CHAPTER – 7

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

7.0 Introduction

On the basis of filled up Questionnaires, Interview and observations the data has been analysed and tabulated. All the results have been shown under following headlines and sub headlines;

Section –A: Status of Higher Educational Institutions under the study

Section – B: Status of Collection Development and Weed out Policy

Section – C: Status of Library Automation and ICT Infrastructure

Section – D: Library Working Hours and Services

Section – E: Status of Library Professionals

Section – F: Problems in Collection Development and ICT Application

Section – G: Use of Libraries and Satisfaction

The data is from selected 25 Higher Educational Institutional libraries which have been coded, tabulated for analysis. These are;

Section – A

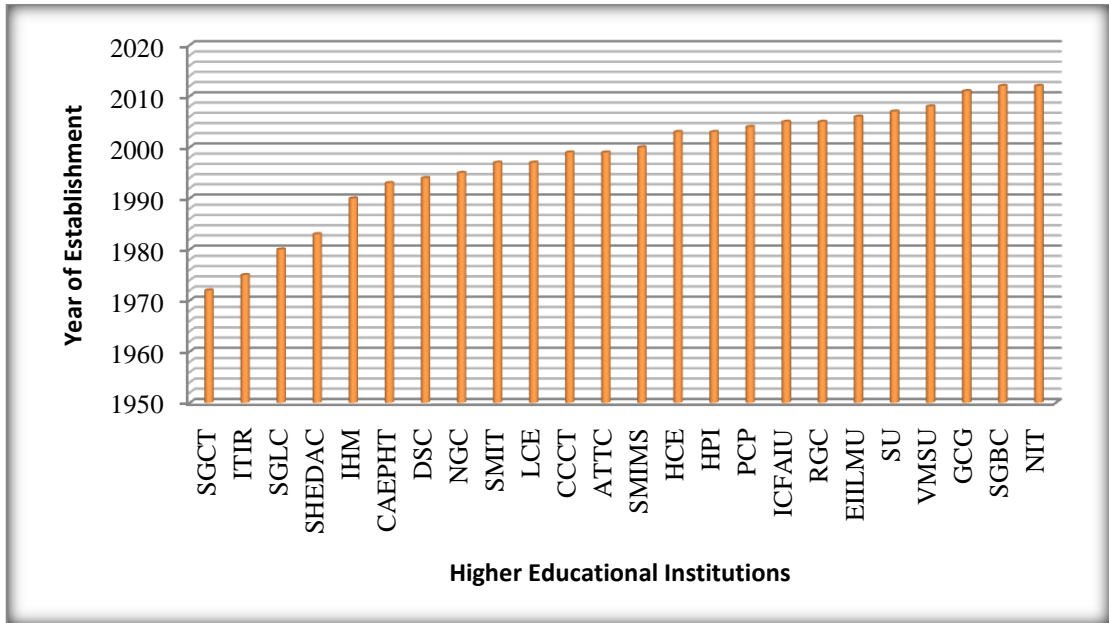## *Status of Higher Educational Institutions under the study*

7.1 List of Higher Educational Institutions under the Study – Establishment, Abbreviation and Location in Sikkim

Sikkim is small state comprising only four districts which are called North Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim, and West Sikkim. The districts headquarter place are Mangan of North, Namchi of South Sikkim, Gangtok of East Sikkim and Gyalshing of West Sikkim. The information about the Name, Establishment, abbreviation and location has been included in the Table-13.

Table – 13: List of Higher Educational Institutions under the Study (N=25)

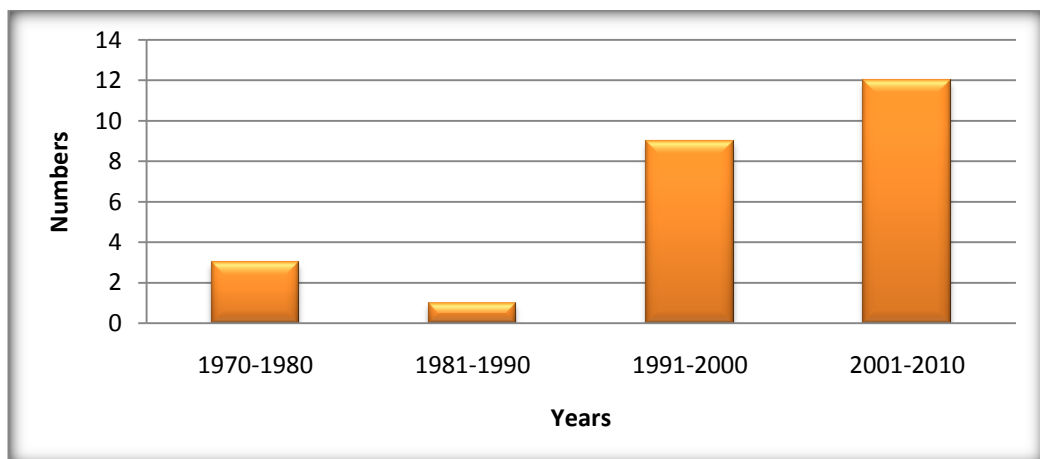| S. No.	Higher Educational Institutions	Abbreviation	Year of Establishment	Location (District)
1.	Sikkim University	SU	2007	Gangtok (East Sikkim)
2.	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences	SMIMS	2001	Gangtok (East Sikkim)
3.	ICFAI, University	ICFAIU	2004	Gangtok (West Sikkim)
4.	EIILM University	EIILMU	2006	Budang (West Sikkim)
5.	Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University	VMSU	2008	Gangtok (East Sikkim)
6.	Sikkim Government College, Tadong	SGCT	1972	Tadong (East Sikkim)
7.	SHEDA College, Deorali	SHEDAC	1983	Deorali (East Sikkim)
8.	Namchi Government College	NGC	1996	Namchi (South Sikkim)

9.	District Institute of Education and Training, Gangtok	DIETG	2003	Gangtok (East Sikkim)
10.	Rhenock Government College	RGC	2005	Rhenock (East Sikkim)
11.	Govt. College, Geyzing	GCG	2011	Gyalshing (West Sikkim)
12.	Damber Singh College	DSC	1994	Gangtok (East Sikkim)
13.	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology	SMIT	1997	Rangpo (East Sikkim)
14.	Palatine College, Pakyong	PCP	2004	Pakyong (East Sikkim)
15.	Loyala College of Education	LCE	1994	Namchi (South Sikkim)
16.	Harkamaya College of Education	HCE	2003	Gangtok (East Sikkim)
17.	Sikkim Govt. B.Ed. College	SGBC	2009	Soreng (West Sikkim)
18.	Industrial Training Institute	ITIR	1975	Rangpo (East Sikkim)
19.	Advanced Technical Training Centre	ATTC	1999	Burdang (East Sikkim)
20.	Centre for Computers & Communication Technology	CCCT	1999	South Sikkim
21.	College of Agricultural Engineering and Post – Harvest Technology	CAEPHT	1993	Ranipool East Sikkim
22.	Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology	IHM	2001	Gangtok East Sikkim
23.	Himalayan Pharmacy Institute	HPI	2003	Majhitar (East Sikkim)
24.	National Institute of Technology	NIT	2009	Ravangla (South Sikkim)
25.	Sikkim Government Law College	SGLC	1980	Burtuk (East Sikkim)

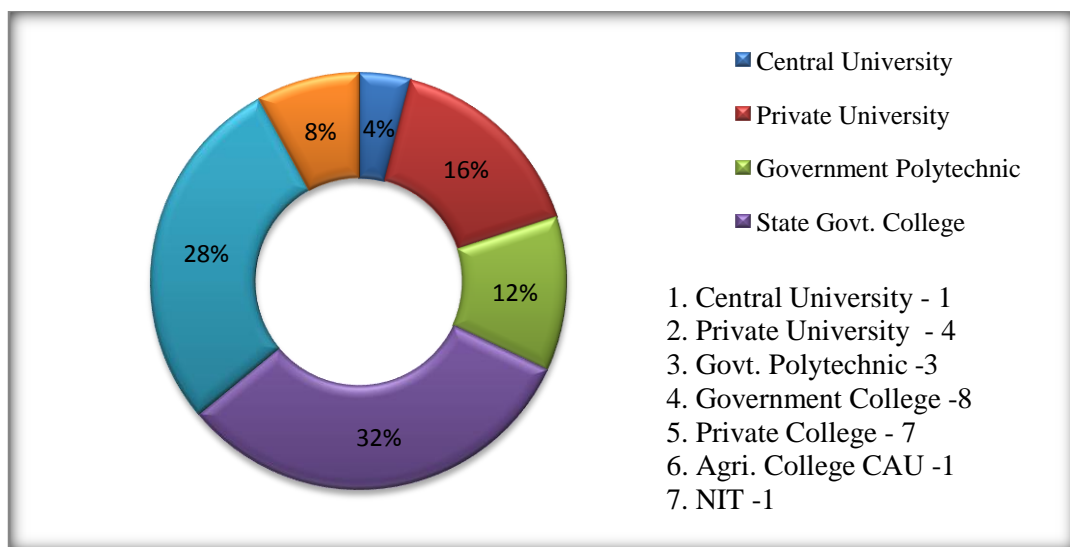**Figure -5: Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim**

Table- 14: Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N25)

Year	No. of Higher Educational Institutions	Percentage (%)
1970-1980	03	12.00%
1981-1990	01	4.00%
1991-2000	08	32.00%
2001-2010	13	52.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**

Figure -6: Growth of Higher Education Institutions in a decade in Sikkim

Data presented in Table -13 shows the Name of Higher Educational Institutions, establishment year and affiliating bodies which reveals that most of the institutions came into existence after 1975 onwards and thirteen numbers of higher educational institutions were established during 2000 to 2010 which is followed by 08 (32.0 %) higher educational institutions which were established during 1991 to 2000 whereas 04 (16.0 %) institutions were established during 1970 to 1980. The survey findings reveal that maximum numbers of institutions of higher learning were established during 2001 onwards. There is one Central University which was established in the year 2007. There are many State Government Colleges and Institutions established by the State, Central and Private Establishment and growth of institutions in a decade as shown in Figure-5 and 6.


Figure-7: Types and Number of Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim

Data shows in Figure-7 the type Higher Educational Institutions; Central University, Private University, Government College, Private College, Polytechnic, NIT, Agriculture college. Which reveals that 8 (32%) of the institutions are government college, 7 (28%) private college, 4 (16%) Private University, 3 (12%) Government

Polytechnic, 2 (8%) college under Central Govt. and 1 (4 %) Central University are in the state.

Table- 15: District wise status of HEI in Sikkim (N=25)

S. No.	District	No. of Institution	Percentage
1.	North Sikkim	Not Any	0.00 %
2.	South Sikkim	4	16.00 %
3.	East Sikkim	18	72.00 %
4.	West Sikkim	3	12.00 %
Total		**25**	100.00 %
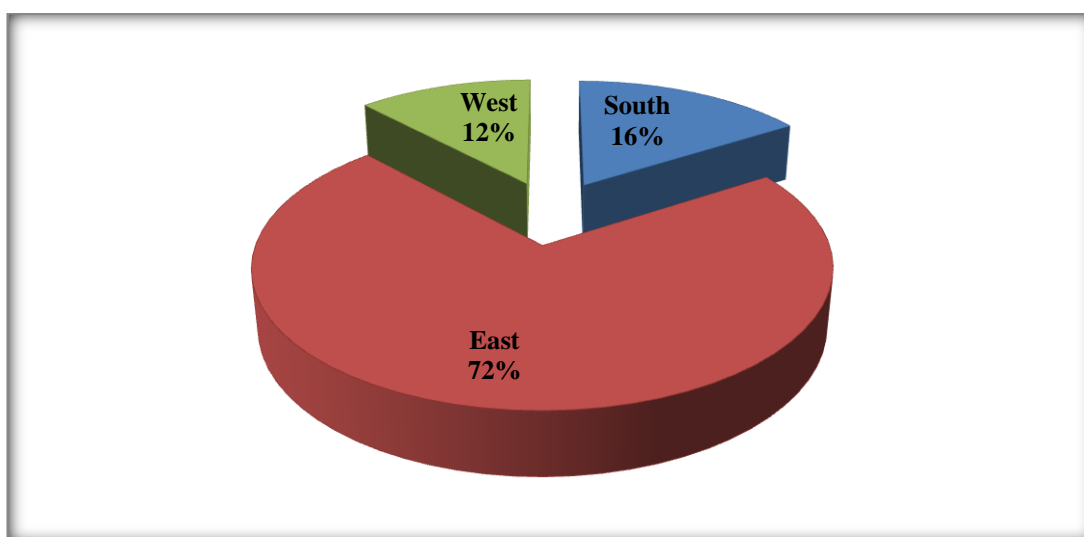
Figure-8: District wise H E Institutions in Sikkim (N=25)

Data shows in Table -15 and Figure-8 the district wise distribution of Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim. Which reveals that in North Sikkim not any (0%) in South Sikkim 4 (16%) in East Sikkim, 18 (72%) and in West Sikkim 3 (12%) higher educational institutions are exist.

Section – B

Status of Collection Development

7.2. Collection Development in Libraries

7.2.1. Printed Materials in Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions

The survey finding as shown in Table-16 indicates the status of availability of printed materials available in the Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim.

Table - 16: Print Collections available in the H E Libraries of Sikkim (N=25)

| Sr. No.	H E Institutions	Books	Journals	Newspaper	Back Vol. Journal	Thesis / Dissertation	Maps/ Atlas
1.	SU	36000	250	21	N/A	N/A	25
2.	SMIMS	26002	116	6	373	185	N/A
3.	ICFAIU	16117	46	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.	EIILMU	21000	65	10	N/A	N/A	5
5.	VMSU	14567	15	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.	SGCT	14056	5	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.	SHEDAC	15000	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	NGC	8077	5	6	N/A	N/A	2
9.	DIETG	10000	15	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
10.	RGC	5000	5	2	N/A	N/A	2
11.	GCG	2500	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
12.	DSC	12000	10	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
13.	SMIT	57500	180	11	2000	2	3
14.	PCP	11565	9	5	N/A	N/A	5
15.	LCE	7600	15	5	6	15	2
16.	HCE	6000	31	5	N/A	280	35
17.	SGBC	2500	4	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
18.	ITIR	500	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
19.	ATTC	9987	12	5	12	221	N/A
20.	CCCT	12790	8	1	5	1	2
21.	CAEPHT	8005	6	5	N/A	133	N/A
22.	IHM	1100	4	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
23.	HPI	15006	14	4	30	30	N/A
24.	NIT	3710	45	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
25.	SGLC	3000	5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A

(N/A= Not Available)
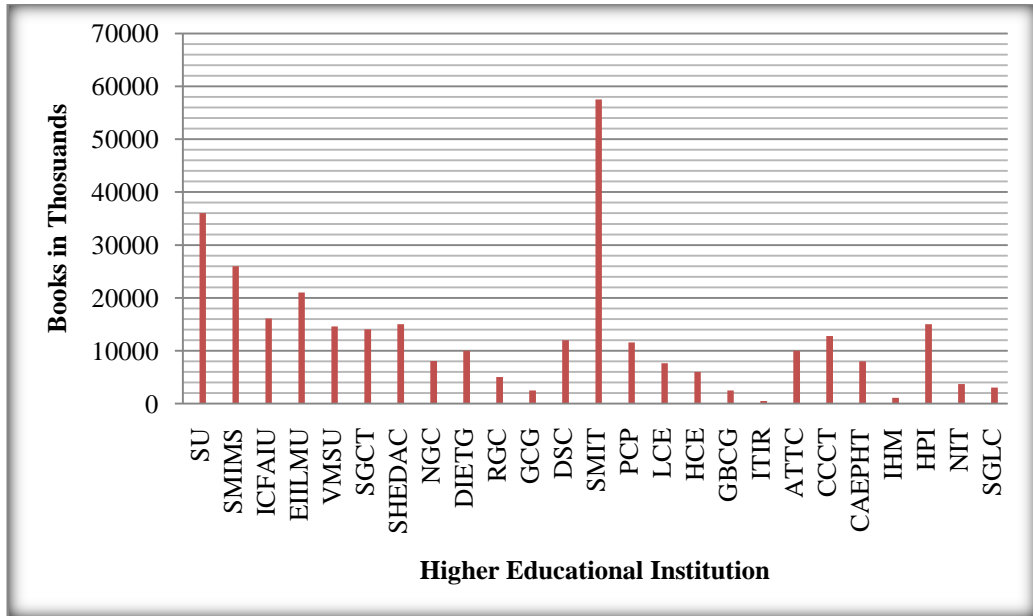
Figure-9: Books (In thousands) of Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim

Table - 17: Printed Books available (in ten thousands) in the Libraries (N=25)

| Availability of Books	No. of Institutions	Percentage (%)
00001-10000	13	52.00
10001 to 20000	8	32.00
20001 to 30000	2	8.00
30001 to 40000	1	4.00
40001 to 50000	0	0.00
50001 to 60000	1	4.00
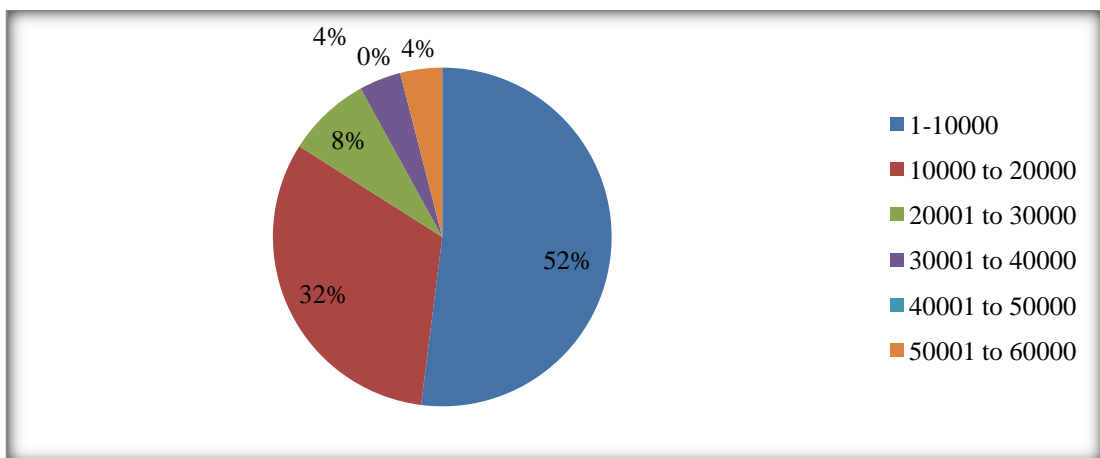
Figure – 10: Status of Availability of Books in the Higher Educational Institutions libraries of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings are as in Table-17 and Figure-10 shows that out of 25 higher educational institutions, 13 (52.0%) libraries have below 10 thousands books, 8 (32.0 %) libraries have 10-20 thousand books, 2 (8%) have 20-30 thousands books, and 2 (8%) have more than 30 thousand books.

Table -18: Status of Journals Subscription in Libraries (N=25)

| Journals Subscription	No. of Institutions	Percentage (%)
001 to 050	21	84.00
051 to 100	1	4.00
101 to 150	1	4.00
151 to 200	1	4.00
201 to 250	1	4.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
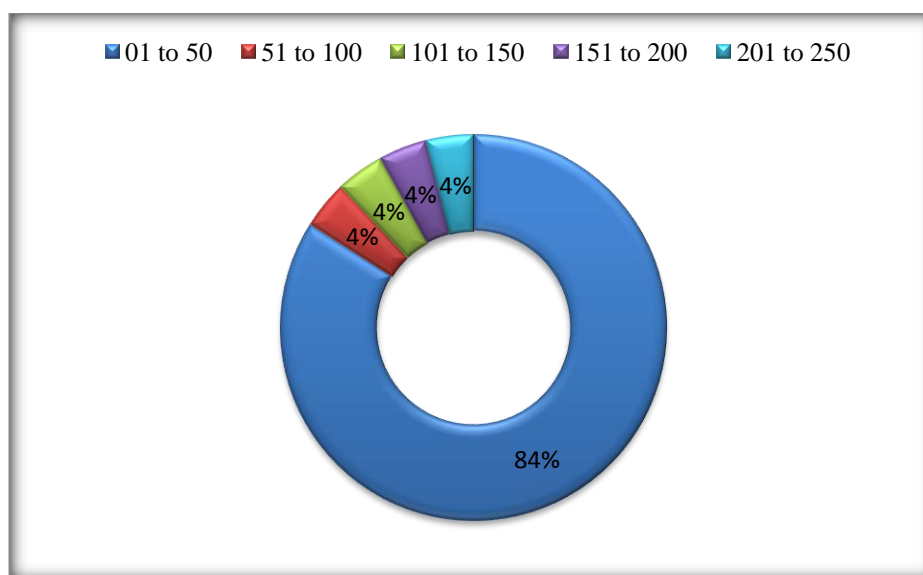
Figure – 11: Status of Journals Subscription in libraries of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings are as in Table-18 and Figure-11 shows that out of 25 higher educational institutions, 21 (84.0%) libraries are subscribing up to 50 journals, 1 (4.0 %) 51-100 journals, 1 (4.0%) 101-150 journals 1(4.0%) 151-200 journals and 1 (4.0%) have 201-250 Journals.

Table - 19: Newspaper subscribed in the Higher Educational Institutions

Libraries of Sikkim (N=25)

Newspaper	No. of Institutions	Percentage (%)
01 to 05	19	76.00
06 to 10	4	16.00
11 to 15	1	4.00
16 to 20	0	0.00
21 to 25	1	4.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
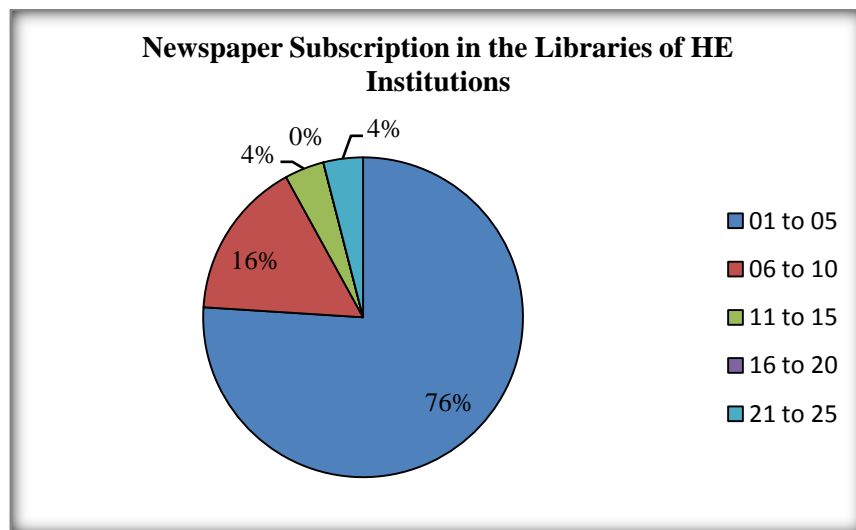
Figure – 12: Status of Newspaper Subscription in libraries (N=25).

Survey findings are as in Table-19 and Figure-12 shows that out of 25 higher educational institutions, 19 (76.0%) libraries are subscribing up to 5 newspapers, 4 (16.0 %) 6-10 newspapers, 1 (4.0%) 11-15 newspapers and 1 (4.0%) 21-25 newspapers.

7.2.2. Non Print Materials (CD-DVD Offline Books, Online Database, Library Network, Institutional Repositories

Table – 20: Non-Print Materials available in Libraries of H E Institutions

| Sr. No.	H E Institutions	CD/DVD (Offline + Books)	Online Database (Books, Journals)	Library Network	IR- Institution Repository
1.	SU	N/A	N/A	INFLIBNET	Yes
2.	SMIMS	731	358	N/A	No
3.	ICFAIU	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
4.	EIILMU	N/A	N/A	DELNET	No
5.	VMSU	N/A	N/A	DELNET	No
6.	SGCT	N/A	N/A	INFLIBNET	No
7.	SHEDAC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
8.	NGC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
9.	DIETG	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
10.	RGC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
11.	GCG	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
12.	DSC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
13.	SMIT	2150	12	DELNET	No
14.	PCP	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
15.	LCE	10	N/A	N/A	No
16.	HCE	N/A	N/A	DELNET	No
17.	SGBC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
18.	ITIR	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
19.	ATTC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
20.	CCCT	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
21.	CAEPHT	N/A	N/A	DELNET	No
22.	IHM	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
23.	HPI	N/A	N/A	INFLIBNET	No
24.	NIT	30	600	DELNET	No
25.	SGLC	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

(N/A= Not Available)

In Table-20 has been shown availability status of the non-print materials i.e; CD-DVD Books, Online Database in the libraries of higher educational institutions in Sikkim which reveals that out of 25 libraries, SMIMS, SMIT, NIT, have collection in the forms of non-printed.

7.3 Library Committee/College Level Library Committee

Table – 21: Status of Library Committee/ College Level Library Committee in Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim

| Library Committee /College Library Committee	No of Libraries	Percentage
Yes	16	64.00
No	9	36.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
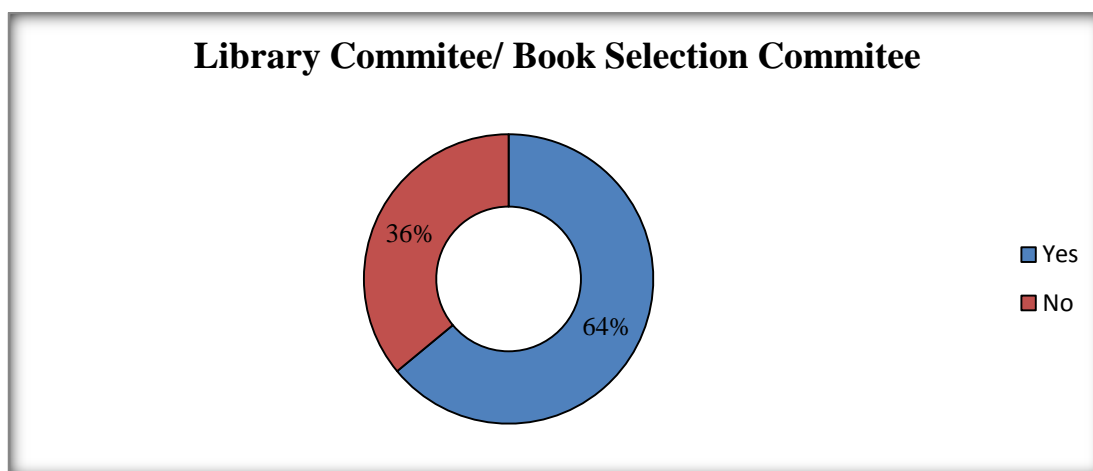
Figure – 13: Status of Library Committee/College Committee in the Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

In Table-21 it has been shown status of the Library Committee/ College Library Committee formed in educational institutions in Sikkim which reveals that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of institution (16= 64.0%) have Library Committee which is followed by 09 (36.0 %) institution have not any committee for the libraries (Figure-13).

7.4 Status of Book Selection Policy

Table – 22: Status of Book Selection Policy in Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim

Book Selection Policy	No of Libraries	Percentage (%)
Yes	14	56.00
No	11	44.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
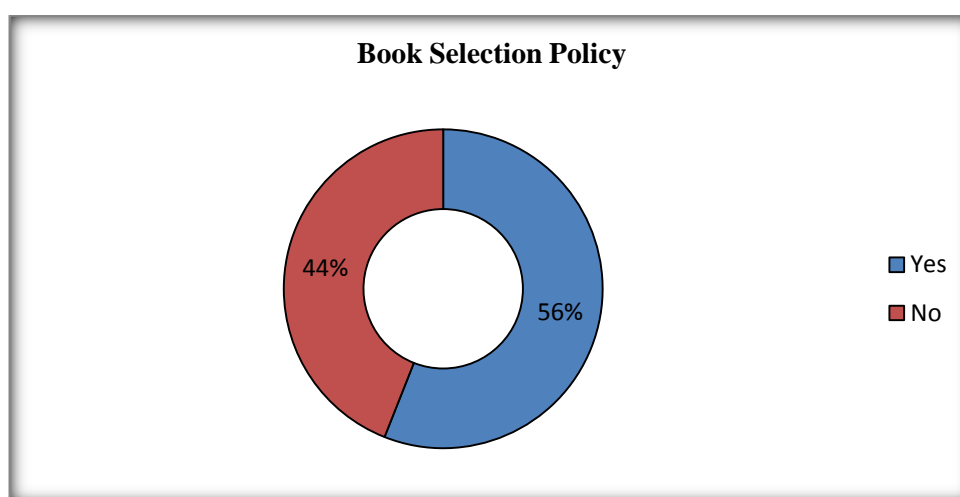
Figure – 14: Status of Book Selection Policy followed by the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings are as in Table-22 shows that out of 25 institutions of higher learning, 11 (44.0%) libraries have not any book selection policy, whereas only 14 (56.0 %) institutions have the book selection policy (Figure-14). Therefore findings reveal that more than 55% libraries are having book selection/ collection development policy. There is a need to make LIS professionals mainly in the higher educational institution of Sikkim to draft Collection Development Policy for acquiring books, periodicals and e-resources.

7.5 Status of Book Purchasing Frequency

The survey finding as shown in Table-23 indicates the status of purchasing frequency of reading materials in the Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim.

Table – 23: Status of Book Purchasing Frequency in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim

Duration	No of Libraries	Percentage (%)
Yearly	13	52.00
Half Yearly	4	16.00
Through out the year as per recommendation	2	8.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**

Books Purchasing Frequency

■ **Yearly** ■ **Half-Yearly** ■ **Any time as per recommendation**
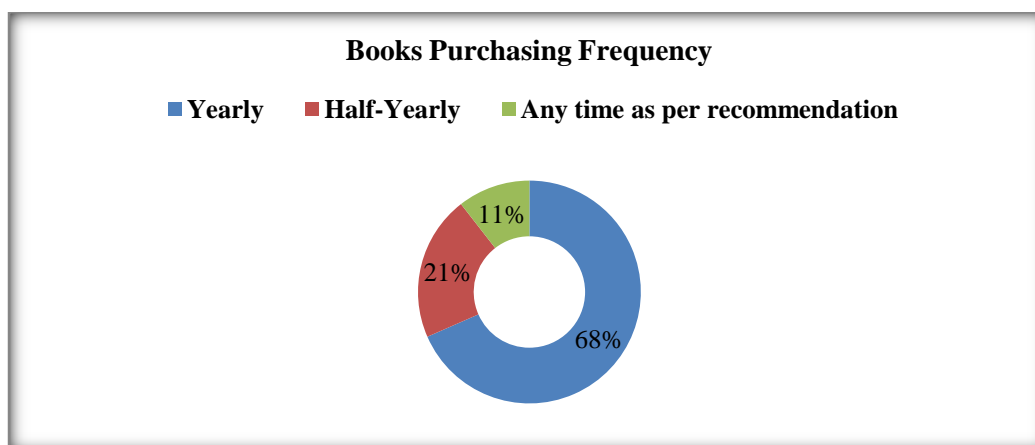
Figure – 15: Status of Book Purchasing frequency followed by the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table-23 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (13= 68.0%) are purchasing yearly basis which is followed by (04 = 21.0 %) which go for half-yearly whereas only few libraries 02 =11.0% Sikkim University and NIT, Sikkim are purchasing throughout the year as per recommendation or requirement of the users (Figure-15).

7.6. Weed out Policy of the selected H E Institution in Sikkim

Table – 24: Status of Weed out Policy Frequency in the Libraries of Higher

Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Opinion	No. of Institution	Percentage
Yes	4	16.00
No	21	84.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
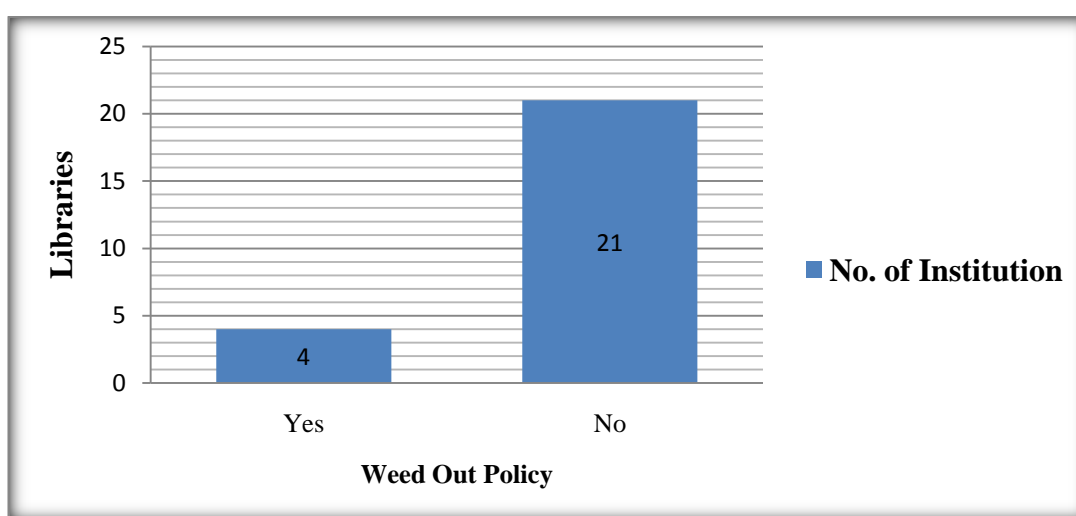
Figure – 16: Status of Weed Out Policy frequency followed by the Libraries of

Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Table- 24 shows status of the Weed Out Policy followed by the libraries in educational institutions in Sikkim which reveals that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of institution (21= 84.0%) have not adopted any Weed out Policy for discarding old books whereas only 04 (16.0 %) institution have Weed Out Policy for the libraries (Figure-16), to remove old and unusable books from the active collection and keep there documents separately at one place to donate to smaller libraries / public libraries where these documents may be useful.

7.7 Physical Form of Catalogue

Table – 25: Status of Form of Catalogue Frequency in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Type of Catalogue	No. Of Institutions	Percentage (%)
Card Catalogue	6	24.00%
Register	12	48.00%
Computerised	7	28.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**
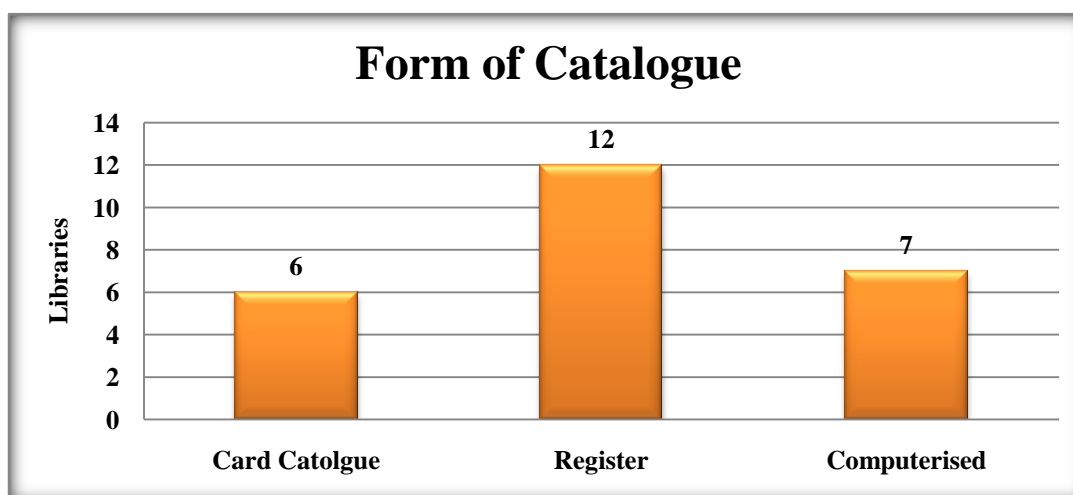
Figure – 17: Status of Physical form of Catalogue frequency followed by the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table-25 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (12= 48.0%) Register Catalogue which is followed by (07 = 28.0 %) Computer Catalogue and (06 =24.0%) have Card Catalogue in the libraries (Figure-17).

7.8 Classification System adopted by the Library

Table - 26: Status of Classification System used in the Higher Educational

Institutions Libraries of Sikkim (N=25)

Classification	No. Of Libraries	Percentage (%)
CC	0	0.00
DDC	18	72.00
UDC	1	4.00
Not any	6	24.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**

(Source: Primary Data obtained from the Questionnaire)
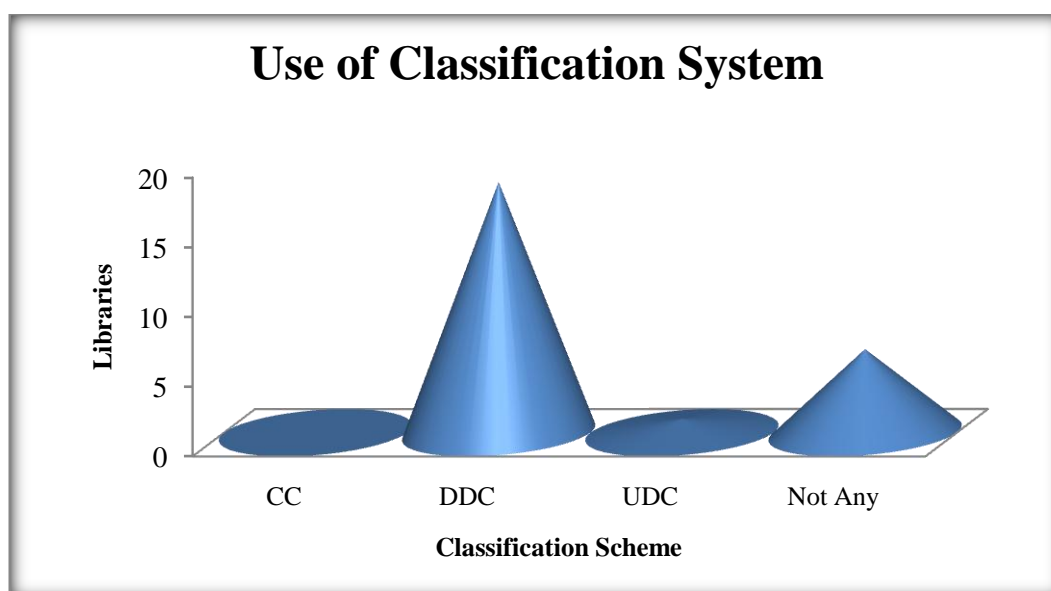
Figure – 18: Classification System adopted by Libraries of Higher Educational

Institutions in Sikkim

Survey findings as shown in Table-26 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (18= 72.0%) are using classification scheme DDC basis which is followed by (01 = 4.0 %) UDC and 6 =24.0% are not using any classification scheme for materials in the libraries (Figure-18). The Colon Classification scheme is not used by any institutions.

7.9 Cataloguing Method

Table – 27: Status of Cataloguing method adopted in the Higher Educational Institutions Libraries of Sikkim (N=25)

Cataloguing Method	No. Of Libraries	Percentage (%)
CCC	0	0.00
AACR2	16	64.00
Not any	9	36.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
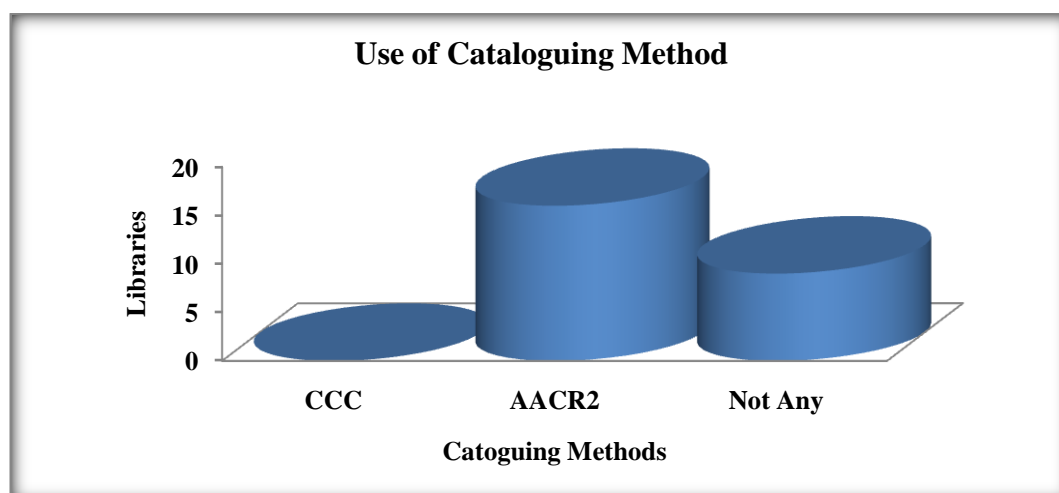
Figure – 19: Cataloguing Method adopted by the Libraries

Survey findings as shown in Table-27 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (16= 64.0%) are following AACR2 method of Cataloguing which is followed by (09 = 36.0 %) not using any Cataloguing method in the libraries (Figure-19).

7.10. Use of Subject Heading in the Library

Table - 28: Status of Subject Heading adopted by Libraries of the Higher Educational Institutions (N=25).

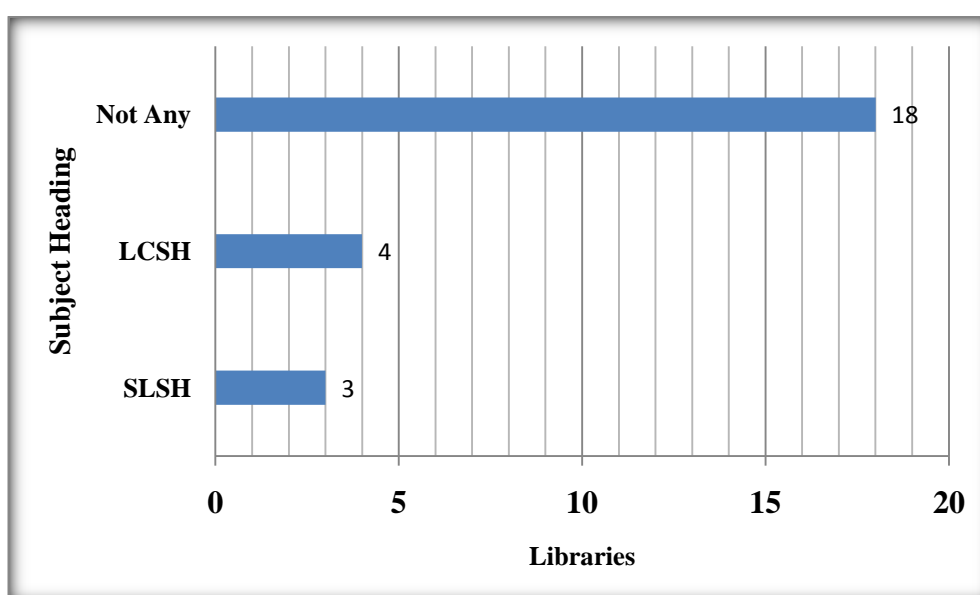| Subject List Heading	No. Of Libraries	Percentage (%)
Sear's List Subject Heading (SLSH)	3	12.00
Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH)	4	16.00
Not any	18	72.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**

Figure – 20: Subject Headings adopted by the Libraries

Survey findings as shown in Table-28 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (4= 16.0%) are using LCSH which is followed by (03 = 12.0 %) SLSH and 18 =72.0% have not any Subject Heading list (Figure-20).

Section – C

Status of ICT Infrastructure and Library Automation

7.11. Availability of ICT Infrastructure in Library and Information Centres

The survey findings as shown in Table-29 and Table-30 highlights the status of availability of ICT Infrastructure in the Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim

Table - 29: Status of Institution Wise Status of ICT Infrastructure (N=25)

| Sr. No.	Higher Educational Institutions	ICT Applications								
		Computer	Server	Printer	Scanners	Laptop	UPS	Photocopier	LAN	Internet Facility
1.	SU	13	1	6	3	1	6	1	Yes	Yes
2.	SMIMS	24	1	2	2	N/A	1	2	Yes	Yes
3.	ICFAIU	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	1	Yes	Yes
4.	EIILMU	7	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
5.	VMSU	1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Yes	Yes
6.	SGCT	7	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	No	No
7.	SHEDAC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
8.	NGC	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	No	No
9.	DIETG	1	1	1	1	N/A	1		No	No
10.	RGC	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
11.	GCG	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	No	No
12.	DSC	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes
13.	SMIT	12	1	5	1	2	5	1	Yes	Yes
14.	PCP	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
15.	LCE	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	No	Yes
16.	HCE	4	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Yes	Yes
17.	SGBC	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	1	No	No
18.	ITIR	1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
19.	ATTC	10	N/A	1	1		1	2	Yes	Yes
20.	CCCT	13	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes
21.	CAEPHT	4	N/A	3	1	N/A	3	2	Yes	Yes
22.	IHM	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes
23.	HPI	5	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	1	Yes	Yes
24.	NIT	5	N/A	2	N/A	1	2	1	Yes	Yes
25.	SGLC	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	No	No
	Frequency of Availability	96%	12%	92%	40%	20%	44%	72%	52%	60%
	Frequency of Unavailability	4%	88%	8%	60%	80%	56%	28%	48%	40%

Table – 30: Status of ICT Infrastructure available in Libraries of the Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim (N=25 for Each Items)

Availability of ICT Infrastructure	No. of Institutions where Items available (%)	No. of Institutions where Items Not Available (%)	Total (%)
Computer (Desktop)	96 .0	4.0	100%
Server	12.0	88.0	100%
Printers	92.0	8.0	100%
Scanner	40.0	60.0	100%
Laptops	20.0	80.0	100%
UPS	44.0	56.0	100%
Photocopier	72.0	28.0	100%
LAN	52.0	48.0	100%
Internet Facility	60.0	40.0	100%

Item wise details of availability of Computers and equipments are shown in Table-30. Computers are available in 96.0 % libraries and printers are available in 92.0 % libraries. Photocopier is available in 72.0 % libraries and Internet facility is available in 60.0 % Libraries.

Table - 31: Status of Operating System used in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Operating System	No. Of Libraries	Percentage (%)
Windows	22	88.00
Linux	1	4.00
Windows and Linux	1	4.00
Not any	1	4.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
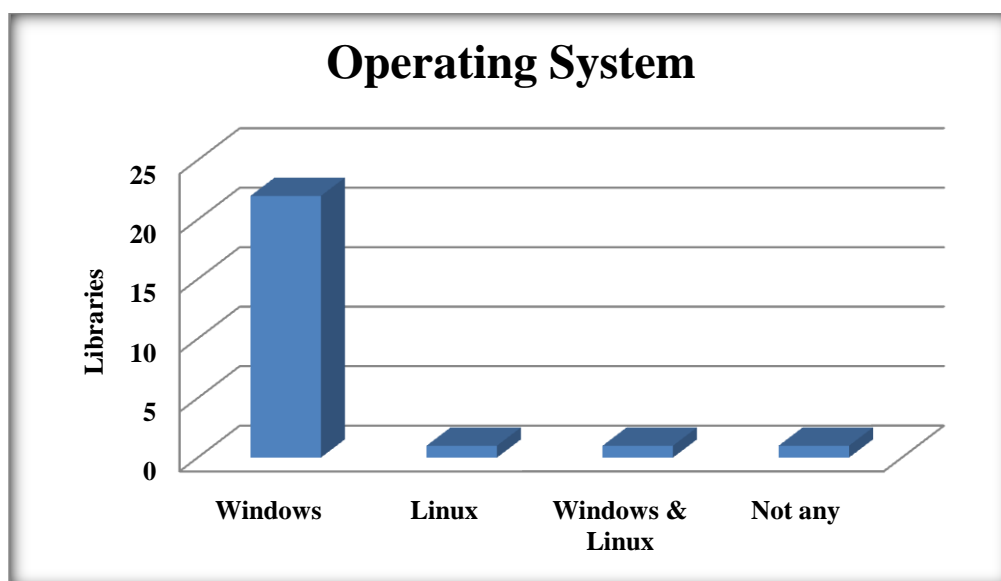
Figure – 21: Operating System adopted in the Libraries

Survey findings as shown in Table-31 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (22= 88.0%) are working on operating systems Windows which is followed by (01 = 04.0 %) Linux, (01=04.0%) Windows & Linux and 01 =04.0% are not any (Figure-21).

7.12. Type of Internet Service

Table - 32: Type of Internet Service in Libraries of the Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Type Internet Service Provider	No. Of Institution	Percentage (%)
BSNL Broadband	10	40.00%
Modem (2G/3G)	2	8.00%
Leased Line – BSNL	2	8.00%
VSAT – Nayuma Cable	1	4.00%
Not any internet facility	10	40.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**
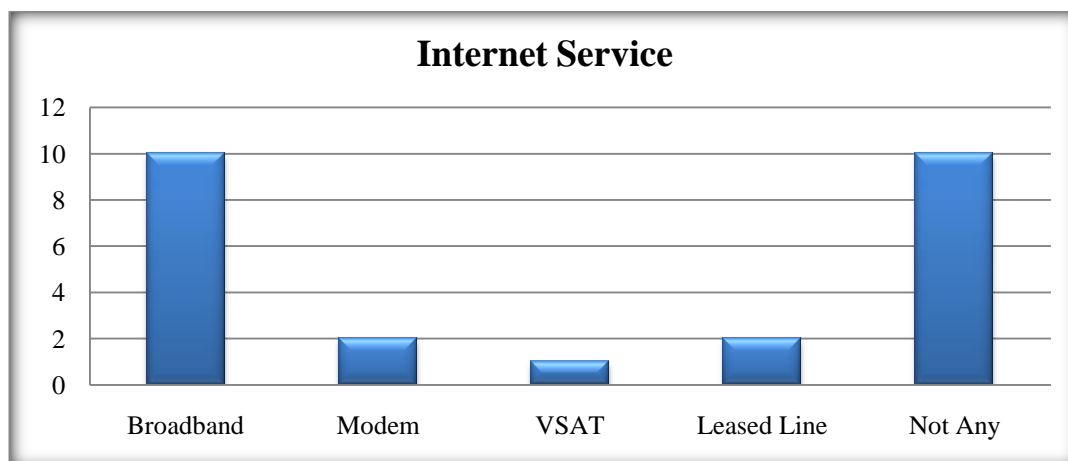
Figure – 22: Type of Internet Service

Survey findings as shown in Table-32 shows that out of 25 libraries, 10(40%) have BSNL Broadband which is followed by 2 (8.0 %) modem and 1 (2.0%) BSNL Lased line, 1(2.0%) VSAT (Nayuma Cable) and 10(40.00%) libraries have not any Internet connectivity in Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (Figure-22).

7.13. Library Automation of Higher Educational Institutional Libraries of Sikkim

The Library software plays an important role in the success of ICT in libraries. The computer operating system and networking software indicate the quality and performance of technology being used by the library. Efficient library application software performs the effective operations and procedures of the library, while multi-functional, integrated, modular, and multi-user, multi-security, and user-friendly library software are found more useful to the libraries.

Table - 33: Status of Library Automation in Higher Educational Libraries of Sikkim (N=25)

Sr. No.	Higher Educational Institutions	Estd.	Library Software	Library Automation Status
1.	SU	2007	SLIM-21	Fully
2.	SMIMS	2001	Easy Lib	Fully
3.	ICFAIU	2004	Library Manager	Partially
4.	EIILMU	2006	e-Granthalaya	Fully
5.	VMSU	2008	In-house	Partially
6.	SGCT	1972	SOUL	Partially
7.	SHEDAC	1983	N/A	N/A
8.	NGC	1996	N/A	N/A
9.	DIETG	2003	N/A	N/A
10.	RGC	2005	N/A	N/A
11.	GCG	2011	N/A	N/A
12.	DSC	1994	SOUL	Partially
13.	SMIT	1997	EasyLib	Fully
14.	PCP	2004	N/A	N/A
15.	LCE	1997	N/A	N/A
16.	HCE	2003	SOUL	Partially
17.	SGBC	2009	N/A	N/A
18.	ITIR	1975	N/A	N/A
19.	ATTC	1999	Libsys	Fully
20.	CCCT	1999	Libsys	Fully
21.	CAEPHT	1993	Libsys	Fully
22.	IHM	2001	N/A	N/A
23.	HPI	2003	Library Manager	Partially
24.	NIT	2009	Libsys	Fully
25.	SGLC	1980	N/A	N/A

Table- 34: Stage of Library Automation in Libraries (N=25)

Stages of Library Automation	No.	Percentage (%)
Manual / Not Automated	11	44.0
Partially	06	24.00
Fully Automated	08	32.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**

Survey findings as depicted in Table-33 shows that out of 25 institutions of higher learning , 11 (44.0%) libraries are still not using any library application software for library automation, whereas only 08 (32.0 %) institutions are fully automated and providing computerised library services and 06 (24.0 %) libraries are partially automated their library housekeeping operations.

Table - 35: Types of Library Automation Software adopted in Libraries (N=25)

Library Software	No. of Institution	Percentage (%)
SOUL	03	12.00
Library Manager	02	8.00
Libsys	04	16.00
Easy Lib	02	8.00
E-Granthalya	01	4.00
SLIM-21	01	4.0
In-house Developed Software	01	4.0
Not Any	11	44.00
Total	**25**	**100.00**
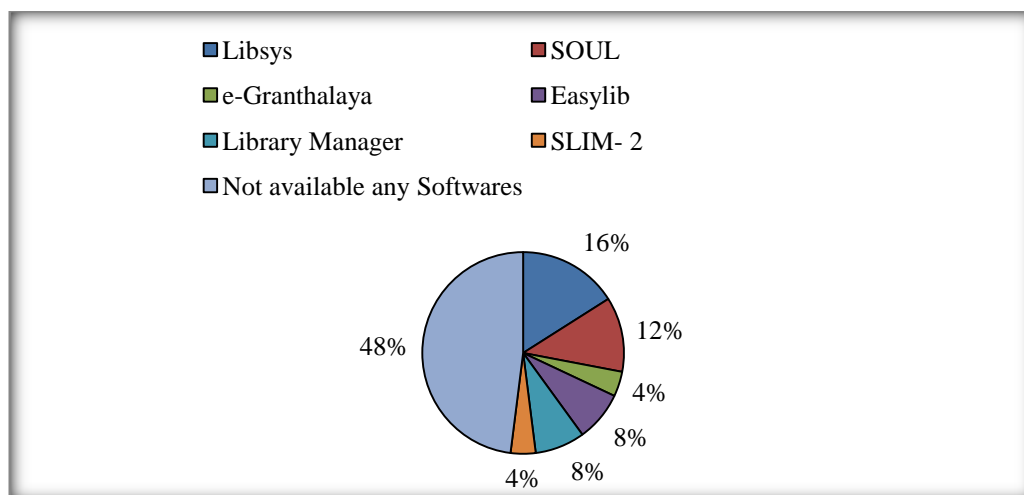
Figure –23: Status of Availability of Library Automation Software in the Higher Educational Institutions libraries of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table-35 shows the types of Library application software used by the higher educational institutions in Sikkim which reveals that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (4= 16.0%) are using Libsys which is followed by 03 (12.0 %) libraries which are using SOUL and 02 (8.0 %) libraries each are using Lirary Manager and Easy Lib software whereas 01 (4.0 %) libraries each are using E-granthalaya, SLIM-21 and In-House developed Library Application Software. Majority of libraries are still not using computerisation for modernisation of library activities and services.

Institution wise analysis as shown in Table-33 reveals that out of twenty five higher educational institutions in the Sikkim, only twelve institutions are using the library software for their library housekeeping operations. Three institutions have SOUL, four institutions NIT, CCCT, ATTC, CAEPHT are using Libsys, one institution EIILMU is using e-Granthalya, SU has SLIM-2 with RFID system, SMIMS & SMIT are using Easylib and two institutions ICFAIU and HPI are using Library Manager and VMSU their own in-house developed software. There are eleven institutions that

have not any library software for their library operation or for library database creation.

7.14 Membership of Libraries with Library Network

Table: 36 Membership of Library Network of Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Library Network	No. of Institution	Percentage (%)
DELNET	6	24%
INFLIBNET	3	12%
Not Any	16	64%
Total	**25**	**100%**
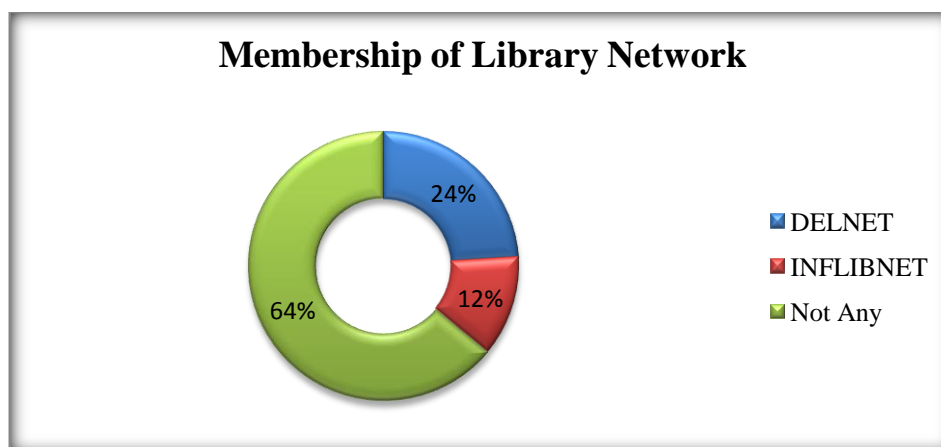
Figure - 24 Library Network Memberships of Libraries of Higher Educational Institution in Sikkim

Survey findings as shown in Table-36 shows the membership with Library Network which reveals that out of 25 libraries, 6 (24%) libraries have membership of DELNET, 3 (12%) are INFLIBNET membership and maximum number 16 (64%) libraries are not connected with any library networks.

Section – D

Status of Library Working Hours and Services
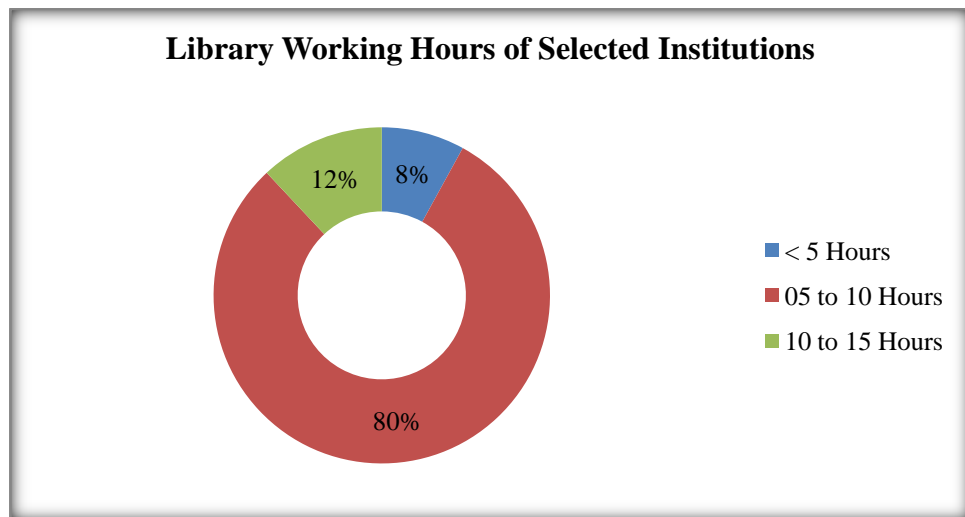
7.15. Working Hours of the Libraries

Table – 37: Status of Library Working Hours in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim

S.No.	H E Institutions	Working Time	Total Hours
1	SU	9.30AM to 5.30PM	8 Hours
2	SMIMS	10.00AM to 9.30PM	12 Hours 30 Minutes
3	ICFAIU	9.00AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
4	EIILMU	9.00AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
5	VMSU	9.30AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
6	SGCT	10.00AM to 4.00PM	6 Hours
7	SHEDAC	10.00AM to 12.15 PM 1.15PM to 3.30PM	4 Hours 30 Minutes
8	NGC	10.00AM to 4.00PM	6 Hours
9	DIETG	10.00AM to 4.00PM	6 Hours
10	RGC	9.30AM to 4.30PM	7 Hours
11	GCG	10.00AM to 4.00PM	7 Hours
12	DSC	9.00AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
13	SMIT	9.00AM to 8.00PM	12 Hours
14	PCP	10.00AM to 4.00PM	6 Hours
15	LCE	8.30AM to 4.00PM	8 Hours
16	HCE	9.00AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
17	SGBC	9.00AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
18	ITIR	12.00AM to 4.00PM	4 Hours
19	ATTC	8.45AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
20	CCCT	8.30AM to 5.30PM	9 Hours
21	CAEPHT	10.00AM to 6.00PM	8 Hours
22	IHM	9.00AM to 5.00PM	8 Hours
23	HPI	9.00AM to 7.00PM	10 Hours
24	NIT	10AM to 1.00PM 2.00PM – 4.00PM 5.30PM -8.00PM	8 Hours
25	SGLC	9.30AM to 4.00PM	6 Hours

Table - 38: Status of Working Hours in the Higher Educational Institutions

Libraries of Sikkim (N=25).

Working Hours	No. Of Libraries	Percentage (%)
< 5	2	8.00%
5 to 10	20	80.00%
11 to 15	3	12.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**

Figure – 25: Status of Working Hours of the Libraries of Higher Educational

Institutions in Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table- 37 and Table - 38 shows that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (20= 80.0%) are opened 5-10 hours which is followed by (03 = 12.0 %) 10-15 hours and 02 = 8.0% are opened less than 5 hours as per their institutions requirement. Library of SMIT, SMIMIS and HPI Institute are opened for 10-15 hours per working days (Figure-25).

7.16. Library working on Sunday/Holiday

Table – 39: Status of Library working on Sunday / Holiday Frequency of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Working on Sunday/Holiday	No. Of Libraries	Percentage (%)
Yes	3	12.00%
No	22	88.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**
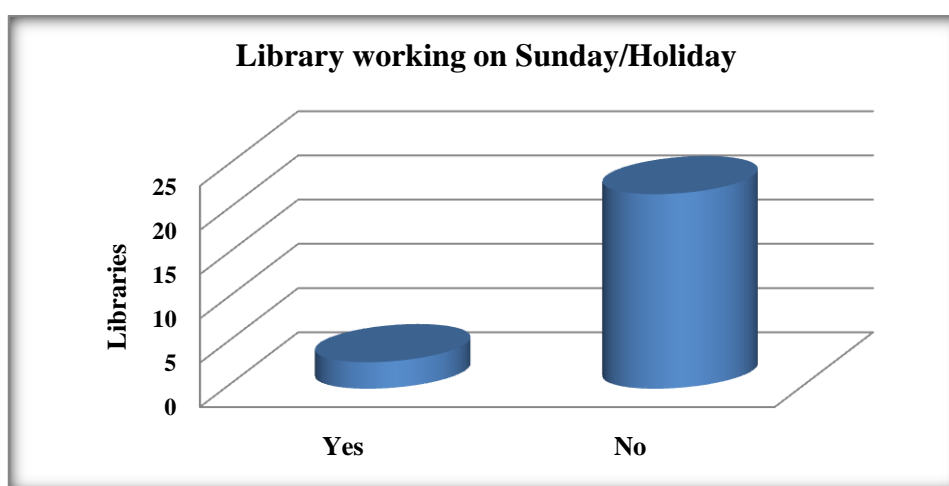
Figure – 26: Status of Library working on Sunday/Holiday frequency followed by the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).
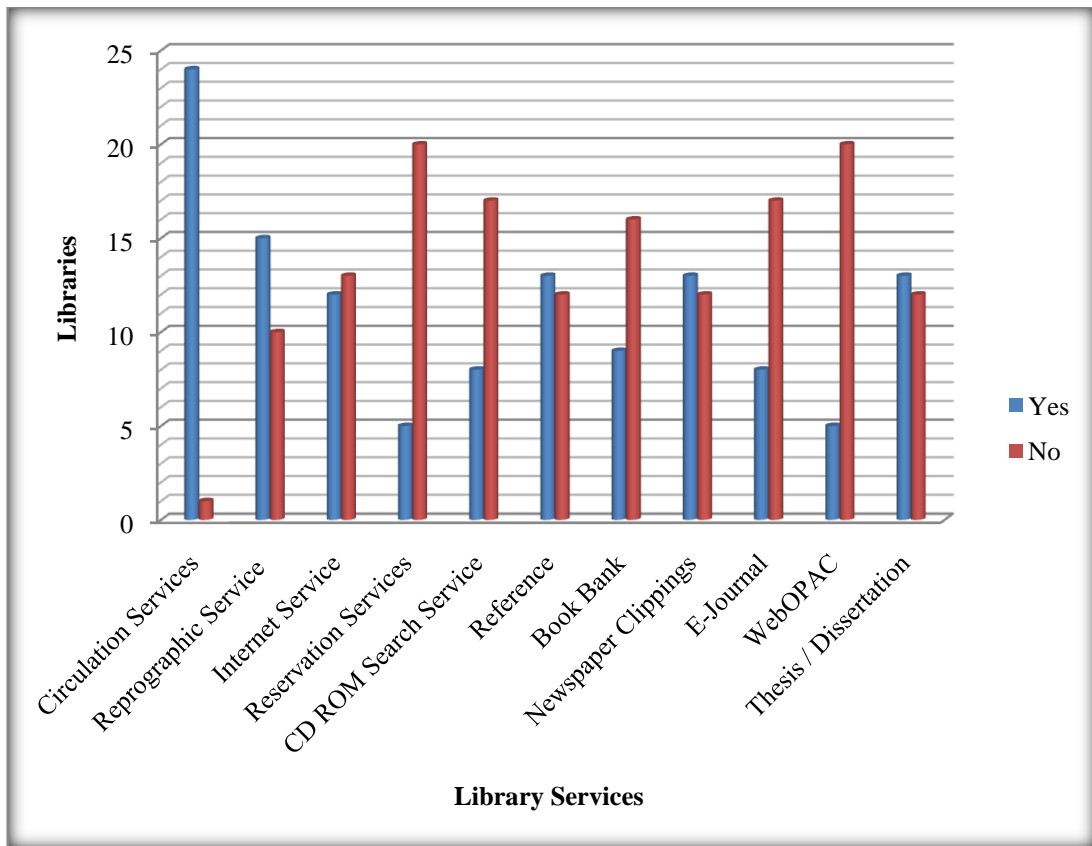
In Table-39 it has been shown status of the Library working on Sunday/Holiday in educational institutions in Sikkim which reveals that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries (22= 88.0%) are not working on Sunday/Holiday which is followed by 03 (12.0 %) libraries are working on Sunday/Holiday.(Figure-26). SMIMS, SMIT and NIT are working on Sunday/ Holiday also for its users.

7.17 Library Services / Facilities

Table – 40: Status of Library Services/ Facilities (Traditional and Automated)

Sr. No.	Name of Higher Educational Institutions	Library Services											
		Circulation Services	Lending Services	Reprographic Services	Internet Services	Reservation Services	CD-ROM Search	Reference	Book Bank	Newspaper Clippings	E-Journal	Web OPAC	Thesis/Dissertation
1	SU	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	SMIMS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3	ICFAIU	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4	EIILMU	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5	VMSU	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6	SGCT	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
7	SHEDAC	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
8	NGC	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9	DIETG	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10	RGC	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11	GCG	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12	DSC	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13	SMIT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	PCP	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15	LCE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16	HCE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17	SGBC	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
18	ITIR	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
19	ATTC	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	CCCT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21	CAEPHT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
22	IHM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23	HPI	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
24	NIT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
25	SGLC	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Frequency of Availability		96.0%	48.0%	60%	48%	20%	32%	52%	36%	52%	32%	20%	52%
Frequency of unavailability		4.0%	52.0%	40%	52%	80%	68%	48%	64%	48%	52%	80%	48%

(Yes = Y, No =N)

Figure – 27: Status of Library Services provided by the Institutional Library

Survey findings as shown in Table-40 show the status of the Library Services offered by the libraries of these institutions in Sikkim which reveals that out of 25 libraries, maximum number of libraries 24 (96.0%) provide Circulation Services, 15 (60%) libraries provide reprographic services, 12 (48%) libraries provide internet services, 5(20%) provide reservation services, 8(32%) libraries provide CD-ROM Search Services, 13(52%) provide reference service, 9(36%) provide book bank service, 13(52%) provide Newspaper Clippings, 8(32%) libraries provide E-Journal service, 5(20%) libraries provide WebOPAC, and 13(52%) libraries have Thesis/ Dissertation Services to the users of its community (Figure-27).
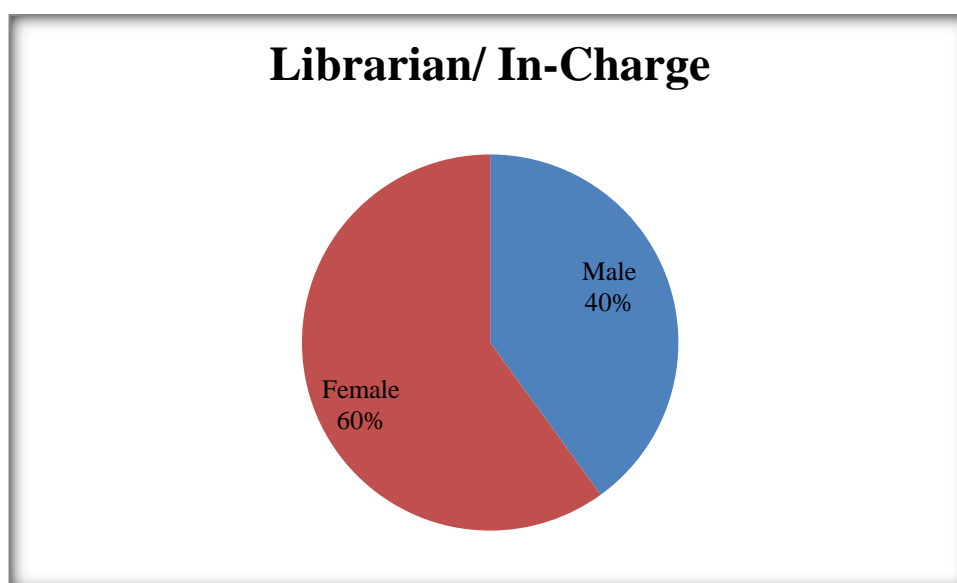
Section – E

Status of Library Professionals in Sikkim

7.18. Status of Library Professional in H E Institutions of Sikkim

Table –41: Gender Frequency of Librarian / In-Charge of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

| Gender	Librarian/In-Charge	Percentage (%)
Male	10	40.00%
Female	15	60.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**

Figure – 28: Gender wise frequency of Librarian/ In-charge in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table-41 shows that out of 25 libraries maximum number of Librarian/ In-charge (15= 60.0%) are female which is followed by (10 = 40.0 %) male (Figure-28).

7.19. Qualification of the Librarian/In-Charge

Table – 42: Qualification Frequency of Librarian / In-charge of Higher

Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Qualification	No. Of Librarian/In-Charge	Percentage (%)
BLIS	6	24.00
MLIS	13	52.00
DLIS	1	4.00
Ph.D.	2	8.00
PG - Others	3	12.00
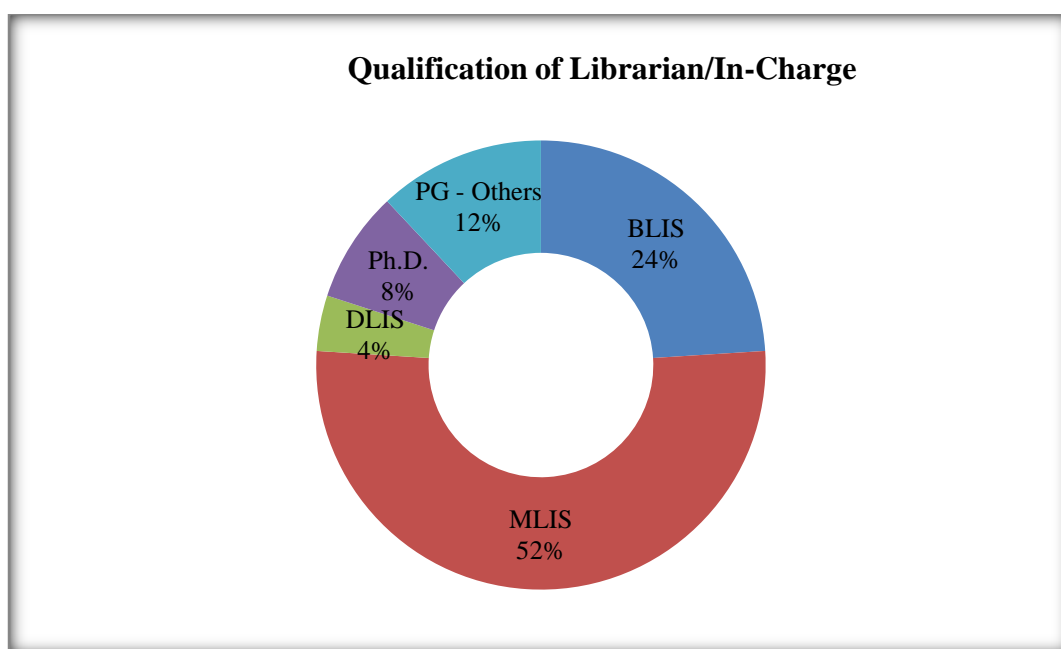
*Figure – 29: Qualification frequency of Librarian/In-charge (N=25).*

Survey findings as shown in Table-42 shows that out of 25 librarian and library in-charge maximum number of Librarian/ In-charge (13= 52%.0%) are MLIS degree holders which is followed by (6 = 24.0 %) are BLIS, which is followed by (3=12%) are PG – others, and (2=8%) have PhD and (1=4%) are DLIS holders as shown in (Figure-29).

7.20. Experience of Librarian/In-charge

Table – 43: Experience Frequency of the Librarian/ In-charge of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Years of Experience	No. Of Librarian/In-Charge	Percentage (%)
00 to 05	9	36.00
06 to 10	4	16.00
11 to 15	6	24.00
16 to 20	1	4.00
21 to 25	0	0.00
26 to 30	2	8.00
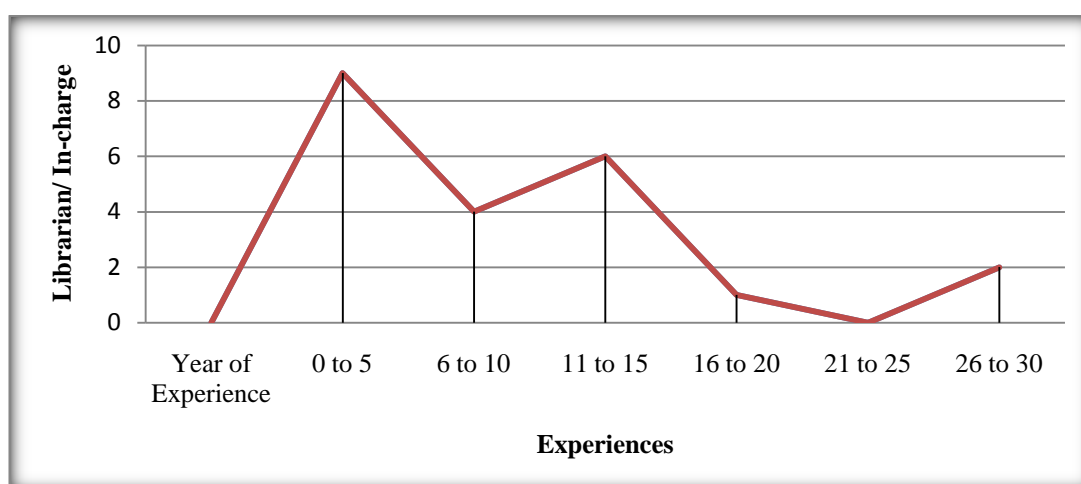
Figure – 30: Status of Experience of Librarian / In- Charge frequency of the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table - 43 shows that out of 25 librarian/in-charge to their experience, The Librarian/in-charge were divided into 6 category i.e. 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-25 and 26-30 years experiences. The highest percentages of experience of (36%) were 0 to 5 years experience and lowest percentage (1%) 16 to 20 years experience as shown in (Figure - 30).

7.21 Status of Library Professionals in the Libraries of the Institutions

*Table – 44: Status of Library Professionals in the Libraries*

S.No.	Name of Higher Educational Institutions	Category of Library Professionals								Total
		Librarian /In-charge	Dy. Librarian	Asstt. Librarian	Professional Assistant	Professional	Library Assistant	Library Attendants	Support Staff	
1	SU	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	**10**
2	SMIMS	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	1	**11**
3	ICFAIU	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	**5**
4	EIILMU	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	**5**
5	VMSU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
6	SGCT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**5**
7	SHEDAC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
8	NGC	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**3**
9	DIETG	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
10	RGC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**4**
11	GCG	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
12	DSC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
13	SMIT	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	**8**
14	PCP	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
15	LCE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
16	HCE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
17	SGBC	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**2**
18	ITIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
19	ATTC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
20	CCCT	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	**5**
21	CAEPHT	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	**6**
22	IHM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
23	HPI	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**3**
24	NIT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	**3**
25	SGLC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
	Total	**24**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**21**	**9**	**27**	**88**

Survey findings as shown in Table-44 shows that out of 25 library maximum library (24= 96%) have Librarian / In-charge, only 1 (4%) have Dy. Librarian, 5 (20%) have Assistant Librarian, no Professional Assistant, 1 (4%) Semi-Professional Assistant and maximum library are working with library assistant, library attendant and others staffs in these higher educational institutional libraries.

7.22 Promotional activities for Library Staff

Table – 45: Promotion Activities Frequency for Library Staff in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

| Promotional Activities available	No. Of Institution	Percentage (%)
Yes	9	36.00%
No	16	64.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**
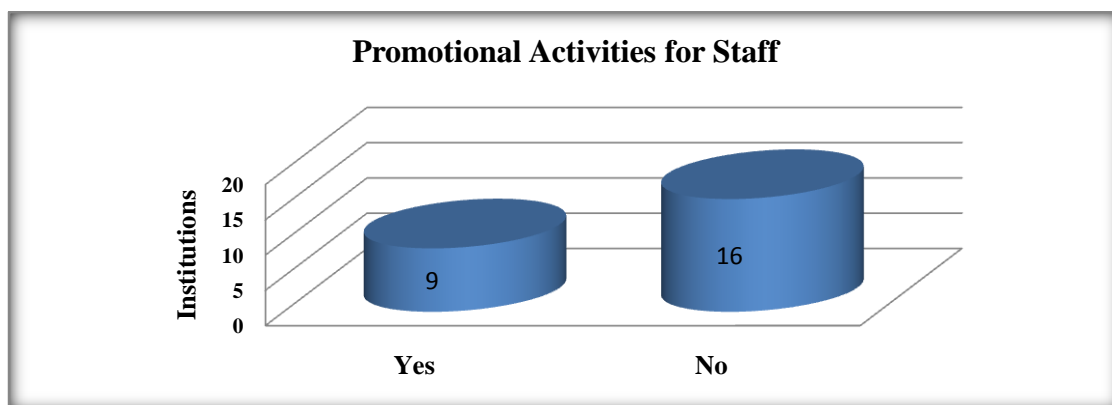
Figure – 31: Status of Promotional Activities for Staff frequency followed by the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table-45 shows that out of 25 library maximum library (16= 64%) have not any promotional activities for staff which is followed by (9 = 36.0 %) have for their library staff as shown in (Figure-31).

7.23. Training Programme Organised

Table – 46: Training Programme Frequency organised for Library Staff in Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim (N=25)

Training Programme organised	No. Of Institutions	Percentage (%)
Yes	6	24.00
No	19	76.00
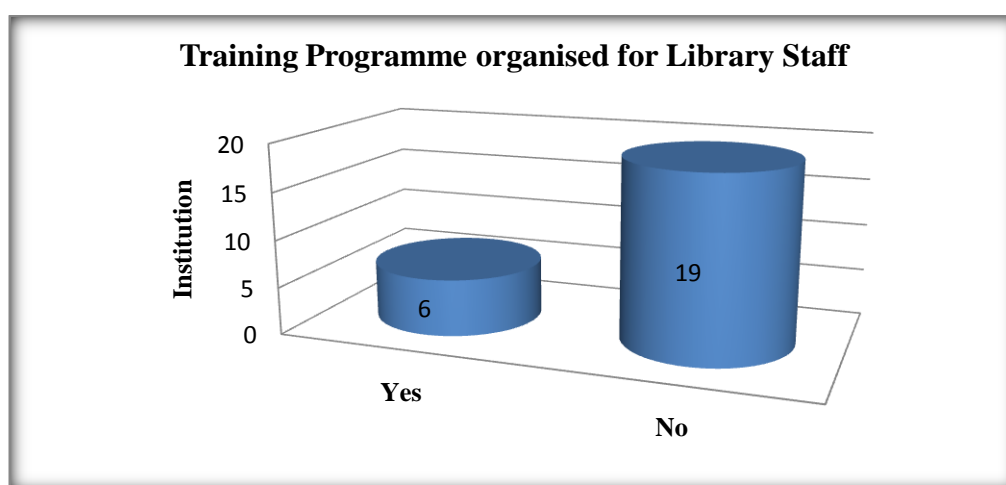
Figure – 32: Status of training programmes for library staff frequency followed by the Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table-46 shows that out of 25 library maximum number of library (19= 76.0%) have not organised any library training programms which is followed by (6 = 24.0 %) have organised library training programms for the staff as shown (Figure-32).

Section – F

Problem faced in Collection Development and ICT Application in Libraries

7.24. Problems faced in Collection Development by the Libraries

Table – 47: Problems are being faced in Collection Development

Sr. No.	Higher Educational Institutions	Lack of adequate staffs	Lack of Administrative Support	Raising Cost of Library materials	Constant change of college curriculum	Conversion rate of foreign currencies	Other problem if any
1	SU	Y	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y
2	SMIMS	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	ICFAIU	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4	EIILMU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5	VMSU	Y	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6	SGCT	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7	SHEDAC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	NGC	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9	DIETG	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10	RGC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	GCG	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12	DSC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13	SMIT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14	PCP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
15	LCE	Y	Y	NR	NR	NR	NR
16	HCE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17	SGBC	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
18	ITIR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
19	ATTC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20	CCCT	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
21	CAEPHT	N	N	N	N	N	N
22	IHM	Y	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23	HPI	N	N	N	N	N	N
24	NIT	N	N	N	N	N	Y
25	SGLC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Frequency of Y (Yes)	**52%**	**60%**	**40%**	**32%**	**16%**	**12%**
	Frequency of N (No)	**20%**	**24%**	**20%**	**28%**	**40%**	**48%**
	Frequency of NR (No Response)	**28%**	**36%**	**40%**	**40%**	**44%**	**40%**

(Yes = Y, No =N, NR= Not Responded)

The survey findings as shown in Table - 47 shows problems are being faced by the library professional in collection development in the libraries which state that 52% feel lack of adequate staff, whereas 20% no and 28% have given no responses. In terms of administrative support 60% shows its yes, 24% say no and 36% have given no response. For raising cost of library materials 40% say yes, 20% no, and 40% have given no response. About constant changes in curriculum 32% say yes, 28% no and 40% have given no responses. Conversion of foreign currency 44% given no response, 40% no and 16% says yes. Few institutions have made some comments i.e; NGC Library states that there is no separate budget for library development, NIT have space problems, SU faced lack of support from teaching faculties in collection development.

7.25. Problems to adopt ICT Application in the Libraries

Table – 48: Problems to use of ICT Application in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim.

Sr. No.	Higher Educational Institutions	In sufficient funds	Lacks of trained staff	Less interest to adopt ICT tools & techniques	Lack of support from the Concerned Authority	Lack of commitment in Library professionals
1	SU	NR	Y	NR	NR	NR
2	SMIMS	N	N	N	N	N
3	ICFAIU	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4	EIILMU	Y	N	N	Y	N
5	VMSU	NR	Y	NR	NR	NR
6	SGCT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	SHEDAC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	NGC	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9	DIETG	Y	NR	NR	NR	NR
10	RGC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	GCG	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	DSC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13	SMIT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	PCP	NR	NR	NR	Y	NR
15	LCE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
16	HCE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17	SGBC	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18	ITIR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
19	ATTC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	CCCT	NR	Y	NR	Y	NR
21	CAEPHT	N	N	N	N	N
22	IHM	Y	NR	NR	NR	NR
23	HPI	NR	N	NR	N	NR
24	NIT	Y	N	N	N	N
25	SGLC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Frequency of Y (Yes)	**40.00%**	**36%**	**12%**	**28%**	**20%**
	Frequency of N (No)	**8.00%**	**20%**	**28%**	**24%**	**20%**
	Frequency of NR (No Response)	**52%**	**44%**	**60%**	**48%**	**60%**

(Yes = Y, No =N, NR= Not Responded)

The survey findings as shown in Table -48 shows about problems to adopt ICT Application in the library which state that 8% professionals are agree with in sufficient funds whereas 40% states no and 52% no response about the issues.

In the terms of lack of trained staff findings shows that 36% are agree with lack of trained staff, 20% no and 44% given no response. In response with less interest to adopt ICT tools there were 12% say yes whereas 28% no and 60% given no responses. Showing the interest of concerned authority 28% feel lack of support from authority, 24 % have no and 48% have given no responses. In terms of lack of commitment in the library professionals data show that 20% are yes, 20% no and 60% have given no response.

Section – G

Library User Study and Satisfaction level of users

7.26 Status of Library Users in Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim.

Table – 49: Status of Library Users in the Libraries of Higher Educational Institution of Sikkim.

S.No.	Institutions	Library Users
1.	SU	300
2.	SMIMS	2852
3.	ICFAIU	1500
4.	EIILMU	450
5.	VMSU	350
6.	SGCT	500
7.	SHEDAC	238
8.	NGC	1460
9.	DIETG	300
10.	RGC	452
11.	GCG	400
12.	DSC	100
13.	SMIT	3000
14.	PCP	100
15.	LCE	112
16.	HCE	600
17.	SGBC	100
18.	ITIR	248
19.	ATTC	100
20.	CCCT	150
21.	CAEPHT	200
22.	IHM	400
23.	HPI	500
24.	NIT	340
25.	SGLC	400
Total		**15152**
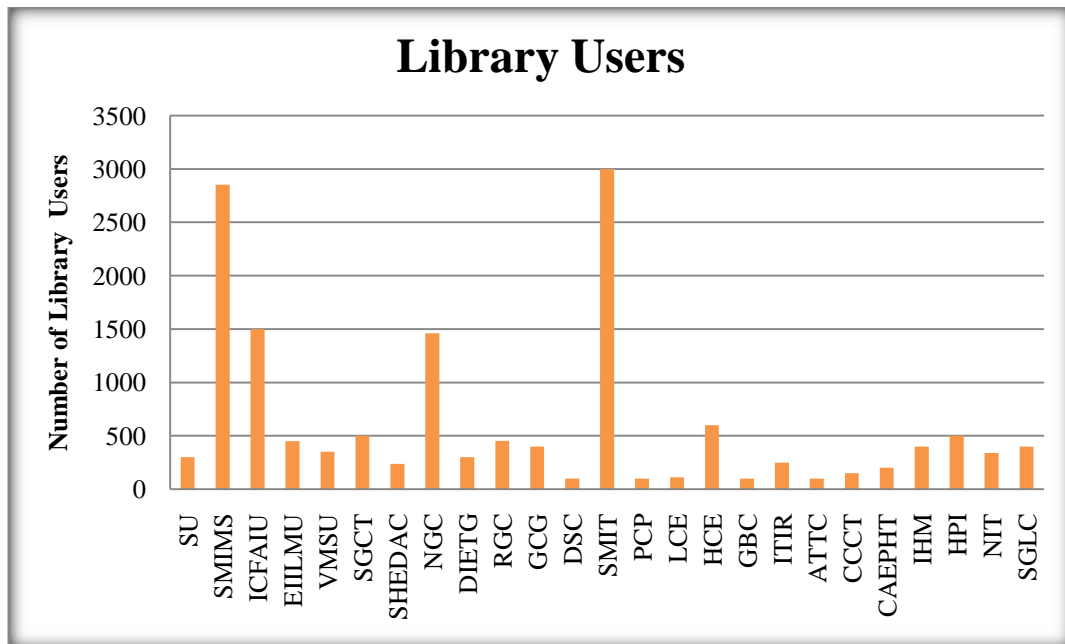
Library Users

Figure – 33: Status of Library Users of the Libraries of Higher Educational

Institutions of Sikkim (N=25).

Survey findings as shown in Table- 49 which reveals that out of 25 libraries maximum numbers of users are in SMIT, SMIMS library as shown in (Figure-33).

7.27 Users Study (Distribution of Questionnaire)

Table - 50: Questionnaire Distributed and Received from Users of the selected

Higher Educational Institutions Libraries of Sikkim (N=257).

Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Percentage
300	257	86%

Out of 300 questionnaires of six higher educational institutions received 257 (86%) responses from the Users for user study.

Table - 51: Distribution of Questionnaire to Library Users

H E Institutions	Questionnaire Distributed			Received	Percentage With in Institution (% within entire sample)	District
	Faculty	Student	Total			
EIILMU	10	40	50	50	100.00% (19.46%)	West Sikkim
GCG	10	40	50	39	78.00% (15.18%)	West Sikkim
S U	10	40	50	42	84.00% (16.34%)	East Sikkim
SMIT	10	40	50	47	94.00% (18.29%)	East Sikkim
RGC	10	40	50	42	84.00% (16.34%)	East Sikkim
NGC	10	40	50	37	74.00% (14.40%)	South Sikkim
Total			**300**	**257**	**85.67%** (Within entire institution)	

Category of Respondents

Table - 52: Category wise Respondents (N=257)

Category of Library Users	Questionnaire Distributed	Response Received	Percentage (%)
Faculty Members	60	30	50.00 %
Students	240	227	94.58%
Total	**300**	**257**	**85.67%**
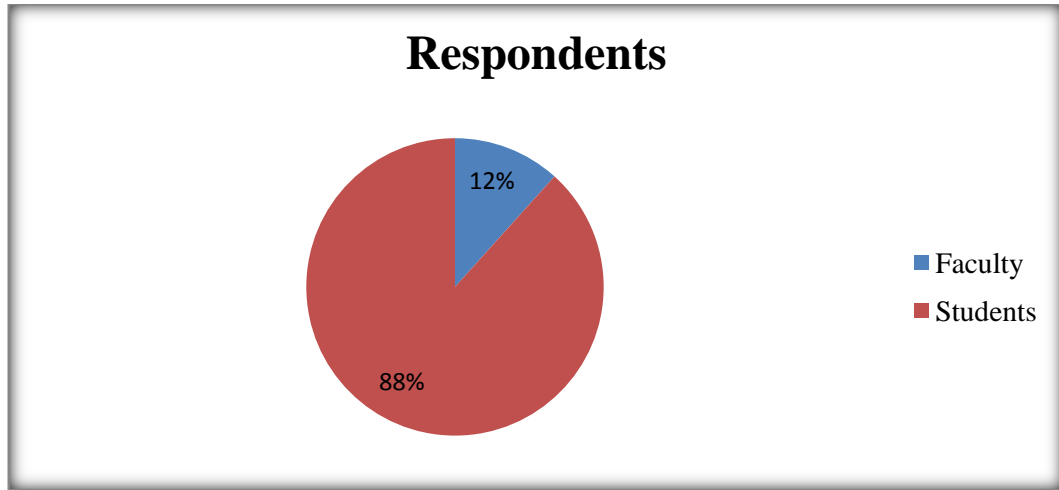
Figure – 34 Types of Respondents

Survey findings in Table -52 reveals the category wise respondents which show that out of 257 the students were 227 (94.58%) where as the faculty were 30 (50.0%) responded as shown in (Fig-34).

Gender Wise Respondents

Table - 53: Gender wise Respondents (N=257).

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	77	30.00%
Female	180	70.00%
Total	**257**	**100.00%**

Survey findings in Table-53 shows that out of 257 respondents, 180 (70.0%) belongs to female category and 77 (30.00%) belongs to male category.

Table – 54   Status of Age Wise Respondents (N=257)

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
< 20	215	84.00
21 – 30	16	6.00
30 – 40	21	8.00
41 – 50	3	1.00
51 – 60	2	1.00
Total	**257**	**100.00**

Survey findings shows in Table-54 that maximum respondents (84.0%) are below twenty years of age and they are undergraduate level students who responded.

7.28. Library Visit Pattern & Purpose

Table - 55 Library Visit Pattern (N=257).

Library Visit Pattern	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday	168	65.00
Weekly	48	18.00
Fortnightly	21	8.00
Monthly	13	5.00
Not Regularly	7	3.00
Total	**257**	**100.00**

The survey findings as shown in Table -55 shows that 65.0% users visit library every working day, 18% visit weekly, 8% fortnightly, 5.00% monthly and 3.00% not regularly to the library.

Table – 56 Purpose of Library Visit (N=257).

Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
Academic Purpose/ Research	17	6.61%
Learning to prepare note / assignment	145	56.42%
To Keep up to date on subject of interest	55	21.40%
Career Development and Growth	35	13.62%
Teaching purpose	5	1.95%
Total	**257**	**100.00%**

The survey findings as shown in Table -56 shows that 56.42% users visit library for learning to prepare notes or assignments, 21.40% visit for keep up to date on subject of interest, 13.62% for career development and growth 6.61% for academic purpose and 1.95% for teaching purpose.

7.29 Document Searching pattern in the library

Table – 57 Searching Pattern of Materials in the Library

Material Searching Pattern	Percentage (%)
Through Manual Catalogue	0.00%
Personal Visit to Shelf Area	57.20%
Library Computer Databases	7.00%
With Help of Library Staff	35.80%
Total	**100.00%**

The survey findings as shown in Table -57 that majority of respondents search the material by personal visit in the Shelf Area in the Library, whereas no catalogue and less Computerised databases.

7.30 Satisfaction Level with Library Collections

Table – 58 User Satisfaction of Available Library Material (N=257)

Types of Library Collections ➡ / Respondent Response (%) ⬇	Reference Materials	Text Books	Periodicals (Print)	E-Resources	CD/DVD
Adequate (%)	35 (13.62%)	186 (72.37%)	12 (4.67%)	7 (2.72%)	17 (6.61%)
Partially Adequate (%)	36 (14.01%)	40 (15.56%)	23 (8.95%)	13 (5.06%)	9 (3.50%)
Not Adequate (%)	186 (72.37%)	31 (12.06%)	222 (86.38%)	237 (92.22%)	231 (89.88%)
Total (%)	(100.00%)	(99.99%)	(100.00%)	(100.00%)	(99.99%)

The survey findings as shown in Table -58 that 72.37% of respondents states that reference materials are not adequate, which is followed by 14.01% states partially adequate and 13.62% states that adequate in their library. Similarly, for textbooks 72.37% states that adequate, 15.56% respondent states partially adequate and 12.06% respondent responses are not adequate text books in the libraries. In the case of Periodicals maximum respondent (86.38%) state that not adequate which followed by 8.95% partially adequate and 4.67% state the adequacy in the libraries. In the case of E-Resources 92.22% state that not adequate which followed by 5.06% state partially adequate and 2.72% state adequacy in their library and information center. For CD/DVD maximum respondent 89.98% responded that not adequate which is followed by 6.61% state adequacy and 3.50% says partially adequate in the libraries.

7.31. Satisfaction Level in Library with its Internal Environment

Table – 59   Library Environment Rating (N=257)

Rating - ➡️ Library Environment	Poor (%)	Good (%)	Very Good (%)	Excellent (%)	Total (%)
Library Interior (Furniture and Fixtures)	109 (42.41%)	112 (43.58%)	21 (8.17%)	15 (5.84%)	257 (100%)
Library Timing Hours during Class Time)	31 (12.06%)	167 (64.98%)	54 (21.01%)	5 (1.95%)	257 (100%)
Assistance/Guidance by Library Staff	58 (22.57%)	156 (60.70%)	25 (9.73%)	18 (7.00%)	257 (100%)
Photocopy Facility	67 (26.07%)	182 (70.81%)	5 (1.95%)	3 (1.17%)	257 (100%)
ICT Application in Library	203 (78.99%)	54 (21.01%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	257 (100%)
Behaviour of Library Staff	25 (9.73%)	217 (84.44%)	9 (3.50%)	6 (2.33%)	257 (100%)

The survey findings as shown in Table -59 that majority of respondent states that ICT Application are poor condition in their library and information centres.

7.32. Conclusion

The analysis have been shown in tabular and graphic forms in related to the establishment of higher educational institutions, its backgrounds and developments of higher educational institution in a decade. The status of the library of the higher educational institutions of Sikkim have been shown in terms of the library materials, technical processing, automation, ICT infrastructure, library facilities, problems faced in the collection development and implementation of ICT Application in the library and information centres, user study, the satisfaction level of the user in their library and information centers in the state.