course. It also facilitates the decision about which current periodicals to display and generates statistics on a variety of information about the collection, such as how many titles fall within a certain group of subjects.

Agarwal and Gupta (2001) make an attempt to introduce the library management software, LIBSYS for managing serials. Among the various library softwares like CDS/ISIS, TEKLIB, SANJAY, GRANTHALAYA, TUDON and LIBSYS. The authors are making an analytical study of one of the important modules of LIBSYS. i.e. Serial Control. According to the authors, LIBSYS is an integrated multi-user Library Management Software comprising of five modules and an Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). The five modules that this software consists of include a. Acquisition system, b. Cataloguing, c. Circulation, d. Serial control and e. Article indexing. They describe serial control refers to subscription, operative through the SERIAL CONTROL MODULE, in which the journals database is created with current issues and bound volumes. Through this software, automation process starts with the Record keeping function i.e. standardizing the codes for currencies, vendors/publishers, languages, budget

heads, serial types, types of binding, acquisitions modes etc. Besides, the authors suggest the additional features in this software, viz, Reminders, Reports, Enquiries, Budget control, Renewal. According to the authors, this software provides a comprehensive and useful procedure for housekeeping and library services giving serial control department a better chance for serving its users. OPAC is a user-friendly module for making comprehensive searches with least efforts.

Hangsin and Safaf (2001) in their article 'FoxPro 2.5 Based Serial Management System' discuss the different forms of serial publications and the ever-increasing trend in the number of publications over the year. They justify the necessity of serials in academic and research libraries despite the huge expenditure incurred in their subscription and consider the problematic nature in acquiring, managing and preservation of serials. In keeping view of the above nature of periodical, they mention the use of FoxPro 2.5 for windows to create the Serial Management System (SMS). According to them, the FoxPro 2.5 based SMS uses the relational database management system to link complex data relations and FoxPro inbuilt screen builder is used to create user-friendly interfaces. In this system, they describe the 9 database files used after simplification of the data structure and discuss each module with its corresponding sub-modules, the input/output designs with pictorial presentation and the ways for accessing them. They conclude that the attempt to automate the serials management was successfully achieved.

The authors describe that the need of serial management system (SMS) is prompted by the complexities involved in managing serial publication. An attempt is made to develop software that will manage and process the serial section of a library. In due course time it is intended that software will cover all sections of the library.

The Database design:

It involves a process called normalization which is used to refine data structuring. In the design, "Data are grouped in the simplest way possible so that later changes can be made with a minimum of impact on the data structure. When too many attributes are grouped together to form entities, some attributes are found to be entities themselves. Further

normalization of these entities into attributes linked by common data elements to form relationships improves the effectiveness of the DBMS. Each database file has one or more unique keys that help in identification and seating relations between files. For examples in the 'master database file' the field 'supplino' is a unique key used to link the supplier database file. Therefore, such fields used for linking files are unique keys and reduce data dependency. Altogether nine database files are used and some of them like the use database file can be shared with other sections other than the serial section.

In this system, altogether 9 database files each with sub-files are used which are as follows:

1. The Master Database File
2. Budget Database file
3. Departmental Budget Allocation File
4. Payment Database File
5. Publishers' Database File
6. Supplier Database File
7. Department Database File
8. Volume and Issue Database file
9. User Database file

The Module Design:

It consists of 6 sections namely – Master, Finance, Reminder, Search, Tools and Reports. Each of these modules has sub-modules and the number of sub-modules varies from 1 to 4 sub-modules.

The authors conclude that FoxPro 2.5 SMS software has been tested successfully and capable in handling complex databases owing mainly to its relational setup. The interfaces developed are user-friendly and searching can be made more powerful in future by allowing Boolean search and search through dictionary of terms or vocabulary control tools. With application of FoxPro 2.5 SMS, the serial management in a library with a

large number of journal collection and acquisition can be done in an effective and efficient manner.

Kanyengo (2007) writes in "Serials Management in Africa: A Review of Survival Strategies at the University of Zambia" sharing the experience of the University of Zambia that even in very restrained financial situations, libraries can come up with various strategies that can be used to fill the vacuum of funding from the parent organization. Kanyengo states that serials management within any university library is a very complex process. Its complexity lies in the fact that journal subscriptions are very expensive to maintain, and for most resource-poor countries their maintenance is currently not sustainable. This problem does not only affect low-income countries. Industrialized countries are also not able to maintain easily their current subscriptions. The phenomenon has been worsened by the arrival of electronic journals. Instead of making the price of current subscriptions to periodical literature of libraries cheaper, electronic publishing has almost doubled the cost. The author, Kanyengo points out the major problems with serials management in the University of Zambia library is financial inadequacies and mutilation of materials. Under the financial inadequacies, it is stated that library's journal subscriptions have stopped, because the university reduced funding which was due to reduction in funding from the government. In addition to this, rising cost of serials acquisition has become a major source of worry for most libraries everywhere. Of the problems faced by University of Zambia library, the author state that mutilation of information resource has been increasing. The reason of this problem is caused by "inadequate photocopying facilities coupled with fewer current subscriptions". However, the author suggests that in order for the university library to carry out its function of providing information services to its clientele, there was not need to make concerted efforts to fill in the gap of financial inadequacy. The university, therefore, devised some of the following strategies:

1. Exchange programs
2. Donor-funded print subscriptions
3. Donor-funded electronic subscriptions and
4. Other complimentary subscriptions

The author opines in the conclusion that the library must be resourceful and be able to forge links and partnership with different organizations that can assist in meeting the huge costs of serials subscriptions. Libraries in resource-constrained environments must be selective when seeking partnership so that they find ones that are necessary for their program. These partnerships could also be formed with local institutions so that institutions can maximize their resources locally, although the local university libraries must themselves have enough resources to be able to share with other local institutions. In the final analysis, these programs are as vital in supplementing periodical subscriptions as they are in meeting the information needs of the local universities.

Kundu and Sinha (1989) discussing in the article titled "Price hike on periodicals and their impact on subscription" about the factors affecting the increasing cost of periodical, demonstrate the problems created due to fluctuating exchange rate, increasing production cost, increasing number of pages, improved get-up, increasing postal rates, and increasing wages of technicians. They also discuss in this article about the price increase of periodicals by subject and also the provision of book grant in central university. This article is meant to evaluate the impact of price rise of periodicals on libraries. To overcome this problem, authors suggest the following approaches – resource sharing, cooperative acquisition of periodicals and study of frequency of use of periodicals through which libraries may be able to solve their problem to a considerable extent.

Prabha (2007) conducted a study titled "Shifting from print to electronic journals in ARL University libraries". This study was conducted with motivation of a need to measure to what proportion of journal titles among university. According to the findings of the study, the proportion of journal titles accessed solely in electronic format has increased in the years from 2002 to 2006. The overall composition of journal collections has changed significantly. Over the four years of this study, journals subscribed in print only decreased to one third of the journal collection while, concurrently, access to electronic journals increased to one-third of the collection. The findings of this study demonstrate that ARL university libraries are clearly, steadily and rapidly shifting away

form print format and accepting electronic format as the dominant medium for journal collection. Similarly, the print subscriptions to journal are decreasing steadily, about 17% decrease over two year periods. Based on the above rate of change, the ARL university library is expected to have declined by 47% in print journal subscription, while the percentage of total journals in electronic format (having a collection of 515 titles) will have climbed to 87% which is a visible dominance by electronic journals in university libraries.

In an attempt to determine the information seeking behaviour of users of TUCL, **Shrestha, Nirmala (1984)** in her study titled "An investigation on relationship between information searching behavior of users and the level of awareness, needs and adequacy of information services: a study of graduate students at Tribhuvan University Central Library, Kathmandu" draws conclusion that information seeking behaviour of students in terms of methods adopted to seek information have strong bearing upon the level of awareness, intensity of information needs and perception regarding adequacy of library collection. In view of poor library orientation, librarian remains the most favoured and effective source of information for the needy few.

Bajracharya (1997) in her project report entitled "Periodical Service to Management Faculty: a study of TUCL" makes following recommendations that include exchange system should be developed for periodical collection in TUCL, resource sharing system should be introduced, subscription to periodicals should be done on multi-year basis. Foreign periodical should be subscribed to receive via airmail so that missing of periodicals could be minimized.

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Chapter III

3. Focus of Study

3.1 Background:

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) was established in 1959 with the aim to support the mission of Tribhuvan University by meeting the instructional and research needs of students, faculty members, staff and the community through the provision of appropriate collections, services, staff and facilities. It undertakes selection, management, and evaluation of library books, media, periodicals (journals) and e-resources to support present and future programs of Tribhuvan University and these activities are carried out in collaboration with the faculty and other members of the university community. TUCL is regarded as a largest academic library in the country in terms of collection, service, staff, library member and its activities. It is necessary that the decision regarding the selection and management of library resources should be based on the principle that has the support from all the concerned members associated with the Tribhuvan University.

The objectives of the TUCL is to provide quality information services in support of Tribhuvan university's educational efforts and programs. In order to fulfill the objective of TU, TUCL provides resources and services to meet the information needs of students, faculty member, staff and the community and keeps aware of the facilities and programs of the library through the continuing activities like information literacy, workshops, exhibitions, and training programs.

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL), in its report (2062/63) mentions that as a biggest library in the country in terms of collection and growing affiliation with national and international agencies for depository center has been serving to a great number of patrons and various government institutions and diplomatic missions including local and foreign researcher and researchers. The general objectives of TUCL include:

- I. To fulfill the teaching-related and research needs of the university
- II. To provide materials both in conventional and electronic formats and to furnish an environment conducive to study and research

- III. To encourage membership and promote information literacy, readership and life-long learning
- IV. To preserve the intellectual heritage of the nation
- V. To promote resource sharing, networking and exchange of documents and databases
- VI. To provide documentation and information services and to bring relevant publications
- VII. To help to develop libraries and promote scholarly standards, guidelines and practices
- VIII. To promote professional expertise in information management and conduct training in librarianship

TUCL, Annual Report (2062/63) states that to attain the above objectives, the library performs the following functions:

- I. Selection and acquisition of documents
- II. Technical processing or organization of documents
- III. Membership distribution
- IV. Book circulation
- V. Compilation of press clippings
- VI. E-mail/Internet/CD-ROM services, online and full-text database services
- VII. Conduct formal and attachment training
- VIII. Maintenance of in-house as well as website database
- IX. Organize exhibition programmes
- X. Publication of bibliographies, serials lists, annual reports and indexes
- XI. Publication of the Nepal National Bibliography (NNB)
- XII. Conduct user education/orientation
- XIII. Provide ISBN to Nepalese publications
- XIV. Provide services from INASP/PERI e-resources.

In order to maximize the library service and usage, TUCL organizes different sections to facilitate the access to resources, which are as follows:

1. Acquisition Section

2. Technical Section
3. Circulation Section
4. Textbook Section
5. United Nations collection
6. Singh collection
7. Reference collection
8. Nepal collection
9. American studies collection
10. Japanese studies collection
11. Rare books and manuscripts
12. Information Technology Unit & CD ROM databases
13. ISBN National Agency
14. Microfilming Section
15. Constituent Assembly Corner (CAC)
16. Periodical Section

3.1.1 Acquisition Section

The Acquisition Section has the responsibility for collection. development. Each year the Library purchases books recommended by the heads of the Central Department of the University. Receiving the recommended titles they will be checked in computerized databases and in the shelf list card catalogue in the technical section. Title already available in the library will not be purchased. The library receives books and other documents as gift from authors, local institutions, international organizations, research centers etc. The librarian is authorized to purchase books on the following subjects: Nepal, Library Science and Nepali and Newari literature.

Besides books, other types of materials including photocopy volumes, audio-visual materials are purchased and collected.

Theses, and dissertations submitted by research scholars and master's degree level students of all faculties are available in the library.

Annually the library procures 5,000 to 7,000 books and other materials by purchase or as gift.

During the year 2006/07, the library purchased 1,300 volumes of books and other reading material from its regular budget while 6,340 volumes were received as gift. A total of 733 books from gift were distributed to various schools, colleges, associations etc.

Since last year, the library has started to receive dissertations of the master's degree in CD. The library has now 726 volumes of dissertations and 200 volumes of other documents in CD.

Statistics relating to books and other materials are as follows:

Reading Material	Purchased	Gift
Books and reports	1300	2,625
Dissertations/ theses	-	152
Photocopy volumes	-	26
Audio visual	-	726
U.N.	-	350
Others	-	261
Maps	-	200
ISBN copies	-	2,000

Sources of documents

Purchase	1,300
Gift	6,340
Total	7,640

3.1.2 The United Nations Organization's Depository Collection

TUCL has been the depository library in Nepal for the United Nations Organization's publications since 1964. Since then, the library has been receiving publications from the UN and its specialized agencies. The UN depository code for TUCL is DL-169. The Library collects and organizes the books, periodicals and other materials published by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

During the year 2005/2006, a total of 310 books and 8 I volumes of periodicals were added to the collection. The following international and regional organizations/institutions have declared TUCL as a depository library for their publications.

1. Asian Vegetable Researches and Development Center
2. Asian Productivity Organization (APO), Tokyo, Japan
3. Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, Philippines
4. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada
5. World Tourism Organization (WTO), Madrid, Spain
6. International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington, D.C., USA
7. International Labor Organization (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland
8. Economics and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), Bangkok, Thailand
9. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome, Italy
10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York, USA
11. UNICEF, New York, USA
12. UNESCO, Paris, France
13. International Association of Hydrological Sciences, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK
14. Journal of GMS Development Studies (ADB)
15. IMF Focus (IMF), Washington, DC

3.1.3 Periodical Collection

The Periodical Section acquires and processes selected journals, bulletins, magazines, newsletters and newspapers through subscription, gift, exchange and institutional membership.

Some 13,630 volumes ranging over 480 titles of Nepalese and foreign journals and newspapers in English and Nepali, 8,445 issues 78 Nepali and Indian newspapers were acquired during fiscal year 2000-2007. The collection contains the following expensive journals:

- Biological Abstract (1951-)
- Earth and Planetary Science (1997 -)

- Mathematical Review (1958-1986, 1992-2001)
- Physics Abstract (1976-1981, 1987-1998)
- Chemical Abstract (1918-1981)
- Geological Abstract (1997-2001)

The Periodical Section provided regular reference services to students, teachers and researchers of the Central Departments of Tribhuvan University, and also to all other national and international users. Total number of users served during the year 2006/07 are 20,800.

3.1.4 Technical Processing Section

This section is the most important section of the library. After, accessing documents, the Acquisition Section sends these documents to the Technical Section for technical processing like classification, cataloguing, preparing worksheets, final editing, and data entry in a computerized database and for end processing of the documents. The success of a library depends upon its retrieval system or how much information used by its users. For that, this section is preparing worksheets, which includes broad subject, keywords and other relevant information found in a document. And on the other hand, at least four catalogue cards such as title, author, subject and shelf list cards are prepared for one document and filed in alphabetical order in the public card catalogue cabinet (Except shelf list cards which are only for official use and to avoid duplication of work). So that, user can use both information retrieval techniques to retrieve their desired information.

In the upper left corner of each catalogue card and in each computerized worksheet of a document, a call number is given for the arrangement of the document in the shelves and this helps the users to know the location of their desired document. Besides these works, this section also performs end processing of a document like labeling call numbers on the spine of books, pasting due date slips and book pockets on the backside of the books. After end processing, documents are organized in the different sections according to their nature for use. The library has been maintaining a bibliographic database since 1995. Currently, a LAN System is in use to provide access to use database from different location of the library. A total of 45,000 records are now available in the OPAC system, almost same records are found in the website www.tucl.org.np

Collection /Section (Specialization with their sequence)	Titles	Volumes Processed
General Section	1,591	2,011
On Nepal	493	728
UN Section (UN)	177	183
Dissertations (D)	1,742	1,745
Rare	39	39
CS	463	464
Reference (R)	79	114
Text books (T)	23	25
Add books	400	523
Total	5,007	5,832

During the year 2006/07, a total of 5,832 volumes of documents representing 5,007 titles on different subjects were processed and forwarded to the different sections for their organization and services.

3.1.5 Circulation Section

Book circulation is the main service provided by this library to its members, i.e. the students and teachers of the Central Campus of Kirtipur. In addition, private and temporary membership is also provided to the readers. Book Circulation includes lending of books from the general collection and offers lending for use inside the library from the Text Book Section, Reference Book Section, Nepal Collection and Periodical Section. The following figure reflects the activities of the Circulation Section during the year 2006/07

Number of books issued	35,650
Number of books returned	33,845
New membership	3,461
Clearance certificates provided	5,441

Visitors:	Female:	14,649
	Male:	37,855
	Teacher	1,152
<u>Total:</u>		<u>53,656</u>

3.1.5.1 Membership

The teachers and students of Central Department of Kirtipur- and permanent teachers of all other TU campuses in the Kathmandu Valley are eligible to be members of the library. In addition, the library also offers private and temporary membership to all persons with intellectual interests including foreigners on recommendation of their employing organizations in Nepal. In this year, 3,309 persons have been granted membership of this library.

3.1.5.2 Loan Service

Books available in General Collection are provided to its members on loan. Books and periodicals preserved in the Special Collection are not available on loan. Those documents are for use within library only.

3.1.5.3 Books

Book loan service is provided from the General Section. A total of 35,650 volumes of books were checked out and 33,845 volumes of books were returned in this year.

3.1.5.4 Audio Cassettes

In 1999, Social Welfare Council, Nepal provided NRS 40,000 to establish and to develop the audio collection since there are not master level course materials in the Braille Script to serve its visually impaired students/users covering the subject Nepal and Political Science. Following table is the lending and borrowing records of audio cassettes from the library the number of issue record is given below:

S.N.	No. of Total collection	Issued	Returned
1.	900	170	170

3.1.5.5 Book Reservation

The books, which are on high demand or not currently found on the shelves can be reserved. Reserved books are issued only for 7 days. The library does its best to get

reserved books returned within the due date in order to make them available to other members. A total of 100 books were reserved in this year.

3.1.5.6 Reference Service

The library is providing reference service to the teachers, students of the various central department of Tribhuvan University and to outside research scholars and other visitors.

3.1.5.7 User Education Service

Every year, TUCL organizes library literacy classes for the new admitted students of Central Departments of Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur. The classes consist of a library briefing, bibliographic instructions and library tour. The main objectives of conducting this programme is to make the new members familiar with the library's collections, its various sections and services, and most important to teach them the basic skills for finding desired documents i.e information retrieval skills. The members are also provided the opportunity to express their opinion on how to improve the library systems and services for library development.

This year, the user education programme was conducted for 1,347 students of the following Central Departments of the Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur including 66 M. Phil. Students.

The following table shows that students of the Institutions of Science and Technology participated in the user education are more than the. students of the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. Library has planned to increase the number of the students of the Humanities and Social Science in the next year. In addition, upon the request of other organizations (Schools, colleges, NGOs etc.) user education classes were conducted to impart document storage and retrieval skills.

Faculty of Institute of Science and Technology

S.N	Faculty	No. of Students
1.	Botany	15
2.	Chemistry	55
3.	Microbiology	27
4.	Zoology	18
5.	Physics	37
	Total	152

Faculty of Management

1.	Management	199
2.	M. Phil scholars	27
	Total	226

3.1.6 Nepal collection

It is a special collection of Nepalese books, documents as well as books on Nepal written by Nepalese and foreign authors, Ph.D/Master degree dissertation and village profile. Dissertation and profile are submitted by the fulfillment of their study. It is separated by symbol 'N'.

N
331
B12n

At present, Nepal Collection contains more than 48,646 volumes and 95% of the documents are listed on the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) system of the library master database "TUCL". To retrieve documents from the collection the user may consult either the public catalogue or the computerized database.

This is the most used collection in the library. A total of 2,976 volumes of thesis, dissertation, on Nepal and CS publication documents were added this section during the year 2006/07

Now it has been computerized under Nepal collection automation project, sponsored by IDRC, Canada. Following agreement between IDRC and TUCL in 1986, a project on automating the Nepal Collection started. The initiative to establishing automation was taken by the then librarian Mrs Shanti Mishra, which was later materialized on submitting the proposal by the librarian Mr. Krishna Mani Bhandary.

3.1.7 Singh collection

It is also a special collection, which has 5000 volumes of books, maps, albums and stamps. All of these materials were donated by late Singh Shamsher J.B. Rana in 1976 and from his collection was named 'Singh collection'. Books are separated by 'SC' symbol and denoted in call number by-

SC
338.7
S23p

3.1.8 Textbook section

It is also one of the best and most useful section of this library. It contains the textbook prescribed in the course of study of the various central department of Tribhuvan University. This collection includes question paper, syllabus and expensive books and books published in more than one volume. The extra copy of the books of the general section are kept in this section and if the required books in general section are found to have borrowed by other, then this section helps the readers by providing the other copies of required books. These books are available only for read inside the library, not for loan. Books are separated by 'T' symbol and denoted in call number by-

T
330
Sc14t

3.1.9 Reference Section

This section is also one of the valuable and useful sections of this library. It has collected various important and rare documents. The reference books are useful resources for acquiring brief and specific information a particular discipline. All reference documents are separated by 'R' symbol in its call number. Encyclopedia, dictionaries, world of learning, Britannica, Americana, geographical dictionaries etc are the major reference sources of this library. The call number of these books are denoted by 'R' 070.

R
070
Sh23c

3.1.10 Microfilming section

TUCL has recently established microfilming section after receiving the microfilming and binding equipments including cameras, scanner, duplicator, inspector a processor and readers from Japanese Government Cultural Grants. Total value of the Grant is 22 million. These equipments will help to preserve printed heritage of Nepal for the use of the future generation. The main objective of this section is to preserve valuable or even

unique historical, cultural, educational books, old documents and journals on priority basis. At present, the library is microfilming rare books and journals. 36 mm film is used for Nepali journals and 16 mm film is used for rare books. Currently library has started microfilming of the journals like: Nepal Samachar Patra, Matribhumi , Bharati, Dharati, Ajako Samachar Patra. Similarly rare documents received from Mahesh Chandra Regmi collection are microfilmed from the library collection:

- A. Narrative of a five year residence at Nepal- 1852
- B. An account of kingdom of Nepal being the substance of observation that made during a mission to that in the country in the year 1793-1811
- C. A short history of banking, currency and commerce in Nepal, 1943
- D. History of Nepal- 1877
- E. Essay the first; on the Kocch, Bodo and dhimal Tribes, 1847
- F. Confidential Report on Nepal, 1884
- G. Ranajiko Vanshawali, 1992
- H. Regmi Research Manuscript

3.1.11 Rare books and Archival collection

TUCL is providing services from the rare books and Archival collection. The Tribhuvan University Archive collection was established after T.U. Vice Chancellor Mr Naveen Prakash Jung Shah put forward the proposal on July 6, 2002 in the T.U. Council. Important documents relating to the establishment and development of Tribhuvan University, Tribhuvan University's rules and minutes, reports of Royal Higher Education Committees, reports on examinations, Council and Syndicate meetings, Technical Committee Reports, convocation speeches are preserved in this collection. Similarly, rare books such as Journey to Kathmandu (1852), On India's Frontier or Nepal, the Gorkhas' Mysterious Land (1896), and Rough notes on the State of Nepal; its Government, Army and Resources (1851) are available. These materials are accessible to the scholars and general readers on request.

3.1.12 Information Technology Unit

TUCL has been providing services from the printed materials until recently. Additional information sources i.e electronic sources are increasingly becoming important for

communication with the advent of computer and communication technology. TUCL recently reviewed its justification of manual functioning. It came with a conclusion that if we continued with present method of functioning we would be doing only the issue and return of old documents and all our patrons who are looking for efficient services using ICT would find their own way. If so, in the future, no such user will ever visit the library. Therefore, to keep pace with the changing environment, the library has opened Information Technology Unit (ITU) in July 2002. The unit provides the following services:

- A. Search services from the TUCL Database
- B. E-mail and internet service @ Rs.100/10 hr
- C. Full Text database
- D. Website database
- E. Services from the CD-ROM
- F. Services for blind user for audio-cassettes
- G. On-line access to some database

3.1.13 ISBN National Agency

ISBN stands for International Standard Book Number. The ISBN National Agency was established in Nepal in June 1999. But its functioning began from 26th Jan., 2000. TUCL distributes ISBN to the authors/publishers on its capacity as the National ISBN Agency. TUCL started working as the National ISBN Agency since Jan. 2000. TUCL has provided ISBN to more 5000 Nepali publication.

3.1.14 Constituent Assembly Corner (CAC):

TUCL established a constituent Assembly Corner (CAC) on November 2006. It is well known fact that election of constituent assembly is a National agenda. It is historical agenda of the Nation. Certainly the library has some documents on constituent assembly. They are collected and organized in a separate room. At the moment the collection includes more than hundred volumes of books in English and Nepali, articles published in journals, newspapers and magazines. The library received 15 volumes of books on constituent assembly from American Centre, Kathmandu.

3.1.15 Japanese Studies Collection:

Vice-Chancellor of Tribhuvan University Prof. Dr. Govind Prasad Sharma and The Ambassador of Japan, Tsutomu Hirakoka and jointly inaugurated the Japanese Studies Collection at TUCL on February 23, 2005 amidst al programme. The collection consists of more than 300 volumes of useful and valuable books including documents on Japanese studies, Journals, newspapers etc. Japan University Student Association of Nepal (JUSAN), Sakai Lion Club and Imanishi Memorial Fellowship Trust have donated the collection. The collection is rich academic resources for the users especially on Japanese Studies. JUSAN and Sakai lion's Club will continuously help to enrich the study.

3.1.16 American Studies Collection

A collection on American Studies was donated to the library on March 9, 1997 by the American Center Kathmandu on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Nepal-US diplomatic relations. The collection contains 1300 volumes of books out of 1100 titles. This collection is very useful to the social scientists, students and also to those interested on American life, culture and literature. A separate catalogue and a printed form of title/author Index of the collection are available for retrieval of the records. TUCL's computer database also includes these records for public access computer terminals. Books in this collection are not available for loan. Sample catalogue entry:

3.1.17 Periodical Section:

Periodical section in TUCL is in existence since its establishment. This section holds different types of primary and secondary information and organizes and disseminates the information from the periodical resources. Its main responsibility includes collecting the journals, bulletins, newsletter, newspapers etc received through subscription, gift, exchange and donation. Annually the periodical section spends over 2 million rupees in subscription to the periodicals. Yearwise expenditure on subscription for science periodicals includes NRs 20,45,109, NRs. 22,17,844 and NRs. 23,29,326 for the year 2006, 2007, and 2008 respectively. Similarly, for the subscription to the management periodicals includes NRs 14,384, 14,384, and NRs.10,160 for the year 2006, 2007, and

2008 respectively. Altogether during the year 2008, TUCL spent the amount of NRs.23,39,486 for 21 titles of periodicals (Sci – 18titles, Mgmt – 3titles) for the detail of three year expenses on periodical subscription of science and management. See the appendix no. 5

To ensure the best utilization of the periodical, the section organizes them in the well managing system. It has been publishing the periodical and newspaper list in every year in order to give information to the readers about what the library has received in its section.

In 1975, the collection of bound volumes of periodicals were 4,618. Now it has 15,975 bound volumes of 714 titles of periodicals including newspaper, added during the fiscal year 2006/07.

This section subscribes regularly to some of the following expensive journals:

- a. Biological Abstracts
- b. Chemical Abstracts
- c. Earth and planetary science Letters
- d. Geological Abstract
- e. Mathematical Review
- f. Physics Abstract

The subscription cost to above six titles reaches Rs.10,19,250.00.

During the fiscal year 2006/07, the Periodical Section received Rs. 9,50,000 under regular budget.

With the advancement of research works on various fields of the study, the publication of periodicals and newspapers have also been increasing in an unlimited numbers which can be proved as recorded by Ulrich's international periodical Directory of 38th edition that contained 1,65,200 serials published throughout the world.

3.1.17.1 Responsibilities of Periodical Section:

As the periodical section is responsible for acquiring the periodicals on the basis of selection by concerned faculty, it has also a major responsibility in providing the information service to the patrons. In order to provide the service to the patrons, the activities it carries out include:

- A. Selection
- B. Ordering
- C. Acquisition
- D. Recording method
- E. Reader's service

A. Selection: It involves selecting the type of periodicals that can meet the user community of university consisting of scholar, researcher, teacher, and students. As the financial resources are always limited, the selection of periodicals is guided by this factor. Therefore, when selection is made, a wise decision has to be taken so that with limited budget, the most useful and required periodical can be acquired which can best utilize the fund. Basically selection of periodicals is done on the basis of scope, demand of users and budget availability. In process of selecting the periodicals at TUCL, recommendation from faculties are requested. On the basis of their recommendation, the periodicals are ordered either through the agent or publisher. Usually the selection of periodicals in TUCL are based on recommendation:

- a. by subject specialist
- b. by member of library staff
- c. by department

The tools that are consulted in selection and acquisition of journals include:

- a. Ulrich's International periodical Directory – It is one of major selection tools used in selection of journals by many big libraries. The information required in connection to selecting periodicals include: Title of journal, year started, and

frequency, Cost, Publisher, Mailing address. Ulrich's enlists 1,61,200 titles of periodicals published by 160 countries throughout the world. It also gives information about the online journals availability.

- b. Guide to Indian periodical literature. This tool is also used in selection of periodicals. It has record of periodicals that are available from India.
- c. Catalogues and announcement of various publishers and agents. In the selection of periodicals, TUCL consults the above source of catalogues issued by various publishers and agents.

B. Ordering: Upon receipt of recommendation from departments, the TUCL Periodical section forwards the order with bibliographical details of periodicals to the publishers /agents. Renewing of periodical is done after 50% receipt of periodicals of previous year. Following the ordering process, the invoice is received from the publisher/agent/vendor. Then bill received is forwarded to account section mentioning order number and date, voucher number and date and amount are entered on a register. Separate register is prepared for forwarding the bill maintaining various columns i.e. serial no., forwarding date, name of publisher, bill no., and date, order no. And date, year and the amount.

C. Acquisition: Upon completion of ordering, the acquisition of ordered periodicals start to come in. In the process of acquisition, there involve certain activities that include checking if the journals are coming on time, sending reminders on non-receipt of journals.

1. Recording method: Among the various periodical recording systems, the TUCL periodical section applies the Unit Card and Kardex System. This activity in periodical section involves process of registering the periodicals received. It is meant to assist the library worker to view the record of periodical receipt and back issues available in library. The recording of periodical is maintained in Kardex.

'Unit Card' is a kind of recording method of periodical which is used in TUCL periodical section. Its record is maintained in a 3" x 5" card with information on recto page with

Title of periodical, Period (frequency), Expiry date and issue record of periodical and on verso page with Vendor, Publisher, Volume/year, order No. & Date and Annual subscription. The format of unit card is shown Appendix no.6

'**Kardex**' is an apparatus for maintaining visible records of periodical publications and other records. It is made of steel. The cabinet is approximately 10 ½ (breadth) x 24" (deep) x 20 ½ (high). Each unit consists of 10 trays, holding 504 card holders, processing sliding dust cover and locking device.

For each periodical publication, there are two cards, namely bottom card and top card.

Bottom card contains following information:

Name of the library,

frequency (strike off those items not applicable):

year,

volume and issue number,

title page,

index,

reminder;

volume per year,

location,

nature of binding ,

volume no. in bindery, library has (enumerate volume possessed),

library lacks (enumerate issues/volumes missing),

title month from January to December (date columns are provide opposite to title,

a coloured plastic tab is put to indicate due date).

Bottom card is meant for following useful purposes:

1. Holding of the library.
2. Latest issue received in the library.
3. Gaps in the holdings.
4. Location of volume and issues.
5. The plastic tab indicates when the reminder is due for overdue issues.
6. Record of reminders for issues not received.

Bottom cards are arranged alphabetically by title. Thus these provide approach through title. This card is printed on both sides and can be used for recording information for 20 volumes.

The top card is fitted opposite to the bottom card. It lies on the verso of the next card holder such that when any card holder for a given title is lifted, then both cards i.e. bottom card and top card face each other.

Top card is meant for keeping record of payments made to the vendor/subscription agent/publisher. These cards are printed on both sides covering information for 20 volumes.

The top card contains the following information:

Volume number; date of publication (year(s)); date of receipt of bill; voucher no; amount of subscription along with date of payment; name of agent.

Kardex as a method for recording the receipt of periodical publications is quite popular especially in large number of periodicals. Format of Kardex is shown in appendix no. 6

1. Readers Service: Upon completion of above activities, the periodical section initiates providing service of placing the periodicals to the use of patrons. Under this activity, the section carries out the following activities:

- a. Display of recent periodicals in the appropriate place according to subject wise in case of foreign journals and in alphabetic order in case of Nepalese journals.
- b. Announcement of new arrival of periodicals. This service is meant to keep aware of the periodicals that are recently received
- c. Distribution of Content pages of recent journals to the department heads

These above services are being carried out at TUCL with the objective of providing information and keeping aware of the newly received journals to the patrons.

Furnitures:

Furnitures are important materials of periodical section. On receiving the periodicals, these need to be placed in proper place so that it can be displayed to patron and informed about the availability of periodicals. Its importance is not only for display but for preservation also. Therefore, library needs difference type of furniture. The types of furniture are as follows:

i. Pigeon Hole: Normally this type of furniture is used for storing the periodicals after display. The furniture is usually made of wood and contains more holes to store. The size of rack is 7ft height x 4 ft width and 1ft depth and contains few holes having size of 1 x 1 x 1 feet.

ii. Inclined Rack (Periodical Display Rack): This type of rack is meant for displaying the current periodicals. Its size is 7ft height x 3.5ft width x 1.5 depth and contains five storey for display of periodicals. The front part of each shelf allows opening of flap. This rack has space for storing and preserving the back volume periodicals. After storing for one year, periodicals are moved for preparation of binding.

iii. Newspaper Display Rack: This type of rack is used for displaying the newspapers. The dimension of rack is 29 inch in height and 26 inch in length and 26 inch in width. It has a space within it for hanging the newspapers supported by wooden stick.

iv. Catalogue Cabinet: It is one of important furniture and used for putting catalogues cards of bound journals. Its size is 26 inch in height with total height of cabinet of 45 inch, 22 inch in width and 20 inch in depth. The rack contains 12 drawers.

The periodical collection of TUCL periodical section is made up of periodicals donated by various generous persons and organizations, which are as follows:

Fiscal year 2063/064

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Donor's name</u>	<u>Title of Journal</u>	<u>Vol</u>
1	American Center, KTM	Journal of Finance Amer Economic Review Amer Jr of Economics and Sociology	40

		Economist	
<u>2.</u>	Dr. Prof. David Boufford	Science journal (1997-)	
<u>3.</u>	American Marketing Association, USA	Journal of Marketing Journal of International Marketing Journal of Marketing Research (Online available from 2000-	
<u>4.</u>	Central Dept of Chemistry, TU	Bulletin of the chemical society of Japan	
	Mahesh Chandra Regmi	Imprint Foreign Journal Nepal Press Report Nepal Recorder	
<u>6.</u>	Min Bahabur Skakya	EMBO Journal	65
<u>7.</u>	Soorya Lal Amatya	National geographical Journal of India	67
<u>8.</u>	Gokarna Prasad. Regmi	Population Development Review	

3.1.17.2 Nepali Journal Collection:

The library maintains a separate Nepal journal section. This section attempts to collect all journals published from Nepal. Several current and rare journals, which are not available in any other library of Nepal can be found at TUCL. The contents of each journal are compiled separately for easy retrieval of the required articles/issues.

Vaidya (2005) states that the Nepali journal collection was an ordinary part of the periodical section. Since 1995 however it has been maintained as special collection in a separate room in periodical section. The main objective of this change was to make all journals published in Nepal in whatever language available in one place. There are 38 rare titles. There are more than 1,500 Nepali journals, which include current journals and fifteen hundred titles of Nepali journals including current journals. Among those 1,500 some 700 are in English language and the remaining is in other languages.

A number of current and rare journals, which are not available in any other libraries in Nepal, can be found here. The library subscribes to almost all available Nepali journals. Several important journals are received from personal donors too. In 1995, library

received rare collection of the journal Bharati from the late Parasmani Pradhan. He was a well-known writer and crusader for the Nepali language who lived in Darjeeling in India. This collection is still housed in the Nepali journal collection. It is a great demand among students and research scholars.

Likewise there are many other useful journals. Some important ones are as follows:

Titles	Starting Years	Titles	Starting years
Uthan	1947	Yugbani	2004
Gorkha	1945	Nebula	1991
Tarun	1985	Purusartha	2006
Dharati	2013	Bharati	2006
Sundari	2020	Madhabi	1965
Swasnimanche	2015	Sahitya	2016
Sarada	1991		

The library has a policy of purchasing two copies of all journals. One copy is kept for use by reader sand one copy for the office records. When all the issues are received, these documents are sent for binding. The library receives 25% to 30% of its journals from different government ministries, NGOs, INGOs, research, institutes and personal donations.

3.1.17.3 The additional activities of Periodical Section:

A. Creation of Database

i. From the year 2003, the Periodical Section started creating a database of journals received in the section. The database includes 1266 records of English and Nepali language journals published from Nepal. These records can be browsed and used with the help of the staff of this section.

ii. Similarly, TUCL has started developing a database of article of the science journals published from Nepal. The number of articles included in the database are 1,300.

iii. NepJol is web-based database created by TUCL. It is one of important components of PERI (Program for Enhancement of Research Information). The objective of NepJOL is to host a website of articles, abstracts and content of the journals published from Nepal.

3.1.17.4 Press clipping services

The periodical Section continues to provide a press clipping service to the teachers, researchers and students. Relevant articles found on any of the following subject in the newspapers published in Nepal are collected, filed and made available to users upon their request

Subject Areas

Bhutanese refugees	Human rights
Security	Indigenous culture
Decentralization	Language
Tourism	Maoists
Earthquake	Nepal's International relation With India, China, Japan, USA, UK etc
Tribhuvan University	Population
T.U. Central library	Poverty alleviation
Environment	Privatization
Value Added Tax	SAARC
Higher education	
Women	

3.1.17.5 Content Service

To make teachers, students research scholars aware of the current information published in various journals and magazines, TUCL, as in previous years continues to send photocopies of the contents of research journals to all the Central Departments of Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur and to four regional libraries and four campus libraries of Kathmandu (Patan Campus, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, Padma Kanya Campus and Tri-Chandra Campus).

3.1.17.6 PERI (Programme for Enhancement of Research Information): It is a programme of INASP (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications), UK. This programme is designed particularly to the users of developing countries of Africa and Asia to provide them easy access to world's scholarly journals. It allows access to 13000 electronic journals that are available for access to Nepali professors, researchers, scholars and scientists from major libraries of Nepal, free of cost. This database is made available from July 2003.

Tribhuvan University Central Library (TUCL) is a National Coordinating Agency of INASP for the implementation of PERI in Nepal. TUCL and INSAP have jointly organized following activities since July 2003.

Introduction of PERI resources July 2003.

Training on ICT skill for librarians, November 2003.

Scholarly journals editors' workshop, December 2003.

Several PERI: dissemination programme have been organized and many are planned.

TUCL and INSAP plan to organize workshop and training in the future

3.1.17.7 Detail Record of Periodicals on Science and Management Faculty:

Appendix 1 is meant to depict the profile of periodical holdings in TUCL. The list contains 573 titles of the periodicals belonging to the faculty of Science and Management. It is prepared with the aim of providing information relating to variables namely, titles of periodicals and quantity available, origin of the periodicals by the country, the availability of periodicals by the total number of years, decade wise range of year coverage and continuity of periodicals available. This profile intends to furnish the staff and users with the information of holding strength of periodicals at TUCL. The subsequent diagrams assist to visualize the status of periodical collection.

Fig. 1 demonstrates the collection strength of periodicals by the subject. According to the table, TUCL periodicals section has 74 titles of periodicals in the subject category of **Chemistry** (540) alone which accounts 12.93% of the total periodicals available. In terms of collection strength, subject category of **Chemistry** holds a dominant part followed by **Pure Science, Physics** and **Geology** accounting 56 titles (9.79%) in each subject

respectively. Periodicals of **Business & Management** subject (650) stand third on the position accounting 51 titles (8.91%). The least number of periodicals accounting less than 10 titles in the holdings include **Paleontology** 1 (0.17%), **Applied Science** 5 (0.87%), **Home Science** 7 (1.22%), and **Microbiology** 8 (1.39%).

Fig 1 Subjectwise Periodicals Holdings

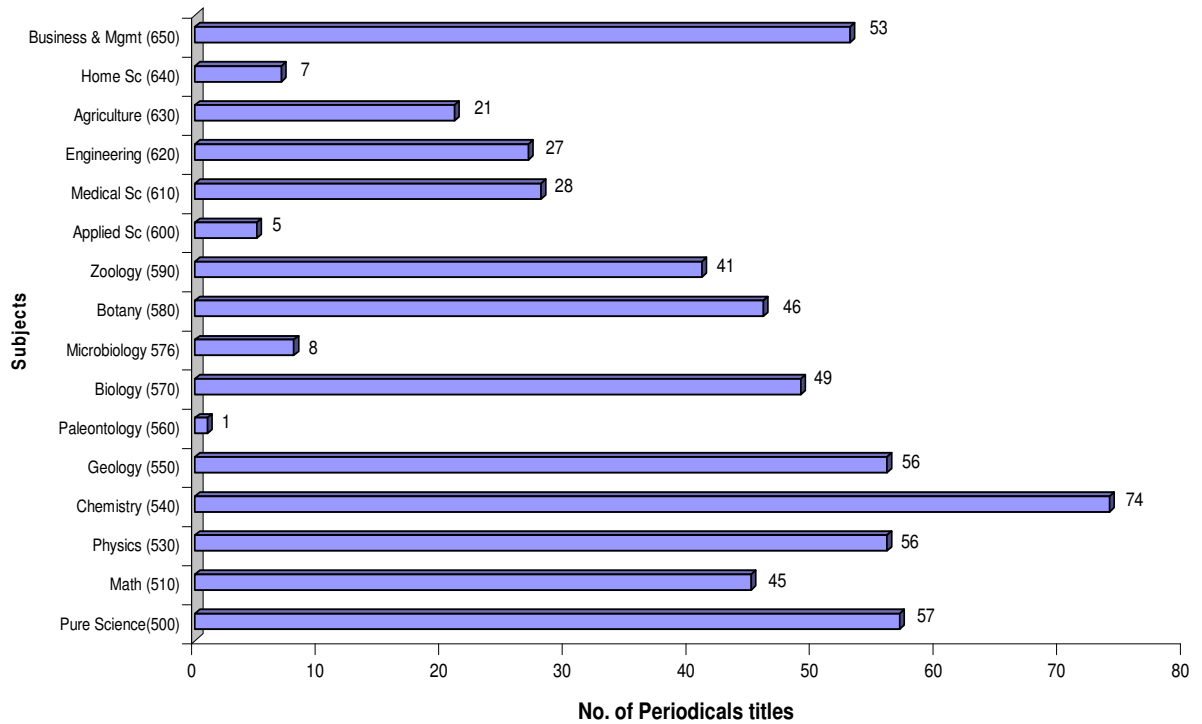


Fig. 2 displays the holdings available by the periodicals of country of origin. According to the survey, of the total periodicals 572 the periodical holdings of TUCL Periodical Section consists of 191 titles of periodicals originated from the **United States of America** which accounts 33.39%, followed by periodicals originated from **India, Nepal** and **United Kingdom (UK)** accounting 108 (18.88%), 98 (17.13%) and 89 (15.55%) respectively.

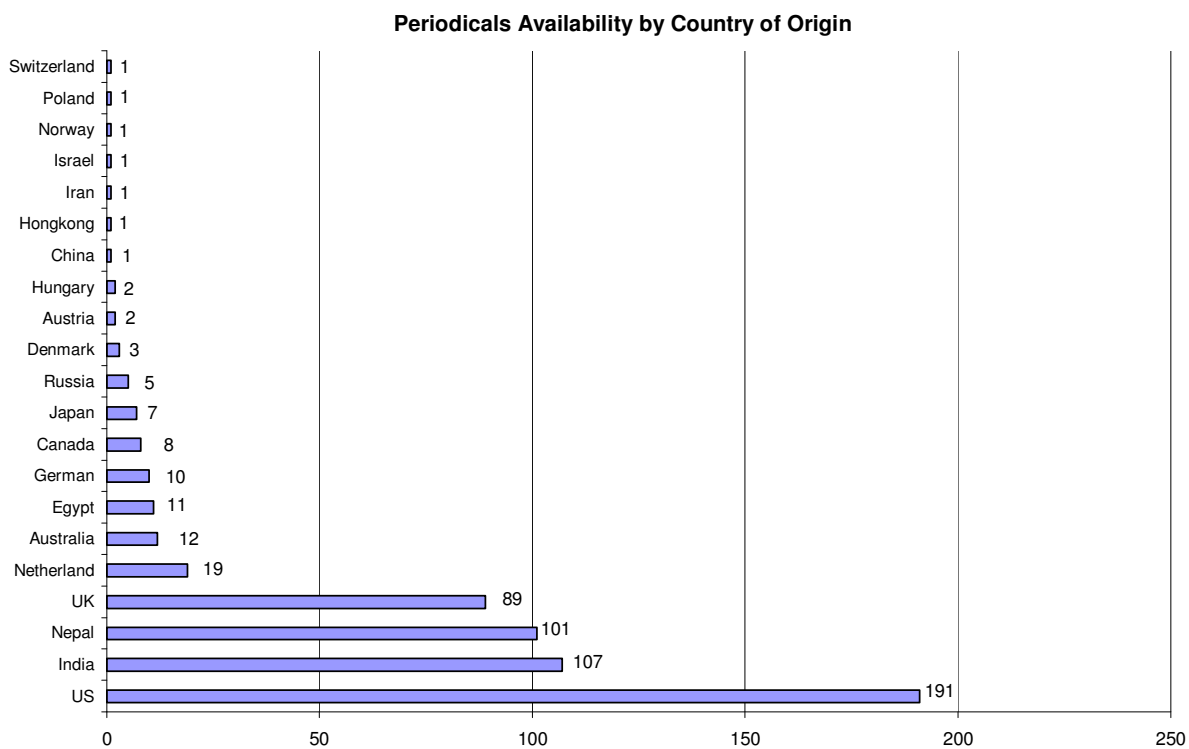


Fig 2 No. of Periodicals

Table 1 depicts the number of periodicals by the subject category existed in the holdings originated from four major countries. The total number of periodicals from these four countries (19.04%) constitutes a major portion of the holdings totaling 488 (85.17%) titles out of 573 titles from 21 country of origin. Since these countries have a major representation of periodicals in the holdings either through a donation, gift and subscription, the analysis done by subject category of periodicals available in TUCL is based on these countries. There are eight subject categories of periodicals namely Math (510), Physics (530), Chemistry (540), Geology (550), Biology (570), Botany (580), Engineering (620), and Business and Management (650) constituting 19, 21, 27, 22, 21, 14, 9, and 30 titles of periodicals respectively that are originated from US and allowing the country US to stand in the first position having majority of periodicals in the above subject categories. Similarly, Nepal stood second in terms of covering majority of subject categories in the periodical holdings that included Pure Science (500), Microbiology (576), Medical Science (610), Agriculture (10) and Home Science (640) constituting 18, 5, 19, 10 and 3 titles of periodicals respectively. Although India ranks in second position

in terms of having number of periodicals (108), it stood in third position in respect of covering subject categories of periodicals constituting 2 titles in the subject category of Applied Science (2) in the holding. Similarly, among the four major countries, UK also has a single subject category of Zoology (590) in terms of covering the majority of periodicals holdings.

Subject Category	US	India	Nepal	UK	Total
Pure Science(500)	9	16	18	5	48
Math (510)	19	12	2	7	40
Physics (530)	21	9	1	13	44
Chemistry (540)	27	13	5	12	57
Geology (550)	22	11	9	6	48
Biology (570)	21	8	1	14	44
Microbiology (576)	2	0	5	1	8
Botany (580)	14	9	7	9	39
Zoology (590)	9	12	2	13	36
Applied Sc (600)	0	2	1	1	4
Medical Sc (610)	3	2	19	2	26
Engineering (620)	9	5	3	2	19
Agriculture (630)	3	2	10	1	16
Home Sc (640)	2	2	3	0	7
Business & Mgmt (650)	30	4	15	3	52
Total	191	107	101	89	488

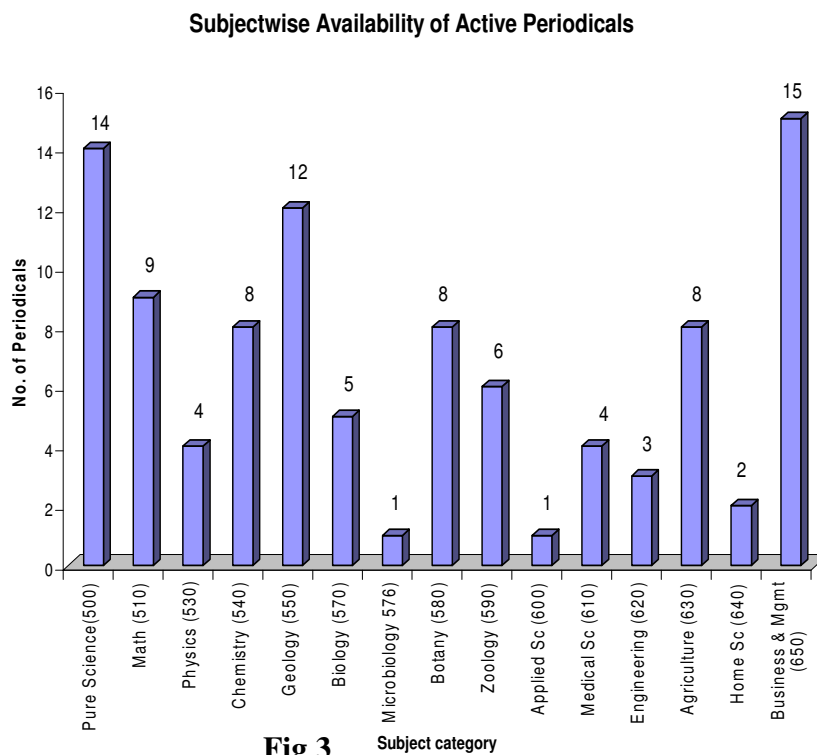


Fig 3 shows the number of titles available by the periodical subjects during the years 2007-08. According to the inventory record, there are 100 current titles in the TUCL which includes periodicals received in gift (No=44 titles) and subscribed on payment (No=56 titles). Of the active periodicals, there are 15 titles of periodicals for the Management faculty and 39 titles for Science faculty. Of the various department of Science faculty, there are 14 titles of periodicals in the subject of Pure Science (500) followed by 12 titles in Geology (550), and least number of periodicals, one in each subject of Microbiology (576) and Applied Science (600).

Expenses on Subscription of Current Periodicals

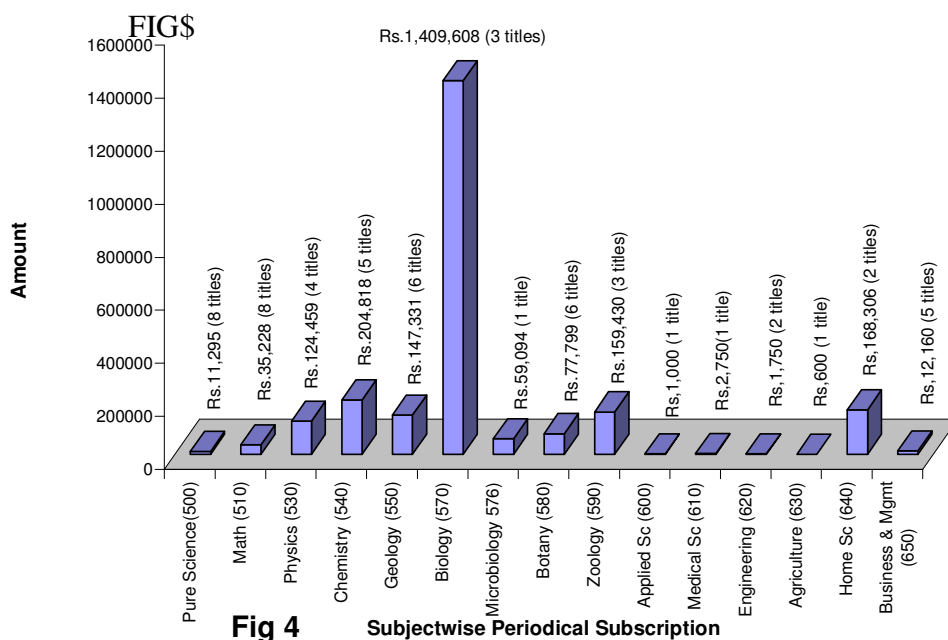


Fig 4 displays the amounts spent on the subscription of periodicals. The TUCL spends NRs.2,415,628.00 on subscription of various titles of periodical for Science and Management faculty. The amount spent on periodical subscription varies by the subjects and number of periodicals. The total budget is consumed 99.5% by the periodical subscription of the Science faculty of which NRs 1,40,9808 goes for three titles of periodicals on the subject of Biology alone which accounts 58.36% of total budget. On the contrary, just NRs 12,160 is spent for the five titles of periodical subscription of Management faculty.

3.1.17.8 Availability of E-Journals:

Besides, a number of hardcopy journals available in TUCL, it has been providing e-journals to its patrons. The availability of such e-journals has been possible through the agreement made between various overseas organizations. In order to facilitate or maximize the usability of e-resources, TUCL has set-up a separate section having eight computers with broadband Internet service. **Sthapit (2066)** states that TUCL acts as a

coordinator since 2003 for resources from INASP (International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications) that is established with objective of providing scientific resources for developing countries like Nepal under the Programme for the Enhancement of the Research Information (PERI). More than 3,83,441 articles are downloaded from Nepal since 2003-2008 under PERI programme. This figure clearly indicates that there is a demand of e-resources in Nepal. Therefore a mechanism of sustainable access should be developed.

As a coordinator, organizations or institutes that are willing to obtain resources from INASP are required to obtain approval from the TUCL.

TUCL encourages the usage of these resources for its user community consisting of professors, researchers, students and all the potential users. For this purpose, it provides instructions/guidance regarding usage methods to the patrons. In keeping view of availability of such e-resources, TUCL can be viewed as a best center not only in terms of its hardcopy resources but also as a capable center for digital resources.

The site addresses listed below are the resource centers that TUCL has been providing to its patrons.

List of E-journals' sites and Database

S.No	Database or source	Available and coverage of subjects
1.	MCB Emeralds www.emeraldinsight.com	Available free fulltext from more than 300 titles of journals on Management, Library & Information Sciences
2.	Wiley-Blackwell-synergy content http://www3.interscience.wiley.com	Available free fulltext from more than 840 titles of journals covering subject areas on Science & Technology, and Finance, Medicine, Humanities and Sociology.
3.	African journals online (AJol) www.ajol.info	Covers subject areas on Agricultural Science, Arts, Culture, Linguistic, Literature, Health Science, S&T and makes available the TOC. Full text from these resources can be obtained through Document Delivery Service
4.	Annual reviews http://arjournals.annualreviews.org	Available free full text from more than 37 titles of journal on the subject covering Biomedical, Life, Physical and Social Sciences
5.	Oxford journals OUP	Available more than 160 titles of full text journal of medical, humanities and science and

	www.oxfordjournals.org	technology published from Oxford University Press
6.	Beech Tree Publishing www.ingentaconnect.com	Available free fulltext from two titles of journals on science, science and technology and public policy and evaluation
7.	Geological society www.lyellcollection.org	Available the publication of geological society London
8.	Cochrane library http://www3.interscience.wiley.com?cgibin/mrwhome?106568753/home	Available databases/resources on healthcare decision.
9.	IOP Publishing http://journals.iop.org	Available more than 50 titles of full text journal of chemistry and other research articles
10.	National Academies Press http://nationalacademies.org/publications	Available resource on science and sociology
11.	University of California Press http://caliber.ucpress.net	Available free fulltext from 8 titles of journals from University of California Press
12.	University of Chicago Press www.journal.uchicago.edu	Available full text of research articles from journals of education, humanities, medical science, sociology from University of California Press
13.	Institution of chemical engineers Icheme www.icheme.org/journals	Available 6 titles of full text journals on chemical engineering
14.	OSA-optical Society of America http://www.osa.org	Available full text from 16 titles of journals on optics and photonics
15.	Acoustical Society of America(ASA) http://scitation.aip.org/JASA	Available the journal of acoustical of America (JASA)
16.	American institute of physics http://www.aip.org/pubs	Available 12 titles of full text journals on physics

17.	Marry Ann Liebert, Inc www.liebertonline.com	Available resources on medical sciences
18.	Mineralogical Society of Great Britain & Ireland www.minabs.com	Available more than 1,25,000 abstracts on various topics of geology
19.	Nature Publishing Group www.nature.com	Available more than 30 titles of journals on various subjects published under Nature Publishing Group
20.	Palgrave Macmillan www.palgrave-journals.com/pal	Available 70 titles of journals on economics, education, information management & technology and political science
21	JSTOR full text database http://www.jstor.org	Database covered more than 2100 titles of journals on Jewish, middle east, Asian studies, anthropology, archaeology, architecture and architectural history, art & art history, biological sciences, botany and plant sciences, business, ecology & evolutionary biology, economics, education, finance, geography, history, language and literature, mathematics and music
22.	AGORA (Access to Global Online Research in agriculture) www.aginternetwork.org/en/	Available more than 1000 titles of journals on agriculture, animal science, aquatic science, food science, soil science, forestry, biochemistry, ecology, environment, natural resources, nutrition, pest control, plant science
23.	HINARI www.who.int/hinari/en/	Available more than 6300 titles of journals on biomedical science, health and social sciences
24.	American Marketing Association www.atypon-link.com	Available full text of three marketing journals i.e journal of marketing, journal of marketing research, journal of international marketing from the year 2000 onwards.
25.	Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) http://www.doaj.org	The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) lists open access journals, that is, scientific and scholarly journals that meet high quality standards by exercising peer review or editorial quality control and are free to all from the time of publication based on the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) definition of open access. Because open access is a worldwide phenomenon, DOAJ includes publications from around the world in many languages. It is

		<p>possible to browse through the journals, or search for articles within many of the journals through a web interface. As of Sept 10, 2010, the database contained 5356 journals, of which 2256 were searchable at article level and 442176 articles are included in the DOAJ service. The aim of DOAJ is to "increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact." DOAJ is managed and partly funded by Lund University Libraries. DOAJ has received or is receiving funding from the Open Society Institute, the National Library of Sweden, SPARC, SPARC Europe and Axiell. In addition there is a membership program for individuals and institutions to support the continuing operation and development of the project.</p> <p>The Directory of Open Access Journals participates in the Worldwide Science global science gateway.</p> <p>DOAJ includes following journals published from Nepal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asian Journal of Medical Sciences - Dhaulagiri journal of sociology and Anthropology - Journal of Nepal Medical Association - Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society - Kathmandu University Medical Journal - Our Nature <p>So: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DOAJ</p>
26	<p>Journals accessible through AsiaJOL Site address: http://www.asiajol.info/index.php</p>	<p>Asian Journals Online (AsiaJOL) is a harvester which collects information from the Journals Online (JOL) databases of journals published from Asia, particularly Bangladesh, Nepal, The Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Indonesia at the moment. The journals online databases cover the full range of academic disciplines. The objective of AsiaJOL is to</p>

	<p>www.banglajol.info www.nepjol.info www.philjol.info www.vjol.info www.sljol.info www.ijonline.net</p>	<p>give greater visibility to the participating journals, and to the research they convey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bangladesh Journals Online (BanglaJOL) - Nepal Journals Online (NepJOL) - Philippine Journals Online (PhilJOL) - Vietnam Journals Online (VJOL) - Sri Lanka Journals Online (SLJOL) - Indonesia Journals Online (IJOnline) <p>The site provides a means of searching any or all of the JOL databases by a number of indexing items including Title, Author and Keywords. The search results allow you to see which database the article is from, the metadata for the article and there is a link to the Abstract page of the article on the relevant country JOL which in turn will link to the full text, if it is available.</p> <p>So: http://www.asiajol.info/index.php/about</p> <p>List of journals available through AsiaJOL are given in Appendix</p>
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Chapter IV

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Design:

In order to meet the objectives of this study, the descriptive method of research was used. The study is a questionnaire-based fact-gathering survey, which consists of closed-ended questions and a few open ended questions.

4.2 Population:

The population sample of the study consisted of degree level students of the Management and Science Faculties of Tribhuvan University Kirtipur Campus. Under the faculty of Management, there is a central department of Management and similarly, the departments under the science faculty included Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Microbiology, Physics, and Zoology.

A total of 100 sets of questionnaire were distributed to the concerned student respondents. The questionnaire was distributed to the students when they were visiting the TU Central Library and each student was asked to return the questionnaire upon completion to the researcher or to leave in the Circulation Section of the TUCL. Collection of questionnaire was done in this way.

4.3 Sampling Procedure:

In order to gather the data, the following devices were carried out:

4.3.1 Questionnaire: One set of questionnaire containing 23 questions was prepared and distributed personally. Questionnaire was attached in appendix – 6.

4.3.2 Periodical List of TUCL: In order to verify and supplement the data gathered through questionnaire, a list of journal and records of journals was also consulted.

4.4 Data analysis procedure:

The questionnaire was constructed upon consultation and approval of the guide assigned by the Department of Library and Information Sciences, TUCL, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur.

The set of questionnaire was intended to draw out the following data and it was divided into the following parts:

Part A: Personal Information

In this part, information regarding the name of student, age/sex, address, name of faculty/Department, year of study, was included. This part is designed to obtain personal data of respondents

Part B: Library use

Questions designed in this part were intended to obtain the information regarding the frequency of visit, purpose of visit by students, awareness about periodical section, purpose of visit to periodical section, familiarity of the periodical section, reading habit of periodicals and choice of periodical by the country of origin were included.

Part C: Collection Availability

This part focused on eliciting the information regarding the collection strength of periodicals, lacking of periodicals in TUCL, able to find the journals sought. Also this part included the questions specifically aiming at students of science background, in which information regarding awareness about the sources of information like abstracts were asked.

Part D: Information Sources

This part is designed to elicit information regarding source of information that is used for finding the information, the preferred media of periodicals and rating the usefulness of back volumes of journal available in TUCL Periodical Section.

Part E: Information Services

In this part, information about organization of periodicals were asked, which included the questions regarding journal display systems, the frequency and convenience of finding the journal/articles and respondents' opinion about the journal organization in the TUCL periodical section.

Chapter V

5. PRESENTATIONS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Data analysis:

This part aims to analyze the data gathered through the survey done on sample consisting students of Management and Science faculties.

In this study, a total of 100 sets of questionnaire were distributed to the students of Management and Science faculties. Out of 100 sets of questionnaire distributed, 69 were returned by respondents. Of the 69 respondents, 39 (56.52%) (male 29, female 10) were from Science and 30 (43.48%) (male 26, female 4) from Management faculty (Table 1).

Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondents by faculty and gender:

Faculties	Gender				Total Percentage	Total
	Male	%	Female	%		
Science	29	42.02%	10	14.49%	56.52%	39
Management	26	37.68%	4	5.79%	43.48%	30
Total	55	79.71%	14	20.28%	100%	69

Respondents of Science faculty are composed of many departments. The breakdown frequency distribution of respondents by departments and gender is shown as follows (Table 2).

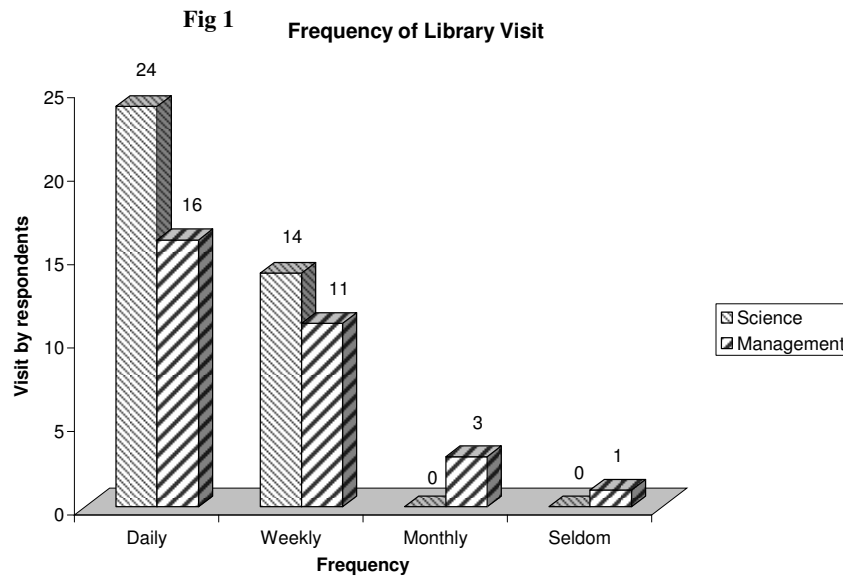
Table 2: Frequency distribution (Breakdown) of respondents of Science departments by gender:

Departments of Science							
Sex	Botany	chemistry	Math	Microbiol	Physics	Zoology	Total
Male	2	13	1	1	9	3	29
Female	1	4	0	0	0	5	10
Total	3	17	1	1	9	8	39

According to the survey, majority of respondents were male constituting 29 and 26 to female counterparts 10 and 4 in both Science and Management faculties respectively. The

pattern of female respondents of different departments was also consistent with above finding, except department of zoology in which female respondent dominated by 5 against 3.

Fig 1. Illustrates the frequency of library use by the respondents of Science and Management faculties.



The respondents of science faculty dominate in the frequency of daily and weekly library visit by 24 and 14 against 16 and 11 to the counterpart of management faculty. By the faculty, the science students' frequency of library visit is higher.

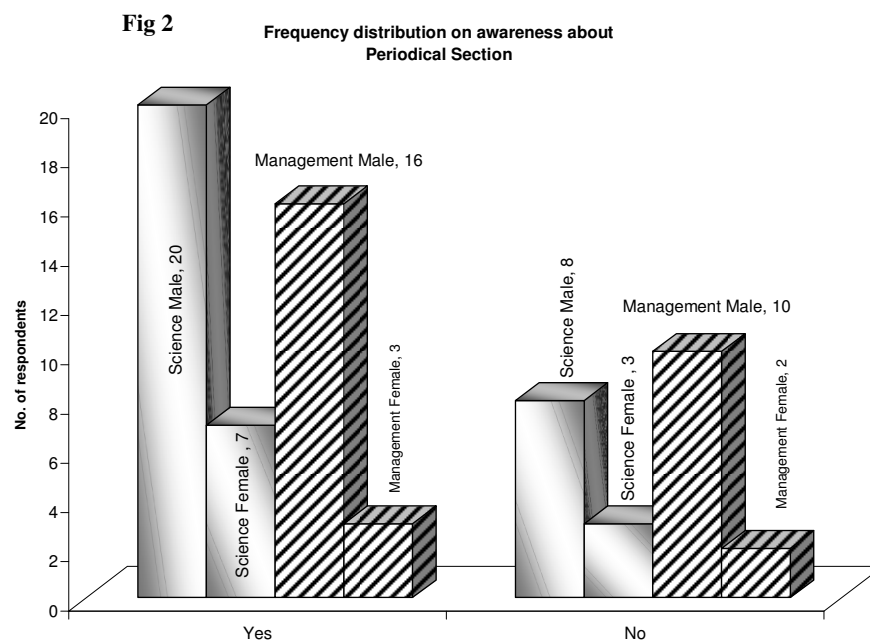
Realizing the importance of library, users visit the library with their different purposes. Respondents were presented the questionnaire with four purposes of their visits. Findings showed majority of respondents' (36) purpose of visit to library were "To do assigned reading" of which, respondents of science faculty included 25 consisting 16 males and 9 females and similarly respondents of management faculty included 11 (male 10, female 1). The second purpose i.e., "to find material for research" of visiting library accounted 27 consisting 13 (8 male, 5 female) from science faculty and 14 (male 12, female 2) from management faculty (Table 3).

Table 3: Purpose of visit to TUCL by faculty and gender of respondents

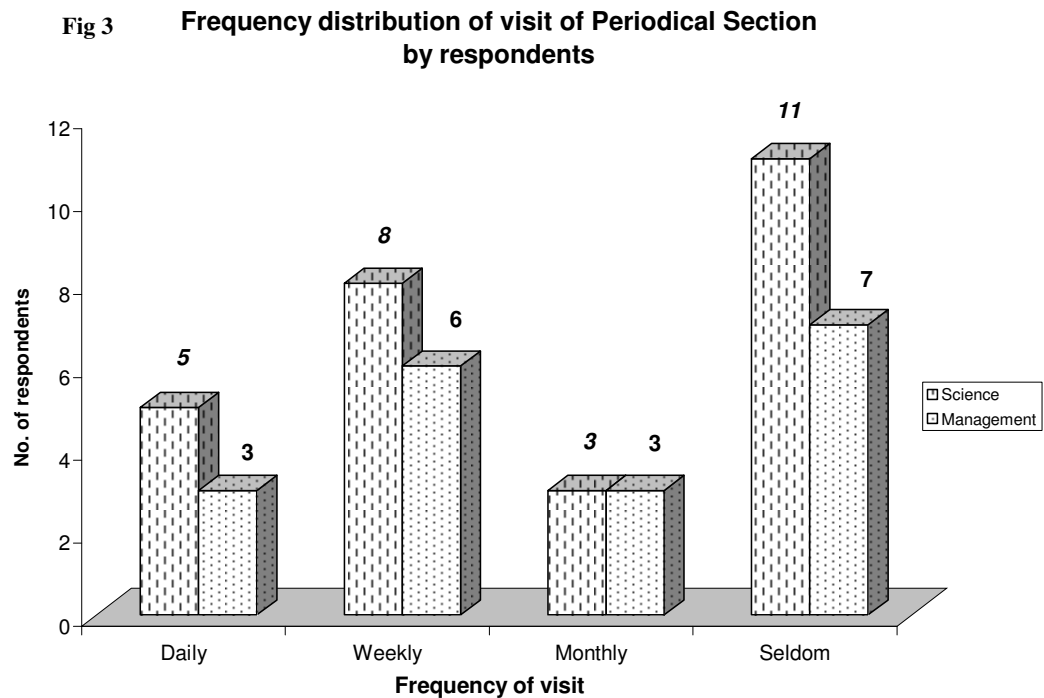
Purposes	Science		Management		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
To do assigned reading	16	9	10	1	36
To find materials for research work	8	5	12	2	27
To read journals/newspaper/magazines	7	2	8	3	19
To update knowledge in specialized area	13	2	7	0	22
Total	44	18	37	5	104

Table 3 revealed that the majority of respondents visited library with the purpose of doing assigned reading. By faculty, this purpose is indicated majority by respondents of science faculty (No 25) followed by management faculty (No 11). The purpose of library visit that included "to read journals/newspaper/magazines" accounted the least by 19 consisting 9 (male7, female 2) and 11 (male 8, female 3) from science and management faculties respectively.

Every user registered as a member of TUCL should be aware of the periodical section about its location and organization of resources in it. Because orientation program is held on regular basis in TUCL on commencement of every session to familiarize the new comers. Findings show that majority of respondents (No 46) were aware of the periodical section (Fig 2).



Of the total respondents (69), 46 (66.66%) respondents responded on "Yes" that constituted 27 (58.69%) (male 20, female 7) from science faculty and 19 (41.30%) (male 16, female 3) from management faculty who were aware of the periodical section. Respondents of science faculty dominated in keeping themselves aware of periodical section by 27 to the counterpart of management faculty (19). The respondents who knew of periodical section were higher by two thirds than who were not aware of. The frequency of visit is influenced by the awareness of respondents on periodical section and the need to consult the periodicals (Fig. 3).



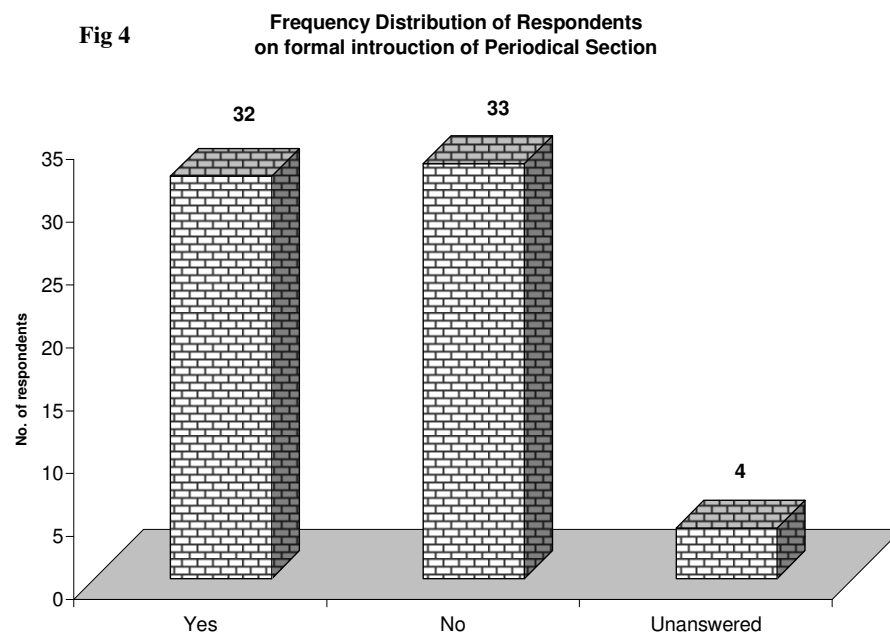
According to above figure, majority of respondents visit to periodical section "seldom" constituting 12 (male 10, female 2) from science faculty and 6 (male 5, female 1) from management faculty respectively, followed by respondents visiting the periodical section "weekly" by 9 respondents (male 6, female 3) from science and 5 respondents (male 4, female 1) from management faculty.

Table 4 reveals the purpose of visit to periodical section by the respondents.

Purposes	Science		Management		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
To consult the periodicals prescribed in the syllabus	4	4	1	0	9
To update with current knowledge	5	1	8	2	16
To prepare for research/project work/thesis	4	1	7	1	13
To prepare for exam	2	0	0	0	2
If any other, please state...	0	0	0	0	0

According to above table 4, the majority of respondents' (16) purpose of visit to periodical section were to "update with current knowledge", the frequency of which is dominated by the respondents of management faculty 10 (male 8, female 2), whereas the respondents of science faculty constituted 6 (male 5, female 1). Visiting periodical section "to prepare for exam" is least indicated by the respondents that constituted just 2 by male students of science faculty.

In order to familiarize the periodical section, TUCL organizes the orientation program for students so that the students know what resources are there and how they are organized. Fig. 4 reveals the respondents' familiarity or knowledge about the periodical section.



Of the total 69 respondents, 33 (47.82%) reported that they have not had formal orientation on periodical section which constituted 18 respondents (male 13, female 5) and 15 (male 13, female 2) from science and management faculties respectively. However, 32 (46.37%) respondents constituting 20 (male 15, female 5) and 12 (male 10, female 2) from science and management faculties indicated that they had formal orientation. Four respondents declined to respond.

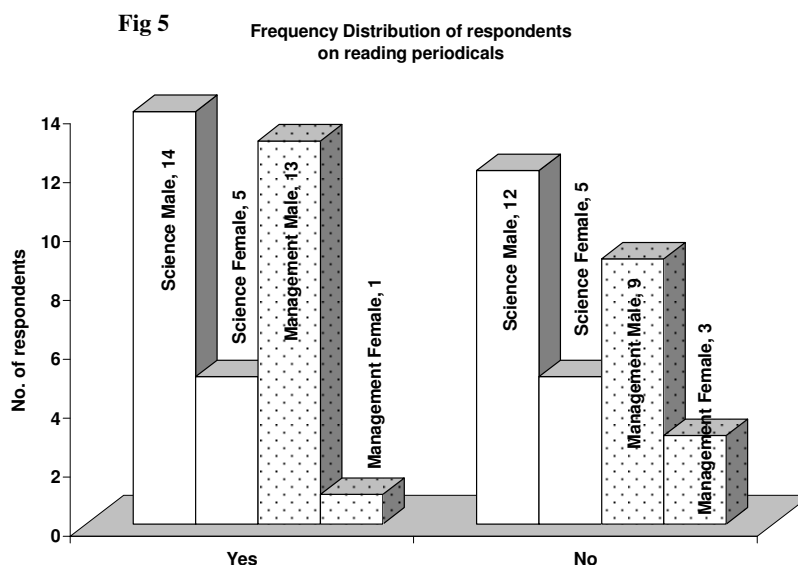
Table 5 reveals the frequency of students who answered "Yes" on the question of how useful did they find the formal introduction to the periodical section.

Table 5 Usefulness of formal introduction to the Periodical section

	Science		Management		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
To know the availability of periodicals in my field	7	1	4	1	13
To locate the periodicals in the library	1		2	1	4
To know the organization of periodicals in the library	0	1	1	0	2
To keep informed of latest information	5	2	3	0	10
To know the availability of periodicals in my field, To locate the periodicals in the library, To know the organization of periodicals in the library	1	0	0	0	1
To know the availability of periodicals in my field & To keep informed of latest information	1	1	0	0	2
Total					32

Out of 32 respondents, 13 found the usefulness of formal introduction (orientation) "to know the availability of periodicals in their field" that constituted 8 (male 7, female 1) respondents from science faculty and 5 (male 4, female 1) from management faculty, followed by 10 in "keeping informed of latest information" constituting 7 (male 5, female 2) and 3 males from science and management faculties respectively. The finding shows that formal orientation helps users in meeting the sources of information.

Fig 5 demonstrates the frequency of respondents who responded to "reading periodicals in their subjects".



According to Fig. 5, out of 62 respondents, 33 (53.23%) indicated that they read periodicals in their subject. Those who responded "Yes" constituted 19 (male 14, female 5) and 14 (male 13, female 1) from science and management faculties respectively. However, 29 (46.77%) out of 62 students responded that they do not read periodicals. Findings suggest that just little more than 50% students read periodicals in their subject field.

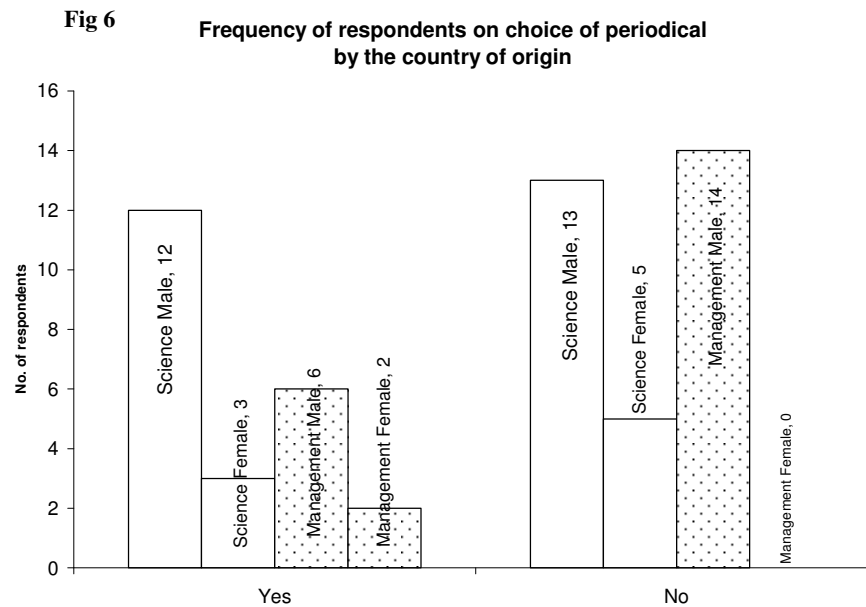
Table 6 reveals the titles of periodicals that are of interest in their subject and read regularly. There were 17 titles of periodicals that were of interest and read regularly by the respondents of science faculty. Of the 17 titles, Journal of Organic Chemistry was most consulted or browsed and was of interest for 4 respondents (male 3, female 1) of science faculty constituting 1st position in the rank of journals (23.52%). Similarly, out of total 14 titles of periodicals that were of interest and browsed regularly by the respondents of management faculty, Journal of Finance was the most browsed and was of interest for 5 (male 4, female 1) respondents followed by American Economics Review which was read by 3 male respondents of management faculty.

Table 6: List of journals of interest and browsed regularly by faculty wise respondents

S. No.	Science faculty	Gender	
		M	F
1	A K Ch (Quantum	1	
2	Amer J Botany	1	
3	Amer J Microbiol	1	
4	Amer J Physics	1	
5	Bulletin of the chemical Soc of Japan	1	1
6	Environmental Sc & Tech	1	
7	Hertzberg (Spectroscopic)	1	
8	Ind J Microbiol	1	
9	J Amer Chemistry	1	
10	J Org Chemistry	3	1
11	Jr of Bombay Natural History Soc	1	
12	National Geography	1	
13	Physical Rev	1	
14	Rev of Modern Physics	1	
15	Spectrum		1
16	Spectroscopic identification of org comp		1
17	Tiger Paper		1
Total		16	5

S. No	Management faculty	Gender	
		M	F
1	American Eco Review	3	
2	Business Bulletin	1	1
3	Business Era	1	
4	Business Times	1	
5	CBS Reports	1	
6	Economics	1	
7	Financial Management	1	
8	Harvard Business Review	2	
9	Journal of Finance	4	1
10	Marketing Journal	1	
11	Management journal	1	
12	Nepalese Management review	1	
13	New Business Age	1	
14	UN Report Re: Business	1	
Total		20	2

Fig 6 demonstrates the frequency of respondents who responded on the choice or preference of periodicals by the country of origin.



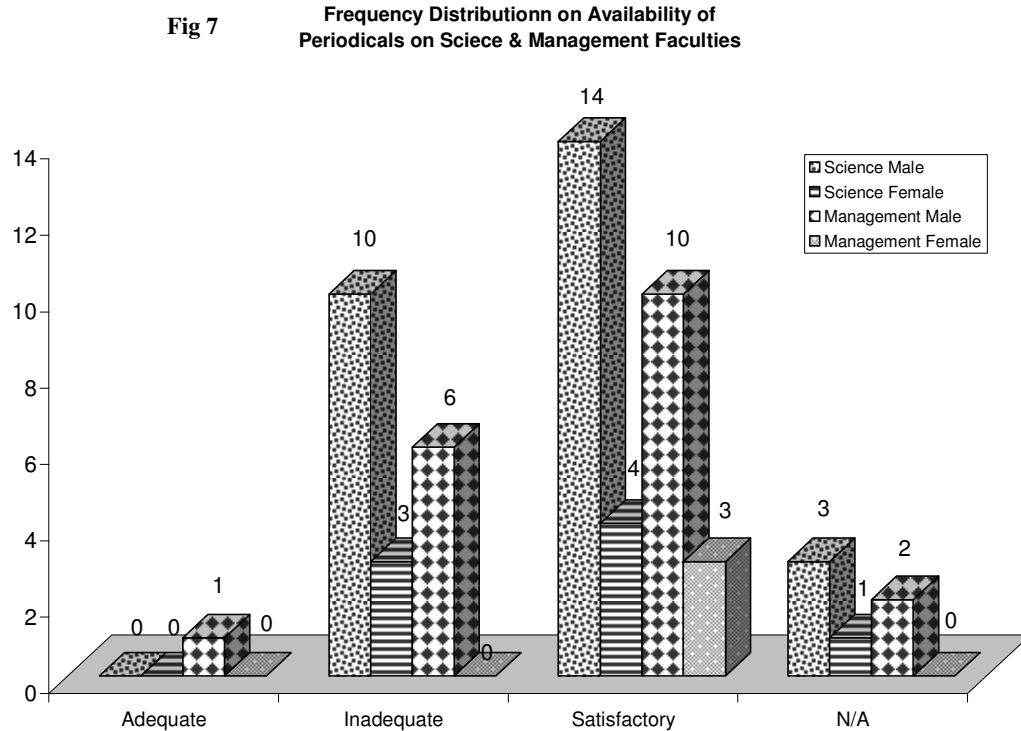
According to the survey results, there were 15 respondents (27.27%) (male 12, female 3) from science faculty who indicated "Yes" on preference (choice) of periodicals by the country of origin 8 (14.54%) (male 6, female) from management faculty. However, there were 18 respondents (32.72%) (male 13, female 5) from science faculty and 14 (25.45%) respondents (male 14, female 0) from management faculty respectively who indicated that they have "No" choice of periodicals by the country of origin. The study shows that the number of respondents who responded "No" on choice of periodicals by country of origin is greater than to that of "Yes" (58.18% vs 41.81%).

Table 7 reveals the frequency of respondents who responded their choice of periodicals published (originated) from the country specific.

Country of origin	Science		Management		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Nepal	1	1			2
SAARC		2	3	1	6
Overseas	7		2		9
All of them	4		1	1	6
Total	12	3	6	2	23

Of the 15 respondents from science faculty, seven responded periodicals originated from overseas countries are of their choice followed by 4 respondents who responded that periodicals of anywhere else (all of them) are of their choice, whereas 4 respondents (male 3, female 1) from management faculty indicated that the periodicals originated from SAARC countries are of their choice followed by each two respondents on overseas and anywhere else of the countries type respectively. However, respondents of management faculty showed no choice of periodicals originated from native country Nepal. Contrary to this, two respondents (male 1, female 1) of science faculty showed that periodicals originated are of choice. (Table 7)

Fig 7 displays the remarks shown by the respondents on the availability (holdings) of periodicals in the TUCL.



Above figure showed that 31 out of 57 respondents, constituting 18 (31.57%) from science faculty (male 14, female 4) and 13 (22.8%) from management faculty (male 10, female 3) were satisfied with the availability of periodicals in their respective faculty in TUCL. However, 13 (22.8%) respondents (male 10, female 3) from science faculty and 6 (10.52%) from management faculty (male 6, female 0) remarked "inadequate" collection of periodicals in their field. With regard to adequacy, only one respondent from management faculty indicated that the collection of periodical was inadequate. Compared to the number of respondents who responded the collection of periodical as satisfactory, the number of respondents indicating that they "never found the ones they wanted" constituted 4 (7% vs 31.57%) (male 3, female 1) from science faculty and 2 (3.5% vs 22.8%) from management faculty.

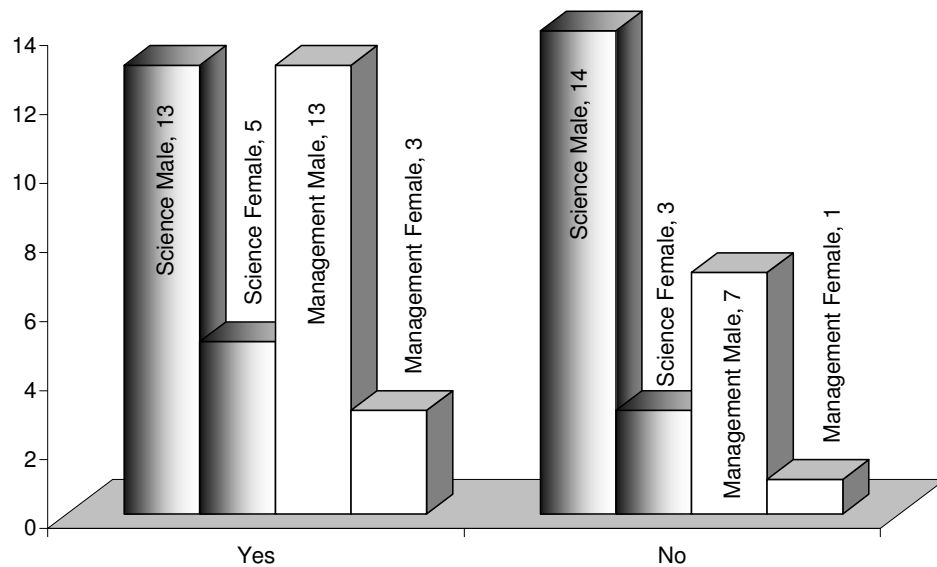
Table 8. Frequency distribution of respondents' opinion on lacking of periodicals in TUCL Periodical section.

Title	Science	Mgmt	Total	Remarks
Conservation biology	1		1	Book- Not in TUCL
CBS current report		1	1	Exists in TUCL
Cosmopolitans		1	1	Exists in TUCL
Indian journal of astrophysics	1		1	Exists in TUCL
Journal of astrophysics and astronomy	1		1	Exists in TUCL
Journal of medicinal plants of Nepal	1		1	Exists in TUCL
Journal of physical chemistry (latest)	1		1	Exists in TUCL
National geographic magazine	1		1	Exists in TUCL
Nepalese management review	1	1	2	Exists in TUCL
Science	1		1	Exists in TUCL
Science & future	2		2	Exists in TUCL
Aajko abhiyan weekly		1	1	Not in TUCL
Biodiversity	1		1	Not in TUCL
Biogeography	1		1	Not in TUCL
Bulletin of Japanese natural product chemistry	1		1	Not in TUCL
Current Medical report	1		1	Not in TUCL
Journal of American natural product chemistry	1		1	Not in TUCL
Journal of British phytochemistry	1		1	Not in TUCL
Journal of economics & business		1	1	Not in TUCL
Journal of inorganic chemistry	1		1	Not in TUCL
Journal related to agri	1		1	Exists in TUCL
MNRAS	1		1	Not in TUCL
The journal of finance & quantitative analysis		1	1	Not in TUCL
Periodical issued by professional bodies i.e. mgmt	1	1	2	Titles unspecified
Different magazine from abroad and scientific bulletin	1		1	Titles unspecified
Periodical published by institute of chartered accountant		1	1	Titles unspecified
Recent articles journal and magazine	5		5	Titles unspecified
Related to physics	1		1	Titles unspecified
Scientific magazine	1		1	Titles unspecified
Total	28	8	36	

Out of 69 respondents, 36 (52.17%) respondents expressed their perception on this variable of periodicals lacking in TUCL that constituted 29 items. Among 36 respondents, 28 (77.77%) constituted from the Science faculty and 8 (22.22) from management faculty. On tallying with the holdings of journals, it was found that 12 items indicated by 12 respondents (Science 9, Management 3) as lacking was true, 10 items indicated by 12 respondents (Science 9, Management 3) as lacking were existed in the periodical holdings of TUCL. Six items indicated by 11 respondents (Science 9, Management 2) were unspecified titles of resource. One item indicated was book.

Fig 8 reveals the frequency distribution of respondents who responded on retrieval of periodical referred to them by the teachers, colleagues.

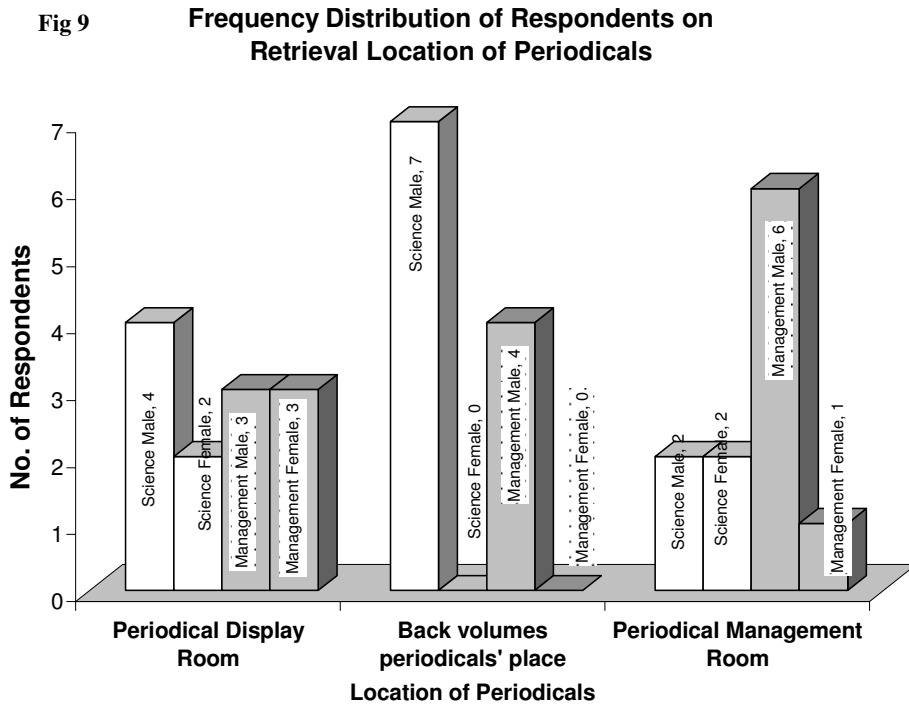
Fig 8 Frequency Distribution of Respondents on retrieval of Periodicals referred by Teachers, Colleagues



Thirty four out of 59 respondents, responded that they were able to find the periodicals that were referred to by their teachers and colleagues for consulting, the number which constituted 18 (30.5%) (male 13, female 5) from science faculty and 16 (27.1%) (male 13, female 3) from management faculty. However, those who responded "No" constituted 25 vs 34 (42.37% vs 57.62%) in number of respondents which is just less by 9 (16.98%).

There is mixed response on the question of finding periodicals in the case of respondents from science faculty. There were more female science respondents who answered "No" accounting 14 to that of male respondents who answered "Yes".

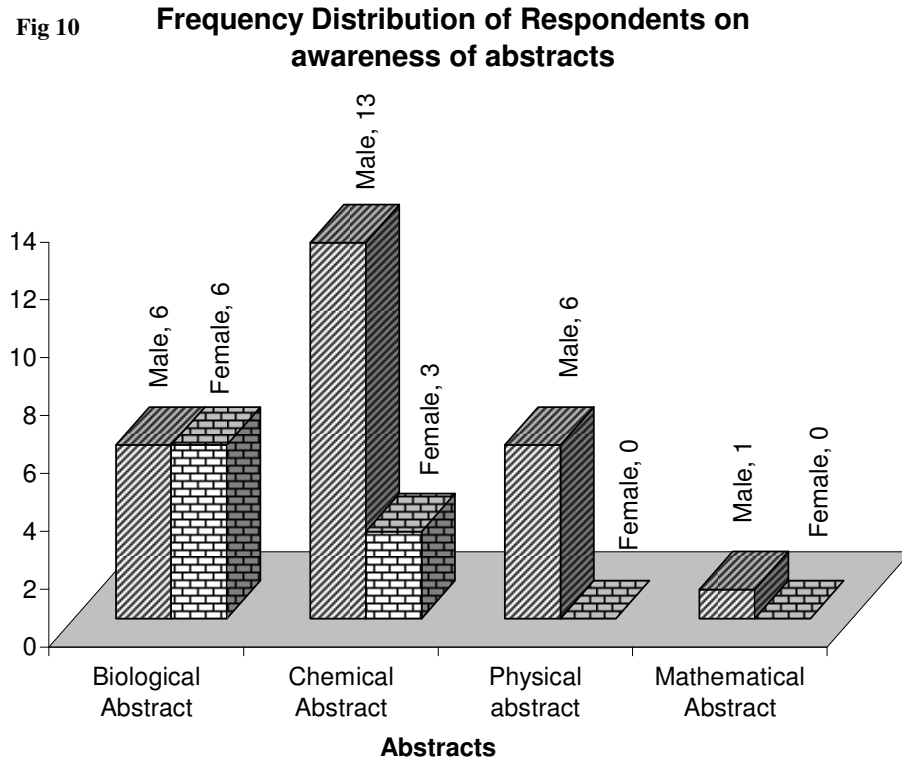
Fig 9 reveals the frequency distribution of the respondents who responded that they were able to find or locate the periodicals in the TUCL that were referred to by their teachers or colleagues.



Survey demonstrates that 12 (35.29%) out of 34 respondents found (located) the periodicals in the periodical display room. This is where the recent periodicals upon completion of the processing work are sent for display. These 12 respondents constituted 6 from each faculty, male 4, female 2 from science faculty and 3 from each gender of management faculty. Eleven respondents found the periodicals in each section of the place where the back volumes of journals are stored and periodical management room. However, as many as seven respondent of male gender from science faculty found the periodicals in the place where the back volumes of journals are placed and similarly as many as 6 respondents of male gender found the periodicals in the periodical

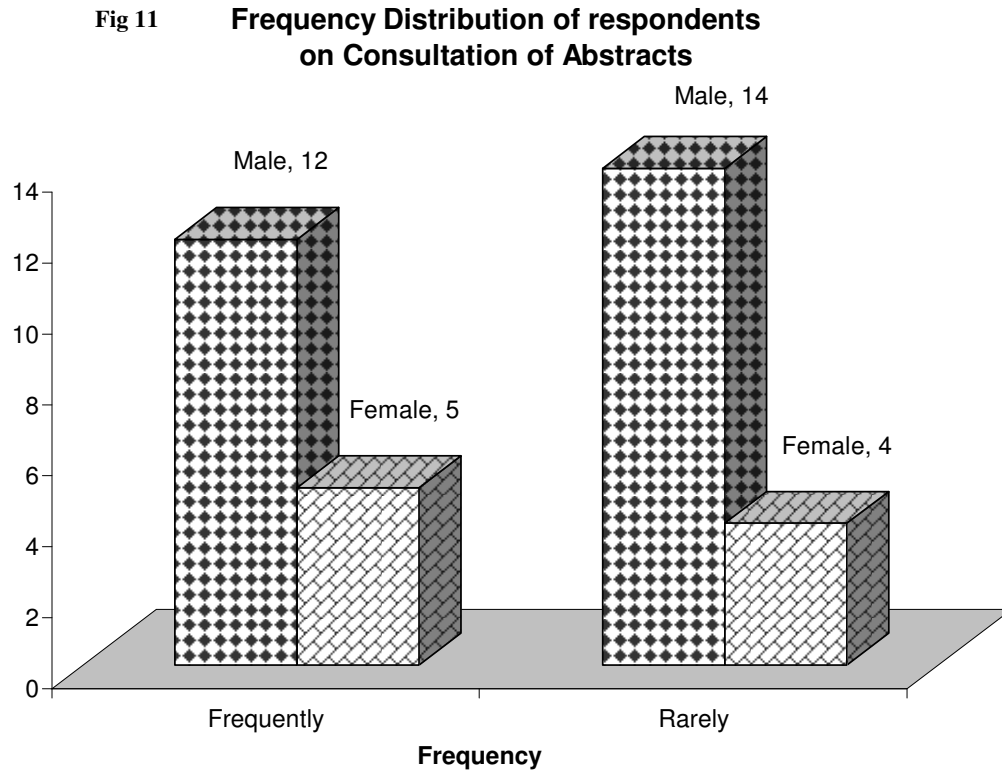
management room. From the result of this survey, it can be said that periodicals are scattered in each three places.

Fig 10 demonstrates the frequency distribution of the respondents of science faculty on awareness of availability of abstracts.



According to survey result, it is the male respondents whose awareness on the abstracts available in TUCL is dominant except in case of Biological Abstracts (male 6, female 6). Otherwise male accounted 13, 6 and 1 to that of counterpart female respondent accounting 3, 0, 0 in Chemical Abstracts, Physical Abstracts and Mathematical Abstracts respectively.

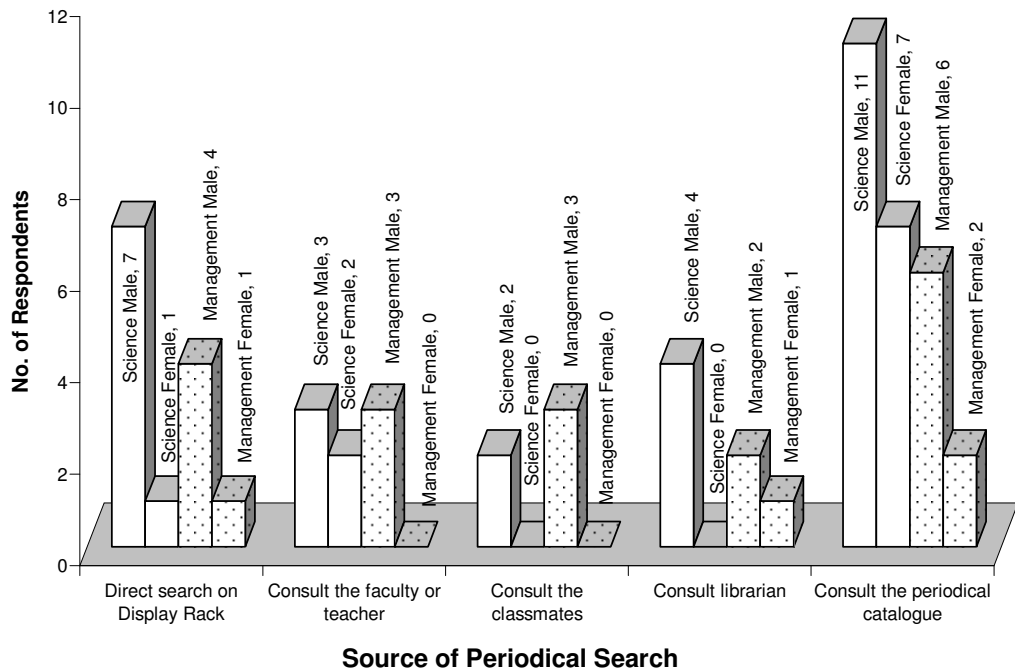
Fig 11 demonstrates the frequency of consultation of abstracts by the respondents of science faculty.



According to survey, response on frequency of abstracts usage/consultation demonstrates no significant difference among respondents of science faculty. Those who consult the abstracts 'rarely' account 14 male (40%) which is more by 2 respondents than those who consult 'frequently' constituting 12 male (34.28%). Contrary to male counterparts, female respondents who consult abstracts 'frequently' constitute 5 (14.28%) which is more by 1 than those female respondents who consult 'rarely'.

Fig 12 shows the frequency distribution of respondents who responded on what they would do when they search the information.

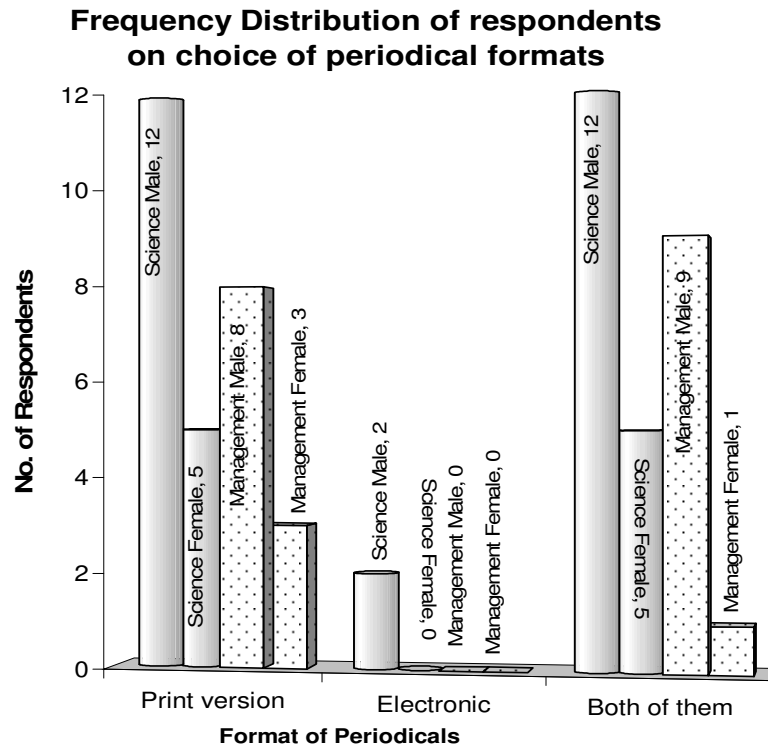
Fig 12 Frequency Distribution of Respondents on Source of Periodical Search



According to survey, out of 59 respondents, 18 (30.5%) respondents (male 11, female 7) of the science faculty consulted the catalogue to find the periodicals that they wanted to search information. Similarly, 8 (13.5%) respondents (male 6, female 2) from management faculty also used the catalogue to find the information from periodicals. "Direct search on display rack" was the second choice of methods that respondents chose in searching the periodicals which accounted 8 (13.5%) respondents (male 7, female 1) from science faculty and 5 (8.47%) respondents (male 4, female 1) from management faculty respectively. In searching the periodicals, the methods used least by the respondents include "consulting librarian" accounting just 5 (8.47%) respondents in total which consisted 2 male from science faculty and 3 male from management respectively and none of female respondents consisted either from both the faculties.

Fig 13 depicts the frequency distribution of respondents on the choice of format of periodicals.

Fig 13



According to survey, out of 57 respondents, 28 (49.12%) showed their choice of periodical format was print version (hardcopy) which comprised 17 (29.82%) respondents (male 12, female 5) from science faculty and 11 (19.29%) respondents (male 8, female 3) from management faculty respectively. In contrast to this, there was very meagre number of respondents who showed their choice of periodical in electronic version that represented 2 (3.5%) by male respondents from science faculty. However, among the respondents who responded with their choice of periodical format of both the formats (print and electronic version) accounted 27 in total comprising 17 (male 12, female 5) and 10 (male 9, female 1) from both the faculties science and management respectively.

Table 9 reveals the frequency distribution of respondents on rating of usefulness of periodicals by dates.

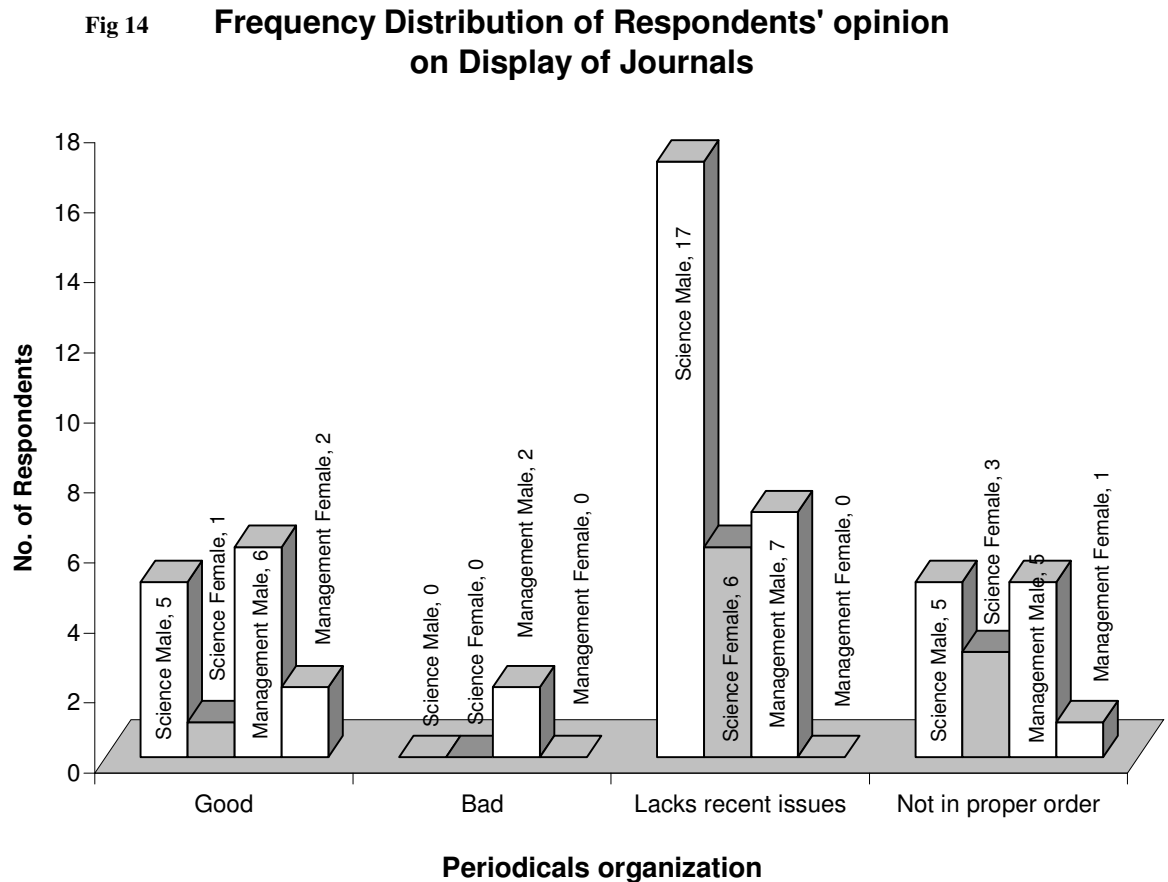
Usefulness by dates	Science		Management		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Current year Most	10	9	10	1	30
Current year More	1		1		2
Current year Less	5		2		7
Current year Least	2				2
Last two year Most	1	3			4
Last two year More	11	6	10	1	28
Last two year Less	1		1		2
Last two year Least	4				4
Last 5 -10 years Most	4	1			5
Last 5 -10 years More	4	5	3		12
Last 5 -10 years Less	4	1	7	2	14
Last 5 -10 years Least	4	1	2	1	8
Last 10 - beyond Most	3				3
Last 10 – beyond More	3	2	3		8
Last 10 – beyond Less	4	3	3		10
Last 10 – beyond Least	6	4	5	2	17

Survey demonstrates that out of 69 total respondents, 30 (43.47%) indicated the periodicals of current year as "most" useful, the figure which consisted 19 (male 10, female 9) respondents from science faculty and 11 respondents (male 10, female 1) from management faculty respectively. Similarly, those respondents who rated the periodicals of last two years as "more" useful accounted 28 (40.57%) respondents comprising 17 (male 11, female 6) from science faculty and 11 (male 10, female 1) from management faculty respectively.

In contrast, the ratings on periodicals of last 5-10 years as "less" useful was indicated by 14 (20.28%) respondents consisting 5 (male 4, female 1) from science faculty and 9 (male 7, female 2) from management faculty. Similarly, 17 (24.63%) respondents in total comprising 10 (male 6, female 4) from science faculty and 7 (male 5, female 2) from

management faculty indicated the periodicals of last 10 years and beyond are "least" useful.

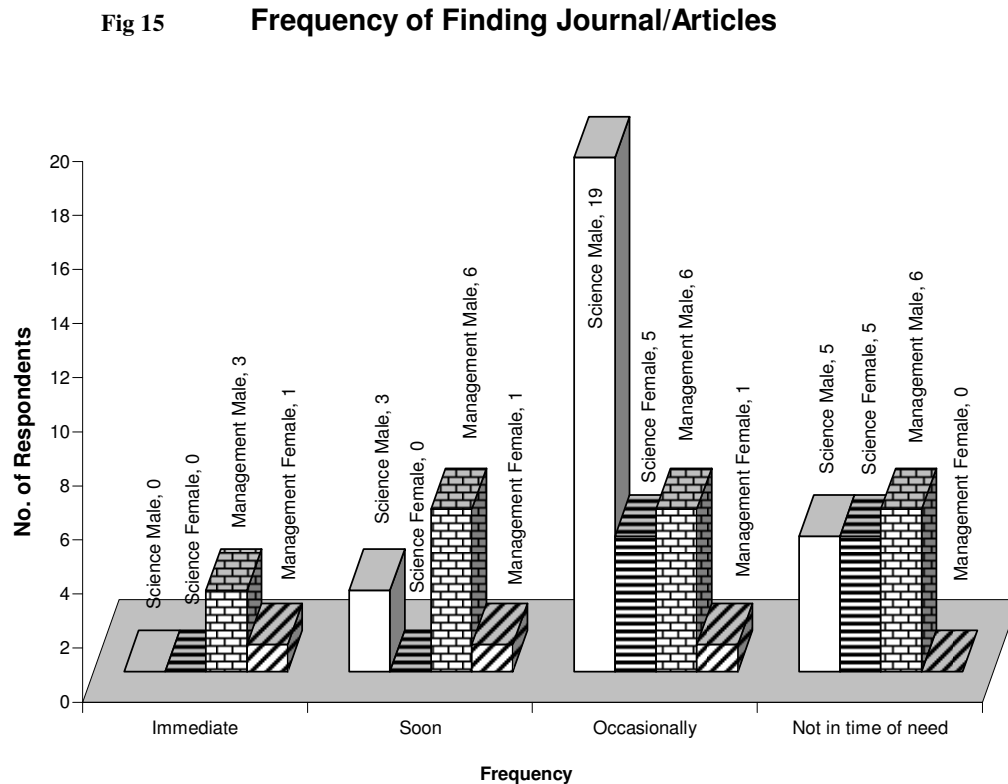
Fig 14 shows the frequency distribution of respondents' opinion on the organization of periodicals in display room of TUCL.



Survey displays that out of 60 respondents, 30 (50%) respondents remarked that there was lack of recent issues of periodicals on display racks, those responded included 23 (38.33%) respondents (male 17, female 6) from science faculty and 7 male from management faculty. However, there was divided remarks on "good" and "not in proper order" comprising 14 (23.33%) respondents in each variable accounting 6 (male 5, female 1) respondents on "good" remarks from science faculty and 8 (male 6, female 2) from management faculty. Similarly, 8 (male 5, female 3) respondents from science and 6 (male 5, female 1) from management remarked periodical in display room were "not in

proper order". Those who remarked the journal display as "bad" accounted only 2 (3.33%) by male respondent from management faculty

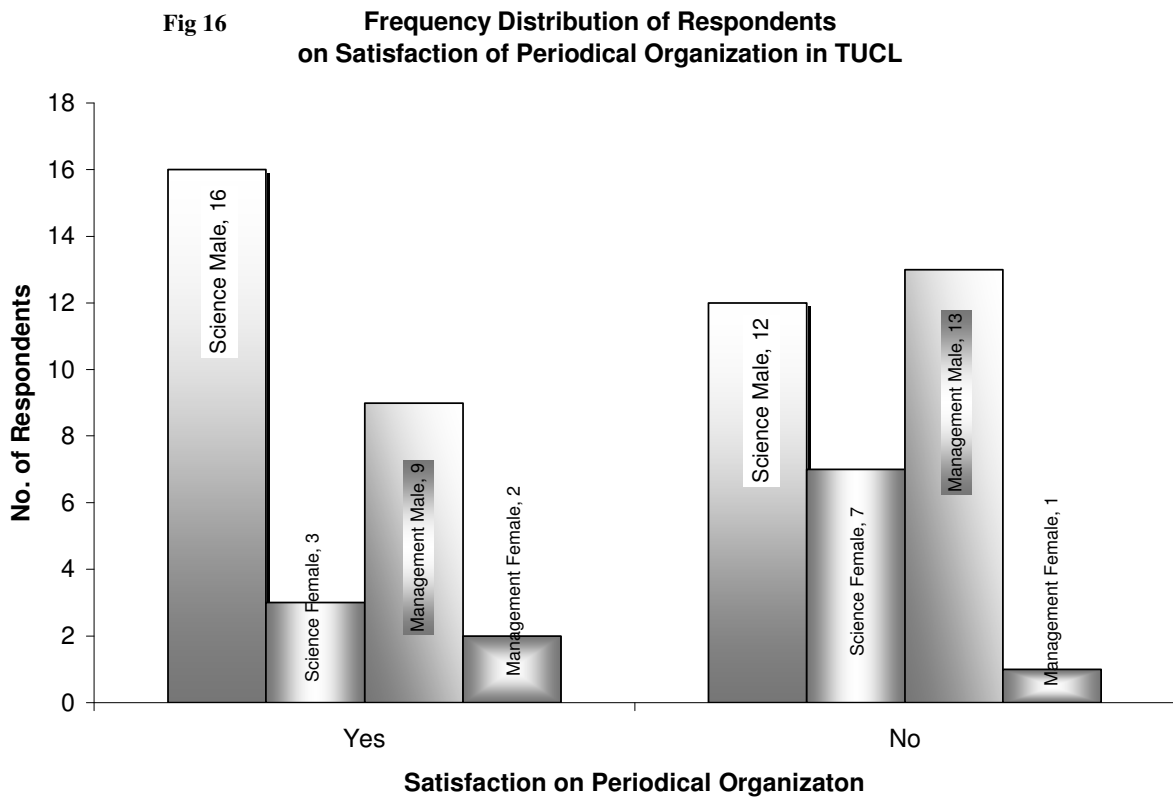
Fig 15 demonstrates the frequency distribution of respondents on how often they were able to find the journals/articles in TUCL.



According to survey, out of 61 respondents, only 4 (6.55%) belonging to management faculty (male 3, female 1) responded that they were able to find the journal/articles "immediately" and none of respondents from science faculty responded on this variable. Majority of respondents 31 (50.81%) responded that they found the journal/articles "occasionally" which consisted 24 (39.34%) respondents (male 19, female 5) from science faculty and 7 (11.47%) respondents (male 6, female 1) from management faculty. Those who responded "not in time of need" accounted 16 (26.22%) which comprised 10 (16.39%) respondents (male 5, female 5) from science faculty and 6 (9.83%) respondents

(male 6, female 0) from management faculty. Only 10 (16.39%) respondents remarked that they were able to find the journal/articles "soon", of which 3 (4.91%) respondents (male 3, female 0) and 7 (11.47%) respondents (male 6, female 1) were from science and management faculty respectively.

Fig 16 demonstrates the frequency distribution of respondents on the variable if they were happy about the organization of periodicals in TUCL.



Survey shows that there were 63 respondents who responded in this variable. Out of 63 respondents, 30 (47.61%) respondents opined that they were satisfied (happy) with the organization of periodicals in TUCL. Of the 30, 19 (30.15%) respondents (male 16, female 3) and 11 (17.46%) respondents (male 9, female 2) were from science and management faculty respectively. However, there were little more respondents to opine on "No" variable than "yes" which accounted 33 (52.38%), of which 19 (30.15%)

respondents and 14 (22.22%) respondents (male 13, female 1) consisted from science and management faculty respectively.

Those respondents who were not happy with the organization of periodicals expressed their opinions for the better management of periodicals in TUCL. The suggestion they provided are presented in the following table 10.

Suggestion on management of journal in TUCL	Science		Mgmt		Total
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	
Improper order of Back volume journals.			1		1
Lack of knowledge, staff could not found the appropriate			1		1
Electronic journal must be available			1		1
Check regularly for the damage management against tearing pages	1				1
Add the variety of journals in the specific subject matter			1		1
Adequate furniture and space			2		2
All new science based journals should be kept.	1	1			2
Latest journals should be available		1	2		3
Manage scientifically	6	3	7		16
Journals of different subjects should also kept with the	1		1		2
Update of new volumes	1		2		3
The library should buy journals on its own afford		1			1
Every student must be found their interested journal.			1		1
Fully use of its capacity			1		1
Journal should be managed in year wise in the rack		1			1
All the journals should be organized in electronically			1		1
National and International journals should kept in separate	1				1
Availability of client server	1			1	2
Content service	1				1

According to the survey, 16 respondents consisting 9 (male 6, female 3) from science faculty and 7 (male 7, female 0) from management faculty opined that periodicals should be "managed scientifically". Each three respondents suggested on "latest journals should be available" and "update of new volumes". Opinions on "adequate furniture and space", "all new science based journals should be kept" and the need of "availability of client server" were expressed by each two respondents.

Chapter VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary:

Periodical is one of important sources of information. Users need these resources to keep up-to-date with current development in their areas of study. In order to serve the users, TUCL has responsibility to select, acquire, organize and disseminate the information. The acquisition of such periodicals should be justified by its maximum utilization and aim to best meet the information needs of the patron. This study aims to evaluate the periodical management system and analyze the usage of journals by the user community of students of science and management faculties. In addition, this study is carried out to explore the total number of periodicals available in TUCL for science and management faculties, to find out the system of organizing the periodicals, to find out users' preference on print vs electronic journals, to explore users' satisfaction in respect of its ability in meeting required information needs of user community of science and management faculty. The study also describes on periodical organization system, preference of periodical format of users.

In order to support the present study, literatures on study conducted by various researchers regarding periodicals management system, organization of periodicals and periodical services practices were consulted. Regarding selection of periodicals, some urged to pay attention on relevance, time and sources and funding. While organizing the periodicals, some suggested on practice of arranging by classified or alphabetize. Similarly, it was also documented that information technology (IT) should be applied for collection development and application of database like LIBSYS should be used for periodical management.

The study applied descriptive method and it was questionnaire-based data gathering survey containing 23 questions. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed to the students of Science and Management faculty of Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Campus, of which 69 responses were obtained with varying number of questionnaires attempted. The analysis and evaluation of the study is based on the responses received from the

respondents and periodical collection data were obtained from the records of the department and were tabulated and analyzed by using percentage value

TUCL is known as a largest library in Nepal in terms of collection strength, user community and services. It serves the readers by operating 16 units of services. Among them, periodical section is considered one of most important services. This section has 574 titles of periodicals in its collection, of which 534 titles are science related and 40 titles are management related. Periodical is an important source of information as results of research are usually first reported in periodicals and medium through which scholarly or scientific information on findings of research is communicated. In keeping view of its importance, the TUCL has been allocating more than two million rupees each year in its subscription to meet current information needs of the users. The responsibility of periodical section includes selecting, acquiring, organizing and managing of periodicals for easy access. In order to evaluate the periodical management system of TUCL, this study was carried out.

6.2 Findings:

1. It was found that among the respondents, there was more respondents' participation from the science faculty than the management faculty in the survey. By gender, participation of male respondents in the study was larger by almost four times than female respondents.
2. Study found that more respondents from science faculty visited the library daily and weekly than respondents from management faculty. Faculty wise, the science students' frequency of library visit was higher.
3. Findings showed that majority of respondents visited the library "to do assigned reading", followed by "to find material for research" as second purpose of their visit to the library.
4. It was found that majority of respondents, both from the Science and Management was aware of the periodical section about its location and organization of resources in it.

5. Study suggested that there were more respondents who visited the periodical section "seldom" than who visited "weekly".
6. Study found that majority of respondents visited the periodical section to "update with current knowledge", followed by the purpose of visiting the periodical section was "to prepare for exam".
7. Study revealed that majority of respondents has not had formal orientation on periodical section. But little less than fifty percent of respondents admitted that they had formal orientation.
8. It was noted that majority of respondents found the usefulness of orientation "to know the availability of periodicals in their field" followed by little less number of respondents in "keeping informed of latest information". The finding showed that formal orientation helped users in finding the sources of information.
9. Study found that majority of respondents from Science Faculty read the periodicals in their subject. But little less than 50% respondents did not read periodicals. It suggested that information seeking behavior differed by the faculty.
10. Study showed that 17 titles of periodicals were of interest for science respondents in their subject and read regularly, among which "Journal of Organic Chemistry" was most consulted. Similarly, respondents marked 14 titles of periodicals, among which "Journal of Finance" was rated the most browsed and was of interest.
11. It was found that majority of respondents did not show their choice of the periodical by country of origin, which meant that any periodical that could meet their needs were desirable. But little less number of respondents also had their choice of periodical by the country of origin.
12. Study found that those who have choice of periodicals by country of origin, preferred the periodical originated from overseas more.
13. Findings suggested that majority of respondents were satisfied with the holdings (availability) of periodicals and were able to find the periodicals for consulting when needed.
14. It was found that majority of respondents were able to find the periodicals referred to them by their teachers and colleagues for consulting.

15. Survey result demonstrated that nearly one third of total 34 respondents found (located) the periodicals in the periodical display room. The other two third respondents found the periodical in each section of the place where the back volumes of journals are stored and periodical management room.
16. Study revealed that male respondents were more aware (conscious) about the availability of the abstracts in TUCL.
17. Findings suggested that the abstracts were not used frequently by the science students.
18. It was found that the library catalogue was used most as a retrieval tool to find the periodicals. Library staff was less approached by users for assistance in finding the periodicals.
19. Periodicals in Printed format were found most preferred. In contrast, there were very few who preferred the periodicals in electronic format.
20. Study found that periodicals of current year were found most useful and periodicals of 10 years old were found least useful.
21. It was found that lack of recent copies on the periodical display racks was indicated by majority of respondents. But about one fourth of users indicated arrangement of periodicals was good.
22. Study revealed that very least number of respondents was able to find the journal articles immediately. More than one fourth of the respondents indicated that the articles were not found in time of need. But least number of respondents found the articles they searched soon. Library needs to focus in this issue to serve the users by organizing the periodicals properly.
23. Besides this, the study showed that a little less than fifty percent of the respondents were happy (satisfied) with the organization of periodicals whereas more respondents were not.
24. In addition, opinions obtained from respondents suggested that periodicals should be managed scientifically, latest journals should be made available soon, adequate space and furniture should be there, all the science journals should be available, backdated journals should be well arranged, etc.

6.3 Conclusion:

The findings received through this study provided some understanding about issues related with students' library use pattern, collection strength of periodicals and choice of format of periodicals, and familiarity on organization of periodicals in the TUCL. Investigation regarding frequency of visit, purpose of visit by students, awareness about periodical section, purpose of visit to periodical section, familiarity of the periodical section, revealed positive response rate from the respondents. But, responses regarding collection strength (adequacy of collection), retrieval and availability of current resources in the display section showed a place for improvement. Information service constitutes a major responsibility of the library, there were variations in responses regarding choice of periodicals format. These days, majority of periodicals are accessible in electronic format. In order to be benefitted by availability of a large number electronic periodical, it is necessary that users need to be computer literate. But the study showed that users seemed to be more interested in printed copy of periodicals. In terms of fast and easy access, electronic periodicals should be the first choice of periodicals to meet information needs. In order to encourage the users to use electronic periodicals, both users and the periodicals section should take initiative to make users e-resource literate. Investigation on organization of resources in periodical section suggested a need of reform as majority of respondents pointed out that recent copies of periodicals lacked in display section and similarly, a majority of respondents also failed to find the journal articles when they need immediately. In addition, scientific management of periodicals, display of recent journals, adequate furniture and space and availability of client service were the areas that are needed to pay more attention in order to provide effective periodical service.

6.4 Recommendations:

Based on the findings/summary revealed by the study, the following recommendations are put forward to improve the acquisition and management of periodicals in the Central Library of Tribhuvan University.

1. TUCL needs to organize the orientation program by involving as many students as possible and more time should be offered for the program so that students get more familiarized.

2. In the selection of periodicals, students' opinion should also be sought and included.
3. Periodical section should place the periodicals in Display room soon after the completion of processing work and continue keeping check to ensure the recent periodicals are on display.
4. TUCL should provide a computer with Internet access in the Periodical section for user access to e-journals through which the user could locate information/articles contained in journals.
5. Based on usability, frequency of use, the backdated volume of journals should be considered for withdrawal from the stack and should be planned for retention in space-saving manner.
6. TUCL should consider re-organizing the periodicals by following the scientific management system so that users could be better served.
7. There should be front desk with staff in Periodical Display room that can be available for answering queries of users.

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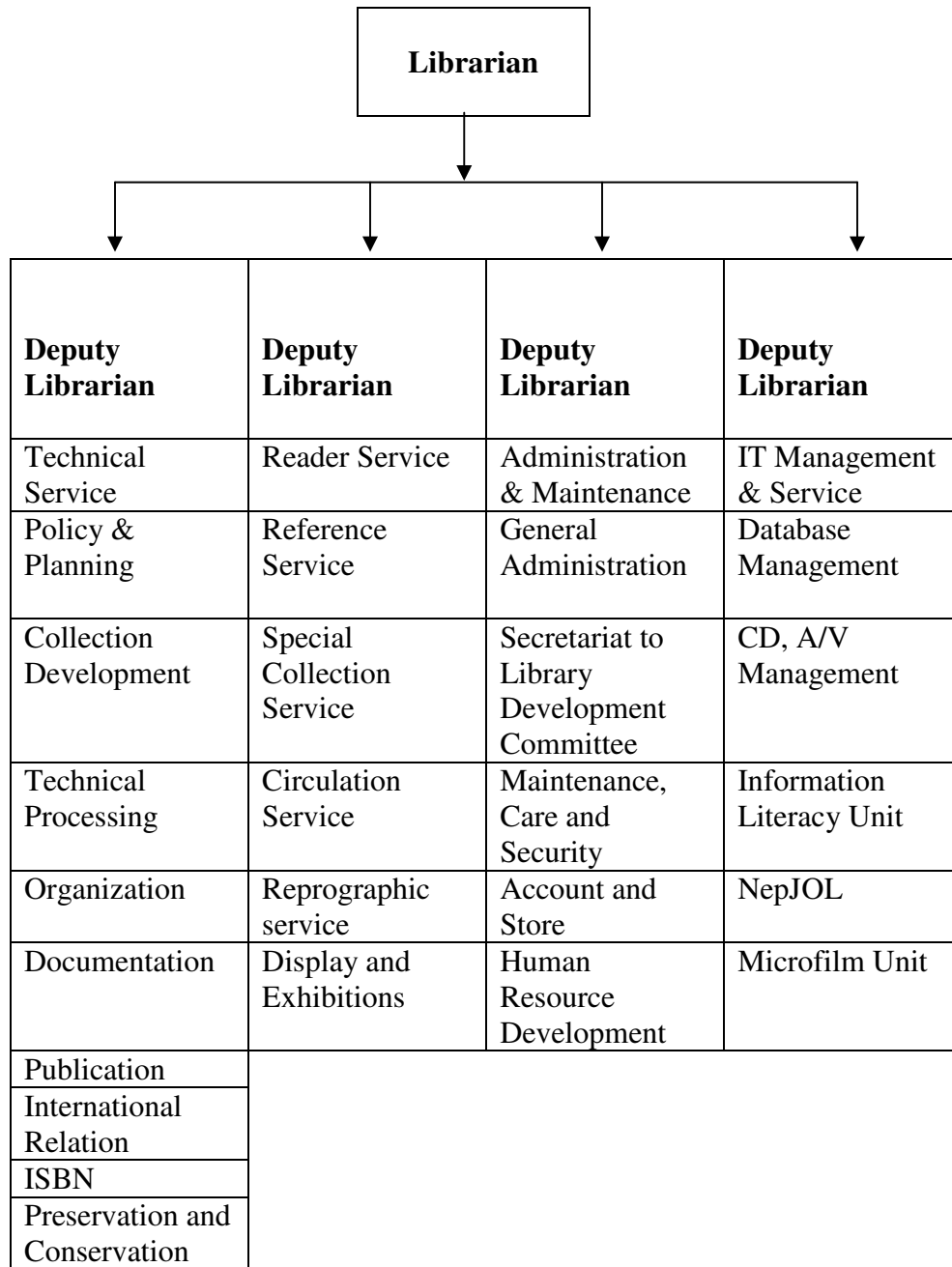
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Appendix-1

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSTY CENTRAL LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Appendix-2

List of science journals:

S.No	Title of Journal	Class	Country of Origin	Yr Range
1	Advancement of science	500	UK	1964-71
2	Agra University journal of research - Letters	500	II	1962-67
3	Agra University Journal of Research - Science	500	II	1962-67
4	American scientist	500	US	1987
5	Applied science & technology - index received as a reference book	500	US	1971-73
6	Applied science and development	500	GW	1973-77
7	Applied scientific research	500	NE	1966-67
8	Ascol remind	500	NP	1998
9	Australian journal of scientific research	500	AT	1948-49
10	Bio-front	500	NE	1997
11	Bio-science research bulletin	500	II	1997-02
12	Bulletin of material science	500	II	1994-01, 2005-08
13	Contribution to science	500	US	2002-06
14	Current Literatures on Science of Science	500	II	2008
15	Current science	500	HK	1969, 1971-72
16	Current science	500	II	1959-69, 1973-80, 1984, 1991-06
17	Endeavour	500	UK	1948-60, 1963-68, 1971-74
18	Geobios (New report)	500	II	1987-99
19	Green energy (scientific management)	500	NP	1995/96
20	Himalayan journal of science	500	NP	2003-05, 08
21	Impact of science on society	500	US	1958-59, 1965-67, 1969-70
22	Indian Science Abstracts	500	II	2008
23	Journal of Institute of Science and Technology	500	NP	1978-88, 2002, 04-06
24	Journal of Bioscience	500	II	1994-01, 1905-06
25	Journal of geophysical research C	500	NE	1976-77
26	Journal of institute of science and technology	500	NP	1978-88, 2002, 2004-06
27	Journal of interdisciplinary cycle research	500	NE	1971-72, 1974
28	Journal of research in science teaching	500	US	1964-75
29	Journal of science and industry	500	II	1996-01
30	Journal of the annamalai university, Part B: Science	500	II	1965
31	Journal of the university of Bombay - science	500	II	1969-73
32	Kashmir science	500	II	1964
33	Mansoura science bulletin	500	UA	1987
34	Natural history	500	US	1960-61, 1996-99, 2001-07
35	Nature	500	UK	1973, 1985, 1992, 1994-02
36	Nepal journal of science and technology	500	NP	2000-06
37	Patna university journal	500	II	1965-66
38	Philosophy of science	500	US	1973
39	PINSA(Proceedings of the indian national Science Academy)	500	II	2001
40	Resonance:journal of science education	500	II	1996-01, 2005-06
41	RONAST communicator	500	NP	1988-90, 1997, 1999-03, 2006
42	RONAST occasional paper	500	NP	1999-2000

43	Science	500	US	1973, 1975-79, 1981-87, 1994-08
44	Science and future	500	NP	2004-07
45	Science explorer	500	NP	2004-06
46	Science Universal	500	NP	1994
47	Science-tech focus	500	NP	1994
48	SCIENTCH (a of Scientific & Technology studies) Nepal	500	NP	1995-97, 1999, 2057B.S.,2002-06
49	Scientia	500	CC	1965-66
50	Scientific American	500	US	1956-62,1964-73,1975-77,1981-84,1987-99,2001-07
51	Scientific world	500	NP	1999, 2004-06
52	Sci-Met	500	NP	2000
53	SET (Science, Engineering, & Technology)	500	NP	1995
54	Soviet science review	500	UK	1971-72
55	Spectrum	500	UK	1974-75, 1977, 1987-94, 1997-98, 2000
56	University museum university of Tokyo (collected reprints and Bulletin)	500	JA	1974-77
57	American journal of mathematics	510	US	1957-59, 1962-67
58	American mathematical monthly	510	US	1960-75
59	Annals of mathematics	510	US	1961-65, 1968-74, 1976-77, 1997-01, 2003-06
60	Annals of mathematical statistics	510	US	1957-59, 1962-67
61	Archieve for rational mechamics and analysis	510	GW	1960-75
62	Arithmetic teacher	510	US	1956-60, 1962-64
63	Bulletin of pure & applied science (Mathematics)	510	II	1997-02
64	Bulletin of the American mathematical society	510	US	1960-73, 1975-77
65	Bulletin of the Australian mathematical society	510	AT	1977
66	Bulletin of the Calcutta mathematical society	510	II	1961-66
67	Canadian journal of mathematics	510	CN	1960-61
68	Duke mathematical journal	510	US	1976
69	Ganita	510	II	1961-67
70	General topology and its applications	510	NE	1976-78
71	Illinois journal of mathematics	510	US	1960-61
72	Indian journal of mathematics	510	II	1961-63, 1965-70, 1972-73
73	Indian journal of pure and applied mathematics	510	II	1976, 1988-91, 1997-01, 08
74	Journal for research in mathematics education	510	US	1999-06
75	Journal of Mathematical Science	510	II	2008
76	Journal of mathematics and physics	510	US	1959-61
77	Journal of pure and applied algebra	510	US	1976-78, 1981
78	Journal of the Indian Academy of Mathematics	510	II	2008
79	Journal of the Indian mathematical society	510	II	1935-42, 45,49, 51-58, 62-64, 66-67, 72-73, 95-96, 1999-2000, 08
80	Journal of the indian statistical association	510	II	1996-97, 08
81	Journal of the London mathematical society	510	UK	1962-69
82	Journal of the London mathematical society -Second series	510	UK	1962-76, 1986-91
83	Mathematical gazette	510	UK	1932-43, 1946-57, 1959-60, 1967-70, 1976
84	Mathematical proceedings of Cambridge philosophical society	510	UK	1976
85	Mathematical reviews	510	US	1958-81, 1984-86, 1992-2000
86	Mathematics education	510	II	1968-77, 1984-05, 08
87	Mathematics student	510	II	1933-70
88	Mathematics teacher	510	US	1961, 1963-68, 1971-73

89	Nepali mathematical science report	510	NP	1984-89, 1996-04
90	Operations research	510	US	1952-75
91	Pacific journal of mathematics	510	US	1951-71, 1976-81, 1986-88
92	proceeding of the American mathematical society	510	US	1960-69, 1973, 1975-78, 1980-81
93	Proceedings of the Cambridge philosophical society (Math.& Physical science)	510	US	1973-77
94	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science - Mathematical science	510	II	1980-84, 1986-87, 1994-01, 2005-06, 08
95	Proceedings of the London mathematical society	510	UK	1962-77
96	Quarterly journal of mathematics	510	UK	1962-77
97	Quarterly journal of mechanics and applied mathematics	510	UK	1965-73
98	SIAM review	510	US	1963-76
99	Statistical bulletin	510	NP	2060-63 B.S.
100	Transactions of the American mathematical society	510	US	1960-68
101	Zeitschrift fur angewandte mathematik und physik (in Eng, Ger & French)	510	GW	1950-74
102	American journal of physics	530	US	1944-46, 1949-56
103	Annals of nuclear energy	530	UK	1976-77, 1979
104	Annals of physics	530	US	1971-72
105	Artic and alpine research	530	UK	1963-82, 1986-90
106	Australian journal of physics	530	AT	1987
107	British journal of applied physics	530	UK	1961
108	Bulletin of pure & applied science	530	II	1998-2000
109	Bulletin of the Indian association of physics teachers	530	II	1999
110	Canadian journal of physics	530	CN	1959-61, 1969, 1976-79, 1986-87
111	Contemporary physics	530	UK	1976-79
112	Current papers in physics	530	UK	1974, 1976-79
113	Fluid dynamics	530	US	1968-70
114	Foundation of physics	530	US	1976
115	Indian journal of physics	530	II	1973
116	Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	530	II	2008
117	Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics	530	II	2008
118	INIS atomindex	530	AU	1976
119	International journal of theoretical physics	530	AU	1976
120	Journal of applied physics	530	US	1951-67, 1971-72, 1976-77
121	Journal of astrophysics & astronomy	530	II	1994-01, 2005-06, 08
122	Journal of fluid mechanics	530	UK	1973, 1975-79
123	Journal of low temperature physics	530	UK	1976-79
124	Journal of luminescence	530	NE	1973
125	Journal of material science	530	US	1976-77, 1974
126	Journal of nuclear science and technology	530	US	1964-70, 1976-79
127	Journal of physics-A; General physics-B; Atomic and molecular physics -C; Solid state physics: supplement to vol.3 (metal physics) -D; Applied physics-E; Scientific instrument -F; Metal physics	530	UK	1968-79
128	Journal of plasma physics	530	US	2004-06
129	Journal of the atmospheric sciences	530	II	1963-70
130	Journal of the physical society of Japan	530	JA	1963-70, 1976
131	Nuclear physics A and B	530	NE	1975-78
132	Nuclear science abstract	530	US	1955, 1976
133	Philosophical magazine; a journal of theoretical, experimental & Applied Physics	530	UK	1956-72

134	Physical review letters	530	US	1961-71, 1973-74
135	Physical review; a journal of experimental & Theoretical physics -A ; Physical review	530	US	1970-81, 1984-85
136	Physical review; a journal of experimental & Theoretical physics -C ; Nuclear physics	530	US	1970-77, 1980-81, 1984-85
137	Physical review; a journal of experimental & Theoretical physics -D ; Particles and fields	530	US	1970-77, 1980-81, 1984-85
138	Physical review; a journal of experimental & Theoretical physics -B ; General physics	530	US	1971-76, 1979-85
139	Physics Abstract - Series A	530	UK	1960-76, 1980-81, 1986-90, 1992-99
140	Physics of fluids	530	US	1958-74
141	Physics today	530	US	1960, 1962-65, 1971-79, 1985-94
142	Polymer news	530	UK	1976-78
143	Polymer science USSR	530	UK	1975-79
144	Pramana journal of physics	530	II	1994-01, 2005-06
145	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of sciences - Section A: Physics	530	II	1965-74, 1976-77
146	Proceedings of the physical society	530	UK	1961
147	Progress of theoretical physics	530	JA	1976-79
148	Report on progress in physics	530	US	1929-76
149	Review of modern physics	530	US	1929-73
150	Review of scientific instrument	530	US	1971-72
151	Soviet journal of nuclear physics	530	US	1975-79
152	Soviet journal of quantum electronics	530	US	1975
153	Soviet physics	530	RU	1975-79
154	Soviet physics - Solid state	530	RU	1975
155	Soviet physics - JEPT	530	RU	1977-79
156	Soviet physics - USPEKHI	530	RU	1975-79
157	Symmetry: a complete magazine of physics	530	NP	2005-06
158	Account of chemical research	540	US	1968, 76,77
159	Acta chemica	540	HU	1976, 80
160	Acta chemica Scandinavica (Series A)	540	DK	1976-77
161	Acta chemica Scandinavica (Series B)	540	DK	1976, 77, 79
162	Administrative science quarterly	540	US	1975-79
163	Analyst	540	UK	1965-72, 1998-01
164	Analytica chemica acta	540	NE	1975-79
165	Analytical abstract	540	UK	1957-59, 1961-62, 1969-73
166	Analytical chemistry	540	US	1965-66, 1969-79, 1997-01
167	Atom (formally in the name of bari Centre)	540	NP	2055B.S., 2001
168	Australian journal of chemistry	540	AT	1977-79, 1983, 1986-87
169	Bari centre (Now publishing in the name of Atom)	540	NP	2000
170	Bioinorganic chemistry	540	US	1974-78
171	Bulletin of Nepal chemical society	540	NP	1994
172	Bulletin of pure & applied sciences (Chemistry)	540	II	1997-02
173	Bulletin of the chemical society of Japan	540	JA	1976-79, 1995-06
174	Canadian journal of chemistry	540	CN	1976-78
175	Chemical Abstract	540	US	1918-72, 1973-80
176	Chemical and engineering news	540	GW	1984-86, 1988-93
177	Chemical communication	540	UK	1991-95
178	Chemical engineering	540	US	1960
179	Chemical physics	540	US	1976-79
180	Chemical reviews	540	US	1959

181	Chemical society reviews	540	UK	1972
182	Chemist- analyst	540	US	1960-66
183	Chemistry in Britain	540	US	1972, 1976-79, 1988-90
184	Chemistry of natural compounds	540	US	1975-79
185	Chemists	540	US	1960-67
186	Coordination chemistry reviews	540	NE	1975-79
187	Education in chemistry	540	UK	1964-65
188	Helvetica chemica acta	540	SZ	1976
189	Indian journal of applied chemistry	540	II	1960-61
190	Indian journal of biochemistry and biophysics	540	II	1996-01
191	Indian journal of chemical technology	540	II	1997-01, 08
192	Indian journal of chemistry	540	II	1968-72, 1976-77
193	Indian journal of chemistry (Section A)	540	II	1976-79, 1997-2000
194	Indian journal of chemistry (Section B)	540	II	1976-80, 1993-95, 1997-01, 2004,08
195	Industrial and engineering chemistry	540	US	1941-42, 1945-47, 1949-50, 1952, 1954-63
196	Industrial and engineering chemistry (process design and development)	540	II	1962-64
197	Industrial and engineering chemistry (product research and development)	540	II	1962-63
198	Industrial and engineering chemistry; fundamentals	540	US	1962-64
199	Inorganic chemistry	540	US	1962-74, 1976-81
200	Israel journal of chemistry	540	IS	1963, 1966, 1968-69
201	Journal of American chemical society	540	US	1918-67, 1973, 1980-81
202	Journal of analytical chemistry	540	US	1976-77, 1980
203	Journal of chemical education	540	US	1959, 1966-69, 1971-73, 1997-98
204	Journal of chemistry	540	US	1957-64
205	Journal of chromatography	540	NE	1967-77
206	Journal of coordination chemistry	540	UK	1975-78
207	Journal of crystal growth	540	NE	1968, 1971-72
208	Journal of Indian chemical society	540	II	1960-73, 1976-79, 08
209	Journal of inorganic chemistry	540	US	1979
210	Journal of Nepal chemical society	540	NP	1990-03, 2005
211	Journal of non-crystalline solids	540	NE	1970, 1972
212	Journal of organic chemistry	540	US	1936-74, 1976-79, 1984, 1986-87, 1992-06
213	Journal of organic chemistry of the USSR	540	US	1936-74, 1976-79, 1984, 1988-87, 1992-06
214	Journal of organometallic chemistry	540	NE	1960-69, 1973, 1975-78, 1980-81
215	Journal of physical chemistry	540	US	1960-79
216	Journal of proceedings of the institute of chemist	540	II	1962-66
217	Journal of radioanalytical chemistry	540	US	1964-79
218	Journal of the American chemical society	540	US	1981
219	Journal of the institute of chemists	540	US	1967-69
220	JPT (Journal of Petroleum Technology)	540	US	1983-93
221	Mansoura science bulletin A (Chemistry)	540	UA	1992-95, 1997
222	Platinum metals review	540	UK	1995-08 (e format is available from 2004)
223	Proceedings of indian academy of sciences (chemical science)	540	II	1980-84, 1986-90, 08
224	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science: Chemical science	540	II	1994-01, 2005-06
225	Proceedings of the society for analytical chemistry	540	UK	1960-71
226	Quarterly review	540	UK	1960-62

227	Russian journal of inorganic chemistry	540	RU	1976-79
228	Russian journal of physical chemistry (tr.from Russian magazine)	540	UK	1976-79
229	Spectrum	540	NP	1998, 2003-04,07
230	Tetrahedron letters	540	UK	1976-77, 1980-81, 1983-92
231	Tetrahedron;an international journal of organic chemistry	540	UK	1957-73, 1975
232	Agricultural meteorology	550	NE	1971/72
233	Atom	550	UK	1963-82, 1986-90
234	Australian journal of fresh and marine water	550	AT	1987
235	Bulletin of pure & applied science (Geology)	550	II	1997-01
236	Bulletin of the American Association of petroleum geology	550	US	1958-03
237	Bulletin of the Department of geology	550	NP	1986,1992-93,1995-96,2001-02
238	Canadian journal of earth science	550	CN	1987
239	Earth and planetary science letters	550	II	1976-77
240	Earth and planetary science letters	550	US	1997-01
241	Earth science reviews	550	NE	1976-77
242	Economic geology & the bulletin of the society of economic geologists	550	UK	1965
243	Environment	550	US	1993-07
244	Environmental and development economics	550	US	2006-8
245	Environmental health	550	US	2001
246	Environmental health perspectives	550	US	1997-2000
247	Environmental resource abstract	550	II	1987-88
248	Environmental science & technology	550	US	1998-03
249	Explorer	550	US	1985-03
250	Geological Abstracts	550	UK	1997-01
251	Geological society of America bulletin	550	US	1964-73, 1982-89
252	Geological survey of India	550	II	1982-83
253	Geology	550	US	1982-89, 2000
254	Geophysical journal	550	UK	1958-72
255	Geotimes	550	US	1978, 1981-91, 1996-97, 2000-01
256	Geoworld	550	NP	2000
257	Greenery (a journal of environment and biodiversity)	550	NP	2003
258	GSA today	550	US	1991-03
259	Hydro Nepal	550	NP	2006-08
260	Indian geologist association bulletin	550	II	1989-93, 1995, 1997-2000, 08
261	Indian Journal of Petroleum Geology	550	II	1992-00, 08
262	Journal of applied meteorology	550	US	1967-72, 1991
263	Journal of atmospheric and terretrial physics	550	US	1951-77
264	Journal of climate	550	US	1991
265	Journal of Earth System Science	550	II	2008
266	Journal of Earth Systems	550	II	2008
267	Journal of geology	550	UK	1975-76
268	Journal of geology	550	US	1961-62
269	Journal of geophysical research A	550	US	1960-74
270	Journal of hydrology and meteorology	550	NP	2005-06
271	Journal of the chemical society of Japan chemistry and industrian chemistry	550	JA	1979
272	Journal of the geological society of India	550	II	1985-01, 2003-04, 08
273	Journal of the Nepal Geological Society	550	NP	1971-82, 84-85,87-96, 98-06
274	Mineralium deposita	550	GW	1966-75

275	Mining engineering	550	US	1978-03
276	Nepal Journal of Geo-informatics	550	NP	2002-06
277	Oil and gas investor	550	US	1982-87, 2002-03
278	Oil& Gas journal	550	US	1980-84, 1987-03
279	Physics of the earth and planetary interiors	550	NE	1969, 1972
280	Planetary and space science	550	US	1959-71, 1973-74
281	Preliminary weather summary of Nepal	550	NP	1988-89, 1993-06
282	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science - Earth and planetary science	550	II	1987-88, 1994-97, 2005-06
283	Proceedings of the Indian academy of sciences (Earth and planetary sciences)	550	II	1987-88, 1994-97, 2005-06
284	Sedimentary geology	550	NE	1967-75
285	Sedimentology	550	UK	1962-72, 1991-92, 1994-03
286	The professional geologist	550	US	1983-2003
287	Water Nepal	550	NP	1993-06
288	Palaeogeography, palaeoclimatology, palaeoecology	560	NE	1965-68
289	Acta anatomica	570	HU	1972-76, 80, 81
290	American biology teacher	570	US	1976-79, 1987-89
291	Annals of applied biology	570	US	1966-75
292	Applied microbiology	570	US	1968-75
293	Australian journal of biological science	570	AT	1987
294	Australian journal of experimental biology and medical science	570	AT	1968
295	BASIC;computerize arrange subject index to biological abstracts	570	US	1966-69
296	Bio essays	570	UK	1995-97
297	Biochemica et biophysica acta; nucleic acids & protein synthesis	570	US	1976-77
298	Biochemical systematics	570	UK	1973-76
299	Biological abstracts	570	UK	1951-81, 1984-01, 2005-06
300	Biological reviews of the Cambridge philosophic society	570	UK	1951-76
301	Bioresearch index	570	US	1967-73
302	Bioresearch titles	570	US	1965-66
303	Cell	570	US	1992-94
304	Chromosoma	570	GW	1965-71, 1985
305	Ecology	570	US	1933-54, 1962-74, 1981
306	EMBO journal	570	US	2004-06
307	Eugenics quarterly	570	US	1961-63
308	Experimental cell research	570	US	1971-72
309	Genetics	570	US	1966-74
310	Indian journal of experimental biology	570	II	1965-77, 1983-84, 1990,1995,1996-01, 08
311	Indian journal of genetics and plant breeding	570	II	1941-72
312	Journal of cell science(formerly quarterly jr.of microscopical science)	570	UK	1966-67
313	Journal of ecology	570	UK	1958-71
314	Journal of general microbiology	570	UK	1976
315	Journal of genetics	570	II	1955-65, 1994-01, 2005-06, 08
316	Journal of heredity	570	US	1959-60, 1962-63, 1969
317	Journal of histochemistry and cytochemistry	570	US	1953-61
318	Journal of history of biology	570	US	1968-73
319	Journal of molecular biology	570	UK	1959-70
320	Journal of morphology	570	US	1966-74, 1976-77
321	Journal of physiology	570	UK	1961, 1966-75

322	Man; the journal of the royal anthropological institute	570	UK	1976
323	Mansoura science bulletin B (Biology)	570	UA	1992-94, 1997
324	Nature review (genetics)	570	UK	2002-03
325	Our nature	570	NP	2003-06
326	Pacific science; devoted to the biological & physical sc. of pacific region	570	US	1961-62
327	Proceedings of the Indian academy of science(section B (biological science))	570	II	1965-74, 1976-77
328	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of sciences - Section : B Biology	570	II	1965-74, 1976-77
329	Proceedings of the National academy of science, India sec. A physical sc.	570	II	1957, 1966, 1970
330	Proceedings of the National academy of science, India sec. B biological sc.	570	II	1970/71
331	proceedings of the National institute of science of India	570	II	1935-54
332	Proceedings of the Royal society of London series B; biological science	570	UK	1974-76
333	Quarterly journal of microscopical science(from 1966 see jr of cell sci)	570	UK	1952-65
334	Quarterly review of biology	570	US	1960-73, 1975
335	Radiation botany	570	US	1961-76
336	Soil biology and biochemistry	570	UK	1969-76
337	Systematic biology	570	US	2003-08
338	Journal of Clinical Microbiology	576	US	2003-06
339	Microbiological Abstract	576	NP	2001
340	Microbiological review	576	US	1991-92, 1994-95
341	Microcosm	576	NP	2000
342	Microvision	576	NP	2003
343	NJM (Nepalese Journal of Microbiology)	576	NP	2003
344	The sprout	576	NP	1996
345	World journal of microbiology and biotechnology	576	UK	1997-99
346	American journal of botany	580	US	1955-77, 1984-01, 2003-06
347	Annals of botany	580	UK	1937-43, 1956-73, 1975, 1997-01
348	Australian journal of botany	580	AT	1987
349	Botanica	580	II	1950-55, 1973
350	Botanical journal of linnean society	580	UK	1977-2002
351	Botanical magazine	580	JA	1971-72
352	Botanical Orientalis	580	NP	1998-99, 2001, 2003-05
353	Botanical review	580	US	1935-61
354	Bulletin of pure and applied science (Botany)	580	II	1997-02
355	Canadian journal of botany	580	CN	1987
356	Economic botany	580	US	1959-60, 1997
357	Ecoprint	580	NP	1994,1996-06
358	Ecoviews	580	NP	1994, 1997
359	Edinburgh journal of botany	580	US	1990-02, 2004-06
360	First bulletin of T.U. Botanical society	580	NP	1993
361	Indian journal of plant physiology	580	II	1958-64, 1966-68, 1972
362	Indian phytopathology	580	II	1973-75, 1977, 08
363	Journal of bacteriology	580	US	1955-71
364	Journal of the Indian botanical society	580	II	1944-45, 1947-49, 1952, 1954, 1956-77, 1984
365	Kew record of taxonomic literature (The)	580	UK	1997-01, 2003-06
366	Mycologia	580	US	1960-69
367	Nepal journal of plant science	580	NP	2050 B.S.

368	Netherland journal of plant pathology	580	US	1976-79
369	Netherland journal of plant physiology	580	NE	1976-77
370	New botanist	580	II	1974-75, 1996-98, 08
371	New phytologist	580	UK	1956-67
372	New scientist	580	US	1980-81, 1999, 2002
373	Phykos	580	II	1962-73
374	Physiological plant pathology	580	UK	1976-77
375	Physiolotia plantarum	580	DK	1960-65, 1967-74
376	phytochemistry; an int. journal of plant biochemistry	580	UK	1966-68
377	phytopathologische zeitschrift	580	GW	1976-77
378	Phytopathology; an int. journal	580	US	1974-77
379	Plant disease reporter	580	US	1975-77
380	Plant pathology	580	UK	1972
381	Plant physiology	580	US	1955-72
382	Plant research & development	580	GW	1995-97, 1999
383	Plant resources	580	NP	1996, 2002, 2004
384	Plant science bulletin	580	US	1988-93
385	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science - Plant Science	580	II	1981-84, 1986-87
386	Review of applied mycology	580	UK	1935-73
387	Review of plant pathology	580	UK	1972, 1974-77
388	Sylloge fungorum	580	US	1882-1931
389	Transactions of the British mycological society	580	US	1971-72
390	Tropical ecology	580	II	1960-71, 1973, 1975-78, 1981-87, 08
391	Vanaspati newsletter	580	NP	1993, 1995, 2004
392	Annals of carnegie museum	590	US	1987-90, 1992-03
393	Annals of the entomological society of America	590	US	1971-72
394	Australian journal of zoology	590	Aust	1987
395	Australian wildlife research	590	Aust	1987
396	Automotive industries	590	US	1967-68
397	Avian diseases	590	US	1967-68
398	Bulletin of pure & applied science (Zoology)	590	Ind	1997-02
399	Bulletin of the museum of comparative zoology	590	US	1968-75, 1987, 1989
400	Copeia	590	US	1973-74, 1977
401	Forktail	590	UK	1997-06
402	Hornbill	590	II	1994-02, 2005
403	Ichthyologia	590	II	1967
404	Indian journal of entomology	590	II	1973, 1977, 1982-85, 1990, 1995-01
405	Indian journal of fisheries	590	II	1963-70, 1973-74
406	Indian journal of helminthology	590	II	1948-69, 1972
407	Journal of animal ecology	590	UK	1969, 1972
408	Journal of applied entomology	590	GW	1975
409	Journal of economic entomology	590	II	1973, 1977, 1982-85
410	Journal of entomology (Series A; general entomology)	590	UK	1971-72
411	Journal of entomology (Series B; taxonomy)	590	UK	1971-73
412	Journal of natural history	590	UK	1976-77
413	Journal of natural history museum	590	NP	1977-05, 08
414	Journal of the Bombay natural history society	590	II	1960-61, 1963-64, 1966, 1968-69, 1971-73, 1976-77, 1979-84, 1997-02, 2004-06, 08

415	Journal of wildlife management	590	CN	1976-79
416	Journal of zoological society of India	590	II	1979-81, 1984-86, 08
417	Journal of zoology	590	US	1965-74, 1976, 1997-01, 2003-06
418	NAHSON Bulletin	590	NP	1992-98., 2001-03
419	Natural history research	590	JA	1995-2004
420	Oriental Bird Club (New title - Birding Asia)	590	UK	1997-06
421	Oriental insects	590	US	1967-85, 1987-95, 1997-2000
422	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science - Animal science	590	II	1980-85, 1987
423	Proceedings of the zoological society of London (from v.146 see jr. of zoology)	590	UK	1956-65
424	Records of the zoological survey of India	590	II	1963-64
425	Review of applied entomology Index	590	UK	1966-67, 1970-71
426	Review of applied entomology (Series A; agricultural)	590	UK	1971-72
427	Review of applied entomology (Series B;medical and veterinary)	590	UK	1971-72
428	Wildlife	590	UK	1976-78
429	Wildlife society bulletin	590	UK	1977
430	World birdwatch	590	UK	2002-06
431	WWF India	590	II	1992-01
432	Zoological journal of the Linnean society	590	US	1973, 2000-01
433	Indian Journal of Biotechnology	600	II	2008
434	Indian journal of technology	600	II	1968-71
435	Polish technical and economic abstracts	600	PL	1977
436	Research and industry	600	UK	1960-61
437	Technology	600	NP	1988-89, 1991, 1993, 1996-98
438	Aankura	610	NP	2002-06
439	American journal of nursing	610	US	1961-62
440	American journal of pharmacy and the sciences supporting public health	610	US	1961
441	British medical journal	610	UK	1961-62
442	Excerpta Medica; International congress series	610	NE	1960, 1963, 1967, 1971-72
443	HEP forum (Health and Physical Education)	610	NP	2002-06
444	Herald of health	610	II	1967-70, 1972
445	International review of the red cross	610	US	1973-76, 1979-80
446	JIJIBISHA journal of physician for social responsibility	610	NP	2003
447	JNGMC (a Journal of Nepalgunj Medical College	610	NP	2000,2003-04
448	JONAMELS Journal of the Nepal Association for Medical Library Science)	610	NP	1998,2000-02
449	Journal of helminthology	610	UK	1971-72
450	Journal of neuroscience	610	NP	2004-05
451	Journal of nurshing education of Nepal	610	NP	1998, 2000-02
452	Journal of the institute of medicine	610	NP	1979-2001, 2005
453	Journal of the Nepal Medical Association	610	NP	1997-08
454	Kathmandu University Medical (KUMJ)	610	NP	2003-05
455	Medical & aromatic plants abstracts	610	II	2001, 08
456	Medical journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	610	IR	1996-2000
457	Medicinal Plants of Nepal	610	NP	2007
458	NAMSS journal	610	NP	2002
459	Narcotics control bulletin	610	NP	1992-93, 1995
460	Nepal drug review	610	NP	2005
461	Nepal medical college journal	610	NP	1998-03

462	Parikrama	610	NP	1997-2000
463	Reelection	610	NP	1995
464	Simrik	610	NP	2060 B.S.
465	Spandan	610	NP	2001, 03-06
466	Applied mechanics review	620	US	1967-71, 1973-75
467	Bhagirath	620	II	1961-76
468	Bulletin of institute of engineering	620	NP	2005-06
469	Bulletin of the faculty of engineering Minia university	620	UA	1986, 1995-99
470	Canadian journal of civil engineering	620	CN	1987
471	Civil engineering	620	US	1959-61
472	Electronic engineering bulletin	620	UA	1994-97, 1999-2000
473	Ergonomics	620	UK	1957-66
474	Indian journal of engineering & material science	620	II	1997-01, 08
475	Indian standards institution bulletin	620	II	1963-69
476	Journal of engineering and applied science	620	UA	1999
477	Journal of institute of engineering	620	NP	1995, 2004-06
478	Magneto hydrodynamics	620	US	1966
479	Mansoura engineering journal	620	UA	1996-99
480	Mansoura journal of faculty engineering	620	UA	1992, 1995
481	Mechanical engineering	620	US	1960
482	Menufiya University (Engineering research bulletin)	620	UA	1987-88, 1992-95
483	Nepalese journal of Engineering	620	NP	2003
484	Popular mechanics	620	US	1961, 1970-72
485	Popular science	620	US	1961, 1972
486	Proceedings of the engineering science (Sadhana)	620	II	1987-88, 1994-01, 2005-06, 08
487	Proceedings of the IEEE (the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)	620	US	1973-77
488	Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science - Sadhana (Engineering science)	620	II	1984, 1987, 1996-01, 2005-06
489	Radio and electronic engineer	620	UK	1976-77
490	Radio engineering & electronic physics	620	US	1976-77
491	Solar energy	620	AT	1976-77
492	Yechnometrics ; a jr. of statistics for the physical,chemical & engineering sc.	620	US	1963-64
493	Agricultural Credit	630	NP	1986-91, 1997-98, 2000-06
494	Agricultural development journal	630	NP	2005-06
495	Agricultural Marketing Information Bulletin	630	NP	1971-79, 1981, 1984-88, 1991-96, 1998
496	Agriculture and environment	630	NP	2000-06
497	Agriculture and rural development	630	GW	1994-06
498	Australian journal of soil research	630	AT	1987
499	Banko janakari	630	NP	1987-94, 1997-06
500	Forestry; journal of institute of forestry, Nepal	630	NP	1985-86, 1988, 2004-05
501	Indian journal of agricultural economics	630	II	1961, 1963-72, 1977, 1982-2001, 08
502	Journal of agricultural science	630	UA	1990-93
503	Journal of agriculture and food chemistry	630	US	1996
504	Journal of forestry	630	US	1966-68
505	Journal of soil and water conservation	630	US	1996-01, 2004-05
506	Journal of stored products research	630	UK	1965-76
507	Journal of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science	630	NP	1977, 1985-87, 1998-06
508	Maelkeri tidende	630	II	1975-79

509	Menufiya journal of agricultural research	630	UA	1992-2000
510	Nepal agriculture research journal	630	NP	1997-98, 07
511	Nepal Journal of Forestry	630	NP	1999
512	Nepalese horticulture	630	NP	1997-99
513	Norwegian fishing and maritime	630	NO	1969-72
514	Hamro sansar	640	NP	2002-06
515	Indian journal of home science	640	II	1969-72
516	International journal of food science & technology	640	US	2004-06
517	Journal of food science	640	US	1961
518	Journal of food science and technology	640	NP	2005-06
519	Journal of home science and women development	640	NP	1998, 2002
520	Journal of nutrition and dietetics	640	II	1969

List of management journals:

1	Accounting review	650	US	1965-66, 1969-76, 1992-95
2	Administration and management review	650	NP	1987-93, 1997-06
3	APB accounting principles	650	US	1969-70
4	Banijya sansar	650	NP	2028,2031,2034,2037,2044,2046,2048,2052 B.S.,2004, 08
5	Business education forum	650	US	1947-57
6	Byavasthapan; a journal of nepalese management	650	NP	1992-93,1998,2000-02,2004-06
7	California management review	650	US	1989-2000
8	Camad	650	NP	2007
9	canadian operational research society research	650	CN	1963-66
10	Certified accountants journal	650	UK	1968-71,
11	Chartered accountants	650	II	1961-62, 1965-70, 1975-77
12	Commerce	650	II	1957-77
13	Decision	650	II	1992-96, 1998-2000,08
14	Discovery	650	US	1972-77
15	Financial management	650	US	1987-95, 1998-2000
16	Forbes	650	US	1984-88, 1996-06
17	Forbes business and finance	650	US	1960-61
18	Fortune	650	US	2001-06
19	Harvard Business Review	650	US	1961, 1970, 1972-79, 1984-06
20	Indian journal of commerce	650	II	1970-72
21	International abstract in operation research	650	US	1961-66, 1968-73
22	Journal of Accountancy	650	US	1962, 1969-71, 1973-79, 1984-86
23	Journal of Business (Chicago)	650	US	1973, 1976-79
24	Journal of Business (Stonhall Univ)	650	US	1969-70, 1972-74
25	Journal of consumer research	650	US	1995-06
26	Journal of Finance	650	US	1958-62, 69-82, 91-06
27	Journal of International Business Studies	650	US	1995-05
28	Journal of International Marketing	650	US	2000-8
29	Journal of management and development review	650	NP	2004-05, 07
30	Journal of Management Development Review	650	NP	2007
31	Journal of Marketing	650	US	1970,73-76, 85-06
32	Journal of Marketing Research	650	US	2000-06

33	Journal of Nepalese Business Studies	650	NP	2004-06
34	Journal of Nepalese studies	650	NP	2004-06
35	Management dynamics	650	NP	1980/81-86,1988,1996,1998-2001
36	Management review	650	US	1997-2000
37	Management science	650	US	1963-73
38	Management services	650	US	1970-71
39	Mid Atlantic journal of business	650	US	1988-96
40	National business education quarterly	650	US	1937-57
41	Nepalese management review	650	NP	1981-83,1985,1988,1992-96,2006
42	PAAN(Public Administration Association of Nepal) journal	650	NP	1995-98
43	Pace (Journal of Business and Management)	650	NP	2004
44	PAR (Public Administration Review)	650	US	1995-06
45	People's Management of Review	650	NP	2006
46	Personal administration	650	US	1958-62
47	Personal and guidance journal	650	US	1952-58
48	Personal management	650	UK	1970-71
49	PM (Public Management)	650	US	1991-93, 2004-06
50	Pravaha	650	NP	2033 B.S. , 1977,1981-84,2006
51	Public Administration Journal	650	NP	2004/05
52	Public relation lournal	650	US	1958-62
53	Research applied in industry	650	UK	1960-61

Appendix-4

Asiajol

1. Bangladesh Journals (Bangalajol)
2. » Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University Journal
3. » Bangladesh Journal of Agricultural Research
4. » Bangladesh Journal of Anatomy
5. » Bangladesh Journal of Botany
6. » Bangladesh Journal of Child Health
7. » Bangladesh Journal of Genetics and Biotechnology
8. » Bangladesh Journal of Medical Microbiology
9. » Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science
10. » Bangladesh Journal of Microbiology
11. » Bangladesh Journal of Neuroscience
12. » Bangladesh Journal of Nutrition
13. » Bangladesh Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology
14. » Bangladesh Journal of Otorhinolaryngology
15. » Bangladesh Journal of Pathology
16. » Bangladesh Journal of Pharmacology
17. » Bangladesh Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology
18. » Bangladesh Journal of Plant Taxonomy
19. » Bangladesh Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research
20. » Bangladesh Journal of Veterinary Medicine
21. » Bangladesh Journal of Zoology
22. » Bangladesh Liver Journal
23. » Bangladesh Medical Journal
24. » Bangladesh Medical Research Council Bulletin
25. » Bangladesh Oncology Journal
26. » Bangladesh Veterinarian
27. » Chemical Engineering Research Bulletin
28. » Daffodil International University Journal of Science and Technology
29. » Dhaka University Journal of Linguistics
30. » Dhaka University Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
31. » Ibrahim Medical College Journal
32. » IIUC Studies
33. » Journal of Agriculture & Rural Development
34. » Journal of Armed Forces Medical College, Bangladesh
35. » Journal of Bangladesh Academy of Sciences
36. » Journal of Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons
37. » Journal of Bangladesh Society of Physiologist
38. » Journal of Bio-Science
39. » Journal of Chemical Engineering
40. » Journal of Chittagong Medical College Teachers' Association
41. » Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition
42. » Journal of Mechanical Engineering

43. » Journal of Medicine
44. » Journal of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering
45. » Journal of Scientific Research
46. » Journal of the Bangladesh Agricultural University
47. » Journal of the Bangladesh Society of Anaesthesiologists
48. » Medicine Today
49. » Mymensingh Medical Journal
50. » Plant Tissue Culture and Biotechnology
51. » Stamford Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
52. » TAJ: Journal of Teachers Association
53. » The Agriculturalists
54. » University Heart Journal
55. » University Journal of Zoology, Rajshahi University

NepJol Journals

1. » Administration and Management Review
2. » Asian Journal of Medical Sciences
3. » Banko Janakari
4. » Bodhi: An Interdisciplinary Journal
5. » Botanica Orientalis: Journal of Plant Science
6. » Bulletin of the Department of Geology
7. » Bulletin of the Department of Plant Resources
8. » Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
9. » Economic Journal of Development Issues
10. » Economic Journal of Nepal
11. » Ecoprint: An International Journal of Ecology
12. » Himalayan Journal of Sciences
13. » Himalayan Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
14. » Himalayan Review
15. » Hydro Nepal: Journal of Water, Energy and Environment
16. » International Journal of Life Sciences
17. » Journal of Agriculture and Environment
18. » Journal of College of Medical Sciences-Nepal
19. » Journal of Food Science and Technology Nepal
20. » Journal of Forest and Livelihood
21. » Journal of Institute of Medicine
22. » Journal of Natural History Museum
23. » Journal of NELTA
24. » Journal of Nepal Chemical Society
25. » Journal of Nepal Geological Society
26. » Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society
27. » Journal of Nepalese Business Studies
28. » Journal of Political Science
29. » Journal of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
30. » Journal of the Institute of Engineering

31. » Journal of Wetlands Ecology
32. » Kathmandu University Medical Journal
33. » Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology
34. » Medical Journal of Shree Birendra Hospital
35. » Nepal Agricultural Research Journal
36. » Nepal Journal of Biotechnology
37. » Nepal Journal of Forestry
38. » Nepal Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
39. » Nepal Journal of Science and Technology
40. » Nepalese Journal of Engineering
41. » Nepalese Journal of Qualitative Research Methods
42. » Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology
43. » Our Nature
44. » SAARC Journal of Tuberculosis, Lung Diseases and HIV/AIDS
45. » Scientific World
46. » Socio-Economic Development Panorama
47. » The Initiation
48. » The Third Pole: Journal of Geography Education
49. » Tribhuvan University Journal
50. » TULSSAA Journal
51. » Voice of History
52. » Water Nepal

PhilJol

1. » Acta Manilana
2. » ad Veritatem
3. » Asia-Pacific Social Science Review
4. » Augustinian
5. » Budhi: A Journal of Ideas and Culture
6. » DLSU Business & Economics Review
7. » Emilio Aguinaldo College Research Bulletin
8. » Far Eastern University Communication Journal
9. » Far Eastern University English Language Journal
10. » Hapág: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Theological Research
11. » Ideya
12. » International Rice Research Notes
13. » Journal of Research in Science, Computing and Engineering
14. » Kritika Kultura
15. » Kritike: An Online Journal of Philosophy
16. » Loyola Schools Review
17. » Malay
18. » Mindanao Law Journal
19. » MINDAyawan Journal of Culture and Society
20. » Philippine Agricultural Scientist
21. » Philippine Computing Journal

22. » Philippine Information Technology Journal
23. » Philippine Journal of Internal Medicine
24. » Philippine Journal of Neurology
25. » Philippine Journal of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery
26. » Philippine Journal of Psychology
27. » Philippine Journal of Public Administration
28. » Philippine Journal of Systematic Biology
29. » Philippine Population Review
30. » Philippine Scientific Journal
31. » Philippine Sociological Review
32. » Philippine Studies
33. » SanAg
34. » Tambara
35. » The Asia-Pacific Education Researcher
36. » The Philippine Scientist

Vjol

1. Các tạp chí
2. » Nghiên cứu Gia đình và Giới
3. » Tạp chí Công nghệ Sinh học
4. » Nghiên cứu Tôn Giáo
5. » Tạp chí Hóa Học
6. » Tạp chí Khoa học và Công Nghệ
7. » Tạp chí Khoa học Xã hội Việt Nam
8. » Tạp chí Nghiên cứu Lịch sử
9. » Tạp chí Phát triển Khoa học và Công nghệ
10. » Tạp chí Tâm lý học
11. » Tạp chí Thông tin và Tư liệu
12. » Tạp chí Thư Viện Việt Nam
13. » Tạp chí Quản Lý Kinh tế
14. » Tạp chí y Tế Công Cộng
15. » Thông tin Khoa học xã hội
16. » Triết học
17. » Advances in Natural Sciences
18. » ASEAN Journal on Science and Technology for Development
19. » Communications in Physics
20. » Economic Studies
21. » Religious Studies Review
22. » Social Sciences Information Review
23. » Vietnam Economic Management Review
24. » Vietnam Journal of Mechanics

Sljol Journals

1. » Built-Environment Sri Lanka
2. » Ceylon Journal of Medical Science
3. » Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences)
4. » Ceylon Medical Journal
5. » COCOS
6. » Galle Medical Journal
7. » International Journal on Advances in ICT for Emerging Regions (ICTer)
8. » Journal of Agricultural Sciences
9. » Journal of Food and Agriculture
10. » Journal of the National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka
11. » Journal of the Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka
12. » Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka
13. » OUSL Journal
14. » Sabaragamuwa University Journal
15. » Sri Lanka Journal of Aquatic Sciences
16. » Sri Lanka Journal of Bio-Medical Informatics
17. » Sri Lanka Journal of Child Health
18. » Sri Lanka Journal of Critical Care
19. » Sri Lanka Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences
20. » Sri Lanka Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
21. » Sri Lanka Journal of Surgery
22. » Sri Lanka Journal of Urology
23. » Sri Lankan Journal of Agricultural Economics
24. » Sri Lankan Journal of Anaesthesiology
25. » Sri Lankan Journal of Librarianship and Information Management
26. » Sri Lankan Journal of Physics
27. » Staff Studies
28. » Tropical Agricultural Research and Extension
29. » Vidyodaya Journal of Science

APPENDIX-5

INASP/PERI E-resources

1. American Physical Society <http://publish.aps.org>
2. Annual reviews www.annualreview.org
3. Beech tree publishing <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/beechnet>
4. Blackwell publishing-synergy www.blackwell-synergy.com
5. Coherence library www.interscience.com
6. EBSCO Host <http://search.epnet.com>
7. Emerald Publishing Group Limited www.emeraldinsight.com
8. Institute of Physics Publishing <http://journals.iop.org>
9. Institute of Chemical Engineers www.icheme.org/journals
10. Mary Ann Liebert, Inc., Publishers <http://www.libertpub.com>
11. Mineralogical Society Press-oxford journals www.miersoc.org
12. Oxford University Press-www.oxfordjournals.org
13. Springer www.springerlink.com
14. University of California Press-Caliber <http://www.upressjournals.com>
15. University of Chicago Press www.journals.uchicago.edu

Other free E-resources

1. AGORA (Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture)
www.internetnetwork.org
2. AMA (American Marketing Association) (Atypon-Link)
www.atypon-link.com/AMA
3. CogNet (Cognitive Sciences) www.cognet.mit.edu
4. HINARI (Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative)
www.who.int/hinari/en/
5. OARE (Online Access to Research Environment)
www.oraesciences.org
6. UNESCO-EOLSS (Encyclopedia of Life Support System)
www.eolss.net
7. IMARK (Information Management Resource Kit)
www.imarkgroup.org

Appendix-6

Sample of one card system

Recto page of One Card System

Title.....Period.....

Expires on

Year	Vol	No. & Date	No & Date	No. & Date	No. & Date	No. & Date	No. & Date	No. & Date	No. & Date

Verso page of One Card System

Vendor.....

Publisher

Vol/Yr	Order No. & Date	Voucher No. & Date	Ann. Subs

Appendix -7

Dear Sir/Madam/Colleague/Friends,

I am M.Lib.Sc student of T.U. Campus and in process of preparing thesis on the topic titled “Periodical management of Science and Management Faculties in TUCL: A Comparative Study”. In order to complete my thesis, I need to compile information based on user survey. I would be grateful, if you could spare a few minutes and answer by filling up the following questionnaire. I assure you that your answer will be used for the purpose of this thesis preparation only and will not be disclosed for the interest of any other.

I would appreciate the return of this questionnaire to the address stated below:

Periodical Section
TUCL, Kirtipur
Kathmandu

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,

R. M. Bajracharya
M. Lib. Sc.
TUCL

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Personal Data:

1. Name:

2. Age/Sex:

3. Faculty/Dept:

4. Year of study:

5. Position (in case of staff):

6. Address:

B. Library Use:

1. How often do you visit the TUCL?

i	Daily	
ii	Weekly	
iii	Monthly	
iv	Seldom	
v	Never	

2. What is the purpose of your visit to TUCL?

i	To do assigned reading	
ii	To find materials for research work	
iii	To read journals/newspaper/magazines	
iv	To update knowledge in the fields of specialization	

3. Are you aware of the periodical section of TUCL?

Yes No

If yes, how often do you visit the periodical section?

I	Daily	
ii	Weekly	
iii	Monthly	
iv	Sometimes only	
V	When teacher refers to consult	

4. What is (are) the purpose(s) of your visit to periodical section?

I	To consult the periodicals prescribed in the syllabus	
ii	To update with current knowledge	
iii	To prepare for research/project work/thesis	
iv	To prepare for exam	
v.	If any other, please state...	

5. Did you ever have a formal introduction to the periodical section of the Central library?

Yes No

If yes, how did you find it useful?

I	To know the availability of periodicals in my field	
ii	To locate the periodicals in the library	
iii	To know the organization of periodicals in the library	
iv	To keep informed of latest information	

6. Do you read periodicals in your subject?

Yes No

If yes, Please give name of the periodicals in your field of interest that are used regularly by you (Please give in the order of preference)

1		2	
3		4	
5		6	

7. Do you have choice of periodicals by the country of origin?

Yes No

If yes, please tick in the box below that applies to your preference

<u>S. No</u>	<u>Country of origin</u>	
I	Nepal	
Ii	SAARC region countries	
Iii	ASEAN countries	
Iv	Overseas countries	
V	All of them	

C. Collection availability:

1. What do you think about the availability (collection) of periodical in TUCL in your subject field?

i.	Adequate	
ii.	Inadequate	
Iii	Satisfactory	
Iv	Never found the ones I wanted	

2. Do you have any opinion as to what are the periodicals lacking in TUCL periodical section? Please list them.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
9	

3. Have you ever found the periodical that your teachers, colleagues or any body referred to consult?

Yes No

If yes, where did you find it?

i.	In periodical display room	
ii	Place where back volume periodicals are placed	
iii	In the periodical Management Room	

4. Are you aware of the following sources of information? Please check. (Only for Science Faculty)

I	Biological Abstract	
ii	Chemical Abstract	
iii	Physics Abstract	
iv	Geological Abstract	
v	Mathematical Review	

If you are aware, how often do you consult them?

1	More frequently	
2	Frequently	
3	Rarely	

D. Information Services:

1. In searching the information you need, what do you usually do first?

i.	Direct search periodicals on display rack	
ii.	Consult the faculty or teacher	
iii	Consult the classmate	
Iv	Consult librarian	
V	Consult the periodical catalogue	

2. What is your preferred media of periodicals?

i.	Print version	
ii.	Electronic	
Iii	Both of them	

3. Please rate the usefulness of back volumes of journal. Please circle where appropriate.

		Most	More	Less	least
I	Current year				
ii	Last two year				
iii.	Last 5-10 years				
Iv	Last 10 - beyond				

E. Organization of Periodicals:

1. What is your opinion about the journal display in TUCL?

i.	Good	
ii.	Bad	
Iii	Lacks recent issues	
Iv	Not in proper order	

2. How often you were able to find the journal/article in TUCL?

i.	Immediate	
ii.	Soon	
Iii	Occasionally	
Iv	Not in time when it is needed	

3. Are you happy with the way the journals are organized in TUCL?

Yes

No

If no, Please state your opinion for better management of journals in TUCL.

.....

Thank you.

BIO-DATA

Name	Radhika Maiya Bajracharya
Nationality	Nepali
Address	Phasikeba, Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact	98441567651
Date of Birth	BS 2014/05/20
Sex	Female
Qualification	SLC , Nepal Adarsha Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Kathmandu, 1973 IA , Padma Kanya Campus, TU, Kathmandu, 1976 BA , Padma Kanya Campus, TU, Kathmandu, 1980 MA(Economics) , Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 1984 BLibSc , Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 1998
Training	Three Month – In – Service Training in Library Science , Tribhuvan University Central Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 1991 Training Course on Vision in Information Technology , College of Software Engineering, Kathmandu, Dec 12, 2000 – Jan 25, 2001 Refresher Training Course on Library and Information Science , University Central Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Jan 8-21, 2001 Green Stone Digital Library (Advance) , Health Net Nepal, Nov 18 , 2007 Certificate course on “Modern Library Practices” conducted for overseas library professionals from 14 th October to 8 th December 2009 at NITTTR, Chennai, India.
Workshop	Workshop for Professional Librarians of the Tribhuvan University Library System on Sustainability of Library Services , Tribhuvan University Central Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Sept 6-18, 1998
Experiences	Head Assistant , Tribhuvan University Central Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 1987 - 2000 Assistant Librarian , Tribhuvan University Central Library, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 2000 onwards.