CHAPTER - 6

Data Analysis

Introduction- The data after collection has to be processed and analysed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. This is essential for a scientific study and for ensuring that we have all relevant data for making contemplated comparisons and analysis. Technically speaking, processing implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis. The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for pattern of relationship that exist among data groups. Thus, “in the process of analysis, relationship or differences supporting or conflicting with original or new hypotheses should be subjected to statistical tests of significance to determine with what validity data can be said to indicate any conclusions.”(2) But there are persons (Selltiz, Jhoda, and others) who do not like to make difference between processing and analysis. They opine that analysis of data in a general way involves a number of closely related operations which are performed with the purpose of summarising the collected data and organising these in such a manner that they answer the research questions.

Data analysis is a practice in which raw data is arranged and organized so that useful information can be extracted from it. “The process of organizing and thinking about data is key to understanding what the data does and does not contain. There are a variety of ways in which people can approach data analysis, and it is notoriously easy to manipulate data during the analysis phase to push certain conclusions or
agendas. Therefore it becomes important to pay attention when data analysis is presented and to think critically about the data and the conclusions which were drawn”. (7)

Raw data can take a variety of forms, including measurements, survey responses, and observations. In its raw form, this information can be useful and overwhelming. Over the course of the data analysis process, the raw data is arranged in such a way that it becomes useful. For example, survey results may be tallied, so that people can see at a glance how many people answered the survey, and how they responded to specific questions.

Trends often emerge in the course of organizing the data. These trends can be highlighted in the write-up of the data to ensure that readers may note. In a casual survey of fast food preferences, for example, more women than men might express a fondness for soft drinks, and this could be a point of interest for the researcher. Modelling the data with the use of mathematics and other tools can sometimes exaggerate such points of interest in the data, making them easier for the researcher to see.

Charts, graphs, and textual write-ups of data are some forms of data analysis. These methods are designed to refine and distil the data so that readers can gather interesting information without needing to sort through all of the data. Summarizing data is often critical to supporting arguments made with that data, as is presenting the data in a clear and understandable way. The raw data may also be included in the form of an appendix so that people can look up these for themselves.

When people come across summarized data and conclusions, they view them critically. Asking the source of data is as important, as is asking about the sampling method used to collect the data, and the size of the sample. If the source of the data appears to have a conflict of interest
with the type of data being gathered, this makes the results doubtful. Likewise, data gathered from a small sample or a sample which is not truly random may be of questionable utility. True researchers will always provide information about the data gathering techniques used, the source of funding, and the point of the data collection in the beginning of the analysis so that readers can infer about this information while they review the analysis.

6.1 In Context of Present Study:

As earlier mentioned in the chapter - 5 in research methodology about the ways and methods of data collection, the researcher visited many libraries in search of many secondary sources of information. The researcher examines the following sources of information: -

1. Encyclopedias (General and Subject)
2. Dictionaries
3. General study manuals
4. Abstracting periodicals
5. Indexing periodicals etc.

The researcher examined these sources of information minutely and compared their contents to know the level of overlapping of the terms used in it. The researcher also distributed a questionnaire to the librarians of the reputed universities to know their views about the overlapping of the secondary sources of information. The data is interpreted in tabulation form as follows:

6.11 Encyclopedias –

6.11.1 Encyclopedias – General

Quantitative Analysis -

Table-6.11.1

Overlapping in the New Encyclopedia Britanica and Encyclopedia Americana -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Overlap Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The New Encyclopedia Britanica 32 vols</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Encyclopedia Americana 30 vols</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The researcher examines in table 6.11.1 the overlap of terms from the popular general encyclopedias Britannica and Americana. In The New Encyclopedia Britanica 32 vols 50 terms were taken randomly by using the random table and compare to Americana 20 terms (40%) were found overlap. And in Americana too this % was 40.

Some Examples of the Overlapping Terms Are –

- Abraham Karl
- Abduction
- Amsterdam
- Boron
- Ericsson

Some Examples Not Found In the New Encyclopedia Britanica -

- Hallstein
- Khubilai Khan.

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia Americana –

- Aladura
- Dell Torre
- Ealing Studios
Qualitative Analysis –

(A) *The New Encyclopedia Britannica:* The first edition was completed in 1768 under the title encyclopaedia Britannica. And 15\textsuperscript{TH} edition appeared for the first time in 1974 under the title New Encyclopaedia Britannica. The 16\textsuperscript{th} edition is the work of an editorial staff of hundreds, an advisory staff of more than 200 and more than 2000 contributors (half of them belongs to united states). The contributors include distinguished authors like Arthur Koestler, A.J. Toynbee and Robert Nisbet. Some of the contributions are of the highest quality reminding one of the 11\textsuperscript{TH} editions, which had earned a high reputation. Britannica consists of three part – namely micropaedia (ready reference and index) (12 vols), macropaedia (knowledge in depth) (17 vols) and propaedia (outline of knowledge) (one vol). It contains 42 million words contributed by 4000 contributors. In addition there is a two volume index containing 410,000 references 200,000 main entries and 250,000 subentries. It is excellent for scholarly treatment of articles. It serves the need of above average educated layman. There are plenty of illustrations and maps spread over the whole text. Tables and charts have been used extensively in micropaedia. In macropaedia, the quality of writing is high. The major headings in propaedia are too broad and heterogeneous to the extent that it is rather difficult to consult it.

(B) *Encyclopedia Americana:* It is based on the 7\textsuperscript{TH} edition of the German Encyclopaedia Brockhaus Konversations – Lexitons (1827-29). Editors, consultants and contributors are well chosen. It is a general encyclopaedia, aims to serve a wide range of readers. It contains a series of historical essays covering each of the century. Glossaries defining technical or difficult terms are given in many of the concerned articles. It
contains an index of full list of glossaries and separate articles on important works of literature, philosophy and economics and on major operas. Bibliographies have been given to identify the sources. There are about 24000 illustrations out of which 10% are in colour. Maps and index are detailed and easy to understand. Typeface is attractive and highly legible one, sturdy binding, volumes lie flat when open. It is strong about subjects of American interest such as American History, Geography and Biography. It covers also science and technology.

**Result:** Both the Encyclopedias are popular and maximum libraries have these on their shelves. If we compare these encyclopaedias, a conclusion comes that Encyclopaedia Britannica covers more topics in a comprehensive way and in a better arrangement. The Encyclopaedia Britannica is available online and from time to time its updates are provided by the corporation. And it has succeeded very well in performing both informational and educational functions. Every library which can afford to purchase it must have it.

### 6.11.2 Encyclopedias – General (Hindi)


#### Quantitative Analysis -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms (randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlap Term</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hindi Vishwa Kosh, Nagri Pracharani Sabha, Varanasi</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hindi Vishwakosh, Shri Nagendra Nath Vasu</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6.11.2 shows that there is 40% overlapping in Hindi Vishwa Kosh Nagri Pracharani Sabha and 60% overlapping in Hindi Vishwakosh, Shri Ngendranath vasu. In Hindi Vishwakosh Nagri pracharni Sabha only 20 terms were found similar and in Hindi Vishwakosh, Shri Nagendra Nath Vasu 30 terms were found to be similar, i.e. out of 50 terms taken from Hindi Vishwa Bharti only 30 terms were found in Hindi Vishwa Kosh. Similarly out of 50 Terms taken from Hindi Vishwa Kosh only 20 were found in Hindi Vishwa Bharti.

It is suggested here that library may purchase more Kosh in Hindi to fulfil the various needs of the users.

**Some Examples Of The Overlapping Terms Are**

- Ankara
- Angira
- Ambika
- Akal
- Ajanta

**Some Examples Not Found In The Hindi Vishwakosh (Nagiripracharini Sabha)**

- Ankdhari
- Ankit
- Ankush
- Ambuja

**Some Examples Not Found In The Hindi Vishwakosh(Shri Nagendra Vasu)**

- Akadmi
- Agoranomi
Qualitative Analysis-

(A) **Hindi Vishwa Kosh (Nagripracharni sabha)** – This is an encyclopaedia in Hindi for a layman. The editors, consultants and contributors are well known authorities. It contains articles, varying in length from a short paragraph to a few pages. The articles are usually short. Topics of special interest to Indians have been provided with greater details. The illustrations have been provided in the form of plates, figures, maps, etc. The Index is provided in the last volume which is certainly inadequate. This is recommended for different types of libraries for Hindi knowing users.

(B) **Hindi Vishwa Kosh (Shri Nagendranath Vasu)** - This is an encyclopaedia in Hindi for layman. The editors and contributors are well known authorities in their field. Some articles are long ones and some are short or may say varying in nature.. The names of authors, along with the particular articles contributed by them, are listed in the content page of respective volumes. There are a large number of illustrations including a few plates. This is a useful work and is recommended for every type of libraries. This covers literature from vadic age to modern age of India. This is reliable and written with great care. This is comprehensive in nature as it includes almost all areas related to India.

**Result**- Both Vishwakosh are good but the Hindi Vishwakosha published by Nagri Pracharani Sabha is most popular and provides more authentic meaning of the terms. The content and term in Hindi vishwakosh , Shri Nagendra Vasu are more elaborative .But I think Hindi Vishwa Kosh (Nagri Pracharani Sabha) is suitable for the libraries.
6.11.3 Encyclopedias – Social Sciences


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no.- 6.11.3**

**Overlapping in The Social Science Encyclopedia and International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms (randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlap Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Social Science Encyclopedia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>83.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.3 shows that there is 50% overlapping in The Social Science Encyclopedia and 83.33% overlapping in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. It is suggested that the librarian should select the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences because it contains most of the terms laid in The Social Science Encyclopedia, i.e. International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences has 50 out of 60 terms taken from the Social Science Encyclopedia whereas
Social Science Encyclopedia has 30 out of 60 terms taken from International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are—**

- Behaviour
- Bargaining
- Constitution
- Ethnography
- Kadar, Janos

**Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences—**

- Accelerator Principles
- Literacy.

**Some Examples Not Found In the Social Science Encyclopedia—**

- Cleavages
- Hinduism
- Justice
- Chile.

**Qualitative Analysis—**

**(A) The Social Science Encyclopedia –**

This is the 3rd edition of the social science encyclopedia appeared in 1996. The first edition was published in 1985. Each edition has drawn on 100 of experts from many countries, representing a variety of intellectual traditions, academic specialities and points of views. Together they have contributed between 400 and 500 entries. These range from extended reviews of an entire discipline or a major research topics through a large number of concise presentation of central concepts, subfields and key biographies to relatively brief essays on specialist issues. In this edition there are still around 500 items. Half the entries
were completed recast for the second edition. Over half the entries commissioned for this edition are, once, entirely new, often on topics not covered before. It introduces new theoretical and topical material to reflect the state of affairs in the social sciences in the early 21st century. It pays more attention to evolutionary thinking in the social sciences, which has influenced all fields in the past decade.

(B) **International Encyclopedia Of The Social Sciences** -

The new edition reflects the impact of the rise of critical theory in its postmodernist forms on the social sciences, especially in the areas of cultural anthropology, qualitative sociology, and methodology. Simultaneously, it includes the most sophisticated theoretical reaction to those developments – the reaction that has sublated those developments by challenging the post modernisation – in the form of realist theory; the latter is not to be confused with “realism” or “realpolitik”. This edition incorporates transformative developments in the social sciences.

**Result** - The researcher found out that there is 83.33% overlapping in the International Encyclopaedia of the social sciences. It is advised that there is no need to purchase both encyclopedias separately. International Encyclopaedia of the social sciences is more comprehensive than The Social Science Encyclopedia. Therefore it is advised that the librarian should give preference to the International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences.

**6.11.4 Encyclopedias – History**


Quantitative Analysis

Table-6.11.4

Overlapping in An Encyclopedia of world history and Encyclopedia of world history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms(randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlap Term</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An Encyclopedia of world history</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of world history</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.4 shows that the researcher took 50 terms randomly from the both sources and found that there was 40% overlapping in An Encyclopaedia of World History and 33.33% overlapping in Encyclopaedia of World History.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-
- Aryans
- Bulge, Battle of
- Brahmins
- Shang Yang
- Numidia

Some Examples Not Found In An Encyclopedia Of World History-
- Nye Committee
- Progressive Parties
- Sharecropping
- Sharifian.

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia of World History-
- Abdimilkat
- Adab
Qualitative Analysis -

(A) *An Encyclopedia of World History* :- It is a single volume and a factual handbook for the use of students and for the general reader. It has information on Political, Military and Diplomatic history. It compile a book of historical facts, arranged that the dates stand out while the material flows in smooth narrative. Broken the uniformity of the print only by use of small and capital boldface and occasionally italics. Charts have been increased and new tables have been added. It is useful for History students and helpful to many others also.

(B) *Encyclopedia Of World History* :- It is a single volume alphabetically arranged and provides the reader with ready access to wealth of historical information. It contains a wide variety of biography ranges from Moses to Tony Blair. It has detailed analysis of every country's history with physical location and economic development. Each country entry also includes statistical information as a ready reference source illustrated by 50 maps as well as, portraits and engravings depicting historical events. Cross reference is the feature to provide quick access.

Result:- The both Encyclopedia are good but coverage is different. The coverage of Encyclopedia of world history is more broad than An Encyclopedia of World History. If library budget is limited than I would suggest Encyclopedia of world History.

6.11.5 Encyclopedias – Social Science -

Quantitative Analysis

Table 6.11.5

Overlapping in Encyclopedia of Social Problems and International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Overlap Term</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences</td>
<td>2990</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.5 shows that there is 26.89% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Social Problems and 5.75% overlapping in International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences. Although overlapping percent is less in International Encyclopaedia of The Social Sciences but it is suggested to be in the library because it is comprehensive in nature and covers almost all the areas of social sciences.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Abortion
- Addiction
- Alcoholism
- American
- Dream
- Body Image
Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences -

- Ability grouping
- Abuse child
- Abuse elderly
- Back lash
- Birth-rate

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia Of Social Problems –

- Accountability
- Achievement
- Activism
- Aesthetics
- African Americans.

Qualitative Analysis -

(A) Encyclopedia Of Social Problems –

This encyclopedia is composed of 647 articles arranged in alphabetical order and ranging in length from about 500 to 3,000 words. This reference work provides the most comprehensive coverage possible in its wide range of material, no Encyclopedia can possibly include all of the subfields and specific application of social problems on individual, local regional, national and global levels. Because so many of the topics discussed in the encyclopedia relate to other topics, every article has cross references to other entries in the encyclopedia. In addition, a list of further readings accompanies each article. The reader’s guide will also enable any user of the encyclopedia to find many articles related to each of the broad themes appearing in this work.
(B) International Encyclopedia Of Social Sciences

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.11.3

**Result**- The researcher found out very less overlapping still it is advised to the librarians that they should purchase International Encyclopaedia of The Social Sciences because it is more exhaustive source in nature.

6.11.6 - Encyclopedias – Social Science –


**Quantitative Analysis**

Table-6.11.6

Overlapping in Encyclopedia of Social Problems and International Encyclopedia of Sociology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Overlap Term</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of Social Problems</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>13.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of Sociology</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>26.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.11.6 shows that there is 13.91% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Social Problems and 26.63% overlapping in International Encyclopedia of Sociology. Both encyclopedias are important in their respective fields. Still International Encyclopedia of Sociology covers many areas of Encyclopedia of Social problems. If the librarian will have to decide which encyclopedia should be purchased than preference should be given to International Encyclopedia of Sociology.
Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Affirmative Action
- Alcoholism
- Capital Punishment
- Divorce
- Civil Right Movement.

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia of Social Problems -

- Anomie and Deviance
- Buddhism
- Capitalism
- Cold war
- Collective Behaviour

Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia of Sociology–

- Ability Grouping
- Acid Rain
- Arson
- Backlash
- Burnout.

Qualitative Analysis-

(A)  Encyclopedia of Social Problems –

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.11.5

(B)  International Encyclopedia of Sociology- This Encyclopedia is designed to provide the general reader with insight in to topics that are often accessible only to academicians and experts in the fields. Supplying
information in a quickly retrievable format and easy to understand style, it provides the no specialists with views of essential areas that are increasingly important to the lay person as well as to the specialist. Averaging four pages in length, the 338 articles in the encyclopedia follow a standard format. They begin with ready reference information stating the kind of sociology and particular field of study to which the article’s topic belongs. A brief summary describes the topics significance; key terms are then listed and defined. Main text of each article is divided in to 3 sections – overview (introduces and explains the topics), applications (describe how the topic is put in to practice) and context( locates the subjects within sociology as a whole. An annotated bibliography follows these sections. Finally the cross references section lists related articles that appear elsewhere in the text.

**Result** - The researcher found out that there is very less overlapping in the above two sources. Therefore it is suggested to the librarian to purchase both sources.

6.11.7 **Encyclopedias – Social Science** –


Quantitative Analysis

Table-6.11.7

Overlapping in Encyclopedia of Sociology International

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Overlap Term</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of Sociology</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>21.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of Sociology</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>24.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.7 shows that there is 21.16% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Sociology and 24.90% overlapping in International Encyclopaedia of Sociology. The researcher advises that both encyclopedias are very comprehensive in nature and covers almost the whole subject fields so it is advised that the librarian should purchase both encyclopedias to give a vast knowledge in the field of sociology.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Adult Education
- Affirmative Action
- Anomie
- Alcohal
- Alientation.

Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia Of Sociology -

- Adolescence
- African Studies
- American Society
Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia Of Sociology—

- Antipoverty Program
- Buddhism
- Casual Relationship
- Cold War
- Cults

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Encyclopedia of Sociology—This encyclopedia covers 397 entries which are arranged alphabetically. It includes articles with largely reviews and summaries of areas of knowledge in sociology. However some areas in sociology changed quickly during the last decade so that interest in a recapitulation and updating did not seem appropriate. It accumulates a list of over 80 concepts and themes, resulting in the addition of 66 new titles, but in addition some of the revised articles also included substantially new and expanded topics.

(B) International Encyclopedia of Sociology

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.11.6

Result- The researcher found that in spite of having the same subject, both encyclopedias don’t make much overlapping to each other. Here is the reason; overlapping percent is less because the second source is international in nature. Although the Encyclopedia of Sociology also contains international information but not as compare to International Encyclopedia of sociology. It is advised that the librarian should purchase both encyclopedias to give exhaustive knowledge in sociology to the library users.
6.11.8 – Encyclopedia – Social science


Quantitative Analysis

Table 6.11.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Overlap Term</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of Educational Psychology</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Encyclopedia Of Education</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.8 shows that there is only 17 % overlapping in Encyclopaedia of Educational Psychology and 8.74% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Education. As this is very less in percentage but inspite of having different subject’s sources, these overlap to each other. One source belongs to educational Psychology and another source belongs to education, so ultimately it depends on the users needs what type of information they want. Therefore, the librarian should select the source according to the user’s needs.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Aggression
- assessment
Data Analysis

- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Bilingual Education
- Creativity.

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia Of Education -

- Acceleration
- Adult Learning
- Athletics
- Bell Curve
- Bullying.

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia of Educational Psychology—

- Academic Calenders
- Adams Jane
- Aristotle
- Berea college
- Child Care

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Encyclopedia of Education- Encyclopedia of Education contain 3000 pages covering 538 articles ranging in length from 500 to 5000 words. It includes 121 biographical sketches of influential educators, ranging historically from Plato to Alice Miel. Articles are signed by the author and include cross references to related articles in the encyclopedia. Cross references facilitate use of the entire set and make the encyclopedia’s total content more accessible. Articles conclude with a bibliography, the length of which varies according to the length of the article. When relevant, websites are included in bibliographies. This
encyclopedia is in 8 volumes. Volume 1 includes an alphabetical list of articles and an alphabetical list of contributors with affiliation and the titles of articles written. Volume 8 includes a thematic outline of content that is valuable to teacher preparing lesson plan. Volume 8 includes an alphabetical list of commonly administered standardised tests along with the address and website for the testing organisation; a list of state departments of education address and websites; a list of recommended websites in the fields of education; and a bibliography listing classic works in the fields. This volume also has a comprehensive index of concepts, names and terms designed to enable readers to locate topics throughout the encyclopedia.

(B) *Encyclopedia Of Educational Psychology*

This encyclopedia contains 282 entries which range from 1000 words to 5000 words. The scope of different entries varies depending on their importance to the field and the amount of information which is important is included. This two volume encyclopedia is an easy one to sit with and browse.

*Result* – The researcher found out that in spite of belonging to different subjects, the above two sources overlap to each other. Yet, it is necessary that the librarian should select the source according to the needs of the users.

**6.11.9 -Encyclopedias – Social Science –**


Quantitative Analysis

Table-6.11.9

Overlapping in Encyclopedia of Social Problems and Encyclopedia of Social Work -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Overlapping Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of Social Problems</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>8.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of Social Work</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.9 shows that there is 8.35% overlapping in Encyclopaedia of Social Problems and 10.93% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Social Work. Therefore this is very less overlapping, so it is advised to the librarians to purchase both sources for their libraries.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Abortion
- Adoption
- Alcohal and Drug Problem
- Bioethics
- Bisexuality

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia Of Social Problems -

- Adolescent
- Adult
- Alaska Natives
- Assessment
- Child Support.

Some Examples Not Found In Encyclopedia Of Social Work –

- Acid Rain
Ageism
Anomie
Arson
Assault.

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) *Encyclopedia of Social Problems*- Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.11.5

(B) *Encyclopedia of Social Work*- There are 494 entries in Encyclopedia of Social Work, 20th edition, arranged in alphabetical order letter by letter. These are followed by almost 200 biographies of pioneers in the field of social work. The contributors have sought to write in clear language with a minimum of technical vocabulary. A selective bibliography at the end of each article directs the reader who wishes to pursue a topic in greater detail to primary sources and the most important scholarly works, plus the most useful works in English. To guide readers from one article to related discussions elsewhere in the encyclopedia, end references appear at the end of many articles. There are cross references within the body of a few articles. Blind entries direct the user from an alternate form of an entry term to the entry itself. For example, the blind entry “elderly people” directs the reader to “see aging”. At the end of volume 4 the reader can find a topical outline, the directory of contributors and a comprehensive index.

Result- The researcher found out that there is very less overlapping in the above both sources because the one relates to social problems and the another relates to social work so the library should purchase both the sources to cater the users needs.
6.11.10 Encyclopedias – Social Science –


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table 6.11.10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Overlapping Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences</td>
<td>2990</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>25.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences</td>
<td>3839</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>19.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.10 shows that there is 25.08% overlapping in International Encyclopaedia of The Social Sciences and 19.54% overlapping in International Encyclopaedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences.

**Some Examples Of Overlapping Terms Are-**

- Accountability
- Administrative Law
- Advertising
- Aesthetic
- Affirmative Action.
Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia Of The Social Sciences Are -

- Algorithms
- Alternative Media
- Anaphora
- Apathy
- Apraxia

Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia Of Social And Behavioural Sciences Are -

- Abortion
- Ballots
- Banana Industry
- Banking
- Bay Of Pigs.

Qualitative Analysis -

(A) International Encyclopedia Of The Social Sciences –

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.11.3

(B) International Encyclopedia Of Social And Behavioural Sciences -

International Encyclopaedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences contains list of articles and authors. It gives scientific quality for the entries. This encyclopedia alerts the reader to the list published as part of the front matter. This is comprehensive and exhaustive in nature. It is useful for the social science researcher and general layman also.

Result - The researcher found out that International Encyclopaedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences is more comprehensive than the International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences . So it is advised that the library should purchase International Encyclopaedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences to cater the needs of the users.
6.11.11 Encyclopedias – Social Science –


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table 6.11.11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Overlapping Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences</td>
<td>2990</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Encyclopedia of Social Policy</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>34.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.11.11 shows that there is 8.36% overlapping in International Encyclopaedia of The Social Sciences and 34.06% overlapping in International Encyclopaedia of The Social Policy. International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences’ coverage is very large and it covers almost all the social science subjects. But International Encyclopedia of Social Policy’s coverage is limited to social policy. Therefore it is advised that the librarian should decide to select the source according to the needs of the library users.

**Some Examples Of Overlapping Terms Are-**

- Abortion
- Accountability
- Adverse Selection
Chapter-6   Data Analysis

- Affirmative Action
- Aids.

Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia Of Social Sciences Are -

- Acculturation
- Active Welfare
- Adoption
- Aging
- Annuity.

Some Examples Not Found In International Encyclopedia Of Social Policy Are-

- Achievement
- African Americans
- Agribusiness
- Al Jazeera
- Ali Muhammad

Qualitative Analysis-

(A)  *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* - Already discussed. As earlier under table no.6.11.3

(B)  *International Encyclopedia of Social Policy* - The International Encyclopedia of Social Policy is composed of over 700 signed scholarly essays of 200-3,000 words in length. Anchoring the work are concise definition and overviews of core disciplinary categories. More in depth conceptual entries deal with theoretical and abstract issues, themes, and perspectives such as gender. The reader will also find a range of empirical entries – quantifiable social phenomena such as unemployment – based in concrete research. The work is made richer by a thorough selection of biographies of prominent figures and organisations and
geographical profile of countries in which social policies are either most
developed or distinct. Researcher will find the A-Z format of the
cyclopedia easily navigable. Cross referencing in the form of see also
lists at the end of most entries refer the reader to other related entries.
Major articles contain a list of further reading, including sources used by
the writer and editor as well as additional items that may be of interest to
the reader. Also a through analytical index in each volume will instantly
open the work up to every reader.

**Result**—The researcher found out that a large area of International
Encyclopedia of Social Policy is available in International Encyclopaedia
of The Social Sciences. So it is advised that the librarian should purchase

### 6.12 DICTIONARIES

#### 6.12.1 Dictionaries - English

Random House.

Cambridge University Press.
Quantitative Analysis-

Table no-6.12.1

Overlapping in Random house Unabridged Dictionary and Cambridge International Dictionary of English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms(randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlapping Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The table no 6.12.1 shows that 80% terms were found which were overlapped in Random house Unabridged Dictionary and 90% in Cambridge International Dictionary of English. This is a maximum overlap in these dictionaries so there is no need to purchase both dictionaries .The researcher advises to purchase Cambridge International Dictionary of English Language because it is more comprehensive in nature.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Anode
- Blanch
- Cahoot
- Crock
Foist

Some Examples Not Found In Cambridge International Dictionary Of English

- Caleb
- Green Thumb

Some Examples Not Found In Random House Dictionary of the English Language –

- Angular

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Random House Dictionary Of The English Language – This dictionary of English language covers over 260,000 entries. Information about each word includes spelling, syllabication, hyphenation, and capitalization; pronunciation; grammatical designation; inflections; restrictive labels; definitions; idioms formed with words; sample phrases or sentences to illustrate usage; cross references; abbreviations; etymology; synonyms; antonyms. Definitions are supported by quotations, the majority of which have been framed by the editors themselves. This is a single volume dictionary in a pleasing format. It contains plenty of excellent illustrations. It contains two major supplementary sections in the form of a complete atlas of the world and four concise bilingual foreign language dictionaries – French, Spanish, Italian and German. Besides it contains supplementary sections listing ‘ signs and symbols of a directory of colleges and universities’, ‘a basic manual of styles’, ‘a list of major dates in world history’ and a key to foreign alphabets. Almost one fifth of the total space is devoted to supplementary sections covering encyclopaedic information.
(B) *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*

This dictionary is one of the most recent developments from the oldest publisher in the world. It is designed for the foreign learner of English in any part of the world. Within each entry is a rich range of information: the definition is written in a controlled defining vocabulary; inflected forms are given, as are examples and usages, idioms, compounds, collocation, quotations false friends and grammatical description. This gives lexicographers immediate access to all instances of any word within 100 million words. Words in the corpus are tagged with their part of speech, so that all instances of bear (noun) with its plural bears can be retrieved at the press of a button. It provides speeds of access. It is full of useful extra material. The pictorial illustrations break new ground in covering 100 of everyday objects which are more satisfactorily described by a picture than by a definition. Huge number of new words and phrases, so essential for those keeping in touch with changes in ideas and technology, are included.

**Result-** The researcher examined both dictionaries in detail and found that Cambridge International Dictionary of English, New York: Cambridge is the most popular dictionary of English. This dictionary is found in many libraries. In comparison of Random house Unabridged Dictionary- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Ed. New York, the language of words used in this dictionary is very comprehensible.

6.12.2 –Dictionaries – English


Chapter-6  
Data Analysis

Quantitative Analysis-

Table No.-6.12.2

Overlapping in the Oxford English Dictionary and Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of English Language -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms (randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlapping terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Oxford English Dictionary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of English Language</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table no 6.12.2 shows that 70% words were found to be overlapped in both of the dictionaries. With this overlap in these dictionaries, the library may purchase any one of these dictionaries to cater the needs of the library users.

Some Examples Of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Abrade
- Accentless
- Accentual
- Accommodated
- Advisory

Some Examples Not Found In Websters Third New International Dictionary of the English Language

- Abraid
- Alimony
- Battish
Some Examples Not Found In Oxford English Dictionary

- Amelus
- Ayapana

Qualitative Analysis –

(A) Oxford English Dictionary- The text of the original 12 volume edition and 4 volume supplements have been integrated. In addition 5000 new words and senses which illustrate recent development in major disciplines have also been added. Pronunciations are given for the first time based on International Phonetic Alphabet. Based on historical principles, the dictionary covers the vocabulary of the English language since AD 1150 and gives a historical record of the development and change of meaning of each word. There are entries for almost half a million word and phrases and the definitions are illustrated with the help of over two million quotations. The trend is to include words that have come in to English language from other languages due to foreign influence on the English language, especially in USA. Old words with new meanings are also included.

(B) Websters Third New International Dictionary Of The English Language Its 3rd edition came out in 1961. This provides spelling, syllabication, part of speech, etymology, definitions, inflections, capitalisations, illustrative quotations chiefly from contemporary sources, pronunciations, labels, and some pictorial illustrations. This dictionary is the oldest and most famous American dictionary, which is considered comprehensive in its coverage. The definitions are generally clear enough and to the point, certainly reliable.

Result-

Both dictionaries are popular among the users and most used by the users of the libraries. In oxford dictionary meaning of words is given in
details and language of this dictionary is comprehensible. Both dictionaries contain more different words. If we see cost-wise then Webster dictionary is cheaper in comparison to Oxford dictionary. Oxford English Dictionary is more concerned with etymology than definitions. Besides, Oxford English Dictionary cannot be used for day to day work.

6.12.3 – Dictionaries – Sanskrit English


Quantitative Analysis-

Table no-6.12.3
Overlapping in the Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary and A Sanskrit-English Dictionary -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms(randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlapping terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary , Revised Ed, Delhi: Moti Lal–Banarsidass</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, Delhi.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table no 6.12.3 shows that there is 60% overlapping in The Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary and 70% overlapping in A Sanskrit – English Dictionary. With this much overlap the researcher advises the librarians to purchase any one of these dictionaries.
Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Ansh
- Anshak
- Anshal
- Akarn
- Akartan

Some Examples Not Found In The Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary Are –

- Uttaal
- Uddwas.

Some Examples Not Found In Sanskrit English Dictionary Are –

- Akarmak
- Akalpta
- Akamta.

Qualitative Analysis –

(A) The Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary-

A Student while reading Sanskrit at school or college, generally expect that the dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalent for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings in particular passages. He also wants accurate and full explanation of words. This dictionary fulfils all these requirements. This is comprehensive and practically complete in any sense of that word. It includes all word occurring in the general post Vedic literature, such as epics like the Ramayana. It inserts most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific equivalent.

(B) A Sanskrit English Dictionary –

The number of vocables contained in the dictionary is comparatively scanty, yet its application may, with a little attention to the
genius and grammar of the language, be almost indefinitely extended. Compound words not found in it may be easily resolved in to their component parts, and those parts, if not occurring, may be traced to their radicals and their import thus be ascertained. The obvious meanings of words as derivable from their etymology, though frequently not assigned to them by any authority, and therefore only not inserted, may of course be always admitted, and they may also be extended as epithets to other senses not expressed, to which their analysis makes them applicable.

Result-

The researcher examined the both dictionaries and found overlap in these. But the Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary, revised edition, Delhi : Moti Lal –Banarsidass is most popular among the users in libraries. This dictionary covers more words and language is comprehensible. In users’ view The Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary, Revised Ed, Delhi: Moti Lal –Banarsidass is better.

6.12.4 –Dictionaries – Education / Psychology


Quantitative Analysis-

Table no-6.12.4

Overlapping in International Dictionary of Education the Dictionary of Psychology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms(randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlap Words</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International Dictionary Of Education</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The Dictionary Of Psychology</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table no 6.12.4 shows that the above two sources covers different subject’s field. However, International dictionary of Education is more comprehensive in nature and covers much terms related to psychology. So the researcher found that there is 80% overlap in International Dictionary of Education and 40% overlap in The Dictionary of Psychology.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-
- Ability
- Ability Grouping Achievement
- Aggression Deviation.

Some Examples Not Found In International Dictionary of Education Are –
- Academic Journal
- Adolar
- Antibody
- Clone.
Some Examples Not Found In the Dictionary of Psychology Are –

- Academic Education
- Achievement Syndrom

Qualitative Analysis -

(A) International Dictionary of Education -

This is comprehensive practical guide and reference work to the international language of education from pre-school to post doctoral level. The 10,000 –plus entries range from the fine points of curriculum development and educational research to the colloquialisms of the classroom and the lecture theatre. Defined are expressions and specialised terms in such areas as educational psychology, educational sociology, educational philosophy, comparative education, the economics of education, educational technology, educational research methodology, curriculum studies, educational publishing, legislation affecting education and training, psychological testing and measurement, types of educational bodies, the organisation and administration of schools, colleges and universities, business and management education and industrial training as it reflects links between education and industry. It is truly international in its terminology and there is wide coverage of international organisations and major national institutions and associations. The abbreviation of such bodies is also given where appropriate. The whole work has been designed for ease of reference, with extensive cross referencing throughout. There are further entries on famous educationalists and educational thinkers and their contributions to educational development and practice. Appendix 1 – lists the abbreviation for national and international associations and organisations which are to be found in the dictionary. Appendix 2 – lists the US honour societies, fraternities and sororities.
(B) *The Dictionary of Psychology* - This dictionary is designed to be user friendly and efficient. Two terms separated by five spaces are considered equivalent with the definition found at the latter. A term lacking a definition and followed by see ….. Means the concept is defined elsewhere. Headwords are presented in their natural order rather than in an inverted or reversed manner. Many definitions have cross references to related items and some headwords have long lists of related items following their definitions. In some cases headwords may have a number of succeeding terms separated by slashes which means that the concept is known by a similar name. Some entries may have a name in parentheses. Some foreign terms as headwords are italicized and usually followed by a literal translation and the name of the language.

**Result**- The researcher suggests that the librarians should purchase both dictionaries according to their library users needs because both dictionaries relates to different subjects and it depends on the user whether he/she wants information on education or psychology.

**6.12.5–Dictionaries – Social Sciences**


Quantitative Analysis-

Table no 6.12.5

Overlapping in Dictionary of the Social Sciences and A Dictionary of The Social Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms (randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlapping Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dictionary of The Social Sciences</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A Dictionary of The Social Sciences</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table no 6.12.5 shows that there is 30% overlapping in Dictionary of the Social Sciences and 70% overlapping in A Dictionary of the Social Sciences. The researcher suggests that A Dictionary of the Social Sciences is more comprehensive and exhaustive in nature so the library should purchase this dictionary.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Ancestors
- Cartles
- Case Study
- Archaeology
- Aristocracy

Some Examples Not Found in Dictionary of the Social Sciences Are –

- Artifact
- Atomism
- Duo local
Some Examples Not Found In A Dictionary Of The Social Sciences Are

- Aboriginal
- Abstinence
- Agent
- Agnates

Qualitative Analysis –

(A) Dictionary of The Social Sciences - This dictionary is oriented to the educated lay person, who may sometimes be an anthropologist reading work in psychology or a journalist trying to grasp the technical concepts in Economics. This dictionary includes the full range of social sciences. It has stressed the first word in social science, emphasising coverage of those fields that most clearly focus on social phenomena and relations

(B) A Dictionary Of The Social Sciences - This dictionary includes selected concepts or terms which aims to give it comprehensiveness. All except a few entries are divided in to sections – prefixed by the letters of the alphabet in bold type. Section A is designed to set out concisely the core meanings of the terms as used in one or more of the social sciences. Most entries also contain a section B – which provides, variously, a historical background to these meanings. In the longer entries other sections (C, D, E) are included. These sections develop the historical or analytical discussions in further detail.

Result - The researcher found out that A Dictionary of The Social Sciences is more exhaustive in nature and contains much of the terms of Dictionary of the Social Sciences. Therefore the librarians should select A Dictionary of The Social Sciences to cater the needs of the users.
6.12.6— Dictionaries – Geography


Quantitative Analysis-

Table no-6.12.6

Overlapping in Dictionary of Concepts in Human Geography and the Dictionary of Human Geography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms(randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlap Words</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dictionary Of Concepts In Human Geography</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The Dictionary Of Human Geography</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table no 6.12.6 shows that 35 terms out of 50 terms of the dictionary of human geography were found in dictionary of concepts in human geography or may say that there was 70% overlapping in Dictionary Of Concepts In Human Geography and 10 % overlapping in The Dictionary Of Human Geography.

Some Examples of Overlapping Terms Are-

- Aboriginal
- Age Structure
- Bid Rent
- Census
- Ecology
Some Examples Not Found In the Dictionary of Human Geography Are -

- Agricultural intensity
- Back Haul Rate
- Economic Core

Some Examples Not Found In Dictionary Of Concepts In Human Geography Are –

- Agnew, J.A.
- Amin, A.
- Citizenship
- Common Markets.

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) The Dictionary of Human Geography - This dictionary provides students and others a general series of theoretical framework for situating, understanding and interrogating the modern lexicon. The intention is to provide something more than a collection of annotated reading lists. Individual entries were located within a web of cross references to other entries which enables readers to follow their own path through the dictionary, sometimes to encounter unexpected parallels and convergences, sometimes to encounter creative tensions and contradictions. But the major entries were intended to be comprehensible on their own, and many of them not only provided lucid representations of key issues but also made powerful contributions to subsequent debates. This edition has over 900 entries written by 57 contributors.

(B) Dictionary Of Concepts In Human Geography -

It is a broad subdivision of the field of geography that deals with the geographic interpretation and analysis of human cultures, societies and life styles. It provides brief essays and bibliographies for selected
concepts in human geography including the subfields of cultural geography, economic geography, behavioural geography, population geography, political and urban geography. It has been attempted to provide definitions, arranged from earliest to most recent. Each entry ends with a set of references and a list of additional sources of information. With an entry, the name of another concept in small capital letters indicates that there is a separate entry on that concept in this book.

**Result—** The researcher suggests that the library should purchase the Dictionary of Concepts in Human Geography because it covers most of the terms which found in the Dictionary of The Human Geography. The Dictionary of Concepts In Human Geography is exhaustive in nature so it is suitable for the library’s shelf.

### 6.12.7– Dictionaries – History


**Quantitative Analysis—**

**Table no-6.12.7**

**Overlapping in Dictionary of World History and Dictionary of 19th Century World History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms(randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlap Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dictionary Of World History</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dictionary Of 19th Century World History</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table no 6.12.7 shows that there is 80% overlapping in Dictionary of World History and 10% overlapping in Dictionary of 19th Century World History. Dictionary of World History includes almost all terms related to world history but Dictionary Of 19th Century World History includes only those terms which are related to 19th century world history. So the selection will depend on the users needs.

**Some Examples Of Overlapping Terms Are-**

- Abbas Hilmi
- Boyer
- Jean Pierre
- Chartism
- Cherokee.

**Some Examples Not Found In Dictionary of World History –**

- Chicago School
- Domestic Servants

**Some Examples Not Found In Dictionary Of 19th Century World History Are –**

- Bacon R.
- Baillie
- Barclay
- Baring
- Sir F.

**Qualitative Analysis-**

**(A) Dictionary Of World History** - It is a record of the main events movements and ideas – political, military, social and economic in the history of the world and provides brief biographies of the more famous men and women who have played a part in it. Its chronology ranges from
the first written records of mankind’s activities in both western and
eastern society up to the present. Within two million words, the
dictionary have 20,000 entries – 8000 entries on people among whom
may be found politician, sovereigns, explorers, inventors, writers,
religious readers and soldiers. The 5000 entries are on events. The
remaining 7000 entries include institutions, cultural movements, trading
interest. It has also extensive Index.

(B) Dictionary Of 19th Century World History- This serve as a first
point of reference for all aspects of political, diplomatic, military, social
and economic history and provides overviews of the cultural and artistic
development of the period. The century was one of change and the
book’s 800 entries chart these changes in all parts of the world. It focuses
a considerable amount of attention on the role of women, on African
American and Native American figures and on areas that fall outside the
European North American axis. Its many biographical entries provide key
facts about the significant figures of the century.

Result-

The researcher found that the above two dictionaries are related to
historical terms. Dictionary of World History is an exhaustive work
which cover almost all the historical terms but Dictionary of 19th Century
World History relates to only 19th century world history terms. So the
librarian should select the source according to the needs of the users.

6.13-YEARBOOK

(a) Statesman’s Yearbook-a statistical, political and economic account
Limited.

**Quantitative Analysis**

Table no-6.13

**Overlapping in Statesman’s Yearbook 1997 and Manorma Yearbook 1997**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Terms (randomly selected)</th>
<th>Overlapping Terms</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Statesman’s Yearbook 1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Manorma Yearbook 1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no 6.13 shows that there are 50% terms were found to be overlapped in Statesman’s Yearbook and 60% in Manorma Yearbook. Although the size and coverage of terms used in these are different. The researcher advises that the Statesman’s Yearbook is more comprehensive so it is best for the libraries.

**Some Examples Of Overlapping Terms Are-**
- Abdul Karim
- Albania
- Kabir
- Korea
- Libya

**Some Examples Not Found In Manorma Yearbook**
- Azam F.
- Daoud, A.M.
- Albany
- Coast Province
Some Examples Not Found In Statesman’s Yearbook

- Kalam, Abdul APJ
- Latur
- Lion Park
- Macao

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Statesman Yearbook- This edition records President Clinton’s second electoral success and a general election in Britain resulting in a landslide labour victory the scale of which had commentators harking back to 1945, 1906 and even the rout of the duke of Wellington in 1832 to find a comparison. We were able to hold the page to include the results and the new governments but readers are reminded that other events which occurred too late for inclusion in the main body of the Yearbook may be found in the Addenda. As this issue appears, Hong Kong reverts from British to Chinese sovereignty and will now be found in the text under China. The remaining UK dependencies have been relocated to follow the UK, bringing them in to line with other countries with dependencies and making them easier to identify and refer to as a group. A new indicator ‘performance’ has been introduced under economy to record statistics of overall economic growth or decline.

(B) Manorma Yearbook- This yearbook is trying to introduce this years cover story, career opportunities in India. This is supplemented by an article on avenues of postgraduate professional education in India, highlighting the institutions that offer facilities for higher education. It contains a number of special articles by experts on subjects like the Indian monsoon, Archaeology, dairy industry, and medicine. Two articles cover international relations one on India’s neighbours and the other on Asia’s role in the 21st century, both contributed by reputed writers. The
political scene is covered by a study on the role of regional parties in India and the sociological scene by a study of the caste system and its relevance today. Judicial activism, women empowerment, Indian music, the stock market and the internet are among other subjects treated by eminent authorities.

**Result**- The researcher found out that there is overlapping between Statesman’s and Manorma Yearbook. Both yearbook are informative and contain reliable and authentic information. Out of a large number, Statesman’s is the most popular Yearbook. If the librarian is required to select one source then Statesman Yearbook is best.

### 6.14 – ABSTRACTING PERIODICALS –

#### 6.14.1 –


(b) *ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology* (2000). Edited by N.Jayaram. New Delhi : ICSSR

**Quantitative Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6.14.1 shows that the researcher found out that there is 2.16% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 44% overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology. Most of the periodicals of ICSSR Periodicals were found in Sociological Abstract. Sociological Abstract consists of almost all sociological periodicals and its coverage is exhaustive so the researcher advises the librarians to purchase the Sociological Abstract.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- Contribution To Indian Sociology
- British Journal Of Sociology
- Current Sociology
- International Social Science Journal
- International Sociology

**Some Examples Not Found In Sociological Abstract –**

- Asian Survey
- Contemporary Anthropology
- Demography India
- Development and Change
- Economic and Social Review.

**Some Examples Not Found In ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology –**

- Convergence
- Criminology
- Critical arts
- Critical horizons
- Critique
Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Sociological Abstract – This Abstract offers a brief user’s guide, tables of content, abstracts of journal articles, books, and books chapter which are arranged alphabetically by author within proper subject classification. It also offers International review of publication in sociology, author index, source index, subject index and abbreviations. The type of coverage of journals in Sociological Abstract is either full (F), partial (P) or infrequent (I). The appropriate symbols follow each journal title in the source index.

Type 1 (F) – core journals containing the word sociology in their titles are abstracted fully.

Type 2 (P) journal articles from such related areas as anthropology, economics, education, medicine, community development, philosophy, statistics, political science etc are selected for abstracting.

Type 3 (I) journals from humanities of general circulation, wherein scholars occasionally publish discussions, are abstracted.

Classification scheme comprises 29 substantive areas of Sociology subsuming 95 categories. Documents are classified according to major subarea and subcategory within the major area. Each category is represented by 4 digit code. e.g. – 2000 – Sociology.

A number or an alphabetical code, the first two digits of which represent the year of publication. Authors name are presented as they appear in the source. Serial imprint field contains citation information on the source journal, including the year, volume, month and page number.

Abstract Entries –

(1) Journal articles abstracts – may be of two types:

(a) Informative and

(b) Descriptive.
(2) Books abstracts – may be of two types (a) full book – providing information such as that found in either informative abstract of journal articles (b) book cover abstracts – offering a brief summary of a book

(3) Book chapters – offering type of information presented in abstract of journal articles.

**(B) ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts And Reviews Sociology And Social Anthropology –**

It is published bi-annually. Each number consists of Abstracts part -1 and Book Reviews part – 2. It has four index (1) Names of authors of articles abstracted (2) Names of authors of books reviewed(3) Names of reviewers (4) Titles of books with name of authors and of reviewers (in bracket) . It has 8 members editorial board.

**Result-**

We may see here that in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology 22 Periodicals out of 50 are found in the Sociological Abstract .So the investigator suggests that the libraries should purchase Sociological Abstracts.

**6.14.2 –**


Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.14.2

Overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International Political Science Abstracts</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.14.2 shows that there is .87% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 42.86% overlapping in ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science.

Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-

- China Report
- India Quarterly
- Journal of Politics
- Seminar
- Strategic Digest

Some Examples Not Found In International Political Science Abstracts-

- World Focus
- Asian Studies
- Mainstream (New Delhi)
- Journal of Indian School of Political Economy (Pune)
Some Examples Not Found In ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science –

- African Review
- American Journal Of Political Science
- Annual Review Of Sociology
- Asian Profile
- Asian Affairs

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) International Political Science Abstract–

International Political Science Abstract has provided since 1951 non evaluative abstract of articles in the field of Political Science published in journals all over the world. The main division, under which articles are listed according to the alphabetical order of first authors, are those of the detailed classification scheme of the Political Science. Volumes in the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, prepared by the International committee for Social Science information and Documentation whenever possible, we use abstracts reproduced from the journals. Selection is made according to the following guidelines – (a) scientific studies are mentioned preferable to informative articles. (b) The major journals in the field are covered in full (for articles and sub articles research notes); less important ones are covered selectively. (c) Translations and new publications of articles already abstracted are mentioned only exceptionally. It tries to avoid abstracting redundant articles. (e) Studies produced in countries where Political Science is not well developed are treated less selectively. Each issue contains a subject index. The last issue of each annual volume contains a cumulated subject
index. The last issue of each annual volume contains a commutated subject index as well as an author index.

(B) **ICSSR Journal of Abstracts And Reviews Political Science** - It has list of periodicals, list of some foreign journals, subject wise abstracts of papers, some reviews of publication in selected journals. Content pages of some foreign journals. At last it has author index and index of journals. The abstract of research and analytical articles on political science appearing in some selected journals presented here serve two purposes. First, they are intended to inform political science students and researcher of the empirical as well as conceptual work available in some selected journals by way of a ready reckoner of sources to facilitate their initiation in to research. Second for the more discerning students it will make available, again in the form of a ready reckoner, some trends in the political science research.

**Result**

With this analysis the investigator found that both source have 9 periodicals same but International Political Science Abstract covers a huge range of periodicals. So the investigator suggests libraries to purchase International Political Science Abstract.

6.14.3


Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.14.3

Overlapping in Sociological Abstract and International Political Science Abstracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>46.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Political Science Abstract</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>45.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.14.3 indicates that 472 periodicals were found same in the both sources. There is 46.27% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 45.56% in International Political Science Abstracts. But periodical coverage is much different in both. Sociological Abstract covers 1020 periodicals belongs to different subjects related to sociology and International Political science Abstract covers 1036 periodicals related to Political Science subjects. So the researcher advises that the librarian should select the two sources depend on the needs of the users. If there are the users demanding sociological information then select Sociological Abstract and if there is a rush of political science students then select International Political Science Abstract.

Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-
- International Affairs
- Journal of developing societies
- Journal of development studies
- Polis
- Regional and Federal Studies

Some Examples Not Found In Sociological Abstract-
- Administration
Some Examples Not Found In International Political Science Abstract

- Basic And Applied Social Psychology
- Bioethics
- Body And Society
- Business And Society
- Caderno

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) **Sociological Abstract** – Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(B) **International Political Science Abstract** –

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.2

Result-

With the analysis of the both abstracts the investigator suggests to purchase both periodicals because Sociological Abstracts fulfil the needs of sociological information and International Political Science Abstract fulfils the need of political science subject only. It may depend upon the users need.

6.14.4

(a) **ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology** (2000). Edited by N. Jayaram. New Delhi : ICSSR.

Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.14.4

Overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology and ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.14.4 shows that there is 12% overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology and 28.57% overlapping in ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science. This shows very less overlapping so the researcher advises to purchase both sources.

Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are-
- Contribution to Indian Sociology
- Economic and Political Weekly
- Sociological Bulletin
- Social Scientist
- Seminar

Some Examples Not Found In ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts And Reviews Sociology And Social Anthropology –
- Asian Studies
Some Examples Not Found In ICSSR Journal of Abstracts And Reviews Political Science

- Alternatives
- Asian Survey
- Demography India
- Human Organisation
- Social Change

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) **ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts And Reviews Sociology And Social Anthropology** Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(B) **ICSSR Journal of Abstracts And Reviews Political Science** -
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.2

Result-

The researcher examines the both sources and found 6 periodicals overlap in these. The researcher suggests that due to different subject coverage both sources are important to cater the needs of various users related to various discipline so the librarian should purchase both sources.

6.14.5


(b) **Sociological Abstract** (2000). Founding editor, Leo P. Challt. USA : Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.
Quantitative Analysis

Table no 6.14.5 - Overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation Sociological Abstract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>South Asia Bibliography And Documentation</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>29.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>10.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.14.5 shows that there is 29.59% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 10.59% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. However, South Asia Bibliography and Documentation covers scholarly literature on south Asia only but Sociological Abstract has no limitation and it has exhaustive information. So the selection is based on the users needs.

Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are

- Ethnohistory
- Child Abuse And Neglect
- Current Anthropology
- Gender And Society
- Ethnology

Some Examples Not Found In South Asia Bibliography And Documentation –

- Work And Stress
- World Development
- World Englishes
- Youth And Policy
- Youth And Society
Some Examples Not Found In Sociological Abstract –

- AMPO
- Asian Affairs
- Asian Exchange
- Asian Survey
- ASPBAE Courier

Qualitative Analysis –

(A) South Asia Bibliography And Documentation –

This Bibliography is published in 9 volumes. Volume 1-3 cover science and technology. Volume 4-8 cover social sciences. Volume 9 covers Humanities. The literature covered in this bibliographical effort is basically focused on the following geographical regions:

1- South Asia, Asian and Developing Countries
2- India
3- Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

The bibliography is aimed at covering scholarly literature on South Asia. It is basically aimed at social scientists and humanity scholars.

Each entry in the bibliography contains information on author, title, name of journal, year, volume and issue number, pages, and affiliation of the author. This is followed by an abstract of the articles. Where author abstracts are available, they have been given as it is. In many cases, abstracts are prepared by the editors. In nearly 60 percent of the entries, abstracts have been provided. Author affiliation could not be provided in all the entries because of either the non-availability of journal in Delhi libraries or because of absence of affiliation in the article itself. The entire bibliography is presented under broad subjects. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author under these broad subjects. Each volume of the bibliography carries three indexes, namely Author Index, Subject
keyword Index and Geographical Index, to facilitate search for reference from different approaches.

In the compilation of this bibliography the following sources have been used:

a) Individual Journals
b) Bibliographies
c) Current Awareness Services
d) Indexing/Abstracting Services
e) Indigenous Computerised Data bases
f) CD-ROM data bases, available in Delhi Libraries.

Around 30 to 35 major national and International Indexing and abstracting Information services have been used in the preparation of this bibliography. As a result of indexing of literature in different subject fields, many libraries in Delhi over the years have developed computerise data bases in there own area of interest. Of late, a few important research libraries in Delhi have started acquiring CD ROM data bases for providing information services.

(B) Sociological Abstract – Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

Result-

The researcher examine both sources and found that the library should purchase both sources because overlapping percent is less and subject coverage is also different . Or the selection may depend on the users needs.

6.14.6


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no-6.14.6**

Overlap in Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews and Sociological Abstract -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.14.6 shows that 16 periodicals were found to overlap to each other in the above two sources. There is 21.62% overlapping in Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews and 1.57% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. Sociological Abstract covers all areas of sociology but Indian Psychological Abstracts covers journals limited to Psychology so the researcher advises that the librarian should make a selection depending on the users needs.

**Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- Child Abuse Review
- International Journal of Social Psychiatry
- Journal Of Cross Cultural Psychology
- Violence against Women
- Social Indicators Research

**Some Examples Not Found In Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews –**

- Urban Affairs Review
- Urban Anthropology
Urban Education
Urban History
Urban Studies

Some Examples Not Found In Sociological Abstract –
- Alcohol
- Brain Research
- Journal of ECT
- Vikalpa
- Laterality

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) **Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews**-

It is published by sage publication New Delhi. It disseminates relevant research based information in the form of abstracts and review articles in an attempt to reach researchers and professionals in India and abroad who often find it difficult to keep pace with research conducted in India or using Indian data. It provides a forum for Psychologists to articulate their views on contemporary issues in psychology and related discipline in India. It has Author Index and Subject Index at last.

(B) **Sociological Abstract** – Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

Result-

The researcher suggests that the library should purchase sociological abstract because it covers maximum areas of psychology. And the above table also indicates that in Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews 16 periodicals out of 74 were covered in Sociological Abstract. As Sociological Abstract covered other areas of Sociology besides psychology so the libraries should purchase Sociological Abstract to cater the needs of the users. But the researcher also suggests that if
there are only psychology users than the library should purchase Indian Psychological Abstracts.

6.14.7


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no-6.14.7**

**Overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and International Political Science Abstracts -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>South Asia Bibliography And Documentation</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>25.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Political Science Abstracts</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.14.7 shows that there is 25.75% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 9.07% overlapping in International Political Science Abstract. Many journals of South Asia Bibliography and Documentation were found in the International Political Science Abstract so there is no more need to purchase South Asia Bibliography and Documentation. The coverage of International Political Science Abstract is very vast and exhaustive in nature. If there is requirement for information related to South Asia then the librarian should purchase
South Asia Bibliography and Documentation. Selection may be based on the user’s requirements.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- Ethnology
- Geographical Review
- Journal of Ethnic Studies
- Journal of Peasant Studies
- Journal of Interpersonal Violence

**Some Examples Not Found In International Political Science Abstract**

- Cambridge Journal of Economics
- Canadian Ethnic Studies
- Ceres
- Courier
- Canadian Women Studies

**Some Examples Not Found In South Asia Bibliography And Documentation –**

- Cultural Values
- Critica Marxista
- Crime law and social change
- Communication
- Dados

**Qualitative Analysis –**

*(A) South Asia Bibliography And Documentation –* Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.5

*(B) International Political Science Abstract –* Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.2
Result- The researcher found out that both sources are good but coverage is different and much area of South Asia Bibliography and Documentation was found in the International Political Science Abstract. So the researchers suggest that the library should purchase International Political Science Abstract.

6.14.8


**Quantitative Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>42.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Psychological Abstract</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>27.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.8 shows that there is 42.05% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 27.31% overlapping in psychological abstract. Total 429 journals were found to be same in the above two sources. It is known that both sources are related to different fields but still there is overlapping. Here the researcher advises that the librarians should purchase both sources because the demand may vary according to the users subject field.

Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are-

- Acta Sociologica
Some Examples Not Found In Psychological Abstract-

- Adolescence
- Advance in Group Process
- Aging And Society
- Alternatives
- Asian and African Studies

Some Examples Not Found In Sociological Abstract-

- Zoo Biology
- The Volta Review
- Vision Research
- Trends in Neuroscience

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) *Sociological Abstract*- Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(B) *Psychological Abstract*- This abstract gives users access to chapter, book and journal information from all areas of psychology and related disciplines. The publisher report that both Psychologists and Librarians want the convenience of having a single source for all of the information available from books, books chapters and journals. That’s why chapter and book summaries are included in the monthly issue of Psychological Abstract. It gives an overview of research in Psychology and related field. It reports advances appearing in journals and books that may not be read on a regular basis. It tries to help users to pick up main ideas by highlighting the key point in a given document. Research time is saved
by Psychological Abstract gives complete bibliographic data for all citations and lets users find what they need in a hurry with its reader friendly indexes for each month and year.

**Result**

The researcher found out that there is 42.05% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 27.31% overlapping in psychological abstract. The researcher advises that the librarians should decide the useful source for libraries according to the user’s subject fields. If there are psychology subject’s users then purchase psychological abstract and if there are sociology subject’s users then purchase sociological abstract.

**6.14.9**


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no-6.14.9**

Overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and Abstracts in Anthropology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>South Asia Bibliography And Documentation</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>19.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Abstracts in Anthropology</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table no. 6.14.9 shows that there is 19.18% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 3.52% overlapping in Abstracts in Anthropology. Here also the researcher advises that the librarians should purchase the source according to the user’s needs. Both sources are comprehensive in nature and useful in their respective fields. So the source should be selected according to the user’s requirement.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- American Anthropologist
- American Journal of Clinical Nutrition
- American Journal of Psychotherapy
- American Sociological Review
- Anthropos

**Some Examples Not Found In South Asia Bibliography And Documentation-**

- Yeast
- Yearbook of Physical Anthropology
- World Psychiatry
- World Health
- Vasa

**Some Examples Not Found In Abstracts In Anthropology –**

- Agricultural International
- AMPO
- Asian Affairs
- ASPBAE Courier
- Asian Studies

**Qualitative Analysis-**

(A) **South Asia Bibliography and Documentation**-

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.5
(B)  Abstracts in Anthropology It aims to be an indispensable reference and research tool for the international community of anthropologists. The Journal covers a broad spectrum of significant, current anthropological topics from several hundred periodicals. Man's speech, physiology, artefacts, history, environment, and social relations are described, analysed, interpreted, and compared within the human and animal realms. Because the traditional focus of anthropology has changed from Third World societies to subcultures within industrialized nations, the Journal tracks social welfare issues, drug abuse programs, geriatric caregiver issues, and applied anthropology. Physical anthropology is becoming increasingly a sub-area of medical intervention, techniques and ethics of genetic engineering, and societal factors in disease transmission. Archaeologists are focusing on environmental issues, geographical overviews, and ecological factors in prehistoric site selection. Abstracts in Anthropology is very comprehensive abstracting journal in the field of anthropology, and tries to provide a thorough coverage of anthropological scholarship in its subfields such as:

- Cultural Anthropology
- Physical Anthropology
- Archaeology
- Linguistics

In addition, Abstracts in Anthropology includes a cumulative index of author and subject listings in the fourth and final issue of each volume. It can be browsed in print or online.

Result-

The researcher found out that that there is 19.18% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 3.52% overlapping in
Abstracts in Anthropology. If we see quality wise then we found that both sources are comprehensive in nature. Much journals of South Asia Bibliography and Documentation were found in Abstracts in Anthropology. South Asia Bibliography and Documentation covers almost all social science subjects but Abstracts in Anthropology covers only those journals which are related to Anthropology. So the selection should be based on the user’s needs.

6.14.10


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no-6.14.10**

**Overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and Psychological Abstract**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>South Asia Bibliography And Documentation</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>14.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Psychological Abstract</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.10 shows that there is 14.52% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 3.37% overlapping in Psychological Abstract. The researcher found out very less overlapping between the above two sources. So the researcher advises that the
librarians should purchase both sources because both are comprehensive in nature and useful to fulfil the user’s needs.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- Acta Sociologica
- American Anthropologist
- American Ethnology
- Family In Society
- Ethos

**Some Examples Not Found In South Asia Bibliography And Documentation-**

- Women And Therapy
- Work And Stress
- Work And Occupation
- Visual Cognition
- The Volta Review

**Some Examples Not Found In Psychological Abstract**

- Agricultural International
- Asian Affairs
- Asian Exchange
- Asian Profile
- Asian Studies

**Qualitative Analysis-**

(A) **South Asia Bibliography and Documentation-**

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.5
(B) Psychological Abstract

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.8

Result

Here the researcher found out very less overlapping between the above two sources so the librarians should purchase both sources.

6.14.11


Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.14.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Abstracts in Anthropology</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>12.84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.11 shows that there is 25% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 12.84% overlapping in Abstracts in Anthropology. From the above figure it is clear that most of the journals of Abstracts in Anthropology were found in Sociological Abstract. So the researcher advises that the librarian should select the source for their libraries according to the user’s requirement. If there are users who related to Anthropology subject then purchase both source otherwise there is no need to purchase both sources separately.
Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are-
- Addiction
- Adolescence
- Anthropologica
- Child Abuse And Neglect
- Current Anthropology

Some Examples Not Found In Sociological Abstract-
- Water Research
- Virus Genes
- Transfusion
- Toxicon
- Terra

Some Examples Not Found In Abstracts in Anthropology
- Childhood
- Community, Work And Family
- Cooperation And Conflict
- Democracy And Nature
- Economy And Society

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Sociological Abstract-
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(B) Abstracts in Anthropology
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.9

Result
From the above discussion it is clear that there are 255 journals found to be overlapped in the above two sources. The researcher found out that both sources are comprehensive in nature. Sociological Abstract covers almost all areas related to Sociology. If there is financial problem
then the librarians should purchase Sociological Abstract because it also covers important journals related to Anthropology.

6.14.12


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no-6.14.12**

**Overlapping in ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology and Psychological Abstract**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Psychological Abstract</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.12 shows that there is 10% overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology and 32% overlapping in Psychological Abstract. Here the researcher found out very less overlapping in both sources so the researcher advises that the librarians should purchase both sources.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- American Journal Of Sociology
- American Sociological Review
British Journal of Sociology

Human Organisation

International Social Science Journal

Some Examples Not Found In ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology –

- Social Work Research
- Social Work
- Social Cognition
- Reading And Writing
- Radical Padagogy

Some Examples Not Found In Psychological Abstracts -

- Alternatives
- Asian Survey
- Contemporary Sociology
- Demography India
- Development And Change

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(B) Psychological Abstract

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.8
Chapter-6
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Result –

Here the researcher found out very less overlapping between the above two sources so it is advised to purchase both the above sources because both are comprehensive in nature.

6.14.13


**Quantitative Analysis**

**Table no-6.14.13**

**Overlapping in Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews and Abstracts in Anthropology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Abstracts in Anthropology</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.13 shows that there is 29.73% overlapping in Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews and 1.11% overlapping in Abstracts in Anthropology. The researcher advises that 22 journals out of 74 were found in Abstracts in Anthropology so there is no need to purchase Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews separately. Abstracts in Anthropology is more comprehensive in nature and covers very large area of psychology.
**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica
- Addiction
- Aids Care
- Anthropology And Medicine
- Brain Research

**Some Examples Not Found In Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews**

- Water Research
- Water Sciences And Technology
- West Indian Medical Journal
- Wisconsin Archaeologist
- Urology

**Some Examples Not Found In Abstracts in Anthropology**

- Alcohol
- Alcohol Health And Research World
- Behavioural Processes
- Journal Of ECT
- Vikalpa

**Qualitative Analysis-**

(A) **Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews**

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.6

(B) **Abstracts in Anthropology**

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.9
Result

From the above discussion it is clear that the librarian should purchase Abstracts in Anthropology to fulfil the user’s needs.

6.14.14


Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.14.14

Overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology and Abstracts in Anthropology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Abstracts in Anthropology</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.14 shows that there is 16% overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology and .40% overlapping in Abstracts in Anthropology. As this is very less overlapping so the librarians should purchase both sources to cater the user’s needs.
Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-

- American Journal Of Sociology
- American Sociological Review
- Economic Development And Cultural Change
- Human Organisation
- International Social Science Journal

Some Examples Not Found In ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology-

- Vaccine
- Vasa
- World Psychiatry
- Yeast
- Zoo Biology

Some Examples Not Found In Abstracts in Anthropology=

- Asian Survey
- British Journal Of Sociology
- Current Sociology
- Demography India
- Economic And Social Review

Qualitative Analysis-

(a) *ICSSR Journal Of Abstracts and Reviews Sociology and Social Anthropology*

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(b) *Abstracts in Anthropology*

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.9
Result

From the above discussion it is advises that the both sources are important and comprehensive in nature so the librarians should purchase both sources for their library shelf.

6.14.15


Quantitative Analysis

**Table no-6.14.15**

**Overlapping in Psychological Abstract and Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews** -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Psychological Abstract</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>78.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.15 shows that there is 3.69% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 78.38% overlapping in Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews. From the above table it is clear that 58 journals out of 74 of Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews were found in the Psychological Abstract. So the researcher advises that there is no need to purchase both sources separately. The librarians should purchase Psychological Abstracts because it is more comprehensive in nature.

**Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are**-

- Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica
Addiction
Aggression And Violent Behaviour
Aids Care
Alcohol

Some Examples Not Found In Psychological Abstract-
- Indian Journal Of Clinical Psychology
- Indian Journal Of Industrial Relation
- Indian Journal Of Psychological Issue
- Indian Journal Of Training And Development
- Vikalpa

Some Examples Not Found In Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews-
- Violence And Victims
- Visual Cognition
- Women And Health
- Women And Therapy
- Work And Stress

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Psychological Abstract-
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.8

(B) Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews-
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.6

Result
The researcher found out that Indian Psychological Abstracts And Reviews is limited in its coverage but Psychological Abstracts is more
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comprehensive in nature so the librarians should purchase Psychological Abstract for their library shelf.

6.14.16


Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.14.16

Overlapping in Psychological Abstract and Abstracts in Anthropology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Psychological Abstract</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>10.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Abstracts in Anthropology</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>8.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no.6.14.16 shows that there is 10.44% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 8.26% overlapping in Abstract in Anthropology. This is very less overlapping so it is advised to purchase both sources because both are important for social science libraries.

Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are-

- Aids Care
- American Journal Of Community Psychology
- Journal Of Adolescence
- Journal Of Women’s Health
- Qualitative Health Research
Some Examples Not Found In Psychological Abstract-
- Alternative Medicine Review
- British Dental Journal
- Clinical Journal Of Sport Medicine
- International Journal Of Legal Medicine
- Review Of Religious Research

Some Examples Not Found In Abstracts in Anthropology-
- Administrative Science Quarterly
- Communication Law And Policy
- Early Childhood Education Journal
- European Journal Of Special Needs Education
- Journal Of Research In Childhood Education

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Psychological Abstract-
Already Discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.8

(B) Abstracts in Anthropology-
Already Discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.9

Result

The researcher found out only 164 journals were found same in the above two sources. Both sources are comprehensive in nature and important in their respective subject fields so the librarians should purchase both sources to fulfill the user’s needs.
6.14.17– A study of overlapping of Journals in guide to Indian periodical literature from 1995- 2000-

(a) Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (Social Sciences and Humanities). Edited by Satyaprakash. Gurgaon, Haryana (India): Indian Documentation Service.

**Quantitative Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>89.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.17 shows that the researcher compared Guide to Indian Periodical Literature yearly from 1995 to 2000. The researcher compared Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1995) to Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1996) and found that there is 100% overlapping.
The same journals of 1995 were covered in 1996. The researcher compared Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1996) to Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1997) and found that there is 100% overlapping in 1997. 422 journals were covered in 1996 and from these 309 journals were covered in 1997. The researcher compared Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1997) to Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1998) and found that there is 100% overlapping, because both years publication covered the same 309 journals. The researcher compared Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1998) to Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1999) and found that there is 100% overlapping in 1999. 309 journals were covered in 1998 and from these 291 journals were found in 1999. The researcher compared Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1999) to Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (2000) and found that there is 100% overlapping in 1999 and 89.81% overlapping in 2000. 291 journals were covered in 1999 and the same 291 journals were covered in 2000 publication having 324 journals.

From the above table the researcher found out that quantity of journals was decreasing from 1995-2000. In 1995 Guide To Indian Periodical Literature covered 422 journals but these were decreased in 1997, 1998 and 1999. Again in 2000, journals were increased and became 324. The researcher could not find out the reasons why were removed and then increased.

**Examples Of Journals Found In 1995-2000**

- Administrative Change
- Advent
- Anvesak
- Artha Vikas
- Bhartiya Vidhya
Examples of Journals Found In Only 1995-1996

- ALIS Bulletin
- ASCI Journal Management
- Agra University Journal Of Research
- Law Journal
- Journal Of Archaeology

Examples of Journals Not Found In 1997-1998-

- Amritsar Law Journal
- Art India
- Help Age India
- Hindi
- Indian Journal Of Management And Tourism

Examples of Journals Not Found In 1999-

- Amritsar Law Journal
- Art India
- World Affair
- Tibetans Bulletin
- Studies in Humanities And Social Sciences

Examples of Journals Not Found In 2000-

- ALIS Bulletin
- ASCI Journal Management
- Agra University Journal Of Research
- Law Journal
- Journal Of Archaeology

Qualitative Analysis- This guide is a subject author index to articles and other reading material appearing in Indian journals in the field of social sciences and humanities. The entries have been arranged alphabetically.
on the dictionary pattern. Entries are made under subject headings. Headings are subdivided whenever the amount of material entered there warrants it and nature of the material permits it. The two types of subdivisions used in the guide are subheads (boldface) and second subheads (light face italics). These subheads are arranged alphabetically. Headings are alphabetised on the word by word basis. Multiple word headings are inverted if a word other than the first is deemed to be the key word in identifying the heading. There are two entries for each article – author entry and subject entry. These under subject headings are arranged alphabetically. Each entry starts with the title followed by author, abbreviated title of journal, volume and issue number, page number and other information. All related headings are covered by cross references or by duplicate entries


Quantitative Analysis -

Table no-6.14.18

Overlapping of Journals in International Political Science Abstracts from 1995-2000-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>98.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>93.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.18 shows that the researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts yearly from 1995 to 2000. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1995) to International Political Science Abstracts (1996) and found that there is 100% overlapping in 1996. The same 1009 journals of 1995 were covered in 1996. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1996) to International Political Science Abstracts (1997) and found that there is 100% overlapping in 1997. 1996 covered 1009 journals and 1997 covered 956 journals. The same 956 journals of 1997 were covered in 1996. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1997) to International Political Science Abstracts (1998) and found that there is 98.35% overlapping in 1998. 1997 covered 956 journals and 1998 covered 972 journals. The same 956 journals of 1997 were covered in 1998. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts
(1998) to International Political Science Abstracts (1999) and found that there is 93.82% overlapping in 1999. 1998 covered 972 journals and 1999 covered 1036 journals. The same 972 journals of 1998 were covered in 1999. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1999) to International Political Science Abstracts (2000) and found that there is 100% overlapping in 2000. 1999 covered 1036 journals and 2000 also covered the same 1036 journals.

From the above table, it is clear that in 1995, the quantity of journals was 1009 but it was decreased in 1997-1998, and again increased in 2000. In 2000 the quantity became 1036 due to some reason that could not be found.

**Examples Of Journals Found In 1995-2000-**

- Acta Juridica Hungaria
- Acta Politica
- Acta Sociologica
- Africa
- Africa Quarterly

**Examples Of Journals Found Only In 1999-2000-**

- CEMOTI
- China Journal
- China Review
- Citizenship Studies
- Civil War
- East Asia – An International Quarterly

**Qualitative Analysis-**

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.2


Quantitative Analysis -

Table no-6.14.19

Overlapping Of Journals In Psychological Abstract From 1995-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>96.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>97.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>95.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>96.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td>93.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.19 shows that the researcher compared Psychological Abstract yearly from 1995 to 2000. The researcher compared Psychological Abstract (1995) to Psychological Abstract (1996) and found that there is 96.73% overlapping in 1996. 1995 covered 1271 journals and 1996 covered 1314 journals. The same 1271 journals of 1995 were covered in 1996. The researcher compared Psychological Abstract (1996) to Psychological Abstract (1997) and found that there is 97.33% overlapping in 1997. 1996 covered 1314 journals and 1997 covered 1350 journals. The same 1314 journals of 1996 were covered in 1997. The researcher compared Psychological Abstract (1997) to Psychological Abstract (1998) and found that there is 95.81% overlapping.
in 1998. 1997 covered 1350 journals and 1998 covered 1409 journals. The same 1350 journals of 1997 were covered in 1998. The researcher compared Psychological Abstract (1998) to Psychological Abstract (1999) and found that there is 96.18% overlapping in 1999. 1998 covered 1409 journals and 1999 covered 1465 journals. The same 1409 journals of 1998 were covered in 1999. The researcher compared Psychological Abstract (1999) to Psychological Abstract (2000) and found that there is 93.25% overlapping in 2000. 1999 covered 1465 journals and 2000 covered 1571 journals. The same 1465 journals of 1999 were covered in 2000.

Here the researcher found out that journals were increased from 1995-2000. In 1995 the quantity was 1271 and it was increased from 1271 to 1571 in 2000 publications due to some reason that was not explained.

**Examples Of Journals Found In 1995-2000-**

- Aggressive Behaviour
- American Behavioural Scientist
- American Ethnologist
- American Imago
- Health Research

**Examples Of Journals Not Found In 1995-**

- Ethnicity And Health
- European Psychologist
- Audiology And Neurology
- Journal Of Attention Disorder
- Aggression And Violent Behaviour

**Examples Of Journals Found In 1996-**

- Abhigyan
Autism
Education And Training
Professional School Counselling
Psyart

Examples Of Journals Found In 1997-
Animal Cognition
Canadian Journal Of Program Evaluation
Developmental Science
The Forensic Examiner
Journal Of Managerial Psychology

Examples Of Journals Found In 1998
Practice
Psychology
Counselling World
Journal Of Business
Media Psychology

Examples Of Journals Found In 1999-
Acta Sociologica
Pathology
Justice
Hypermedia
Artificial Intelligence

Examples Of Journals Found Only In 2000-
Nurses in AIDS Care
Journal Of Consumer Affairs
Motor Control
New Media And Society
Association
Qualitative Analysis

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.8


Quantitative Analysis -

Table no-6.14.20

Overlapping Of Journals In Sociological Abstract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>64.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.20 shows that the researcher compared Sociological Abstract (1995) with Sociological Abstract (2000). It was found that there is 64.05% overlapping in 1995 and 83.33% overlapping in 2000. 1995 publication covered 1327 journals and 2000 covered 1020 journals. 850 journals were found same in both year publication.

Here the researcher found out that 307 journals were removed from 2000 publications due to some unknown reasons.

Examples Of Overlapping Journals

- Academic Questions
- Acta Politica
- Acta Sociologica
- Addiction Research
- Adolescence

Examples Of Journals Not Found In 1995-

- Acta Koreana
- Adoption Quarterly
Advances In Gender Research
Advances In Group Processes
Aging And Mental Health

Examples Of Journals Not Found In 2000-

- Affilia
- African Affairs
- AIDS Education
- AIDS And Public Policy Journal
- Alcohol And Alcoholism

Qualitative Analysis Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1


(b) Sociological Abstract, Founding editor: Leo P. Challt. USA: Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.
Quantitative Analysis -

Table no-6.14.21


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Sociological Abstract (1995) | 1271  
1327 | 425  
425 | 33.44  
32.03 |
Sociological Abstract (1996) | 1314  
1411 | 430  
430 | 32.72  
30.47 |
Sociological Abstract (1997) | 1350  
1444 | 418  
418 | 30.96  
28.95 |
Sociological Abstract (1998) | 1409  
1223 | 422  
422 | 29.95  
34.51 |
Sociological Abstract (1999) | 1465  
1049 | 412  
412 | 28.12  
39.28 |
Sociological Abstract (2000) | 1571  
1020 | 429  
429 | 27.31  
42.06 |

Table no. 6.14.21 shows that the researcher compared Sociological Abstract (1995) and Psychological Abstract (1995) and found out that there is 33.44% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 32.03% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared Sociological Abstract (1996) and Psychological Abstract (1996) and found out that there is 32.72% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and
30.47% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared Sociological Abstract (1997) and Psychological Abstract (1997) and found out that there is 30.96% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 28.95% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared Sociological Abstract (1998) and Psychological Abstract (1998) and found out that there is 29.95% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 34.51% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared Sociological Abstract (1999) and Psychological Abstract (1999) and found out that there is 28.12% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 39.28% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared Sociological Abstract (2000) and Psychological Abstract (2000) and found out that there is 27.31% overlapping in Psychological Abstract and 42.06% overlapping in Sociological Abstract.

Here the researcher found out that both sources are important for the social science libraries. As there is about 30% overlapping between the above two sources during the year from 1995-2000, so the selection should be based on user’s requirement.

An interesting fact that emerged is that the number of journals in Psychological Abstract increased from 1271 to 1571 over this period whereas the number of journals in Sociological Abstract decreases from 1327 to 1020. In both cases the variation was of about 300 titles. In Sociological Abstract additionally there was an increase till 1997 then sudden drop of about 200 each in 1998 and 1999.

**Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In Psychological Abstract (1995) and Sociological Abstract (1995)**-

- Addiction
- American Journal Of Community Psychology
- American Journal Of Education

- British Journal of Criminology
- British Journal of Social Psychology
- British Journal of Sociology
- Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science

Examples Of Overlapping Journals Found In Psychological Abstract (1997) and Sociological Abstract (1997)-

- Cross Cultural Research
- Culture Medicine And Psychiatry
- Current Anthropology
- Environment And Behaviour


- Evaluation Review
- Family Process

Examples Of Overlapping Journals Found In Psychological Abstract (1999) and Sociological Abstract (1999)-

- Gender Work and Organisation
- Human Nature
- International Journal of Behavioural Development


- European Journal of Women’s Studies
- Sex Roles
- Social Cognition
- Social Problems
- Social Science and Medicine
Qualitative Analysis

(A) Psychological Abstract
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.8

(B) Sociological Abstract
Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1


(a) International Political Science Abstracts. Saint – Guillaume: International Political Science Association,

(b) Sociological Abstract. Founding editor, Leo P. Challt. USA : Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.
Quantitative Analysis -

Table no-6.14.22

Overlapping of Journals In International Political Science Abstract And Sociological Abstract From 1995-2000 –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>33.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1411</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>29.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>33.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>38.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>47.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>46.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.14.22 shows that the researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1995) and Sociological Abstract (1995) and
found out that there is 43.61% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 33.16% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1996) and Sociological Abstract (1996) and found out that there is 41.92% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 29.98% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1997) and Sociological Abstract (1997) and found out that there is 50% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 33.10% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1998) and Sociological Abstract (1998) and found out that there is 48.87% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 38.84% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1999) and Sociological Abstract (1999) and found out that there is 48.17% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 47.57% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (2000) and Sociological Abstract (2000) and found out that there is 45.56% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 46.27% overlapping in Sociological Abstract.

From the above study the researcher found out that there is much overlapping between the above two sources. Both sources covered almost 50% journals same. Sociological Abstract is more comprehensive in nature than International Political Science Abstract. Here the researcher advises that the librarians should purchase Sociological Abstract for their libraries. But also added that if there are more no. of political science
subject users then purchase international political Science Abstract. Selection should be based on the user’s needs.

The coverage of journals in both sources shows an increase and decrease pattern over the five years. However the number of journals covered in International Political Science Abstract has increased from 1009 in 1995 to 1036 in 2000 whereas in Sociological Abstract it has decreased as already mentioned.

**Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1995) and Sociological Abstract (1995)-**
- African Affairs
- Alternatives
- American Anthropologist
- American Journal Of Political Science
- American Sociologist

**Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1996) and Sociological Abstract (1996)-**
- Pacific Studies
- Parliamentary Affairs
- Peace Review
- Policy And Politics
- Political Studies

**Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1997) and Sociological Abstract (1997)-**
- Industrial Relations
- Urban Studies
- Urban Affairs Review
- Women And Politics
- Youth And Society
Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1998) and Sociological Abstract (1998)-

- Acta Sociologica
- Aging And Society
- American Anthropologist
- Daedalus
- Disasters

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1999) and Sociological Abstract (1999)-

- Canadian Public Policy
- Cross Cultural Research
- Current Anthropology
- Dados
- Drugs and Society

Examples Of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (2000) and Sociological Abstract (2000)-

- International Affairs
- Journal Of Developing Societies
- Journal Of Development Studies
- Polis
- Regional And Federal Studies

Qualitative Analysis

(A) International Political Science Abstract

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.2

(B) Sociological Abstract

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1


(b) *Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (Social Sciences and Humanities)*. Edited by Satyaprakash. Gurgaon, Haryana (India): Indian Documentation Service.
**Table no-6.14.23**

**Overlapping Of Journals In International Political Science Abstract And Guide To Indian Periodical Literature From 1995-2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>422</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>422</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>309</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>309</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>291</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>324</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no.6.14.23 shows that the researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1995) and Guide To Indian Periodical
Literature (1995) and found out that there is 1.98% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 4.34% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1996) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1996) and found out that there is 1.98% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 4.74% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1997) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1997) and found out that there is 1.57% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 4.85% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1998) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1998) and found out that there is 1.54% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 4.85% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (1999) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1999) and found out that there is 1.54% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 5.50% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared International Political Science Abstracts (2000) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (2000) and found out that there is 1.54% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 4.94% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature.

Here the researcher examined both sources yearly and found out very less overlapping so it is advised to purchase both sources because both are important and comprehensive in nature.
Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1995) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1995)-

- Administrative Change
- Alternatives
- Asian Studies
- China Report
- Eastern Anthropologist

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1996) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1996)-

- Seminar
- Social Research
- Foreign Affairs Report
- Economic And Political Weekly
- China Report

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1997) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1997)-

- Africa Quarterly
- Alternatives
- China Report
- Seminar
- Administrative Change

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1998) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1998)-

- Administrative Change
Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (1999) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1999)-

- China Report
- Seminar
- Alternatives
- Asian Studies
- Eastern Anthropologist

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In International Political Science Abstract (2000) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (2000)-

- Administrative Change
- Africa Quarterly
- Alternatives
- China Report
- Eastern Anthropologist

Qualitative Analysis

(A) *International Political Science Abstract*

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.2

(B) *Guide To Indian Periodical Literature*

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.17

(a) *Sociological Abstract.* Founding Editor, Leo P. Challt. USA : Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.

(b) *Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (Social Sciences and Humanities).* Edited by Satyaprakash. Gurgaon, Haryana (India): Indian Documentation Service.

#### Quantitative Analysis -

**Table no-6.14.24**

Overlapping Of Journals In Sociological Abstract And Guide To Indian Periodical Literature From 1995-2000 –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1995)</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract (1996) Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1996)</td>
<td>1411</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1996)</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sociological Abstract (1997) Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1997)</td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1997)</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1998)</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1999)</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (2000)</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table no.6.14.24 shows that the researcher compared Sociological Abstracts (1995) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1995) and found out that there is 0.53% overlapping in Sociological Abstracts and 1.66% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared Sociological Abstracts (1996) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1996) and found out that there is 0.50% overlapping in Sociological Abstracts and 1.66% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared Sociological Abstracts (1997) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1997) and found out that there is 0.48% overlapping in Sociological Abstracts and 2.27% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared Sociological Abstracts (1998) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1998) and found out that there is 0.57% overlapping in Sociological Abstracts and 2.27% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared Sociological Abstracts (1999) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1999) and found out that there is 0.67% overlapping in Sociological Abstracts and 2.41% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature. The researcher compared Sociological Abstracts (2000) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (2000) and found out that there is 0.69% overlapping in Sociological Abstracts and 2.16% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature.

Here the researcher found out very less overlapping between the above two sources. So it is advised to purchase both sources because both are important for the library shelf to cater the user’s needs.

**Examples Of Overlapping Journals Found In Sociological Abstract (1995) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1995)-**

- Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society
Industrial Relations
Indian Journal of Gender Studies
China Report
Eastern Anthropologist

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In Sociological Abstract (1996) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1996)-
Eastern Anthropologist
Industrial Relations
Alternatives
Indian Journal Of Gender Studies
Indian Economic And Social History Review

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In Sociological Abstract (1997) and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature (1997)-
Industrial Relations
Eastern Anthropologist
Indian Journal Of Gender Studies
China Report
Indian Economic And Social History Review

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In Sociological Abstract (1998) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1998)-
Industrial Relations
Indian Journal Of Gender Studies
Eastern Anthropologist
China Report
Alternatives

Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In Sociological Abstract (1999) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (1999)-
Journal of The Indian Anthropological Society
Examples of Overlapping Journals Found In Sociological Abstract (2000) and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature (2000)-

- Alternatives
- China Report
- Eastern Anthropologist
- Indian Journal Of Gender Studies
- Industrial Relations

Qualitative Analysis

(A) Sociological Abstract

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.1

(B) Guide To Indian Periodical Literature

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.17

6.15 – INDEXING PERIODICALS –

6.15.1


## Quantitative Analysis

### Table no-6.15.1

**Overlapping in International Bibliography of Social And Cultural Anthropology and Guide To Indian Periodical Literature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology</td>
<td>2867</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Guide To Indian Periodical Literature</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.15.1 shows that there is 1.36% overlapping in International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology and 12% overlapping in Guide to Indian Periodical Literature. Only 39 periodicals overlap each other in the above two sources. This is very less overlapping. The researcher suggests that the library should purchase both sources.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are—**
- Africa Quarterly
- Alternatives
- Artha Vijnana
- Asian Economic Review
- China Report

**Some Examples Not Found In International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology –**
- Abhigyan
- Administrative Change
Chapter 6

Data Analysis

- Advent
- Anvesak
- Art India

Some Examples Not Found In Guide To Indian Periodical Literature

Academy of Management Journal

- Acta Asiatica
- African Music
- African Review
- African Studies

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology

The International Bibliography of The Social Sciences is an annual four volume publication covering Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Social and Cultural Anthropology. It is compiled by the British Library of Political and Economic Science under the auspicious of the International committee for Social Science Information and Documentation. Until recently UNESCO gave financial support for the preparation of the IBSS volumes. This has greatly benefited a number of information and documentation centres in developing countries. Some 100,000 articles (from over 2,500 journals) and 20,000 books are scanned each year in the process of compiling the International Bibliography. Coverage is international with publications in over 70 languages from more than 60 countries. All titles are given in their original language and in English translation. The selection policy is designed to provide a tool for retrospective search rather than current awareness. Each volume represents the most significant new material published in that discipline in a given year. With the increase in interdisciplinary material published in the social sciences, some items will be listed in more than one of the
four volumes. It is nonetheless advisable to check other discipline in the series to avoid missing relevant items which may for some reason be cited in only one volume. Production is computerised. Database from which it is extracted is available on CD-ROM, providing access to broader range of material than is cited in these volumes and updated quarterly. There is also an online service available in the United Kingdom.

\textbf{(B) Guide To Indian Periodical Literature} -

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.17

\textbf{Result-} The researcher found out that 39 periodicals were same in the both sources but the first source is international in nature and the second source is limited to only Indian periodicals so the researcher suggests that the libraries should purchase both sources.

\textbf{6.15.2}


Quantitative Analysis

Table no-6.15.2

Overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 
International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>South Asia Bibliography And Documentation</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>48.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology</td>
<td>2869</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>6.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.15.2 shows that there is 48.22% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography And Documentation and 6.13% overlapping in International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology. 176 periodicals were found to overlap in the above two sources. Much area of South Asia bibliography was found in the international bibliography of social and cultural anthropology. So the researcher suggests that the library should purchase international bibliography of social and cultural anthropology because it is international in nature and cover more exhaustive information.

Some Examples Of Overlapping Journals Are-
- Acta Sociologica
- Asian Folklore Studies
- Asian Studies
- Genus
Geography

Some Examples Not Found In South Asia Bibliography And Documentation –

- Abacus
- Aboriginal History
- Acta Politica
- African Urban Quarterly
- Analysis

Some Examples Not Found In International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology –

- Adult Education And Development
- Asian Pacific Population Journal
- Agricultural International Ceres
- Convergence

Qualitative Analysis–

(A) South Asia Bibliography And Documentation – Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.14.5

(B) International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology - Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.15.1

Result- It is suggested that the library should purchase International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology because it is international in nature and cover maximum area of South Asia Bibliography and Documentation.

6.15.3


**Quantitative Analysis**

Table no-6.15.3

Overlapping in Readers’ Guide to Periodical Literature and Education Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Readers’ Guide To Periodical Literature</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Education Index</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.15.3 shows that there is 2.40% overlapping in Readers’ Guide To Periodical Literature and 1.12% overlapping in Education Index. Only 5 periodicals were found same in the above two sources so the library should purchase both sources to cater the needs of the users.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are**-

- Change
- Children Today
- The Education Digest
- JET
- Phi Delta Kappan

**Some Examples Not Found In Reader’s Guide To Periodical Literature**-

- Adolescence
- Asha
- Art Education
- Bilingual Review
Some Examples Not Found In Education Index –

- Aging
- America
- American Heritage
- Art in America
- The Atlantic.

Qualitative Analysis-

(A) Reader’s Guide To Periodical Literature- Reader’s guide indexes every article in 174 English language periodicals of general interest. The periodicals indexed were selected by subscribers to reader’s guide on the basis of their general usefulness in reference work, representing important subject field. Business, the art, fashion, education, current news, and trends, photography, science and sports are among many subjects included. Author, title and subject entries are given in one alphabet. Each entry contains all the necessary information required for finding a given article, giving exact date, inclusive paging, illustrations, portraits etc. Listing of citations to book reviews are arranged alphabetically by author in a separate section. This publication is cumulated on annual basis. The quality of indexing is high because it is done by qualified and experienced indexers. This is an excellent indexing service of its type, which aims to index periodicals of a broad, general, non technical and popular nature, providing a service which covers all important scientific as well as other subject fields.

(B) Education Index - The Education Index is a cumulative index to educational publications in the English language. The main body of the index consists of subject and author entries to published articles arranged in one alphabet. Specific subject access is available for citations to
videotape and motion picture reviews, computer program reviews and citations of low cases. In addition there is a separate listing of citations to book reviews following the main body of the index. Subject areas indexed include administration and supervision; preschool, elementary, secondary higher and adult education; teacher education, vocational education; counselling and personnel service; teaching methods and curriculum. Subject fields indexed include the arts. Audiovisual education, comparative and international education, computers in education, English language art, health and physical education, languages and linguistics, library and information science, multicultural / ethnic education, psychology and mental health, religious education, science and mathematics, social sciences, special educations and rehabilitation and educational research relative to areas and fields indexed. Education Index is an author and subject index with all entries arranged in one alphabet. Subject headings beginning with numerals appear before those beginning with the letter A. Subdivision of a subject heading are grouped in the following order:-: (1) historical period subdivision, arranged chronologically (2) form and topical subdivisions, arranged alphabetically (3) geographical subdivisions, arranged alphabetically. Under author and subject headings, titles of articles are arranged in alphabetical order by first word, initial articles being disregarded. This index uses specific headings and subheadings.

**Result** - The researcher found out that only 5 periodicals were found same in the above two sources so it is suggested that the library should purchase both sources to fulfil the needs of the library users.

**6.15.4**


(b) *Social Science Citation Index* (1995). Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information.

**Quantitative Analysis**

Table no-6.15.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
<th>Number Of Periodicals</th>
<th>Overlap Periodicals</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>International Bibliography Of The Social Sciences – International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology</td>
<td>2867</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>37.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Social Science Citation Index</td>
<td>2176</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 6.15.4 shows that there is 37.45% overlapping in International Bibliography of the Social Sciences – International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology and 28.43% overlapping in Social Science Citation Index. As both sources are international in nature so both are important for library shelf. Still if there is fund limitation then it is advised that the librarians should purchase International Bibliography Of The Social Sciences – International...
Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology because it is more comprehensive in nature.

**Some Examples of Overlapping Journals Are-**

- Academy Of Management Journal
- Academy Of Management Review
- Accounting Review
- Administration And Society
- Agricultural History

**Some Examples Not Found In Social Science Citation Index-**

- Abacus
- Aboriginal History
- Accounting Auditing And Accountability Journal
- Acta Asiatica
- Acta Baltica

**Some Examples Not Found In International Bibliography Of The Social Sciences – International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology-**

- Academic Psychiatry
- Academy Of Management Learning And Education
- Accident Analysis And Prevention
- Accounting Horizons
- Across Languages And Cultures

**Qualitative Analysis-**

**(A) International Bibliography Of The Social Sciences – International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology-**

Already discussed as earlier under table no.6.15.1

**(B) Social Science Citation Index-**
Social Science Citation Index indexes every article and every significant editorial item from every issue. It indexes only those articles which are relevant to the social sciences. Besides it also covers many important monographs. It also contains three separate indexes, namely source index, citation index and the permuterm subject index. It is certainly an invaluable tool for social scientists but its cost is too high for Indian libraries.

**Result**

The researcher found out that both sources are comprehensive in nature. So the librarians should purchase both sources for their libraries. But from the financial point of view, International Bibliography Of The Social Sciences – International Bibliography Of Social And Cultural Anthropology is more comprehensive than social science citation index but Social Science Citation is certainly an invaluable tool for social scientists but its cost is too high for Indian libraries. So it is advised to purchase International Bibliography of the Social Sciences – International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology.

**6.15.5 Connect Journals (CJ)**

Connect Journals present an innovative concept, initiating a global outreach for journals through their optimized marketing platform. This feature-packed portal makes available all the functionalities of B2B and B2C on one platform. Through this distinctive portal, all publisher’s avail *FREE* listing of their Journals, online linkages, conversion to e-Journal, and various other benefits and services; thereby enabling global positioning of their Journals in today’s world of e-commerce. The site of this is [http://www.connectjournals.com/index.php](http://www.connectjournals.com/index.php) .

The researcher suggests that there is no need to purchase indexing journals now. Most of the reputed journals are available online with
indexing. We may see index of journals on Google. There are many consortia which offer free indexing services free. Many reputed publishers are indexing journals with abstracting services as well. Delnet, UGC Infonet, Indest and Ebsco etc are consortia which cater to the need of the libraries on Internet. Now all the libraries have Internet and going digital in this computerization age.

6.16 **Consortium Overlap:** The Consortia is derived from the fields of economics and refers to the grouping together of different independent companies in order to bring together financial and material resources under a single managing body for the joint performance in specific operations. Library consortia means group of libraries working together for a common causes.

According to Webster’s 3rd New International Dictionary, Library consortia is, “an agreement, combination or group formed to undertake and enterprise beyond the resources of anyone member”.

According to online dictionary for library and information science (ODLIS) defines library consortia as “an association of independent libraries and / or library systems established by formal agreement, usually for the purpose of sharing. Membership may be restricted to a specific geographical region, type of library or subject specialisation.”

**TYPES—**
1- FORSA (Forum for resource sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics )
2- CSIR Consortium
3- IIM Consortium
4- MCIT Library Consortium
5- INDEST Consortium (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology
6- UGC – INFONET E – Journal Consortium
6.16.1 PROQUEST ABI/Inform

ABI/INFORM has specialized in delivering valuable content from top business publication worldwide, providing academic and professional researchers with a central point for access to the highest-quality business information available.

The ABI/INFORM products include: ABI/Inform complete, ABI/Inform global, ABI/Inform research, ABI/Inform trade & Industry and ABI/Inform dateline.

‘Delivering over 5,745 journals, nearly 80% of which are in full-text, ABI/INFORM Complete™ is the most comprehensive business database on the market today. Offering much more than journal content, this diverse solution provides the right mix of content types to meet the needs of any business researcher‘(6)

6.16.2 UMI Dissertations Publishing

They have over 700 active university publishing partners, and publish more than 60,000 new graduate works each year. In addition to publishing, they provide access to graduate works for thousands of libraries around the world.

6.16.3 Publisher Archive Services

They Get your publication's content archived and available on your own website. They have developed a customized, revenue-producing online archive for publications. They take care of both us and our customer... It's just good business.

6.16.4 Corporate Licensing & Development

Start here… for a partnership that adds value, not effort. Their Corporate Licensing & Development team can help evaluate a scenario that’s right for the situation: subscription or advertising based, transactional, syndication, royalty bearing, flat fee—these are just a few
examples. They invite us to contact ProQuest today and begin serving customers’ information needs.

6.16.5 INDEST- AICTE Consortium

INDEST- AICTE Consortium covers the following resources

1. ASCE Journals
2. ASME Journals (+ AMR)
3. IEL Online (1 User)
5. Springer Link (520 Journal)
6. ABI Inform Complete
7. ACM Digital Libraries
8. ASTM Standards & Digital Library 506950
9. Emerald- 150
10. IET Digital Libraries
11. MathSciNet*
12. Proquest Science Journals
13. Institute of Civil Engineering Journals 145270
14. Optical Society of America (Optics Infobase) 152890
14. A Optical Society of America (for IITs, NITs and IISERs) 497300
15. IEC Standards
16. Informs "Pubs Suite"
17. EBSCO Business Source Complete 787980
18. Gale Cengage Learning
19. Science Direct Option
20. Project Muse
6.16.6. **NKRC (National Knowledge Resource Consortia) of CSIR-DST E-Journals Consortium**

This consortium covers the following databases of journals:

1. AAAS
2. American Chemical Society
3. American Institute of Physics
4. Annual Reviews
5. ASTM Standards
6. Cambridge University Press
7. Delphion
8. Derwent Innovation Index
9. Emerald -
10. IEEE
11. Indian Journals.com
12. Indian Standards
13. Institute of Physics
14. Nature Publishing Group
15. NRC Press
16. Royal Society of Chemistry
17. Sci-Finder
18. Springer
19. Springer Protocols
20. Taylor and Francis
21. Web-of-Science
22. Wiley-Blackwell
23. World Scientific Publishing
24. Bentham Science Journals online
6.16.7 E-Resources@UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium

The UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium subscribes to the following resources for its member institutions. All electronic resources subscribed are available from the publisher's Web site. Following is the list of E-Resources with link to their brief introduction. (5)

1. American Chemical Society
2. American Institute of Physics
3. American Physical Society
4. Annual Reviews
5. Wiley-Blackwell Publishing
6. Cambridge University Press
7. Elsevier Science
8. Emerald
9. Economic & Political Weekly (EPW)
10. Hein Online
11. Institute of Physics
12. J-STOR
13. Manupatra
14. Nature
15. Oxford University Press
16. Portland Press
17. Project Euclid
18. Project Muse
19. Royal Society of Chemistry
20. SIAM
21. Springer Link
22. Taylor and Francis
23. Westlaw India
24. SciFinder Scholar
25. MathSciNet ISID
26. Royal Society of Chemistry (6 databases)
27. JCCC
28. Web of Science (Through N-LIST Programme)

Table no-6.16

Overlap in E-Consortia Databases -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Database</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>53.57</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure -4

Overlap in E-Consortia Databases

The table no 6.16 shows the overlap in consortium based e-databases. This table presented the comparison of four main consortia. As per this
table 20% databases of PROQUEST ABI/Inform overlap, it means this consortia has minimum databases. 50% databases of NKRC (CSIR-DST E-Journals Consortium), 53.57% databases of UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium and 30% databases of INDEST-AICTE Consortium are overlapped.

It is suggested that libraries should not purchase all the databases. UGC-Infonet mostly covers the most reputed publisher databases so library may procure this database. Besides this the selection of database depends on the nature of library whether it is public, academic, national or any special library. So libraries may adopt selective approach at the time of procurement of databases. Now publishers provide individual databases also on license based.

6.2 Librarians Views about Overlapping:

As discussed in the fourth chapter in research methodology questionnaires were distributed among librarians of the universities to know their views about overlapping of secondary sources of information. The questionnaires were distributed among 65 respondents and obtained few filled responses from the librarians so the researcher made telephonic interview to find out the answers by asking the questions from the questionnaires which is quite good response and collected data from 58 libraries. The data analysis in tabulated form follows:

**LIST OF SELECTED UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES WITH THEIR PHONE NUMBERS:-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>Ph. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Vidya Vihar, Rai Bareilly Road Lucknow-226025</td>
<td>0522-2440541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005</td>
<td>0542-2367133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali</td>
<td>01438-228341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MCIT Library Consortium, National Informatic Centre, New Delhi, 110055</td>
<td>011-24365481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (UP)</td>
<td>0510-2320307, 2321158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ch. Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar 125004</td>
<td>01662-284328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut-250005</td>
<td>0121-2763539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi, 110055</td>
<td>011-23587110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chhatrapati shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kalyanpur, Kanpur-208024</td>
<td>0512-2572553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra-282005</td>
<td>0562-2801545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Deendayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur-273009</td>
<td>0551-2340363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra-282004</td>
<td>0562-2852135, 2852045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar-470003</td>
<td>07582-264574, 264475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad-224001</td>
<td>05278-246223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Forest Research Institute, Dehradun-248195</td>
<td>0135-2756414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar 125 001</td>
<td>01662-276025, 263228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar 143 005</td>
<td>0183-2258802-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar-249404</td>
<td>01334-311881, 249013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-246174 Distt. Garhwal</td>
<td>01346-252247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Indian Agricultural Research</td>
<td>011-25846366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institute, New Delhi-110 012</td>
<td>Data Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar-243122</td>
<td>0581-2300587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110 068</td>
<td>011-29535924-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Central Reference Library, Belvedere, Kolkata- 700027</td>
<td>033-24791721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Delhi Public Library, H Block, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi .110023</td>
<td>011-24101261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Post Box No.6, Lad nun 341 306(Raj)</td>
<td>01581-22110,224332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi 110 062</td>
<td>011-26059662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Jiwaji University, Gwalior-474001</td>
<td>0751-2442712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Kota Open University Rawatbhata Road, Akhelgarh, Kota 324 010</td>
<td>0744-2402189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Kumaun University, Nainital-263001</td>
<td>05942-235563,236187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra 136 119</td>
<td>01744-238169,238518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>M.D. University, Rohtak 124 001</td>
<td>01262-279526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Dori Lal Agarwal Marg, Bareilly-243001</td>
<td>0581-2527263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Shaktinagar, Gwalior-474002</td>
<td>0751-4000902,4000917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University Red Cross Bhavan, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-462016</td>
<td>0755-2784102,4972017,4972018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Pushkar Bye Pass, Ajmer 305 001</td>
<td>0145-2787056/058/412/414/413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi-221003</td>
<td>0542-2222689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Mohanlal Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur 313001</td>
<td>0294-2471035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institution Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Nalanda Open University, 9 Adarsh Colony, Kidwaipuri, Patna-800 001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Narendra Deva University of Agriculture &amp; Technology, Narendra Nagar, Faizabad-224229</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal 132 001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>National Museum Institute of History and Art, Conservation and Museology, Janpath, New Delhi 110 011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>JawaherLal Nehru University Library, New Mahrauli Road, New Delhi. 110067</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Patna University, Patna 800 005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Punjabi University Patiala 147 002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Purvanchal University, Jaunpur-222002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Agril. University, Bikaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur 313 001</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Saraswati Vihar, Jabalpur-482001</td>
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<td>50.</td>
<td>Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi-221002</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, PB No.375, Raibareli Road, Lucknow-226014</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>School of Planning and Architecture, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 110 002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Katwaria Sarai, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi 110 016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>U.P. Rajashri Tandon Open</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table No.-6.2.1

Number of Secondary Sources of Information in Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Electronic</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure – 5

Number of Secondary Sources Of Information in Libraries-

Print Form: As per table no 6.2.1 most of the libraries 69.96% (40) have less than 1000 main secondary sources of information. The 20.68% (12) libraries have 1000-2000 secondary source of information. Only 10.34% (6) libraries have 2000-3000 secondary sources of information.

Electronic Form: As per table no 6.2.1 most of the libraries 60.34% (35) have less than 1000 main secondary sources of information. The 25.86%
libraries have 1000-2000 secondary source of information. Only 10.34% (6) libraries have 2000-3000 secondary sources of information.

Table No-6.2.2

Knowledge of Overlap in the Coverage of Secondary Information Sources Subscribed By The Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>overlap coverage of secondary information</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>72.41</td>
<td>27.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure – 6–

Knowledge of Overlap in the Coverage of Secondary Information Sources Subscribed By The Library

As per table no 6.2.2 most librarians of the libraries 72.41% (42) think that there is an overlap in secondary source of information subscribed or acquired by their libraries and 27.58% (16) think there is no overlap/ coverage in these sources of information purchased by their libraries.
### Table No-6.2.3

**Opinion/Knowledge of quantification of (%) / extent is the overlap**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>75%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62.06%</td>
<td>43.10</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure – 7**

**Opinion/Knowledge of quantification of (%) / extent is the overlap**

The table no 6.2.3 shows that 62.06% (36) librarians say that overlap extent of secondary sources of information in their library is 75% while 43.10% says that overlap extent is 50% and only 12.06% librarian say that overlap extent is 25%.
Table No-6.2.4

Secondary Sources of information that are widely used by users /
popular among users.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Widely used secondary sources of information</th>
<th>Encyclopedia</th>
<th>Dictionaries</th>
<th>Abs periodicals</th>
<th>Ref Books</th>
<th>Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freq</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>43.10</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>17.24</td>
<td>25.86</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure – 8**

Secondary Sources of information that are widely used by users /
popular among users.

The table no 6.2.4 shows that 43.10% librarian say that encyclopedia is widely used in their library by the users, 25.86 say that reference books (except Encyclopedia, dictionaries, bibliographies) are used, 17.24% librarians say that abstract periodical is widely used by the user, 8.62% says that dictionaries are widely used in their libraries and only 5.17% says that bibliographies are used in their libraries.
Table No-6.2.5

Do You Think Selective Subscription/Acquisition To These Resources Will Help Libraries Control The Overlap?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>77.58%</td>
<td>22.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure- 9

Do You Think Selective Subscription/Acquisition To These Resources Will Help Libraries Control The Overlap?

As per table no 6.2.5 most librarians (77.58%) say that selective subscription/acquisition may control the overlap in libraries while 22.41% say that selective subscription/acquisition may not control the overlap in libraries.
Table no-6.2.6

In What % Do You Think The Overlap In Coverage Affects The Library Budgets Or Cost To Library?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>75%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79.31</td>
<td>25.86</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure – 10

In What % Do You Think The Overlap In Coverage Affects The Library Budgets Or Cost To Library?

As per table no 6.2.6 most of librarians 79.31% agree that overlap in coverage affects the budget up to 75% than 25.86% say that overlap in coverage affects the budget up to 50% and only 12.06% says that overlap in coverage affects the budget by 25%.

6.21 - Librarians View:

The researcher asked the librarians following two questions about the overlapping:

- What do you think about the coverage overlap from the user point of view?
What suggestions can you give in order to control this overlap?

Librarians said about the 1st question that if they adopt exclusive selective approach in procurement of the secondary sources of information in social science and humanities sphere, then their users may be deprived from alternate searches. The language, physical form, format, printing and arrangement of information in the sources of information affect the study level of the users. Librarians also think that they may satisfy their users in this electronic age by service of these resources on net. But there is initially a heavy expenditure on infrastructure of ICT. Many libraries are providing print/online both services to their user of same sources of information. Now the publisher is offering their product prices print, online and print + online both.

In the response to 2nd question librarian’s suggestion is that selective approach may control overlap in these resources. They also think that inter-library-loan may also control the overlap. Libraries should participate in ILL in other universities and should share their resources with other universities also. Now in the electronic age ILL service are very effective we may communicate the user’s requirements in minimum time and in a speedy way. Librarians suggested that they may participate in JCCC program of UGC –Infonet for document delivery services (A document request may be sent by the users directly to this JCCC site and document in electronic form or in printed form may be received by the users in minimum time). Librarians think that they should keep in mind the user’s pocket and budget of library at the time of procurement of these resources.
6.3 - Users View:

The researcher interacted with users in the various libraries with an unstructured interview so held their thoughts about the overlap of secondary sources and selective approach:

If universities adopt the selective approach then users of libraries will be deprived from alternate searches. Users thought library should purchase more and more sources of information. Libraries should purchase online information resources. In this electronic age users think that encyclopedia and dictionaries and other valuable sources of information like year books, almanacs, gazetteers etc should be available on Internet and in CD/DVDs. Users feel it is easier to search the required materials from electronic sources. The researcher asked many users of the library about the overlap of secondary source of information and users admit this truth that their libraries have an overlap in secondary source of information. They found the same information in many sources of information many times. They suggested that libraries should enquire in detail at the time of procurement of these resources of information to avoid the overlapping. The users also suggested that even online sources information libraries should also take a care.

6.4 – Conclusion-

In researcher view there is overlap in secondary sources of information almost in all the universities which were studied. The librarians and users of these universities also admitted this truth. The researcher also found overlap in information resources which universities are procuring online through many e-consortia. The researcher found that there is 60% overlap in all the universities in secondary sources of information. The selective approach in the procurement of secondary source of information may control this overlap. Besides this libraries
should participate in e-resource sharing through ILL. Libraries should participate in JCCC program of UGC-Infonet (this is consortium of e-journal and databases service). The overlap in these resources also affects the library budget so librarians of the universities should also take care in the procurement of printed and online secondary sources of information.
References

   ster.com/dictionary/consortium
2. Giles, G. B. Marketing , 44.
   US/catalogs/databases/detail/abi_inform_complete.shtml
CHAPTER – 6

Data Collection

- Introduction
- 6.1 – In Context Of Present Study
  - 6.11 – Encyclopedias
  - 6.12 – Dictionaries
  - 6.13 – Year Book
  - 6.14 – Abstracting Periodicals
  - 6.15 – Indexing Periodicals
  - 6.16 – Consortium Overlap
- 6.2 - Librarians Views About Overlapping
- 6.3 – User’s Views
- 6.4 – Conclusion