Chapter 1
Introduction
CHAPTER - 1
INTRODUCTION

“A library has been rightly enabled with the functions of collecting, preserving, preparing and disseminating knowledge with a certain aim-the aim being the fulfillment of the purpose of the parent body” (Mittal, 1963). The general aim of libraries is the provision of reading facilities to the public so that their personality is enlightened. These aims and purposes differ to some extent in different kinds of libraries. In public libraries, the aim of the library is to provide inspiration, recreation and information to the readers so that they can become ideal citizens and that they may be able to perform their duties properly. In case of academic libraries, the libraries have to provide the reading materials particularly in accordance with the curricula of various disciplines to help the students to grasp knowledge for examination purposes, besides their general mental development. These aims can be fulfilled only if all relevant reading materials including books, periodicals, etc are made available to the readers.

In the present scenario, all types of libraries are facing problems due to explosion of literature, escalation of prices, growing demands of users and shrinking budget etc. To overcome these problems, librarians have to adopt to different ways and means. In this era of decreasing financial resources and increasing demands for accountability, libraries all over the world are facing the challenge of representing and quantifying their value to their funders and stakeholders.

In the context of academic libraries, librarians must prove their value to the institution in order to secure the financial resources necessary to serve the university and research community. As Financial Authorities weigh competing priorities and allocate limited resources, they need concrete evidence of how the library supports the institution’s strategic goals. In addition, they need evidences that help them weigh the value of new discretions. As the library administrators make budgeting decisions, librarians are asked to prioritize their products and services to focus on those entities that are most effective in serving the institutional mission with increasing financial challenges. In this economic crisis, librarians with the help of management tools such as Cost-benefit analysis can prove the value or worth as well as justify the expenditure of library’s collections and services.
Cost-Benefit Analysis is an important aspect of management and helps in decision making. To study the feasibility of any system, to evaluate it or to choose one system out of several alternatives the decision making authorities have to make a Cost-Benefit Analysis. In this process, total cost involved in terms of equipments, materials and manpower have to be taken into account including the value of all the benefits i.e. expenditure in terms of money, efforts and time involved have to be calculated. If the value of benefits is more as compared to the cost involved, the system is suitable and if the results are reverse to this, the system is a misfit. It is, therefore essential to use cost-benefit analysis in the libraries instead of blindly following other techniques.

Due to exponential growth of knowledge and information, libraries are trying their best to acquire all the documents available worldwide. But lack of funds leads the librarians to a situation in which he/she has to take decisions judiciously as to which documents should be purchased and which not to be purchased. It is the responsibility of the librarian to convince the higher authorities and prove the value of library’s collection and services. For this purpose cost-benefit analysis method is appropriate. In this scenario to prove the economic value of library, librarian’s responsibility increases. But with the help of various types of CBA study librarians can prove the worth of the library collections and services.

The periodicals are not only the chief medium for disseminating current information but also serve as an important part of a library collection. These are helpful in fulfilling both the objectives of teaching and research within an organization. Periodicals such as Journals are very expensive to subscribe therefore librarians must take decisions judiciously as to which journals to subscribe and which not to. University and Research libraries usually spend more than 70 percent of their total budgets on the subscription of periodicals only. Periodicals, a source of current information have become indispensable these days because the results of research being done in different parts of the world are communicated through them (Ravat & Kumar, 2002).

Therefore, the investigator decided to conduct a study to identify the Cost and Benefits of Periodicals Collection in Central University Libraries of U.P. especially Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Banaras Hindu University (BHU).
1.1. STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

A clear and defined statement of the problem is needed to achieve the goals and objectives of the study. The problem selected for the present study is “Cost Benefit Analysis of Periodicals Collection in Central University Libraries in Uttar Pradesh: A Comparative Study”. The problem has been selected by the investigator to understand the different embedded costs and benefits derived from the Periodicals subscribed by the Central University Libraries, so that it can make further improvements in the subscription/renewal/cancellation of Periodicals depending upon the results and suggestions.

1.2. TERMS USED IN STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The terms, Cost-Benefit, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Periodicals, Periodicals Collection, Central University, Library, Uttar Pradesh, Comparative and Study are defined separately as follows:

Cost-Benefit

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English* the term “Cost-Benefit” is defined as “The relationship between the cost of doing something and the value of the benefit that results from it” (“Cost-benefit”, 2010).

According to *Collins English Dictionary & Thesaurus* the term “Cost-Benefit” is defined as “denoting or relating to a method of assessing a project that takes into account its costs and its benefits to society as well as the revenue it generates” (“Cost-benefit”, 2000).

Cost/Benefit Analysis

According to *dictionary of Economics and Commerce* the term “Cost/Benefit Analysis” is defined as “A technique for the evaluation of an existing situation whereby the social cost is considered in relation to the benefit it confers on the community” (“Cost/Benefit Analysis”, 1974).

Cost-benefit analysis

According to *Encyclopedia of Economics* “Cost-benefit analysis is a generic term applied to any systematic, quantitative appraisal of a public project to determine whether, or to what extent, that project is worthwhile. Essentially, a cost-benefit analysis attempts to determine whether the benefits of a public project justify the costs” (“Cost-benefit analysis”, 1982).
Periodicals

*Glossary of Library & Information Science* defines “A periodical is a serial published indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than once a year. Each issue is numbered and / or dated consecutively and contains articles, stories or other writings. Journals, Magazines, Newspapers and Periodicals publication in a continuous series, with a consecutive number and no predetermined end, as distinct from a single work in several parts” (“Periodical”, 2004).

**Periodicals Collection**

According to *Harrod’s Librarians’ Glossary and Reference Book*, “Periodicals Collection” is defined as “A library collection of periodicals, newspapers, and other serials whether bound, unbound, or in microform; usually kept as a collection and separate from other library materials” (“Periodicals Collection”, 2005).

**Central University**

The Indian Universities are basically of two types- Residential (campus) and Residential-cum-affiliating. The Residential type of universities are generally confined to a single campus and have provisions for both postgraduate and undergraduate programmes and also have a strong emphasis on research such as Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.

A Central University in India is established by the Government of India, normally by an Act of the Parliament. The Government of India is responsible for allocating and distributing financial resources required by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for establishment of Central Universities in India (AIU, 2014).

**Library**

*A.L.A. Glossary of Library and Information Science* has defined “library” as, “a collection of materials organized to provide physical, bibliographical, and intellectual access to a target group, with a staff that is trained to provide services and programmes related to the information needs of the target group” (“Library”, 1983).

**Uttar Pradesh**

According to *Manorama Year Book (2015)* “Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is the most populous state of India. It has 2.94 lakh sq. km. which is about nine percent of the country’s total area. Tibet and Nepal bound Uttar Pradesh in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the northwest, Haryana in the west” (“Uttar Pradesh”, 2015).
Comparative

According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* the term “comparative” is defined as “the form of an adjective or adverb that expresses a difference in amount, in number, in degree or quality; comparing different things” (“Comparative”, 2005).

Study

*The Concise Oxford English Dictionary* defines “Study” as “the act of considering or examining something in detail”. It also means applying the mind to learning and understanding a subject in order to discover new information (“Study”, 2004).

1.3. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Periodicals especially Journals are the most expensive resources subscribed in the University Libraries. Therefore there is a need for extra care in deciding or selecting the journals titles at the time of subscribing them. During the times of current economic constraints, Cost-Benefit Analysis method is used by the investigator to assess the value of Journals collection. Financial Authorities allocate limited resources and they need concrete evidence of how the Journals support research needs of the Research community in the University with increased financial challenges. The investigator using the study of Cost-Benefit analysis tries to prove the value or worth, as well as justify the expenditure on Journals collection in select Central University Libraries. Moreover, so far no research work has been conducted on the Cost-benefit analysis of Journals Collection in India.

The research study undertaken here attempts to assess the Cost and Benefit of Journals collection in the central libraries of AMU and BHU which will be useful in comparing the benefit of Journals with the cost of Journals and to check the extent of benefit that outweigh cost in libraries under study.

In addition, the study will be useful for Librarians, Library administrators or Funding authorities and Researchers who directly or indirectly are engaged or/are interested in planning for subscribing to these Journals. The comparative study will show the present status of both the Universities.

In an era of decreasing budget and increasing demands for accountability on the part of library professionals. The present study will be helpful for demonstrating and quantifying the Journals’ economic value to their funders and to other stakeholders. In addition, the study is also helpful for checking the cost per use of E-
Journals/Databases subscribed under UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium in the libraries under study. The study also serves as a source of input during the time of subscription/renewal/cancellation of journals for decision making regarding the E-journals/Databases that are having less use resulting in high cost and high use resulting in less cost in the libraries under study. Cost-Benefit Analysis of Journals will help in decision making at the time of subscription of Journals, since Journals are considered to be a very important information resource in University libraries and is used in research, teaching and updating the knowledge of Faculty Members and Research Scholars of the University. It will prove to be an useful study which may be implemented by other libraries too, to carry out an assessment of journals and to increase usage at low cost.

Maulana Azad Library and Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library are the Central Libraries of AMU and BHU respectively. The present study is limited to the two Universities which are reputed and well established institutions of higher learning in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library was established in 1941, whereas Maulana Azad Library was established in 1960 to cater the needs of the Students, Research scholars and Faculty Members of the University.

1.4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1.4.1. Scope of the Study

The work entitled “Cost-Benefit Analysis of Periodicals Collection in Central University Libraries in Uttar Pradesh: A Comparative Study” is an attempt to assess the Cost and Benefit of Journals Collection in AMU and BHU. The two selected Central University Libraries are subscribing to different types of Periodicals such as Journals, Newspapers and Magazines etc, but the present study undertakes the Cost-Benefit Analysis of Journals in AMU and BHU. For the present study Periodicals refer to scholarly journals as it is the general understanding prevalent in the academia and has been used as such for analysis and interpretation.

Usually Journals are subscribed annually in the University libraries, therefore the investigator tried to assess the Cost-Benefit Analysis of Journals for the current year 2014-15, comparing the benefit of Journals with the cost of Journals and to check the extent of benefit that outweigh cost.

The study seeks to measure the benefit of Journals into monetary term i.e. in Rupees (the official currency of India) by using Contingent Valuation Method. Further an attempt has been made to compare these benefit with the cost of Journals,
in order to check the extent to which benefit outweigh Cost in both the selected libraries. The study further investigates the use, benefits, importance of Journals and satisfaction levels of users with regard to existing Journals collection available in the surveyed libraries.

The investigator identifies E-journals/Databases which were common in both the surveyed libraries under UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium to calculate the cost per use for E-journals/Databases for the current year 2014, as both the central libraries do not maintain any record of usage statistics for Print Journals.

Moreover, the literature review reveals that no attempt has been made so far, to study the Cost-Benefit Analysis of Journals Collection in University Libraries in India. Taking this fact into consideration, the present study has attempted to give a new dimension by studying the Cost-Benefit Analysis of Journals Collection in two Central University libraries of Uttar Pradesh that are having a rich collection of Journals.

In conclusion, the study has laid down some significant points in the form of suggestions derived from analysis of the collected data which in turn will help to improve the quality of Journals collection and also to enhance the use of these services in AMU, BHU and similarly in other Universities in the country.

1.4.2. **Limitations of the Study**

Following are the major limitations of the study.

1. There are four Central Universities in Uttar Pradesh but being a comparative study, it covers the two central libraries of oldest and well established Central Universities of Uttar Pradesh i.e. Aligarh Muslim University (Maulana Azad Library) and Banaras Hindu University (Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library).

2. The present study focuses only the Journals, as the major portion of the Periodicals Section in the University Libraries constitutes of Journals and major amount of the budget is also spent on Journals, so newspapers, magazines and other forms of Periodicals have been excluded from the present investigation.

3. For the Cost-benefit Analysis of Journals was the users comprised of Faculty Members and Research Scholars in both the Universities.

1.5. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

Journals are the costliest items subscribed in the libraries, therefore it is the responsibility of the librarians to understand the benefit of Journals and compare the cost of Journals with the benefit of Journals at different intervals. The investigator
decided to study the Cost-benefit Analysis of Journals subscribed in the central libraries of AMU (Maulana Azad Library) and BHU (Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library) in the state of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2014-15.

The objectives of the study include:
1. To assess the library budget as well as the expenditure (cost) involved in maintaining the Journals Collection in libraries under study.
2. To examine the Journals Collection in Central Libraries of AMU and BHU.
3. To ascertain the use and importance of Journals Collection for Faculty Members and Research Scholars in libraries under study.
4. To assess the benefits of Journals to Faculty Members and Research Scholars in libraries under study.
5. To measure the benefit of Journals into monetary term in the libraries under study.
6. To compare the benefit of Journals with the cost of Journals, to check the extent of benefit that outweigh cost in libraries under study.
7. To calculate the Cost-Benefit Ratio (CBR) and Return on Investment (ROI) of Journals Collection in libraries under study.
8. To assess the satisfaction level of the users with the Journals collection in the libraries under study.
9. To find the use and Cost per Use of E-journals/Databases subscribed in the libraries under study.

1.6. HYPOTHESES

The study attempts to test the following hypotheses formulated on the basis of literature review and findings from the earlier researches, related to the present study.
1. There exists higher Cost than Benefit of Journals collection in the libraries under study.
2. The Cost-Benefit Ratio (CBR) and Return on Investment (ROI) of Journals Collection is higher in BHU than in AMU.
3. There are significant differences in the total number of articles read in a month in AMU and BHU.
4. There are significant differences in the time spent in searching articles per week in AMU and BHU.
5. There is a significant difference in the satisfaction level with the use of Journals collection among the users of AMU and BHU.
1.7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology has its own importance in scientific investigation, because objectivity in any research investigation cannot be obtained unless it is carried out in a very systematic and planned manner. Scientific investigation involves careful and proper adoption of research design, use of standard tools and tests, identifying adequate sample by using appropriate sampling techniques, sound procedures for collecting data and careful tabulation of data and use of appropriate statistical techniques for analyzing the data.

The investigator has chosen survey method as the research method to determine the extent to which selected University Libraries are providing Journals resources to their users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) and their actual usage by the users of concerned Universities. Survey research is characterized by selection of samples from large populations to obtain empirical knowledge of contemporary nature. This knowledge allows generalizations to be made about characteristics, opinions, beliefs, attitudes, and so on, of the entire population being studied. The following research processes are undertaken for the present study:

1.7.1. Document/Literature Review

The investigator collected data from various printed and electronic resources such as annual reports, unprocessed internal data and websites of the University Libraries, whenever required. Primary Sources of information such as Journal articles, Theses, Dissertations etc. and Secondary sources of information such as Dictionaries, Text books both in print and electronic form as per the need of the study were also consulted.

Prior to the launch of the study, a survey of related literature was undertaken. The purpose of this exercise was to understand the existing trends, outcomes and drawbacks, so as to arrive at the right perspective. The research topic is partitioned into various sections and a thorough search is made for related materials in various journals, books, seminar/conference proceedings etc. and a bibliography is prepared for the most relevant and related research based articles. A detailed and in-depth study of these articles is presented in Chapter-2.

1.7.2. Data Collection Methods

Several techniques are adopted for collecting relevant and authentic data. Though there are a number of data collection techniques available such as questionnaire, schedule, interview, observation, document review, psychological test,
socio-metric techniques etc. Being empirical in nature, the study is conducted through a survey using questionnaire. The investigator visited both the Central University Libraries under study and approached the Librarians and users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) of concerned Libraries to collect necessary data.

1.7.2.1. Questionnaire Method

Questionnaire is the heart of survey operation. For the present study, the investigator designed two questionnaires one for the librarians and another questionnaire for the users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) of both the libraries. After which, a pilot study was conducted to check the feasibility and objectivity of the prepared questionnaires, samples were selected and the questionnaires were administered for data collection.

(i) Questionnaire Design

The investigator designed a questionnaire to gather necessary data for the present study. In order to produce a reliable questionnaire the investigator had made efforts to conduct a thorough search and review of all the literature related to the topic. Enough care was taken to develop the kind of questions that will accurately measure the research needs of the investigator. Individual statements on the questionnaires were formulated based on the selected literature reviews and the research objectives of the study.

The questionnaire designed for the Librarians of the Surveyed Libraries, consisted of a number of questions in definite order and format. The questionnaire covers information about total number of Journals subscribed, budget, Expenditures and Cost of Journals and various aspects of use of Journals. The questionnaire designed for users is also based on structured pattern and a definite format. The aspects covered in the user’s questionnaire include frequency of use of journals, purpose of using journals, use of journals for academic purposes, number of articles read, time spent in browsing/searching articles, satisfaction of users, reasons for consulting Journals in libraries and willingness to pay to access articles per month.

The detailed questionnaire administered among the Librarians of both the Universities is provided in Appendix-I and questionnaire for users has been appended as Appendix-II. The detailed profiles of the Central Libraries under study are enlisted in Appendix-III. The investigator has also made use of the usage statistics of E-journals/Databases gathered from both the surveyed libraries. The usage statistics of
E-journals/Databases subscribed under UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium and Price list of articles are given in Appendix-IV and Appendix-V respectively.

(ii) Pilot Study

The purpose of pilot study was to test the validity of the questionnaire, both as a data collection instrument and statistical measurement device. The questionnaire was prepared with utmost care to ensure that it was easily understood by the users and eliminating any probability of misunderstanding, confusion and biasness. Pilot study was conducted for both the questionnaires prepared for Librarians and Users by administering it in the libraries during the peak hours in the month of April, 2015. The ‘Questionnaire for Librarians’ of the University libraries was administered to the Librarians of AMU and BHU combined by an informal interview. The questionnaire for users was distributed to twenty users in each of these University Libraries. The respondents were asked to note any difficulties faced while filling-up the questionnaire. The feedback and responses provided by the respondents was collected and their suggestions for change were noted.

As a result of the pre-test it was decided to add a few more structured questions. Some questions were added while some irrelevant questions were removed. After editing the questionnaire, investigator checked for the modifications and after finalization resulting questionnaires were used to fulfill the objectives of the study and to elicit more reliable data, the questionnaires were administered personally to ensure better and speedier response rate.

(iii) Population and Selection of Sample

The present study was conducted among Librarians and users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) of two Central University Libraries of Uttar Pradesh. All items under consideration in any field of enquiry constitute a universe or population. A complete enumeration of all items in the population is known as a census enquiry. It can be presumed that in such an enquiry, when all the items are covered, no element of chance is left and highest accuracy is obtained (Kothari, 1992). Here census method is adopted for Librarians, because the population is single in both the Universities.

As far as the selection of respondents among the users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) is concerned, it was not feasible to collect large quantities of data by taking responses from each and every unit of the population. Sufficiently accurate results are obtained by studying only a part of the total population. The investigator
used the purposive sampling technique for data collection. For sampling, the universe was first divided into two groups based on their academic status, viz., Research Scholars and Faculty Members. The total population of Research Scholars was 2123 and Faculty Members’ was 1209 in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), whereas the total population of Research Scholars was 5037 and Faculty Members’ was 1218 in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) during the period of the study. A number of questionnaires were distributed to the sample population selected through convenience sampling until each quota had been filled for the required number of respondents.

(iv) Administration of Questionnaires

The investigator visited both the University Libraries under study in the month of May 2015 and met the Librarian in person. The investigator discussed the questions in detail with both of them, and got the questionnaire filled. The response rate of librarians was 100% as the questionnaire from AMU and BHU were collected personally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>AMU</th>
<th>BHU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
<td>270</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administered</td>
<td></td>
<td>(12.71)</td>
<td>(14.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
<td>221</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
<td></td>
<td>(81.85)</td>
<td>(79.41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Questionnaires</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analyzed</td>
<td></td>
<td>(78.51)</td>
<td>(70.58)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* RS= Research Scholars, FM= Faculty Members
(Figures within the parenthesis represent %)

As mentioned above, a total of 440 and 770 questionnaires were distributed among the users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) of AMU and BHU respectively. Out of the total administered questionnaires, a total of 356 (221+135) filled-in questionnaires were received from AMU and 654 (510+144) from BHU. Of the total questionnaires received, 24 questionnaires from AMU and 29 from BHU
were rejected due to incomplete responses. Finally, 332 (212+120) filled-in questionnaires from AMU and 625 (503+122) from BHU were considered and used for data analysis, which constituted 10% of the total population in each categories giving a proper representation in the sample selected. The total response rate of users in AMU and BHU as depicted in the above table is found to be 75.45% and 81.16% respectively.

1.8. PROBLEMS IN DATA COLLECTION AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

The present study entitled Cost-Benefit Analysis of Periodicals Collection in Central University Libraries in Uttar Pradesh: A Comparative Study is required to measure the Cost and Benefit of using Periodicals into monetary term. Cost is easily measured into monetary term but benefit of journals were neither available into monetary term nor usage statistics of the Print journals were available. To overcome this problem a survey of users (Research Scholars and Faculty Members) was conducted and Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) was used for measuring the benefit of Journals into monetary unit i.e. in Rupees. Whereas Usage Statistics of E-journals/Databases subscribed under UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium were provided by the librarians of the central libraries under study.

1.9. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data collected from the surveyed libraries using questionnaires were scrutinized by comparing answers to one question with answers to related questions so as to check its consistency and compatibility. In this way all the filled-up questionnaires were made more or less uniform for the purpose of statistical analysis. The responses were coded and categorization was done by reducing data into homogeneous groups for getting meaningful relationships. Using a self designed coding sheet, statistical counting was done for each response.

Finally the data was organized, analysed, compared, consolidated, tabulated and interpreted by using statistical techniques, tables, percentages and graphs. The software package MINITAB was used to verify the validity of the results. In the light of the above data, useful findings and conclusions have been derived.

1.10. STANDARDS FOLLOWED FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

The investigator has followed American Psychological Association Formatting and Style Guide (APA, 6th ed., 2010) for providing the bibliographical references. Some examples are given as under.
(i) **Book, one Author**

(ii) **Book, two Authors**

(iii) **Journal Article**

(iv) **Article from an Online Journal**


(v) **Websites**

1.11. **ORGANIZATION OF THESIS**
The study is organized into six chapters.

**CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION**
The chapter briefs the whole study undertaken, beginning with the basic concept of Cost-benefit Analysis and background of the research. It includes statement of the problem, definitions of terms, need and significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study, objectives of the study and hypotheses. Further the chapter describes about the research methodology used, methods of data analysis and interpretation of data and standards followed for bibliographical references.

**CHAPTER-2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**
Prior to launching the study, a survey of the related literature was undertaken. The purpose of this exercise was to understand the already existing trends, findings and problems so as to arrive at the right perspective. The research topic was divided
into various sections and a search was made for related research material in various sources i.e. journals, reports, seminar/conference proceedings etc.

**CHAPTER-3 AN INTRODUCTION TO PERIODICALS**

This chapter describes about Periodicals and its related terms. Further, historical perspective of scholarly journals, their types, problems, acquisition of printed periodicals have been discussed. Various selection aids and tools are outlined. An attempt has been made to discuss the E-journals, its characteristics, types, difference between Print journals and E-journals. The important E-journal providers, major library consortium in India such as UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium has also been discussed.

**CHAPTER-4 COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN LIBRARIES**

This chapter includes a detailed description of Cost-Benefit Analysis and how it differs from Cost Effective Analysis (CEA). It deals with the theory and principles of CBA. This chapter covers the different methods/procedures for conducting CBA, difficulties and limitations of CBA in libraries. Further a detailed description of applications of CBA in libraries is provided.

**CHAPTER-5 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

The chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaires. This chapter has been divided into three parts. Part-A consists of analysis of Librarians’ responses, Part-B deals with analysis of user’s responses and Part-C deals with analysis of Usage Statistics. The data is tabulated and different statistical tools are used to come to the conclusion of the study.

**CHAPTER-6 MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

This chapter covers findings, tenability of hypothesis, recommendations, suggestions and conclusion of the study. Implications of the study and recommendations for further research are also provided at the end of this chapter.

The end part of the thesis contains Bibliography and Appendices. The questionnaire administered to the librarians and the questionnaire administered to the users is provided in Appendix-I and Appendix-II respectively. Profiles of Central Libraries studied, Usage statistics of E-journals/Databases used in the study and List of Price per Article are also provided in Appendix-III, Appendix-IV and Appendix-V respectively.
REFERENCES