CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design can be thought of as the structure of research, it is the "glue" that holds all of the elements in a research project together. It is the blue print for every empirical research work that guides in a scientific way toward the achievement of the objectives of the study. Further, the methodology of this study is spelt out into questionnaire design, sampling, data collection, data analysis, statistical techniques used, limitations of the study and scheme of work.

3.1. Methodology

The present study aims at assessing the user attitude towards e-resources and services of engineering college libraries affiliated to North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, India. This study is undertaken from two aspects. The first aspect of view is to know the infrastructure facilities for accessing e-resources and it could be collected from library personnel. The next aspect of view is to assess the user attitudes towards e-resources and services from the points of view of the users. Hence, it is primarily an evaluating study. However, the user attitude is analyzed with the district and gender of the users. Thus, it gives an analytical orientation to this study. In general, the design of this study comes under evaluating cum analytical method.
3.2. Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire is design in such a way that any library professional and users of the library can easily understand. It is a structured close ended questionnaire developed in simple language. The research scholar have been used two different types of questionnaire, questionnaire-1 consist of questions to collect the data related to the ICT infrastructure facilities available in the library to use the e-resource. Questionnaire - 2 contain questions to collect the data regarding the users of the library. This questionnaire has been divided into two parts. The part 1 is for collect data about the respondents details which includes gender, age, qualification, department, academic status, address of the college and teaching experience. The part 2 is for collecting data about the use of e-resources which include types, frequency and purpose of using e-resource, search techniques adopted by the users, name of the e-publisher used, behaviour of browsing journal article, user opinion on training programme need, IT infrastructure of the library, library web site, importance of e-resources and user friendliness factors in accessing e-resource, constrained faced by the user while accessing e-resource and level satisfaction with e-resource.

3.3. Sampling

North Maharashtra University has 18 affiliated Engineering Colleges among them, Six Engineering Colleges are selected for the purpose of the present study, representing one third of the total institutions. The researcher proposed to select 200 respondents for each institution through interview
questionnaire survey. However, actual reply was reviewed from 737 respondents. Godavari College of Engineering, Jalgaon, 125 respondents are selected, 128 respondents are selected from Khandesh Education Society’s Colleges of Engineering & Information Technology, Jalgaon. 112 respondents are selected from Shirpur Education Society’s R.C. Patel Institute of Technology, Shirpur, Dhule. 113 respondents are selected from Shri Shivaji Vidy Prasarak Sanstha’s Bapusaheb Shivajirao Deore College of Engineering, Dhule. 130 respondents are selected from Jamia Institute of Engineering & Management Studies, Nandurbar, and 129 respondents are selected from Poojya Sane Guruji V.P.Mandal’s D.N. Patel College of Engineering, Nandurbar. Thus totally 737 respondents are considered as a sample of the study. The sampling of the study is based on purposive random sampling

3.4. Data Collection

In order to collect primary data from the study units, the researcher has employed two different types of questionnaire. A library survey was conducted by visiting all the 6 engineering college libraries. The relevant data were obtained from the library personnel by adopting well structured questionnaire method.

The questionnaire were circulated to the library personnel and thereby relevant data are obtained. The users attitude towards e-resources by collecting data from the user respondents with the help of questionnaire.
3.5. Data Analysis

The collected data have been coded in the computer programme, through which they have been classified and tabulated. Further, cross tabulation is made focusing on socio-economic background of the users and their use behaviour of e-resources.

The general data interpretation is carried out mainly with the help of percentage analysis. Diagrammatic and graphical representations are also made according to their requirements of the study. In order to test the hypothesis, the ANOVA and Chi-square were applied.

3.6. Statistical technique used

Simple percent analysis, ANOVA and chi-square test have been applied to analyse the data collected for the study.

3.7. Scheme of work

The thesis has been organized into six broad chapters. A brief description of the chapters is given below.

**Chapter I** : The first chapter is introductory in nature. It gives brief description of e-resources and purpose of conducting the user study.

**Chapter II** : The second chapter reveals various views of the earlier studies in the area of study. The review of related literature provides a comprehensive view of the works accomplished so far.

**Chapter III** : The third chapter focuses on the structure and design of the study. This chapter includes the statement of problem, objectives,
hypotheses, methodology, sampling, data collection, data analysis, limitations of the study.

**Chapter IV**: The fourth chapter deals with the Area Profile of Maharashtra State, North Maharashtra University and sample Engineering Colleges undertaken for the present study.

**Chapter V**: The fifth chapter deals with the Analysis and Interpretation of the data.

**Chapter VI**: The sixth chapter is devoted to the findings, testing of hypotheses, suggestions, area for further research and conclusion of the study. This chapter is followed by Appendices and Bibliography.