CHAPTER-7

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 FINDINGS-

After data analysis in chapter 6 the followings are the findings of the study:

The researcher examines in Table 6.11.1 (chapter – 6) 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 compared to Americana 20 terms (40%) were found overlap. And in Americana this % was 40.

Both the Encyclopedias are popular and maximum libraries have these on their shelves. If we compare these encyclopedias, a conclusion comes that Encyclopedia Britanica covers more topics in a comprehensive way and in a better arrangement. The Encyclopedia Britanica 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.

Table 6.11.2 (chapter – 6) 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. 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.

**Table 6.11.3 (chapter-6)** shows that there is 50% overlapping in the Social Science Encyclopedia and 83.33% overlapping in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences 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.

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.

The researcher advised that there is no need to purchase both encyclopedias separately. International Encyclopedia 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 Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.

**Table 6.11.4 (chapter – 6)** shows that the researcher took 50 terms randomly from the both sources and found that there was 40%
overlapping in An Encyclopedia of World History and 33.33% overlapping in Encyclopedia of World History.

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.

**Table 6.11.5(chapter – 6)** 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 Encyclopedia 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.

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

**Table no. 6.11.6(chapter – 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?

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.
Table 6.11.7 (chapter-6) shows that there is 21.16% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Sociology and 24.90% overlapping in International Encyclopedia 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.

The researcher found out 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.

Table 6.11.8 (chapter – 6) shows that there is only 17 % overlapping in Encyclopedia of Educational Psychology and 8.74% overlapping in Encyclopedia of Education. As this is very less in percentage but in spite of having different subjects’ sources, these overlap to each other. One source belongs to educational Psychology and another source belongs to education, so ultimately it depends on the user’s needs what type of information they want. Therefore, the librarian should select the source according to the user’s needs.

The researcher found out that inspire 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.
Table 6.11.9 (chapter – 6) 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.

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.

Table 6.11.10(chapter – 6) 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.

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.

Table 6.11.11(chapter – 6) 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’s 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.
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 International Encyclopedia Of The Social Sciences.

The table no 6.12.1 (chapter – 6) 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.

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- 2nd Ed. New York, the language of words used in this dictionary is very comprehensible.

The table no 6.12.2 (chapter – 6) 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.

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.

The table no 6.12.3(chapter – 6) 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.

The researcher examined the both dictionaries and found overlap in these. But the Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary, revised edition, Delhi : Moti Lala –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 Lala –Banarsidass is better.

The table no 6.12.4(chapter – 6) shows that the above two sources covers different subjects 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.

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

The table no 6.12.5(chapter – 6) 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.

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.

**The table no 6.12.6(chapter – 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.

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.

**The table no 6.12.7(chapter – 6)** 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.

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.

**Table no 6.13 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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

**Table 6.14.1 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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.

**Table 6.14.2 (chapter – 6)** Table 6.14.2 shows there is 87% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 42.86%
overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science.

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.

Table 6.14.3 (chapter – 6) 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 having sociological information needs than select Sociological Abstract and if there is a rush of political science students than select International Political Science Abstract.

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

Table 6.14.4 (chapter – 6) 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.

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.

**Table 6.14.5 (chapter – 6)** shows that there is 29.59% overlapping in South Asia Bibliography and Documentation and 10.59% overlapping in Sociological Abstract. 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.

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.

**Table 6.14.6 (chapter – 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.

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.

**Table 6.14.7 (chapter – 6)** 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 than the librarian should purchase South Asia Bibliography and Documentation. Selection may be based on the user’s requirements.

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.

**Table No. 6.14.8 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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.

Table no. 6.14.9 (chapter – 6) 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.

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. Many 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.

Table no. 6.14.10 (chapter – 6) 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 fulfill the user’s needs.

Here the researcher found out very less overlapping between the above two.

**Table no. 6.14.11 (chapter – 6)** 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 sources so the librarians should purchase both sources.

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 covers important journals related to Anthropology.

**Table no. 6.14.12(chapter – 6)** 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.
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.

**Table no. 6.14.13(chapter – 6)** 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.

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

**Table no. 6.14.14(chapter – 6)** 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.

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.

**Table no. 6.14.15(chapter – 6)** 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
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should purchase Psychological Abstracts because it is more comprehensive in nature.

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

Table no.6.14.16 (Chapter–6) 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.

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 fulfil the user’s needs.

Table no. 6.14.17 (chapter – 6) 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 in1997.422 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.

Table no. 6.14.18 (chapter – 6) 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 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.

Table no. 6.14.19 (chapter – 6) 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

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.

Table no. 6.14.20 (chapter – 6) 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.

Table no. 6.14.21 (chapter – 6) 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.

Table no. 6.14.22 (chapter – 6) 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.

Table no-6.14.23 (chapter – 6) 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 5.50% overlapping in Guide To Indian Periodical Literature.
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.

Table no.6.14.24(chapter – 6) 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.

**Table 6.15.1 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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.

**Table 6.15.2 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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.

**Table 6.15.3 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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 fulfill the needs of the library users.

**Table no. 6.15.4 (chapter – 6)** 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.

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

The table no 6.16(chapter – 6) shows the overlap in consortia 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.

Print Form: As per table no 6.2.1(chapter – 6) 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 6 (10.34%) libraries have 2000-3000 secondary sources of information.

Electronic Form: As per table no 6.2.1(chapter – 6) most of the libraries 60.34%(35) have less than 1000 main secondary sources of information. The 25.86%(15) libraries have 1000-2000 secondary source of information. Only 10.34%(6) libraries have 2000-3000 secondary sources of information.

As per table no 6.2.2(chapter – 6) Most librarians of the libraries 72.41% (42) think that there is an overlap in secondary source of information subscribe or acquired by their libraries and 27.58%(16) think there is no overlap/ coverage in these sources of information purchased by their libraries.

The table no 6.2.3(chapter – 6) 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%.

**The table no 6.2.4 (chapter – 6)** 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.

**As per table no 6.2.5(chapter – 6)** 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.

**As per table no 6.2.6(chapter – 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%.

**7.2 - Conclusions -**

After the data analysis the researcher found that overall there is extensive overlap in secondary source of information found in most libraries. Most of the sources either in electronic form or in printed form overlap. For librarians of the institutions and universities this is a well-known truth, but they maintained these sources for many reasons such as for users’ alternative search strategies and for showing that we have comprehensive coverage visiting various teams. Now in electronic age the overlap is removed in an easy way by selective approach on Internet search. Now most libraries are purchasing electronic resources to fulfill
their users’ needs but even in this electronic form they are purchasing duplicate databases and e-journals, this is wastage of money. These libraries should adopt a selective approach after examining these resources. Inter-Library Loan, LIS Forum and JCCC (UGC-Infonet) may play an important role to fulfill the various inter-disciplinary requirements of the users. In this manner libraries may avoid duplicity. Today there are many dictionaries and encyclopedias that are available in electronic form on Internet as free sources. The librarians should initiate their users to exploit these resources on Internet and they should also ensure a fast speed internet connection for their users with ICT infrastructures (Modern computer systems, Scanners, Printers and Storage devices etc).

7.3 Recommendations

➢ All the libraries are facing the crisis of finance. Libraries should purchase selective source of information. As per table no 6.2.5 most librarians (77.58%) say that selective subscription/acquisition may control the overlap in libraries.

➢ Study reveals that many encyclopedia and dictionaries are overlapping with each other so there should be no need to purchase these duplicate sources of information.

➢ Researcher observed that users are more interested in electronic source of information in comparison to printed sources. It is recommended here that in this electronic age library should purchase licenses of reference sources. Libraries may satisfy more of their users in a better and speedy way from these electronic resources.
Librarians gave their views, about keeping in mind their user’s feelings that if we adopt selective approach then our users are deprived from alternate sources of information. Every user has a different mental level and interest. It is suggested here that librarian should take help of Inter-Library Loan to procure the demand of the users. In this electronic age ILL service may be applied in very short time (without any paper).

The lists of journals are available on Internet in many e-journal consortia so there is no need to purchase indexing journals in printed form. It is also recommended here that libraries should purchase e-journal instead of printed journals. There are many benefits of these e-journals in comparison to printed journals.

The researcher found that libraries purchase many e-journal consortia, and in these consortia many publishers and their journals are repeated. This is wastage of money. It is recommended there that libraries should examine these consortia before purchase. They should adopt a selective approach.

The researcher talked to many libraries about the duplication of e-journals in consortia. They informed that many publishers do not sell these journals alone, they want to sell a pack of e-journals. It is suggested here that libraries should utilize the ‘UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium’ (http://jccc-ugcinfonet.in/). The Consortium provides current as well as archival access to more than 4500 core and peer-reviewed journals and nine bibliographic databases from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines. This JCCC satisfy the user’s needs in an effective way, users may send a request
(e-mail) for articles and article is sent to that particular user in one or
two hours if this is in electronic form, if this is in printed form then it takes 3-4 days depending on the location of the library.

➤ Many times researchers demand many articles and sources of
information to complete their review of literature etc. It is not possible for all libraries that they purchase every tool for the users

**It is recommended** here that they should became members of LIS Forum. They may satisfy their users demand through LIS-forum also. In these days many librarians put their users demand on LIS-forum and immediately within one or two days they get a positive response from any library professional. LIS-Forum is an e-mail based discussion forum for Library and Information professionals in India. It is operated and maintained by NCSI, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. It was established in the year 1995 with support from NISSAT, DSIR, Govt. of India.

([http://ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/mailman/listinfo/lis-forum](http://ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/mailman/listinfo/lis-forum)).

➤ The researcher also observed in many libraries that many reference tools (like rachnawalia, handbooks etc) are only the show of these libraries. The researcher asked many users in these libraries about the use of these tools, users said they did not require these tools. It is recommended here that librarian should not purchase un-necessary tools for their libraries.

➤ The libraries should take the users (subject expert, students) opinions’ in selection of reference tools and also apply their intelligence in these tools. Librarian should visit other libraries to examine the situation of utilization of these tools.
Today many libraries purchase databases for their libraries where the content of databases overlap with each other. Libraries should take care in this selection. Libraries make take help of ‘Serials Solutions’ (http://www.serialssolutions.com). Serials Solutions’ Overlap Analysis is a tool for comparing access to full-text titles across databases.

As per table no 6.2.2 most librarians of the libraries 42 (72.41%) think that there is an overlap in secondary sources of information subscribed or acquired by their libraries. It is recommended here that libraries should not purchase these sources in duplication to avoid overlap and 16 (27.58%) think there is no overlap of coverage in these sources of information purchased by their libraries.

As per table no 6.2.6 most of the librarians 79.31% agree on that overlap in coverage affects the budget up to 75%. So it is recommended here that librarian should maintain a balance at the time of purchase of these sources.
CHAPTER-7

Findings, Conclusions And Recommendations

- 7.1 – Findings
- 7.2 – Conclusions
- 7.3 - Recommendations