CHAPTER 5

LIBRARY SERVICES BY AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The emergence of various modern technologies has changed the ways and means of selection, collection, storage, processing, dissemination and use of information. The modern technologies on the management of document agriculture university libraries services using network system, document library services is one of the information services provided the agricultural university libraries. The library services have been transformed altogether into new forms of either supplying document or transmitting information by electronic methods.

5.1 Internet

The internet is a huge, worldwide source to access information connected by various types of communications links, including the telephone system. Together these quantity of information about everything under the sun. Such a collection of computers is called a network (that is the “net” part of “Internet”) computer networks are very common in business and government establishments. It”s the biggest network on the planet, and freely accessible to the users or public is Internet. The internet can provide you with access to many Library and Information Services. Email is one such service and the World Wide Web (“the web”) is another, but there are plenty more.

The quantity/amount of information provided at internet is staging to meet the needs of the users and there are programmes like gopher were created to present the material in some special for made/style. But above all the modern fashion developed and accepted by all to access information an internet is World Wide Web (www). World Wide Web is capable to present
information from the internet to the society, material, products, institutions, research data and other e-version of the print product.

This is obviously a special case of “Getting Information”. The distinction is that it is possible to get specialize information on the web. The web provides you with an ideal platform and opportunity. Using forms, E-mail, etc, the Internet provides innumerable applications, features and services.

5.2 Bibliographic Searches

Bibliographical tools are very useful to users. Their search identification of current awareness service are also useful. For example CAPS are current services provided to academics and also useful to scientists in which articles of the journals are very beneficial and of interest. But it is still a problem to search and identify the required information out of lat being a large number of journals. There is a need of other means to search and identify the needed information. There are two modes of identify the information. The first prerequisite is using the keywords in such searches. It is possible when all articles are loaded online in computer. The article should bear the abstract to save the time. The other mode is the proper training to library professional to identify keywords.

In conducting searches there are two levels for search capacity:

1) Products: Libraries should make a plan based on commodities for future holding of journals.

2) Automation: An extensive programme should be planned to computerize all article/titles and abstracts. It should also include reports and conference proceedings and gray literature.
3) Libraries should provide bibliographical search services to faculty, students and researchers at state agriculture university libraries.

All these provisions are necessary for library services to personal computers applying documentation management software and the other CD-ROM subscribing international databases.

5.3 Photocopying Services

The scientists when located the citation CAS through bibliographic search, the next step comes to access it for other copies. The CAPS service are available for this purpose. NISCAIR provides such searches to academics. There are many state agriculture universities and institutions which have developed their own DDS (Document Delivery Service). Since this programme and capabilities is closely related to CAS and bibliographical search, the focus is on state universities proper training of their library staff to play an active role assist the academics.

ARIS had developed a capacity for full text retrieval by which scientists may search their product and information on computer and access database also download a copy of the article. It is easy and not very difficult technology. There needs to major prerequisites (i) Telecommunication network (ii) Automation of library catalogue (OPAC), which can be searched electronically.

5.3.1 Remote computing like full text retrieval

This remote functioning and its performance is an activity of long term programme. State agriculture universities, institutes and colleges have traditionally generated massive amount of data on traditional resources and automated such data, ARIS provide facilities to access such databases/CD-ROM and performs analytical operation on them online. At present a scientist based at Bangalore can „log on” to a computer in Pune within ICAR network.
5.4 Resource sharing through Internet

Increasing use of World Wide Web technology to access information has created a growing demand for documents to access information and via the internet. Internet has made it possible to access online from any part of the World. This has made the use of resources sharing network a necessity in libraries. The Agriculture University libraries are developed online catalogues, to make resource sharing more effective.

5.4.1 Characteristics of CAS

(i) Aware the users through notifications or other media about newly acquired reading material;
(ii) Make available to users the current journals;
(iii) Publishing a current contents bulletin;
(iv) Starting Daily Intelligent Service;
(v) Publishing Current Awareness Bulletins;
(vi) Announcement of research progress;
(vii) Lending of new information material to users;
(viii) Introducing Information and Research Services;
(ix) Compiling bibliographies on-demand and also in anticipation;

The Librarian or other information providers and Information Officer have played an important role in using and applying various means to make available e-resources to its scientists.

5.4.2 Publishing current awareness bulletin

CAB is compiled and distributed to users wearing titles and newly received material in libraries. The current awareness includes all information to users/scientists from all resources available in library through machine
readable form. A user may also obtain a print out of any information of his need. The system of retrieval will be a user friendly. The bulletin is published weekly, quarterly or monthly and distributed to scientists regularly. In addition to this if any urgent new information is received, it is conveyed through photocopies.

5.4.3 Establishing Daily Intelligence Service

It is a daily information service. All important news published in newspapers and press and are very current and information are served through this service like weather forecast, Market trends, Research trends, Research funds, Research projects etc. can be photocopies and displayed or distributed. The news item is classified and given a unique accession number which can be referred for obtaining photocopies by the scientists on the same day or on demand.

5.4.4 Introducing Information and Reference Service

This is a service involved queries regarding the specific questions, identification of specific information, assistance in finding of using of information and literature searches can be done verbally, through communication channel or dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, handbooks, glossaries, atlases and maps, bibliographical compilations, statistical data sources, almanacs, year guide books and other reference tools.

5.4.5 Compilation of Bibliographies

The Agriculture University libraries provide technical assistance by compilation of subject/specific bibliographies to meet the need of the scientists. These bibliographies can be compiled from the primary or
secondary sources or publications received in libraries. Like abstracting, and indexing services etc. These bibliographies have become very useful to users or scientists in a subject.

5.4.6 Introducing Literature Search Service

The libraries undertake bibliographic search and prepare specific bibliographies. The library professional has the skill to know what and how the abstraction, bibliographical and indexing services available in each discipline. He also guide the users how to use them for literature search, and how consult the citations.

5.2 Current Awareness Services

Current Awareness Service is defined as the service rendered speedily about newly acquired information or the documents, timeliness received in the library. It is also called altering service. There have been rapid development in information world and libraries make efforts to have knowledge of such information and emerging trend technologies. The CAS aims to keep the research development and management personnel to get the information in their respective field. CAS has to be designed giving emphasis on current information acquiring, disseminating and made available to user speedily. Such information may be current titles, research in progress, newspaper clipping and Bulletin Board Service.

There is phenomenon change in trend and type of information, process, procedures and the activities of libraries. The data handling, and data providing to users are also changed the way of process.
We are living in an age of information, which is confusing, changing need and most sophisticated. Information society has become complex and information has become essential and we cannot survive without information.

Traditional libraries have been changed to digital libraries or the virtual library without walls. However, the usage of Internet will have a positive impact of the way the information and its generated processed, stored, retrieved and disseminated. The availability of E-mail and file transfer capabilities is expected to improve the dissemination across the continents.

5.3 S.D.I. Services

The Agricultural University Libraries are engaged with the task to select, acquire process, store, retrieve and disseminate the documents information to cater to the needs of their faculty, students, research scholars and administrative staff of the Universities. It is a challenge for the Agriculture University library to acquire and deliver the most useful information out of the vast knowledge. Library skilled personnel and library professionals are applying and adopting more sophisticated methods of selective Dissemination service and systems.

H. P. Luhn described SDI as a service within an organization which concerns itself with channeling of new items of information from various sources to those points within the organization where they can usefully serve someone”s interest. It endeavors to prevent indiscriminate distribution of new information and avert the resulting danger of not communicating at all. Selection dissemination information is a information matching process with the user profile of their interest. It may be single user or a group of clientele of the same project on some limited subject field. This service is automated and can be performed effectively. Its objective is to provide required information to
the user. The information should be pinpointed towards his requirements. The steps involved are:

a) Individual Users Profile,

b) Individual Documents Profile,

c) Matching of Information.

d) Notification of information,

e) Feedback of Information,

f) Chand and amendment or revision of profile,

SDI services involve (a) Matching the subject details, (b) Scientists requirements, (c) subject description of subject, (d) users Profile. Databases are searched for references to documents on desired subjects. When a match occurs, the information is conveyed to scientist in the form of index or abstract. Incoming documents are matched with the profile of scientists. Information is indexed with computerized process and transfer to subject profile of the faculty or scientist to aware with latest information. A photocopy may also be provided under this service.

An individual media cannot be developed in every wing with the growth and development of information communication in each field. In such circumstances, the libraries acquire much more literature and screening it and made available the part or portion of information a user’s profile needs. This process of collecting, arranging and disseminating of information and available to scientist is a process of SDI.

Library is a centre of knowledge. The major aim of a library is to make available the information sources, technical know-how and technology to the
organization and dissemination of information to scientists, research workers, teachers, students etc. who are the actual users of information of knowledge. The responsibility of the libraries is to select, collect process, organize, store, retrieve and disseminate the relevant and recent literature on agricultural and allied field and to make them available easily and rapidly to research workers, scientists, teachers, extension educators, planners, policy makers as well as subject specialists.

Dissemination of information of knowledge is one of the major functions of the library. The library generates information through various types of bibliographical sources and literature search services. Libraries and documentation centers with their organized collections of information exist to serve the user as an access point. They facilitate the use of information that represents recorded knowledge for the purpose of learning. Scientific and technological libraries are essentially:

- To acquire materials and in bibliographical form related to the interest of a individual user i.e., scientists and technologies, actual or potential users;
- Stimulate the users to use information for which the library process, organize and display all these information materials;
- To make the information available readily on the demand of users;
- To disseminate current information in anticipation;

5.3.1 Information Consumer

The user have to include the information provider or intermediary (Librarian) as part of his research team to enable a better understanding of what is actually required at different stage of the research process;
To express his information needs precisely and particularly in the contextual changing needs.

To keep the library informed of constantly changing needs which are in turn dictated by the nature of changing environment;

Ave understand the complex of the information or knowledge and the difficulties encountered, including the limited resources at hand in gaining access to the information required; and

Have offer suggestions and provide feedback on resources development and the services to be offered.

All Agriculture Universities are important users of digital libraries and electronic distribution as these libraries own copyright on large collections of documents. There are many software and other tools and method useful in the library domain. Network accessible libraries can greatly reduce the cost of distributing and accessing documents. Electronic mail, databases and network-based information servers for storing and accessing documentation are used in digital libraries. The World Wide Web (www) is an effective and flexible platform for implementing libraries of project information.

Users of document accessible on the Internet face many problems:

- Problem in finding information due to lack of search tools.
- Lack of consistency in similar information.
- Information which are outdated.
- Many errors in grammar and spelling.
- Improper cross references.

Software methods and tools are effective to manage document in Agriculture University Libraries. While using them at it is valuable to consider the following recommendations.
- There should be a separate maintenance and publication section,
- Variety of document and process for repeatability,
- Process should be automated for reliability and efficiency.

(a) **Process for reliability and efficiency**: The maintenance of documents and its automation process minimizes the chances for error and reduces the cost of repetitive operations i.e., Checklists, templates, and scripted procedures. Computer program and automated process has developed software for the information dissemination.

(b) **Documentation in libraries**: Information communication technology has helped information specialists to become a gateway for researcher to the worldwide knowledge. It also affects directly to knowledge workers. The knowledge creation has become increasingly a group or team process in the modern libraries.

In the present world of science and technology researchers are interested in scientific information for their research. Past results are essential for future experiments. The new researches give new insight; and information on the problems and challenges faced by scientists necessary to orient research to their needs. Every scientist access information in the information expanding at every minute.

The procedures of information or the researches that have value of incoming and outgoing information and form a knowledge organization are important link. Modern scientific research involve process of giving results and there are other added research (inter discipline) emerges out of it for global information. Electronic mail has been recently emerged in information field and contributes to information management task best left to specialist librarians, archivists, database designers and engineers.
Therefore, during last decade information environment has changed profoundly, and many more changes are transforming the ways in which knowledge is generated, communicated and absorbed.

CD-ROM is a common database having huge storage capacity, become increasingly widespread throughout the world. With CD-ROM drives attached to personal computers and the consideration of cost is not important and ease of access to information held in database was greatly enhanced. It is more valuable, the combination of in-house national databases and access to CD-ROM databases has taken a place of wider information sources has made the task of scientists more easy. There has been a new revolution which has improved the role of intermediaries of scientific information. The internet has a capacity of integrate and link thousands of independent networks. The information access has been possible at every corner of the world.

Scientific knowledge has been transforming into information need and need more extension. Information specialists and librarians classify and index documents and extract relevant information. The Descriptors use recognized thesaurus and an abstract and enter this value-added record of the document into a database. They also pass this information to international agricultural information services. For example, AGRIS or to CABI for inclusion in this CD-ROM databases.

There are many organizations developing their own cyberspace, in-house electronic data and network. Documents increasingly be filed electronically and the researchers use electronic material. But the value of cost effectiveness is vital in any modern organization, as its effectiveness increases the number of transactions with the increase in resource. Intranet technologies are changing the concept of information management and
Librarian has to provide service of their resource for their maximum advantage of the access for the distribution of information.

As internet is a boon to libraries, it has made the reference service, referral service more effective as well. No single library can perform this single hand as it is a cooperative effort. The librarian aggressively and imaginatively provides immediate, interactive point-of-need service to remote users in or outside library. Library is open or closed and ensures the flourishing of a grand diversity in information resources.

**Table: 4 Internet Usability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Total Respondents</th>
<th>No. of Users</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>For communication mails</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>For accessing academic and res. Information</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>For higher studies/fellowships.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>For seeking jobs.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Curiosity of using</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that the first and foremost purpose of using Internet is to send mail, which is followed by accessing academic and research information needs. 80% of users utilize this service for higher studies and fellowships. However, only 30% of the users use Internet for seeking jobs and 20% of the users access Internet just for curiosity.
### Table 5: Internet Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Total Respondents</th>
<th>No. of Users</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>www</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Discussion Forum</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>OPAC</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>News and Media</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Publishers catalogue</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of Internet for sending mail is found to be maximum followed by the use of www (World Wide Web). Very few persons utilize other services.

### Table 6: Availability of Relevant Research Material on Internet per day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>No. of Users</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear from table that 40 out of 50 users find relevant material for research purpose on Internet, whereas there are only 10% such users who have not been able to find any relevant material for their research projects. There are few persons, who do not know how to browse the web accurately and pinpointed. They either do not use keywords or not knowing about the Web sites relevant to their subject of study.
Table 7: Percentage of relevant material on Internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Users per day</th>
<th>% of relevant material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from table that most of the users found enough relevant material for their research projects on Internet.

5.3.2 Indexing Service

Information retrieval system is based on information need of the user: out of the widely required and relevant information selected and review and scan in accordance with the need of the users. On the other hand, list of books, cataloging, indexing, and abstracting is traditional efforts. In medium libraries, the demands of users are sharply deal with to provide information to users which are responded by indexing.

Indexing is an important component of an information system, the service depend on the quality of the indexing. The appropriate and accurate indexing terms or phases assigned can retrieve items of information. An indexing is a search tool to help the users to find the information in a given subject field. In agriculture field, there have been many index published like plant breeding index, agronomy index, plant index, agriculture index and science citation index.
5.3.3 Science citation index

Science citation Index is a total which review the value and importance of the author as well as the literacy article. For the first time, the Eugene Garfield and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) applied the technique to the literature of the social science. Since 1966, ICI has published the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). In their different media-print, CD-ROM and command-driven online services- these citation indexes have been a link mechanism, establishing links between the researchers seeking published material at the same time as codifying the links crated by citing authors within the corpus of published material.

Web of science is the Web-browser version of the science Citation Index (SCI), the total Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A-7 HCL). The citation indexes collectively cover more than 8,000 peer viewed journals, both print and electronic; the SSCI covers over 17,000 journals for article, the indexes provide the user with complete bibliographic data, including all authors name and affiliations, English-language author abstracts, and the reference cited in the bibliography or footnotes.

5.3.4 Abstracting Services

Abstracting is retrieval media and gives main features, and a summary of the documents. Abstracting of periodical is a basic tool of aware the latest development is a subject field. Abstract is a summary of document specifying its nature as well as the techniques, findings, time and placeof investing ateis. It supplies the pertinent figures formulas, tables, charts and diagrams and conclusions with number of illustrations, table charts, diagrams and references in an abstract publication as well as author’s name.
4.6.4.1 Abstracting Periodicals

Abstracting periodicals are the best known format or abstracting services. It includes the abstract periodicals which are regular publication and compiled of concise summaries of significant articles, the documents covered are reports, lecture review, exposition of theory, critics, handbooks, textbooks, case study and proceedings.

It is very necessary for librarians to choose a right database for their CD-ROM workstation. Any wrong decision may fail the mission to provide to access agriculture information. AGRICOLA, AGRIS and CAB abstracts are three important databases and very good information source for agricultural scientist. These databases are widely used by researchers in agriculture. In selecting agriculture databases, therefore university librarians must access the needs of their libraries critically and select databases scrupulously as Coverage of the database, reliability of the vendor use.

5.4 Electronic Journals

Web-based electronic journals with the print counterpart of the same title can be evaluated on 7 criteria:

1. Design and presentation,
2. Search options and graphics,
3. Access easily,
5. Pricing factor.
6. Archiving of e-journals,
7. Terms and conditions of Licensing.
5.5 Electronic Publishing

There has been huge publication every hour and every day. Publishing has undergone a wide change. Millions of articles are being published every year and thousands of books, magazines and pamphlets are being available electronically. When published materials were available in tangible form, publishers had a great control on their use. Today, where information can be converted into transmittable data, sources are available anywhere and everywhere and the control exerted by the publisher over dissemination is being challenged.

The electronic resources, which are available in libraries today is an outcome of computer technologies, and information storage and delivery mechanisms, such as CD-ROMs and user friendly interfaces. Online public access catalogues (OPACs) have almost replaced card catalogues, offering enhanced search capabilities for accessing the local collection and often expand coverage to include the holdings of other area of regional libraries. Many libraries also provide a web interface to their library and information system. The library and information system with a web interface often includes direct links to electronic journals, books and internal resources.

5.6 Agriculture Databases

There are many agricultural and food related databases available from commercial and non-profit organizations worldwide. The databases reviewed here are those that sufficiently relevant to Nigerian agricultural and research needs.

(a) AGRICOLA
This database is compiled by US National Agricultural Library and consists of over three million citations to journals. Monograph, theses, patent and technical reports related to all fields of agriculture. Updated quarterly, AGRICOLA offers vital agricultural information from 1970 to date. It is distributed on CD_ROM by Silver Platter and Quanta Press.

(b) **CABCD**

CABCD is equivalent to CAB Abstract produced by CABI. CABCD is world renowned and is the largest professionally produced database covering worldwide issues in agricultural and related disciplines. CABCD contains complete CAB abstracts dating back to 1973. CABI has also released another produced CABSPECTRUM. It consists of series of discuss with an archive of information that meets the specific interest user. The CD-ROM products can also be obtained from Silver Platter. AGRICOLA, CABCD and AGRIS are the “big” three International Agricultural databases which are very useful in tropical agriculture.

Other important agricultural databases are Food Science and Technology Abstracts (FSTA), Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstract (ASFA), Food and Human Nutrition, Foods Intelligence on CD, Water Literature, Biotechnology Abstract, and Water Resource Abstracts. The future holds a lot of promises for CD-ROM technology and it will remain the medium of choice for the publishing industry and the library. Libraries especially in the third world have a lot to gain by acquiring information on CD-ROMs, Agricultural Libraries because of the inter disciplinary nature and scope of the subject of agriculture, stand to gain more if they acquire agricultural databases on CD-ROM because of the obvious advantageous features mentioned.
5.7 Translation Service

The majority of the publication in science and technology is in English, French, German and Russian language required by scientists, engineers and technologists amounts to more than 50 percent. At present, the most expedient way to make this body of foreign language material available to the scientists and faculty of the system is by the provision of a translation facility. This service consists of supplying the reading material of interest in his vernacular. The information sought may be available in foreign languages, thus creating communication barriers, to scientists. If translation of required material is made available they can utilize information.

5.8 Reprographic Services

The art and method of document reproduction broadly defined as “reprographic Methods” have come to stay as a basic necessity in every aspect of modern life, more so in the field of communication and dissemination of information.

This service consists the supply of photocopies of article of interest to individual who demands. At times the researcher may need an extract or facsimile of an article in periodicals or any piece of information contained in a document. If there are reprographic facilities, the scientist can be relieved from the writing of the contents by hand. Time consuming activities to a busy researcher services for speedy disposal of photocopying demands from the researchers.

5.9 Other Service

The unprecedented growth of information and knowledge proliferation are ever increasing demands from reading community in Agriculture
University demand for library and information services by using I.C.T. Therefore, there is a need to give a new dimension in collection management, processing and dissemination of information etc.

Many library problems cannot be solved by simple manual techniques. Agriculture Universities have to take best advantage from the modern technology for its development. Modern technology and managerial techniques evolved during the last few years are not substitute to use these tools to archive the goals for libraries. Once the plan and programmes are designed and proper guidelines are provided trend, it will be possible to establish and manage effective formation network in India. Awareness is growing considerably among the libraries and information centers and feels necessity on their part to obtain an increasing amount on non-print materials in order to maintain comprehensive collection of scholarly publications for present and future generations of users.

The availability of electronic resources pens new vistas for teaching, learning and research mainly in respect of density of storage, speed of access, search ability, integration of images, pictures and sound onto a single medium and reliable transmission over long distance. Although acquiring materials in digital form and organizing them for use is both costly and challenging, the libraries are giving priority to the acquisition for electronic resources. This will result in easier use, wider access and more timely. Electronic have b come critical elements for any university libraries as they offer significant added value such as uniqueness of information, ease of use, wider accessibility and cost effectiveness. E-resources facilitate co-operative acquisitions and cost sharing with other libraries and are pursued when feasible to provide access for a number of users.
The developments in the ability to store and retrieve large amounts of information have stimulated an interest in new ways of exploiting information for the advantage of academic and research community. In the past few years many factors spurred the interest in the information delivery mechanism in academic libraries.

(a) Voice-mail

It is also known as voice-mail technology. It is a sophisticated telecom service and proved as a gift of the postal services which entered a new phase of modernization with the introduction of Hybrid-mail technology. It consists of involving electronic transmission of written material in English using computer terminals connected through satellite. Then comes the multimedia telephone technology, cellular mobile telephone technology.

(b) Instructional Service

In other words, it is known as User Education. It provides knowledge and skills necessary to find out the information.

a) Orientation to available facilities and resources.

b) Teaching of basic research skills and strategies and
c) The teaching of the organization of the literature in various disciplines, as well as basic reference tools in each discipline.

(c) Bulletin Board Service

The quickest and easier way of doing this would be to have a type of discussion Forum or Bulletin Board Service on the Internet, Members “pin their notes” for other to see. Generally, Bulletin Board Service is used to invite people’s internet in special resources and services: in selected books on a particular topic; graphic summaries of important national and local news; and
to announce programs and lectures. The bulletin boards should be installed in places where too many readers come and see.

(d) Special Collection Service

Many Agriculture University libraries housed special collection which provides access to unique research collections. These collections of primary and secondary resources are acquired, organized and preserved by the library and are made available to researchers. Access to the original records, political papers, oral histories, and maps is provided by indexes and finding aids in the collection.

(e) Online Books Suggestion

University libraries offer suggestion services. They put a suggestion box or invite suggestions through e-mail. The user should provide the following items of the documents to be acquired.

a) The name and department of the user suggesting.

b) The status of the user (e.g. undergraduate, graduate, faculty, staff) with e-mail address.

c) Item suggested, one should provide Author, Title, publisher, year of Publication, Price, and ISBN number required.

(f) I.T and Agriculture University libraries

Any successful library aims to bring a right reader and the book at the right time. The success of a library service depends on the extent to which satisfactory of optimum library services are being provided to the library clientele. Library services are two types: technical services and readers services.
The University library offers various services require by its researchers right from concept and analysis of the topic stage of research to the report writing stage, which are as follows:

(1) Bibliographical service (compilation of subject bibliographies relevant to the topic of research);

(2) Literature search service (either manual or online service from various databases depending on the availability of the facilities);

(3) Current awareness services and SDI services to keep researchers up to data with the current advances in the subject field of the researchers, by providing monthly list of articles or content pages of journals recently received; new accessions lists; in house abstracting and indexing service etc;

(4) Document delivery services i.e., delivery the physical document to the user either from the library collection or from other sources. It includes ILL, online ordering, photocopying services, support of translation and communication channels like tele-facsimile etc.

(5) Reference and information services both short range, i.e. providing specific pieces of information and also long-range reference services by searching for current and retrospective literature, i.e. complex queries;

(6) Translation services i.e. either or obtains the required translation copies of the foreign language documents from the translation pools or translation banks. Like International translation Center, Delft, British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC), London, ASLIB, London, national Translation Centre, Chicago INSDOC, New Delhi.

(7) Referral service a method of service to the scholars by directing them to the most like institutions, libraries or individuals who
possess the information/documents when they are not in the stock of one"s institution library and cannot be obtained by ILL.

The University library extends the academic research supports at all levels and all stages of research.

It is quite inevitable to evaluate and the type of services at two possible levels i.e. effectiveness and cost-benefit. The effectiveness should be measured in terms of how well a service satisfies the demands placed upon by its users. Such an evaluation can subjective or objective or a combination of the two. These are the ingredients through which the library services can be evaluated on the basis of gathering data from the users.

An evaluation of system"s cost-effectiveness is concerned is concerned with its internal operating efficiency. Such a study measures how efficiently (in terms of costs) the system is satisfying its objectives, i.e. meeting the needs of its user, it will expose the staff efficiently and their credit facility in satisfying the user"s needs.

Thus, the entry of information technology into various library applications is being recognized. In the near future libraries cannot survive without the information technology. Libraries have now started to make use of audio and video technology, through which visual information can be got. Libraries have begun microforms as an effective mode of recording information. Use of CD-ROM, of optical technologies is now common tools to access information.

References


