CHAPTER-IV
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning a meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance and implications of the findings to the research work. The steps involved in data analysis is a function of the type of information collected; however, returning to the purpose of the assessment and the assessment questions will provide a structure for the organization of the data and a focus for the analysis.

The present study aims at finding out the library facilities in the Govt. Provencialised colleges of Lakhimpur District. In this context, the investigator have collected data from 50% of Govt. Provencialised colleges of Lakhimpur District. The data obtained from the Colleges under different types of management have been analysed independently. The analysis and interpretation of the collected data were based on the questionnaires framed for the Authorities and Librarian / Library in-charge of respective institutions as well as from the students of the respective colleges. An analysis was made of the closed form questionnaires given to the librarian or Library in charge and students(Arts stream) of the respective colleges. The investigator found out that though all the colleges had a library where majority was very well condition. Facilities like computers, Xerox machines, Fax etc. available 80% of this institute. Books and journals were mostly kept inside closed almirahs and were assessable to the readers (teachers and students) only when asked for .Teachers were assigned additional duty to look after the library. The investigator observed that there was no fixed timing

regarding the opening and closure of the library. All depended on the time of library authority.

Students were not very regular in going to the library. Some students however used the library to read books other than the textbook. There was no period allotted to library reading in the class timetable. This hampered the reading habits of the students. The investigator observed that in majority of the school libraries books were outdated as there were no demands from either the students or teachers for latest books and recent periodicals. Students were allowed to borrow either one or two books, but they rarely took the books home.

The analysis and interpretation of collected data were based on the Questionnaires framed for Librarians or Library in charge and Students (Arts stream only) of the respective selected colleges.Objective wise annnalysis have been done-

Unit 4.1 ANALYSES OF DATA

4.1.1: To Study The Current Status Of Quality Management Approaches of Provincialised College Libraries Of Lakhimpur District.

4.1.1.1: Status of Man power.

Table 4.1- Strength of manpower in the provincialised college Libraries.

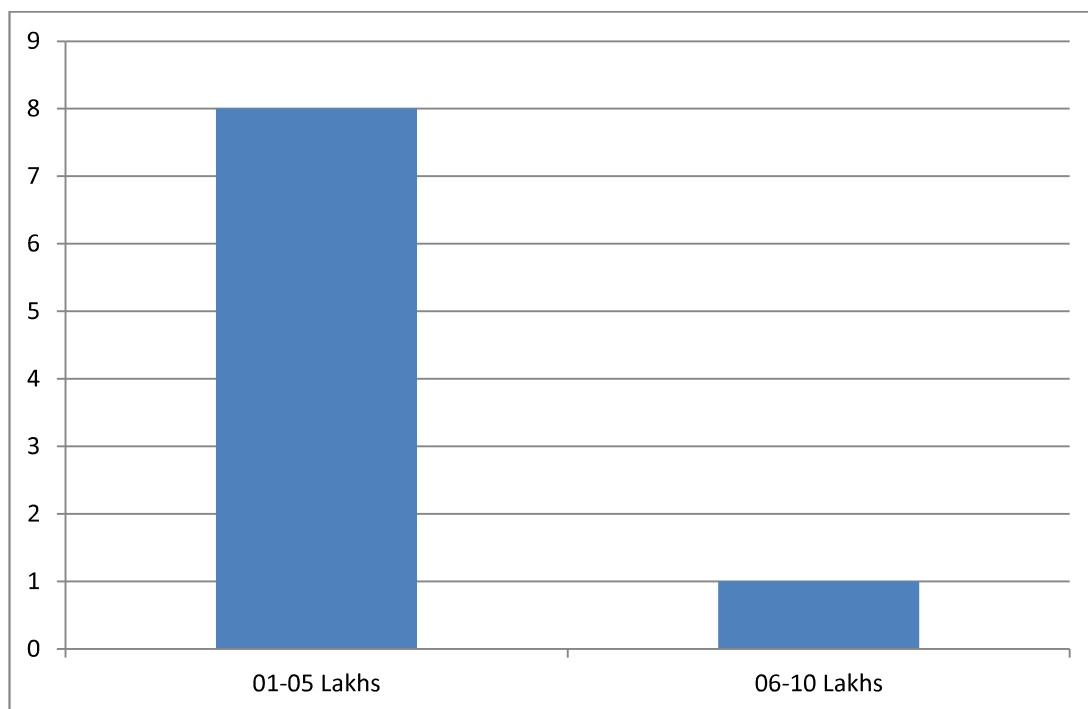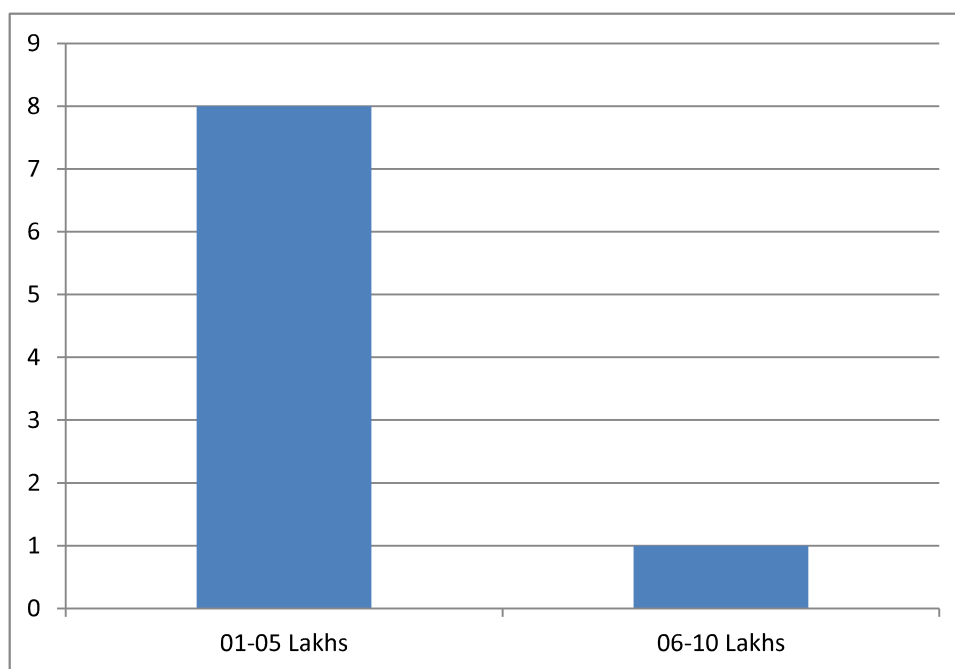| Manpower (nos)	Number of College Libraries (N=9)	Percentage (%)
01-04	8	88.89 %
05-10	1	11.11 %

Fig. 1- Graphical representation of Table 4.1

Table (4..1) has revealed that majority 88.89 % libraries of Govt. Provincialised colleges of the area have been running with limited number of personals. It has been found that all the functions and services of 11.11 % college libraries have been carried with 05-10 personals.

4.1.1.2: Status of Library Budget

Table 4.2- Library annual Budget

Amount	Number of College Libraries(N=9)	Percentage (%)
1-5 Lakhs	8	88.89 %
6-10 Lakhs	1	11.11 %

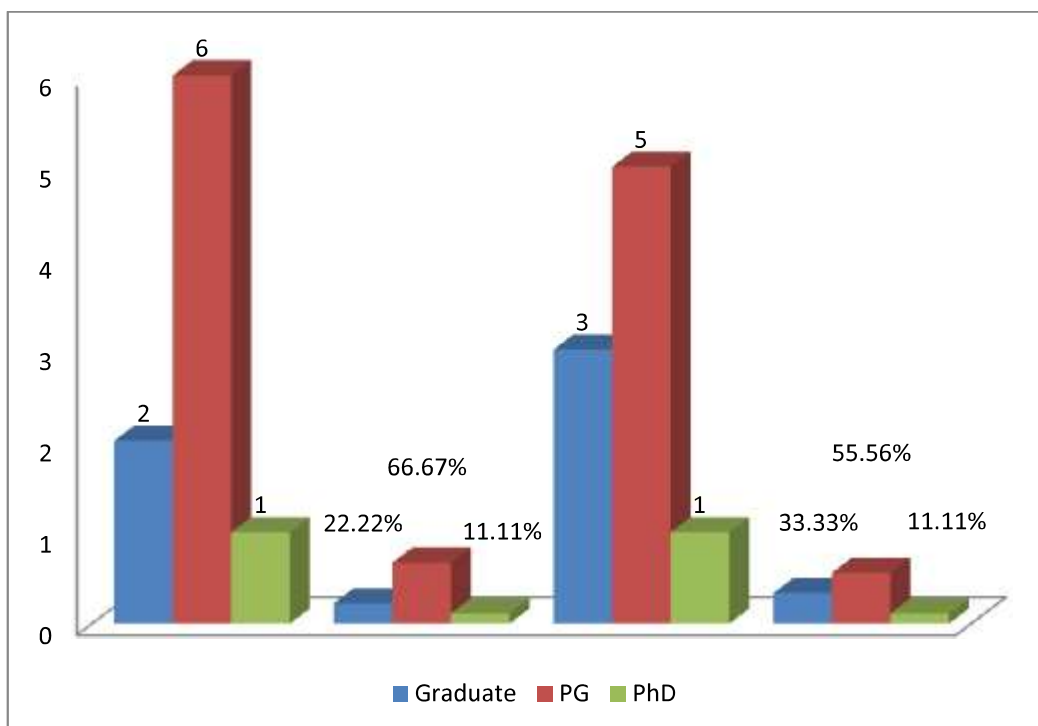**Fig. 2 Graphical Representation of Table 4..2**

It has been seen from Table 4..2 that 88.89 % college libraries were to function with more than Rs. One lakhs but less than Rs. Five lakhs of budget plan per year ,Whereas 11.11% college libraries were to function under the budget of six to ten lakhs per year.

4.1.1.3: Qualification of Librarian.

Table 4..3 Academic and professional Qualifications of Libraries.

Qualification	Academic Qualification	Percentage (%)	Professional Qualification	Percentage (%)
Graduate	2	22.22%	3	33.33%
PG	6	66.67%	5	55.56%
Ph D	1	11.11%	1	11.11%

The result shown in Table 4..3 has been graphically represented in Fig. 3

It has been seen from Table 4.1.1.3 that22.22 % of the total population have been found to be graduate and 66.67% with Post graduate degree in various discipline, whereas 11.11% has completed Ph.D in other subjects other than Library science Professional course..It has been seen from the study that 33.33% and 55.56% Librarians completed their Bachelor (BLISc) and Post Graduate (MLISc) Degrees respectively Library Science. Again 11.11% completed their doctorate degree in Library and information science.

4.1.1.4: Facility of Separate reading room in the library.

Table-4.4 shows the facility of separate reading room in the library.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	3	33.33%
No	6	66.67%

The result shown in Table4.4 has been graphically represented as follows

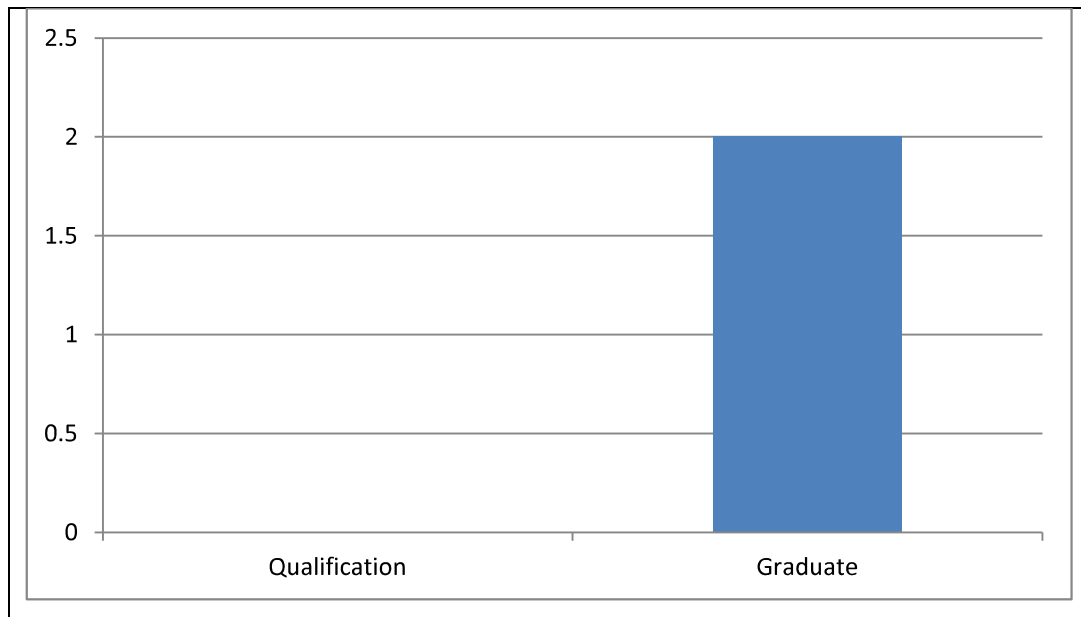**Figure 04-"Facility of separate reading room"**

Figure 04 shows 66.67% of the college doesn't have separate reading rooms and 33.33% have separate reading rooms in the library.

4.1.1.5: Separate number of book shelves in the library.

Table 4.5 - Separate number of book shelves

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	9	100%
No	0	0%

Table 4.5 shows the availability of separate number of book shelves in the library.

The result shown in Table 4.5 has been graphically represented as follows

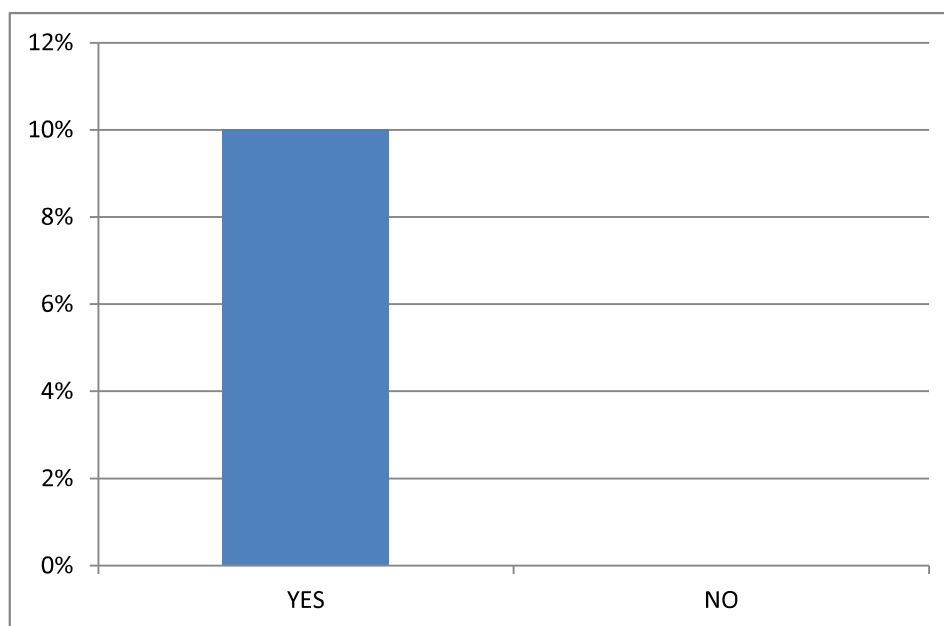**Figure 05 - "Availability of separate number of book shelves"**

Figure 05 shows that 100% of the library has separate number of book shelves and 00% don't have this facility in the library.

4.1.1.6: Collection of Text Books.

Table 4.6: -Collection of Text Books in Different Provincialied College Libraries

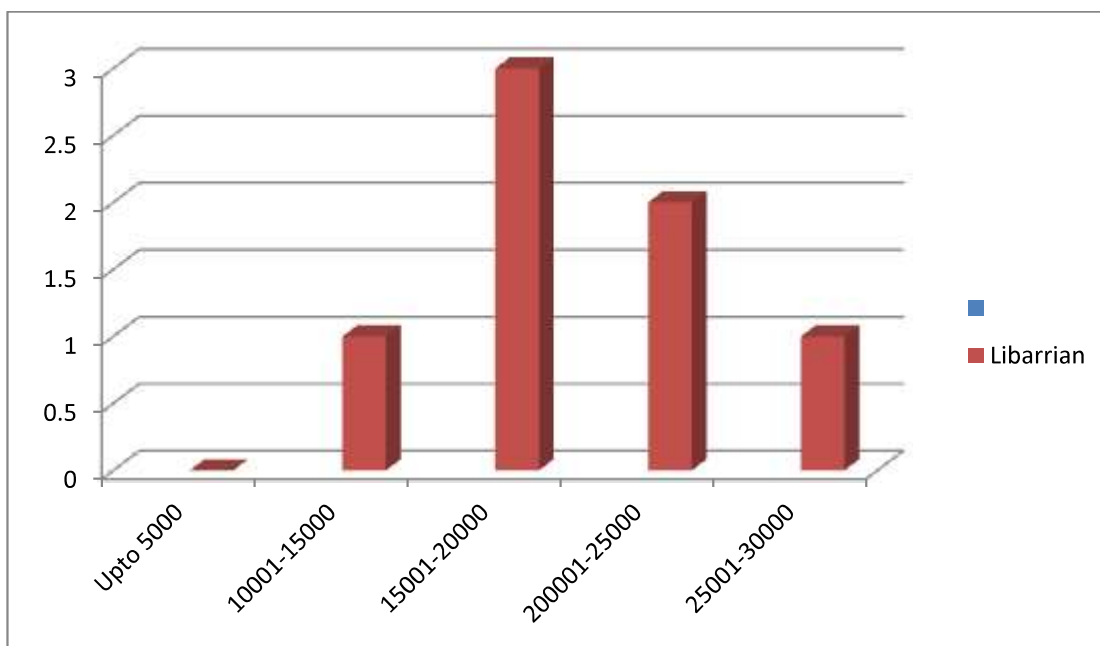| No of Text Books	Number of College Libraries(N=8)	Percentage (%)
Up to 5000	0	0
5001-10000	1	11.11%
10001-15000	3	33.34%
15001-20000	2	22.22%
20001-25000	1	11.11%
25001-30000	2	22.22%

Fig 6- Reprentation of Tale 4.6:

Table 4.6**:** has shown that only 22.22% of the Govt. Provincialised college Libraries have 25001-3000 nos of text books whereas only 11.11 %of the Libraries have been found with minimum collection of text books i.e. with up to 5001-10000 .Apart from this 33.34% of the libraries have been found with 10000-15000 followed by 22.2% with 15001-20000 and 22.22% has possessed up to 25000-30000 textbooks.

4.1.1.7: Total Collection of Reference Books/Documents

Table 4.7: Availability of Reference Books/Documents,

Number of Reference Books	Number of College Libraries (N=9)	Percentage (%)
Upto 2000	4	44.44%
2001-4000	2	22.23%
4001-6000	1	11.11%
6001-8000	1	11.11%
8001-10000	1	11.11%

45

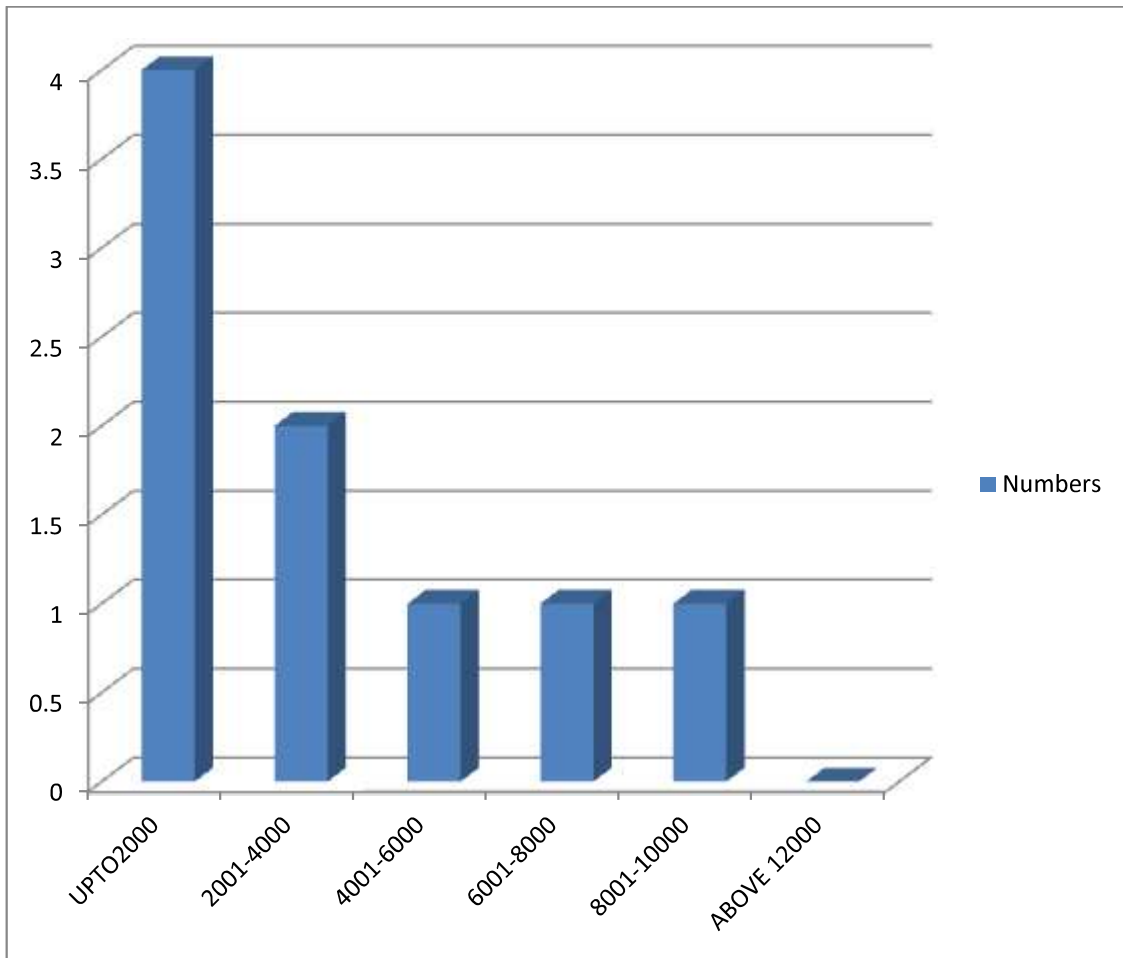**Fig. 7- Graphical Representation of the Table-4.7**

Table 4.7-has shown that44.44% of the provincialised college Libraries above 2000 reference books 55.56% below 10000.

4.1.1.8: Extra books Volumes of Journals in the library.

Table 4.8 - shows the extra books read by the pupils from the library.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	9	100%
No	0	0%

The result shown in Table 4.8 - has been graphically represented as follows
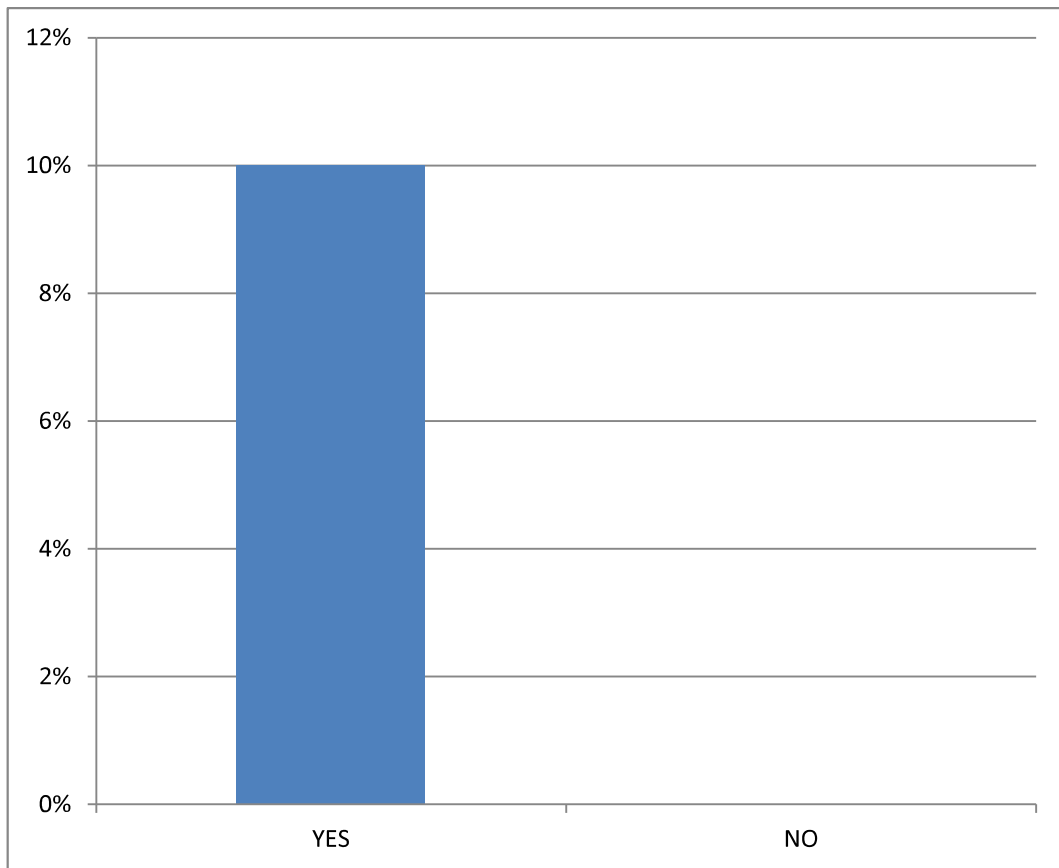
Figure 08

"Usage of extra books"

Figure 08 shows that 100% of the students use extra books and 0% don't use reference books from the library.

4.1.1.9: Availability of Reference books use by the teacher

Table 4.9 shows the usage of reference books by the teacher from the library.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	9	100%
No	0	0%

The result shown in Table 4.9 has been graphically represented as follows

Figure 09
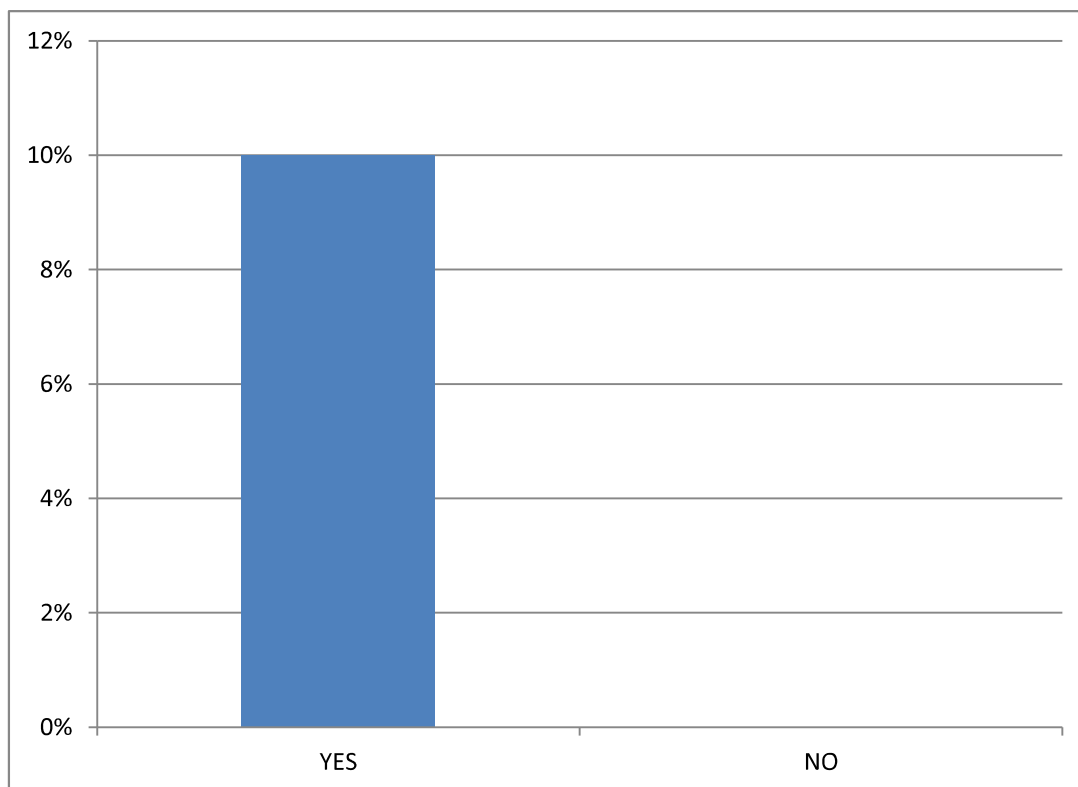
"Usage of reference books"

Figure 08 shows that 100% of the teachers use reference books from the library and 0% doesn't use reference books from the library.

4.1.1.10: Collection of CDs/DVDs

Table 4.10-Collection of CDs/DVDs in the college Libraries

Numbers	Number of College Libraries(9)	Percentage (%)
Up to 100	5	55.56%
101-200	3	33.33%
Above 200	1	11.11%
Total	9	100%

Fig.10

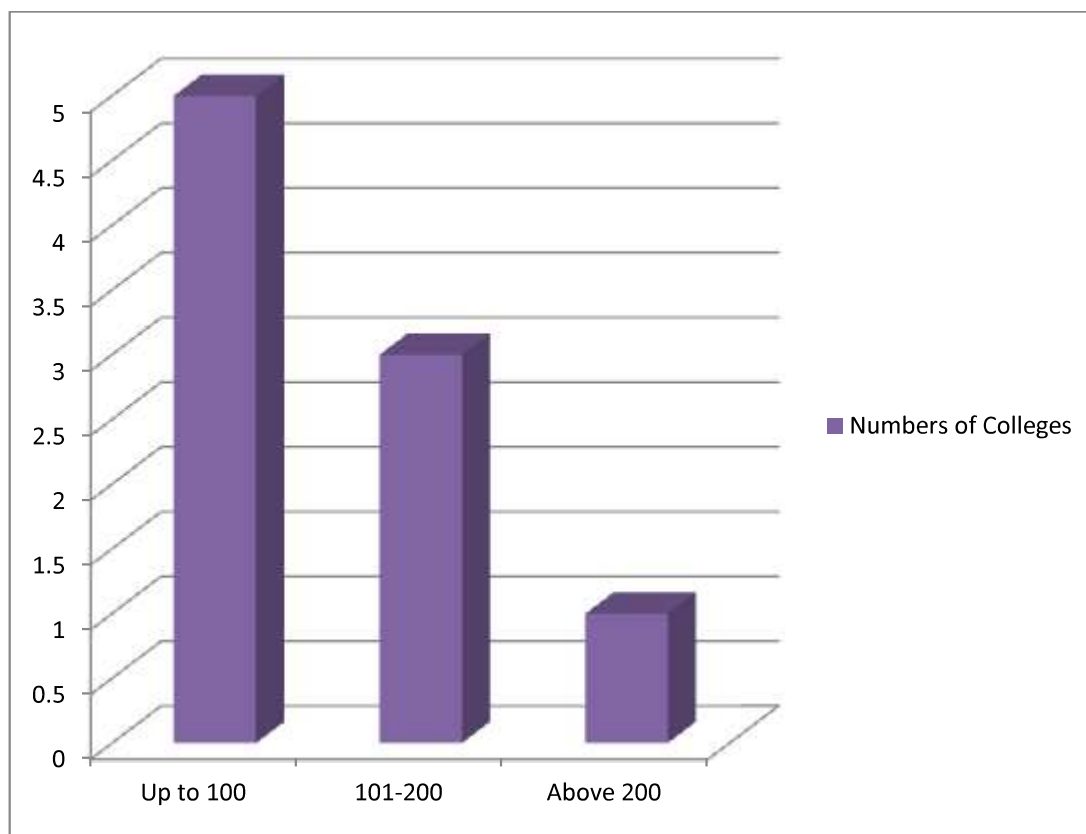**Graphical representation of Table 4.1.1.9-**

Table 4.9 has showed that % of the college Libraries had a collection up to 100 numbers of CD/DVDs,, % up to 200 numbers of CD/DVDs respectively.

4.1.1.11: Regularity of library period in the time table.

Table 4.11- shows the provision of library period in the time table.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	4	44.44%
No	5	55.56%

The result shown in Table 4.11 has been graphically represented as follows

Figure 11

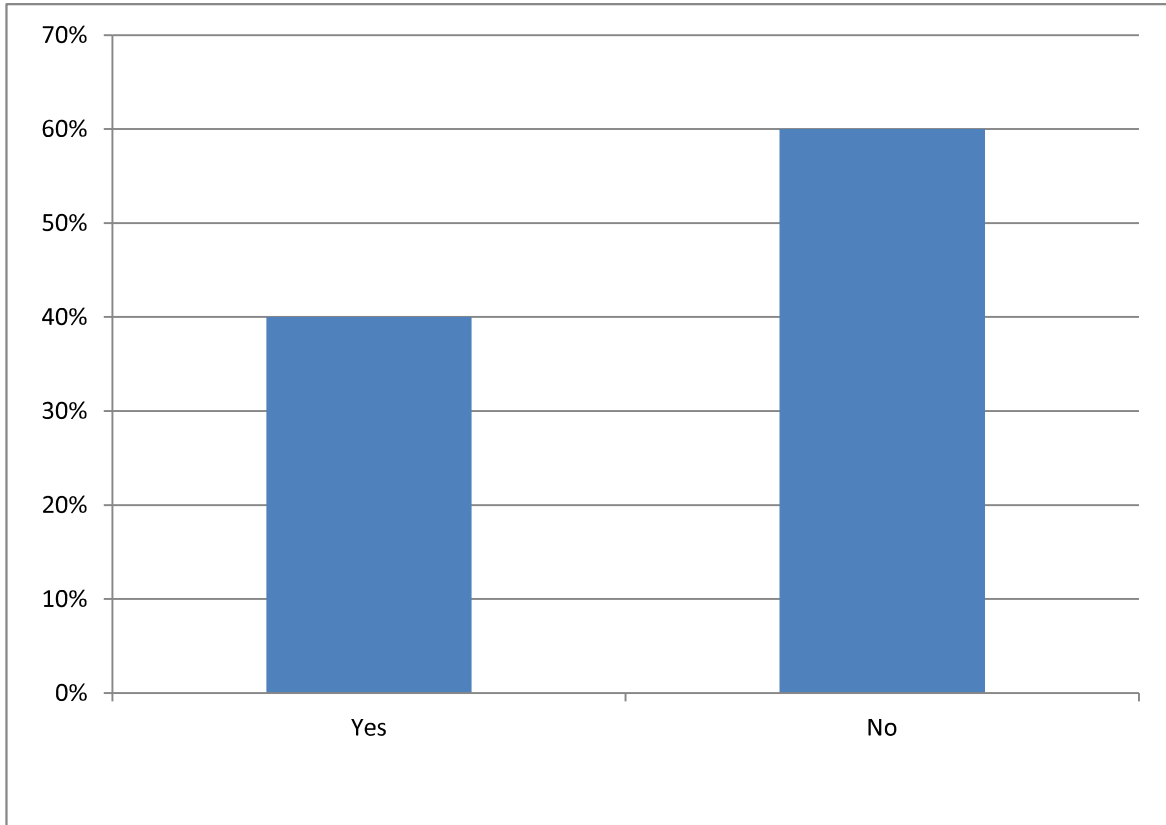**"Provision of library period"**

Figure 10 shows that 44.44% of the school have library period in the time-table and 55.56 % don't have it.

4.1.1.12: Library cards or digital cards issued for issuing books

Table 4.12 shows the issues of library cards in the library.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0%
No	9	100%

The result shown in Table 4.12 has been graphically represented as follows

Figure 12

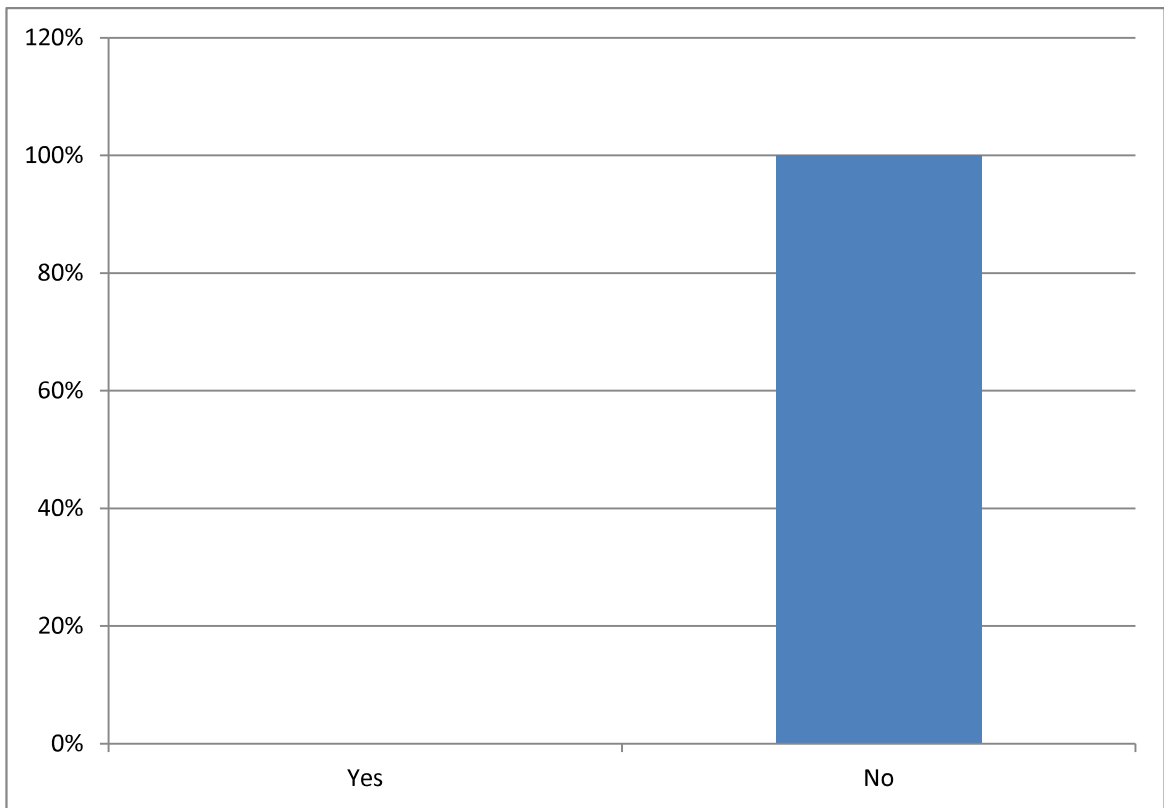**'Issuance of library cards"**

Figure 12 show that none of the schools issue library card for issuing books.

4.1.1.13: Provision of fine

Table 4.13 shows the provision of fine for not returning books in the due time.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	8	88.89%
No	1	11.11%

The result shown in Table 4.13 has been graphically represented as follow

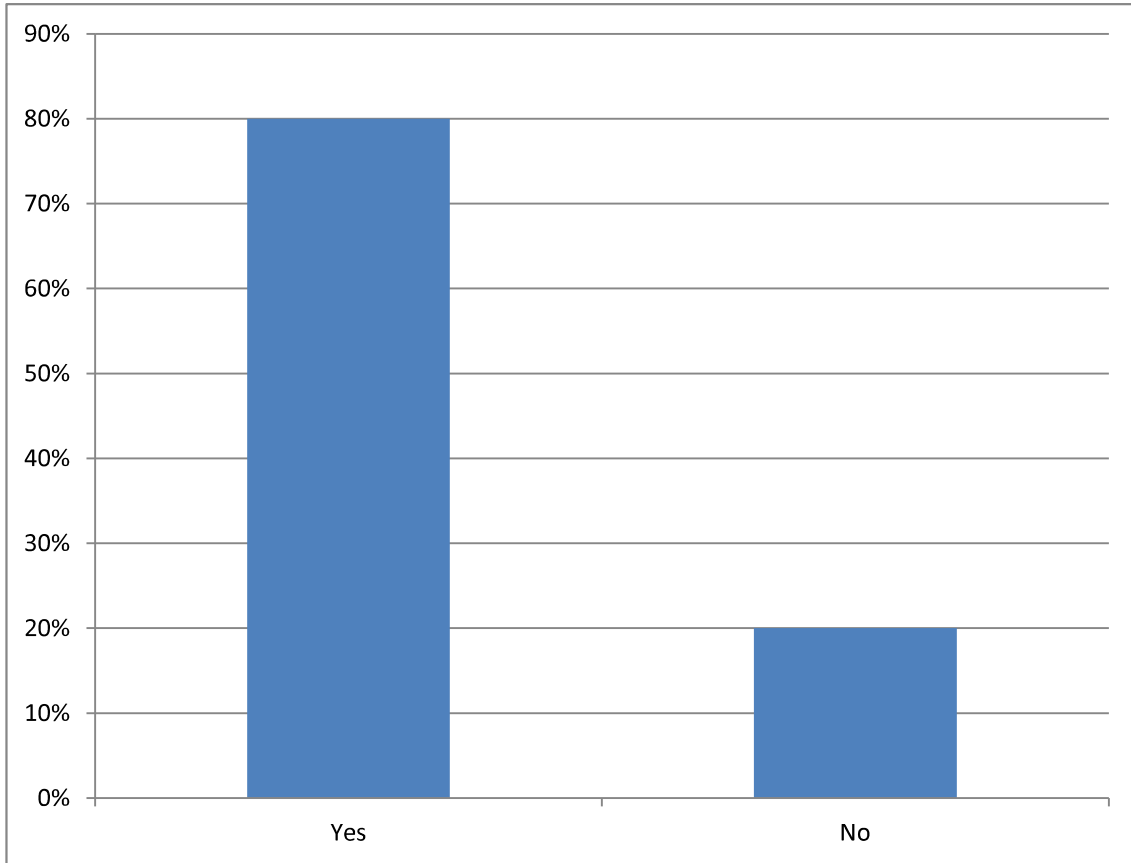**Figure 13**

'Provision of fine"

Figure 13 show that 88.89% of the school there is provision of fine in the school and 11.1% don't have such provision.

4.1.1.14 : Extra time for library kept open during the vacation and holidays.

Table 4.14- shows the functioning of library during vacations.

Responses of the librarian	No of librarian	Percentage (%)
Yes	0	0%
No	9	100%

The result shown in Table 4.14 has been graphically represented as follows