The historian believed that the farming developed in the Middle-East about 10000 year ago. The researcher has thrown the light on the development of agricultural in Pre-historic Era, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic and Past Vedic Era, Sultanate Mogul Era, British Period and after Independent India. Before the discovery of the art of farming, peoples had to be on the move continuously searching for food. In 5500.B.C Sumerian started an organized agriculture in India, 2200 B.C. Harappan cultivate the rice in Lothal, Rangpur in Gujarat. 700. B.C. The Islamic Golden Age from the 8th century to the 13th century witnessed a fundamental transformation in agriculture known as the Arab Agricultural Revolution, or Medieval Green Revolution.

The researcher described the growth and development of agricultural education and research in European countries like U.K. USA etc. Details study of agricultural education and research have studied and outlined in few pages. During the British rule, Modernization of Indian agricultural started. Britisher brought agricultural instrument, tools and hybrid seeds with them. In 1786 Royal Botanical garden was set up by Colonial Robert in the Shibpur near Kolkata. In 1905 Lord Curzon set up an Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pussa in Bihar. In 1930 Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was set up by recommendation of Royal Commission.

After 1947 India was independent, The Govt. of India gave the priority to development of agriculture, agricultural education and research in first Five Year Plans and started a agricultural universities in all states. In 1966 ICAR draft a Model Agricultural University Act and prepared curriculums for agricultural universities. ICAR has started 17 NRC, 51 ICAR Research Institutes, 6 National Bureaux, 22 Project Directorate, 60 AICRP for agricultural research centers and 56 State Universities(SAU), 4 Central Agricultural Universities and 5 deemed Agricultural universities during the last 50 years. In the present research study, the researcher focus on library and information services need for agricultural universities researchers. The agricultural university is specialized university for agriculture and have a special role than other general universities because the agricultural university runs research station and extension services.
activities with agricultural education. The agricultural researchers are engaged in the research study and due to the limitation of time; their demand the library and information services for up to date information on agricultural research study worldwide. The thesis comprises six chapters.

Chapter-1 Introduction introduces the preface and research methodology and research design in details. Here the investigator used the surveying research method in their research study. The investigators send 502 questionnaires in four agricultural universities and received 276 questionnaires with feedback i.e. response rate is 54.98%.

In the chapter-2 Review of Literature shows research papers, articles, books, thesis and Web-site used by researcher for review of literature. In the chapter-3, the researcher describes the overview of agriculture, agricultural education and research in the Gujarat, India and the world level and the contribution of agriculture in Indian economy. After the independence, government of India appointed committees for development of agricultural education in the India. The investigator also mentions the agricultural revolution in the India. In the chapter-4, the researcher shows the need of library and information services for agricultural education and research, the growth and development of agricultural libraries and agricultural information system and services in the Gujarat and India. The investigator mentions the international agricultural information system like AGRIS, contribution IFLA, FAO Library and National Agricultural Library (NAL), USA. The government has appointed some committees for development of agricultural university libraries in India. The details of the recommendations are studied and mentioned in this chapter.

The chapter-5 gives the information on data analysis and interpretation. The researcher collected the primary data using questionnaires from the respondents. The investigator divided in two parts; part A is the Library study and part B is the Researcher study. The researcher used the SPSS16.0 for data analysis and interpretation and also used for create tables, figures. The investigator has also used SPSS 16.0 for Z test and Chi square test for hypothesis testing.

Findings, suggestions and conclusion are the output (Result) of the research study which is included in the chapter-6. The researcher gives the findings in two parts one is
Library study findings and other is Researcher study findings. The researcher gives the some valuable suggestions under the six parts like suggestions for ICAR, suggestions for State government, suggestions for agricultural university, suggestions for agricultural university library, suggestions agricultural university library personnel, suggestions for agricultural information users and also give the further study.