Abstract


**Introduction**

Social science can be defined as study of men living in society. It was said that man is a political animal. This observation was broadened in to the view that he is a social animal. Social sciences deal with group’s activity and achievements. According to Seligman—“social sciences as those mental or cultural sciences which deal with the activities of the individual as member of the group. The term social sciences thus embrace all those subjects which deal with the relationship of man to the society. So, we can say that social sciences embrace all those subjects which deal with the human affairs. These subjects are:**Economics**—It is the social science that deals with the ways in which men and societies seek to satisfy their material needs and desires. **History**—History is the study of the human past, scholars who write about history are called historians.

**Political Science**—Political Science is a social science concerned with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political systems and political behaviour. **Sociology**—Sociology is the study of society. It is a social science—a term with which it is sometimes synonymous—that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social activity. **Statistics**—Statistics as a discipline is the development and application of methods, to collect analysis and interpret data. **Public Administration**—It is a "field of inquiry with a diverse scope", of which the "fundamental goal...is to advance management and policies so that..."
Abstract
government can function (Rabin, Jack1989)”. Anthropology- Anthropology is the holistic "science of man". The discipline deals with the integration of different aspects of the Social Sciences, Humanities, and Human Biology. Law- Law is a system of rules, usually enforced through a set of institutions. Education- Education encompasses teaching and learning specific skills, and also something less tangible but more profound: the imparting of knowledge, positive judgment and well-developed wisdom. Behavioural Sciences- Behavioural science is a branch of the sciences which is concerned with the study of human and animal behaviour. Geography- Geography is the study of the Earth and its lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena. Psychology- Psychology is the study of human or animal mental functions and behaviours. Management- Management in all business areas and organizational activities are the acts of getting people together to accomplish desired goals and objectives. Business Studies- Business studies is the name of an academic subject taught at higher level in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and the United Kingdom, as well as at university level in many countries. Its study combines accountancy, economics, finance, marketing and organisational behaviour. Human Resources- Human resources are a term used to describe the individuals who comprise the workforce of an organization, although it is also applied in labour economics to, for example, business sectors or even whole nations. Information Sources- An Information Source is a source of information for somebody, i.e. anything that might informs a person about something of provide knowledge to somebody. The various types of information sources can be divided into two broad categories.
Abstract

A- Documentary Sources (Primary, Secondary And Tertiary Source)

B- Non-Documentary Sources (Formal And Informal Sources)

**Primary sources** of information are the first published records of original research and development or description of new application or new interpretation of an old theme or idea. There are original documents representing unfiltered original ideas. For Example -: Books, Periodicals, Conference Papers, Research Monographs, Research Reports, Patents, Standards, Thesis, Industrial and trade literature, Manuscripts, Unpublished Sources (Memoranda, Laboratory notebooks, Diaries, Company Files, Portraits, State Papers), Web sites, Video Recordings, Speeches, Works of Arts, architecture, literature and music.

**Secondary sources** of information are those which are either compiled from or refer to primary sources of information. These contain organized repackaged knowledge rather than new knowledge. Information given in primary sources is made available in a more convenient form. Secondary sources are more easily and widely available than primary sources. These not only provide digested information but also serve as bibliographical key to primary sources of information. The primary sources are the first to appear, these are followed by secondary sources. It is difficult to find information from primary sources directly. Therefore, one should consult the secondary sources in the first instance, which will lead one to specific primary sources. For example -: Index, Bibliography, Indexing periodicals, Abstracting Periodicals, Review, Treatise, Monograph, Encyclopedia, Dictionary, Handbook, Manual, Critical Tables.

**Tertiary sources** of information contain information distilled and collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary function of
tertiary sources of information is to aid the searcher of information in the use of primary and secondary sources of information. For example:-: Bibliography of Bibliographies, Directories and yearbooks, Guide to literature, List of research in progress.

**Non documentary sources of information** form a substantial part of communication especially in science and technology. User's studies have underlined importance of such sources. These sources provide information which other sources do not. For example:-: Formal Sources (Research Organization, Societies, Industries, Govt. deptt., Universities, Consultants), Informal Sources (Conversation with colleges, Visitors, Attendance at Professional Meetings).

**Overlap** is to lie or be situated so as party to extend or lie partly over (each other) to cover and extend beyond (something). Overlap is a:

- In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a flight line is called "forward overlap." The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called "side overlap."
- In cartography, that portion of a map or chart that overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.
- In naval mine warfare, the width of that part of the swept path of a ship or formation that is also swept by an adjacent sweeper or formation or is respect on the next adjacent lap.

To overlap means to lie or extend over and cover part of something or to have an area or range in common with whatever is being deal with. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, meaning of the
Abstract

word 'Overlap' as a verb, is to cover something partly by going over its edge; to cover part of the same space; and as a noun 'Overlap' means the amount by which two things or activities cover the same area.

Here, the word 'Overlap' is being used both in the sense of verb as well as a noun to express the intersection or commonality of journals titles that are being indexed for abstracting purpose in the databases.

Review of Related Literature- For a sound study/research, it is essential to review the existing published or unpublished literature on the topic of research work because past knowledge is considered to be the prerequisite for the present knowledge. A review of literature gives to investigator, valuable opinions, experiences and theories of peers. After going through literature, researcher becomes able to decide upon the specific to be done. The review also indicates about the data gathering approaches, methods and techniques of data analysis. The main objective of this method is to apply mind in the matter of various problems by discovering the past trend regarding facts and by demarcating the lines of development of through and action.

Rochester, Maxine K. (1987) explored the potential of 3 approaches to sampling the ABN database files for determining collection overlap among Australian libraries.

White, Howard D. (1987) comparative study by coverage, overlaps, gaps and unique holdings in library collections can be readily created with programs in the widely available statistical package for the social science.
Abstract

Scope of the Study

It is a fact that libraries are receiving a lot of information requests from their users, but with the existing financial resources, particularly in the developing countries like India, no library can afford to meet such information demands, therefore university libraries have no other way but to find out a mechanism through which such problems can be handled. In the past the concept of library co-operation, resources sharing, resource sharing through library networking came forward to help universities in overcoming the problem of financial constraint. The present study is intended to look into the possibility of overlapping of secondary sources of information in social science especially the subjects of sociology, economics, psychology, Anthropology, Education and political science available in hard and soft form (on internet).

Objectives of the Study

These are the main objectives of the study:

To find out the overlapping of secondary sources of information in social science by:-

- Finding out the secondary sources of information in social science.
- Categorizing the secondary sources of information in social science.
- Finding out most readable and usable secondary sources of information.
- Finding out the strength and weakness of secondary sources of information.
- Finding out the overlapping in secondary sources in social sciences available in libraries.
Abstract

- Assisting collection management at a time of reduced funding.
- Maintaining a proper library budget.

Research Methodology:-

Since the researcher has used "descriptive method” in this work. Hence some brief description of this method is given here. Descriptive method is based on surveys. This method attempts usually to describe a condition or to learn status of something. It should be kept in mind that the survey need not be restricted to fact finding but may often result in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and the solution of scholarly problems.

The researcher has made one questionnaire for librarians. The researcher also undertook the telephonic interview with the Librarians. The researcher also interacted with users with some questions to find out their opinion about overlapping. Besides this, the content analysis method was also used to find out the overlapping in social science secondary sources by going through their contents. The researcher visited the following libraries to make content analysis – I.C.S.S.R (Delhi), I.C.H.R.(Delhi), J.N.U.(Delhi), Maulana Azad Library ,A.M.U.(Aligarh), Seminar Library Of Department of Library and Information Science , A.M.U.(Aligarh).

The study is divided in to the seven chapters:

Chapter 1- deals with Historical background of Social Sciences which describes origin, definitions, characteristics, various discipline, history and scope of the social science subject And also discussed social science in India.
Chapter 2 – deals with Information Sources which describes its meanings and kinds of various information sources.

Chapter 3- deals with a brief discussion on overlapping.

Chapter 4 – deals with statement of problem and review of literature in the field of social sciences.

Chapter 5 – deals with research design and frame work of the study.

Chapter 6 – deals with data analysis.

Chapter 7- deals with findings, conclusions and recommendations.

Appendices include an alphabetical list of bibliography and one questionnaire (for librarians) which are given at last.

Findings- 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 too this % was 40.

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. 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.

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
Abstract

Encyclopedia whereas Social Science Encyclopedia has 30 out of 60 terms taken from International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences.

Table 6.11.4 (chapter – 6) shows that there was 40% overlapping in An Encyclopedia of World History and 33.33% overlapping in 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Table 6.11.10 (chapter – 6) shows that there is 25.08% overlapping in International Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences and 19.54% overlapping in International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences.
Abstract

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.

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.

The table no 6.12.2 (chapter – 6) shows that 70% words were found to be overlapped in both of the dictionaries.

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.

The table no 6.12.4 (chapter – 6) shows that there is 80% overlap in International Dictionary Of Education and 40% overlap in The Dictionary Of 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 table no 6.12.6 (chapter – 6) shows that there was 70% overlapping in dictionary of concepts in human geography and 10 % overlapping in the dictionary of human geography.

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.

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.
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.

Table 6.14.2 (chapter – 6) Table 6.14.2 shows there is 0.87% overlapping in International Political Science Abstracts and 42.86% overlapping in ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews Political Science.

Table 6.14.3 (chapter – 6) indicates that there is 46.27% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 45.56% in International Political Science Abstracts.

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.

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.

Table 6.14.6 (chapter – 6) shows that there is 21.62% overlapping in Indian Psychological Abstracts and Reviews and 1.57% overlapping in Sociological Abstract.

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.

Table no. 6.14.8 (chapter – 6) shows that there is 42.05% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 27.31% overlapping in psychological 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.

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.

Table no. 6.14.11 (chapter – 6) shows that there is 25% overlapping in Sociological Abstract and 12.84% overlapping in Abstracts in 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
Abstract

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

As per table no 6.2.1 (chapter – 6) most of the libraries 69.96% (40) have less than 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.

As per table no 6.2.1 (chapter – 6) most of the libraries 60.34% (35) have less than main secondary sources of information. The 25.86% (15)
Abstract

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 and 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 than 25.86 say that reference books (except Encyclopedia, dictionaries, bibliographies) are used than 17.24% librarians say that abstract periodical is widely used by the user than 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%.


**Recommendations**

All the libraries are facing the crisis of finance. Libraries should purchase selective source of information. Study reveals that many encyclopedia and dictionaries are overlapping each other so there should be no need to purchase these duplicate sources of information. It is suggested here that librarian should take help of Inter-Library Loan to procure the demand of the users. 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. Libraries should utilize the ‘UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium’. The libraries should take the users (subject expert, students) opinions in selections of reference tools and also apply their intelligence in these tools.