Chapter: Four

Methodology
This chapter deals with the methodology used in the study and has been discussed under the following headings:-

- Selection of the problem.
- Hypothesis of the study.
- Methodology used.
- Sample population.
- Pilot survey.
- Administration of questionnaires.
- Variables taken.
- Tools and techniques employed.
- Data analysis method.
- Bibliography and list.

(1.) **SELECTION OF THE PROBLEM** :- The problem for the present study is entitled "An analysis of the manpower in college libraries in U.P. and its impact on their services."

(2.) **HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY** :- The study proceeds to test the following hypothesis :-

( I ) The existing manpower in the college libraries of U.P. is adequate for the existing work load of the libraries.

( II ) The staff standards adopted by college libraries of U.P. are in conformity with the staff formula proposed by UGC.

( III ) The introduction of computer technology in libraries does alter the staff requirements of the college libraries of Uttaar Pradesh.
(IV) To judge the impact of manpower on the service.

(3.) **Methodology Used** :- As per the objectives, nature, scope and hypothesis of this study explained earlier, the present study is concerned primarily with collecting details of factual information on manpower analysis in college libraries of Uttar Pradesh. Thurse has been to investigate the impact of manpower on college library service of Uttar Pradesh.

A description of the methodology used to collect the data, following methods have been used :-

(I) A thorough literature search was conducted to examine the findings of the earlier relevant studies and to establish a theoretical framework for this study.

(II) Both methods have been used to collect information ‘manual’ as well as ‘electronic’ form through CD-ROM and use of LISA search.

(III) Secondary sources of data were used to collect information for present study by historical methods.

(IV) Field visits to some of the college libraries of Uttar Pradesh to know the prevailing conditions.

(V) Dispatch of questionnaires to collect data from some college libraries of Uttar Pradesh.

There are several techniques available for user studies such as questionnaire method personal interview, telephonic interview, diary method and observation by self etc. methods like analysis of library records
and citation analysis are also used. For this study the investigator used questionnaire and observation method for data collection.

(3.1) **QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD**:- Questionnaire method is a useful tool for collecting information from a geographically scattered sample or population at a least cost. This method consists of a careful translation of the objectives of survey in to a set of questions, may ask for opinion or factors information. The question are formed in such a way that the answer can be given by checking Yes or No or by selecting one of the possible answers provided in the questionnaire.

(3.2) **OBSERVATION METHOD** :- observation is the method acquiring knowledge about the world around us. Observation means systematic viewing of the phenomenon, it is perception with a purpose. It is the oldest and well-established technique for collection of data. In measuring, testing, characterising human being, the researchers usually begin with the observable behavior and historical investigation. For this purpose the investigator visited about 90 college libraries of U.P.

(4.) **SAMPLE POPULATION** :- The collection of large quantity of data from the entire population of college libraries of Uttar Pradesh is too large to be adequately covered in a single study. Therefore the total No. of questionnaire distributed are shown in the following table
**QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED TO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>COLLEGE LIBRARIES</th>
<th>%AGE</th>
<th>USERS</th>
<th>%AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nuber of questionnaires distributed.</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Response received.</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>64.28%</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Found suitable</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 4.1

Note :- (1) The difference between response received and found suitable is due to in complete responses.

(1 I ) Out of these 139 colleges the investigators personally visited 80 colleges (57.5%).

(4.1) DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

(1.) COLLEGE LIBRARIES:

(a.) UNIVERSITY WISE :- Figure 3.1 reveals the number of respondents (College libraries) according to the different Universities of U.P> Highest number of respondents (College libraries) i.e. 23 are from B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra followed by 19 from Sahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur; 16 from Bundelkhand, University, Jhansi; 14 from Ch. Charan Singh University,
from Bundelkhand, University, Jhansi ; 14 from Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut ; 14 from Rohilkhand, University, Bareilly ; 13 from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia University, Faizabad ; 8 from Lucknow University, Lucknow ; 8 from Purvanchal University, Jaunpur ; 7 from Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay University, Gorakhpur ; 6 from Allahabad University, Allahabad ; 6 from Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University and 5 from Kumaun University University, Nainital.

Fig.4.1

University wise break up of Respondents
(b.) **STAFF WISE** :- from the whole sample of 139 college libraries the further division is on the basis of the no. of staff appointed in these libraries. The distribution is into two categories i-e up to and below ten and above ten staff employed in these libraries.

Figure 3.2 reveals that most of the libraries of U.P. have below and up to 10 staff members. As shown in figure 4.2 117 out of 139 colleges have 10 or less than 10 staff members and 22 only colleges have more than 10 staff members. These no. Include all categories professionals, Semi-professionals and Non-professionals.

**Fig. No. 4.2**
(2.) **Users** :- To know about the impact of manpower on library service of selected college a user survey is also required. For this purpose in all 700 questionnaires are distributed, in all 602 response are received and 592 responses are found suitable for the purpose of this study.

(a.) **Age wise break-up of respondents:**

![Pie chart](chart.png)

Fig. No. 4.3

Figure no. 4.3 highlight the strength of respondents according to their of age 350 i.e the highest no. of respondents are from the age group of 18-29
Years, 140 respondents are from 30-39 years, 52 respondents are from the age group of 40-49 years, 40 respondents are from the age group of 50-59 years and only 10 respondents are of the age of 60 years and above.

The reason for the highest number of respondents from the age group of 18-29 years is due to the fact that most of the respondents are from student community, which lie in this particular age group.

(b.) **SEX WISE** :- Figure no. 4.4 distribute the respondents according to their sex. 402 respondents are male and 93 respondents are female. Number of male respondents is high than female respondents.
(c.) **DESIGNATION WISE** :-
Figure no. 4.5 highlights number of respondents by their designation. The highest no. of respondents are students i.e 450 followed by teachers 82 and 60 Researchers.
(d.) **ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION WISE**: Figure no. 4.6 mentions the strength of respondents by academic qualification. 60 respondents hold the Ph.D degree, 82 respondents are M.Phil., 285 respondents are P.G. students, and 165 respondents are U.G. students.

![Pie chart showing the distribution of academic qualifications among respondents]

(5.) **PILOT SURVEY**: A pilot survey was undertaken to ensure that the questionnaire were as meaningful to the average respondent as they were to the investigator, and to decide which questions were relevant for the purpose of the
study. The questionnaires were distributed to 20 college libraries and 30 users for the pilot study, which were helpful in modifying the questionnaire suitably.

(6.) **ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRES** :- The investigator personally visited the various college of U.P. and administered the questionnaires to the librarians and library users. Repeated visits are made to distribute and obtain the filled up questionnaires. Some respondents were not willing to fill up the questionnaire on their own. In such cases, the investigator himself noted the oral responses given by the respondents.

(7.) **VARIABLES TAKEN** :- In order to get meaningful conclusions the following variables are analyzed in detail:
- College libraries.
- Users of these libraries.

(7.1) **COLLEGE LIBRARIES** :- The study includes the affiliated college of U.P In all 12 University and 139 college (College libraries) are included to know about the manpower in these college.

(7.2) **USERS** :- The study also includes users of these college libraries to know about the impact of manpower on library services. Users are taken as variable in this study because users are the best judge of services provided by the libraries.
(8.) **TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED** :- Two questionnaires were prepared to know about the manpower in college libraries in U.P. One questionnaire was administered to colleges (See Appendix A) and another questionnaire was administered to the users of these libraries (See Appendix B).

(9.) **DATA ANALYSIS METHOD** :- The data collected through questionnaire is organized and tabulated by using statistical methods tables and percentages, data collected through observation are used for the formulation of the findings.

(10.) **BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST** :- An exhaustive alphabetical bibliography and a list of abbreviations of college and universities name as used is given at the last of this thesis.