CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the contents and meaning of undertaking the study in terms of objectives and process of analyzing the objectives in the form of formulation of appropriate hypothesis. Further the methodology of this study is spelt out in the mode of data collection, methods of data analysis, statistical techniques and limitations of the study.

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. We can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic.

“The manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory as in the practice of an art”.

Research methodology is a plan of action for a research project and explains in detail how data is collected, analyzed and presented, so that it will provide meaningful information. This reveals the technical aspects of the study to allow the reader to appraise the quality of the information obtained.

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the important objectives of the study:

1) To identify development process in librarian professionals.

2) To study the users involvement and relationship with library professional.
3) To identify professional commitment in librarian.

4) To suggest suitable measures for the effective functioning of information system in Educational Institutions.

3.3 HYPOTHESES

In order to fulfill the objectives of the present study, a set of hypotheses have been formulated to measure the level of satisfaction, commitment and development process of library professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between genders and level of satisfaction of librarian.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between age and the development process of professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between qualification and commitment in the field of library.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between marital status and overall satisfaction of library professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between library location and overall satisfaction of library professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between income and overall satisfaction of library professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between type of institution and overall satisfaction of library professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between working hours and overall satisfaction of library professionals.

**Ho:** There is significant relationship between employability and overall satisfaction of library professionals.
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of specific procedures. Research design is the basic framework, which provides guidelines for the research process. It is a map or blueprint according to which the research is to be conducted. “A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure”.

Research design is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of various research operations.

3.5 SAMPLING PLAN

The sampling plan is the one in which they have specified the different ways in which the research work should be done. An integral component of a research design is the sampling plan, specifically, as it addresses three questions - Whom to survey (the sampling unit), how many to survey, (the sample size) and how to select them (the sampling procedure).

It is imperative to recognize that the development and satisfaction of library professionals can affect the satisfaction of colleagues either negatively or positively and ultimately the satisfaction of users. Given the importance of development and satisfaction of LIS professionals, the researcher formulated a study of development and satisfaction of professionals of libraries with special reference to affiliated colleges of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.

In Manonmaniam Sundaranar University 62 affiliated Arts and Science College selected for sampling. The researcher has been distributed questionnaires
among the selected affiliated arts and college librarian on random sampling and as per the requirement of the objectives of the present study. The filled up questionnaire has been collected from the respondents for the data analysis and interpretation.

Total number of 62 questionnaires issued, out of these 61 (98.39%) questionnaire were collected and incomplete 2 questionnaires were rejected. For researcher convenient 59 (95.16%) respondents are selected for analysis purpose.

3.6 DATA ANALYSIS

The filled questionnaires were arranged an analysis was made on the basis of Gender, Faculty and Status. Simple percentage analysis was made in all the questionnaires.

3.7 STATISTICAL TOOL

After the completion of the data collection, the filled in questionnaires were edited properly to make them for coding. After coding, the data were fed into computer and database was created. From the database, the required tables were prepared for further analysis using SPSS Ver 15.0.

The analysis part employed suitable statistical techniques to the data collected and tabulated. Keeping in mind, the nature of the present study, the following statistical tools are used:

1. Simple percentage score
2. ANOVA test
3. Chi-square test
Explanations to some of the statistical techniques applied to the data of the present study are presented here. The t-test assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other.

Cross-tabulation (contingency, cross-tabulation, or cross-tab tables) is a combination of two (or more) frequency tables arranged such that each cell in the resulting table represents a unique combination of specific values of cross-tabulated variables. Thus, cross-tabulation allows us to examine frequencies of observations that belong to specific categories on more than one variable.

It is assumed that main effect A has a levels (and A = a-1 df), main effect B has b levels (and B = b-1 df), n is the sample size of each treatment, and N = abn is the total sample size. Notice the overall degrees of freedom are once again one less than the total sample size.

Chi-square is a statistical test commonly used to compare the observed data with data one would expect to obtain according to a specific hypothesis. For example, suppose according to Mendel's law, the expected 10 of 20 offspring from a cross to be male and the actual observed number is 8 males. Then one wants to know about the "goodness to fit" between the observed and expected. The investigator must conclude that something other than chance is at work, causing the observed to differ from the expected. That is, chi-square is the sum of the squared difference between observed (o) and the expected (e) data (or the deviation, d), divided by the expected data in all possible categories.
A measure of the strength of linear association between two variables. Correlation will always between -1.0 and +1.0. If the correlation is positive, we have a positive relationship. If it is negative, the relationship is negative.

3.8 PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The period of coverage of the present study spans between 2012 and 2013. Data collection was started during the month of November 2012 and completed in the month of June 2013.

3.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is confined to the Arts and Science librarian of affiliated colleges of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Thirunelvel, Tamilnadu, India. Technical, Management and school education do not cover for this study. There are studies that included their impact of professionals of libraries, satisfaction and implementation. But, the present study does not include the family and other environments or their benefits external to the workplace related variables excepting the marital/single status of the employees.