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CHAPTER – 1
INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Man is a decision maker and information is the vital source of decision making. Information is the power. It is a vitamin like source. Information is an essential part of everyone’s daily activities. The information is vital to modern research in science and technology. The information is vital for the socio-economic progress of a country. Information is becoming a vital raw material in our rapidly changing highly cost oriented society.

Information is an important national resource. This resource that is so very important in the direction of human being, anywhere does it approaches since? A deep study of how in order be generate would be real a complicated mission, other than it know how to securely be finished with the purpose of investigate in individual of the improved recognized area anywhere information take source. Mostly of come again? We be acquainted through in the present day is an effect of study. The research effort of expert within the field of Library and Information Science, and other fields has been Agricultural, Information skill, community skill and the Humanities carry on to provide delivery in the direction of information with the purpose of is valuable to the entire civilization. However, international agencies such as the Government, ICAR, AGRIS, UNESCO, FID, IFLA ICSU etc. are engaged in a number of ambitious programmes as part of bridging the information gap.

The information has come to occupy a centre place in the advancement of countries in the world. If a nation has to develop, information is a prerequisite. It is the vital national resource. It is the basic resource and link between a variety of intellectual and materialistic activities. Information is a self-motivated and endless source with the purpose of affects each and every one walk of being. Unless relevant information is available, the decision maker cannot choose the best course of action in development problems. Access to precise and reliable information at the right time can avoid entire wastage of resources, time, money and library users and one can make some fruitful decision.

The research study of individual and society information seeking behaviour will require some sort of representation of the psychological state of the faculty and researchers in the agricultural university libraries users. Investigation into the
perception of users may lead to insight into their expectations and predictions that prompt their information seeking behaviour.

The Government, understanding the major role that university to the education and research development plans, as well continue in the direction of transfer money keen on these fields because a effect of which additional and extra information is generate – therefore a great deal thus with the purpose of the globe is life form bombard by means of information most important towards the observable fact term “Information blast”.

The university recognized by UGC and ICAR as a prerequisite of library and information science, agricultural, scientific, socio-economic and cultural development of any nation. For this, it is inevitable to provide the right information to the right user at the right time in the right form.

This present research study about in four agricultural university libraries of the State of Gujarat. Because information is a significant and precious source, it ought to have certain qualities. The information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researchers has been library and information services for survival and progress. Any activity that we do today requires input of information. It is true of individuals, institution or even nations. Information is required for decision making, teaching and learning to add to our knowledge base. It implies that it is required by the head of a staff, a manager, a teacher, a scholar, a student etc.

Agricultural universities are educative in their nature. This task has become more important with information seeking behaviour. To access the information pin-pointedly, exhaustively and expeditiously organized universities library services have become essential. The agricultural universities libraries are not uniform in their level of development, through these libraries are expected to help the university libraries in their development and to establish linkages with them through appropriate information seeking behaviour.

Information today is available in plenty. It is all around us. It is available in different forms, formats and through different media, viz., and printed, electronic and digital information. Internet has made a paradigmatic change in the production, transmission, use and generation of information. It has raised the issue of the ethical use of information.

Research in Agricultural sciences over the years has witnessed rapid growth both in quality, and quantity, leading to tremendous increase in the literature. The
unabated pace of information growth is making near impossible for scholars to keep track of it, moreover it requires a lot of time to scan the whole amount of information available in one’ respective field of specialization. Thus, it is an impediment to sustain scholarly pursuit and it has brought about newer responsibilities on librarian. Needless to say, solution line in effective management of information resources. This leads to identification of information needs of scholars to redesign need-based information system and to develop more effective reference tools and services.

1.1 THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:

University libraries in their own humble way adopt the new technology and improve the access to the world of information. Still even if librarians be opposite challenge in favour of latest and talented skill, the mainly significant feature of this modify be towards be alive clever in the direction of become accustomed the breathing skill, various of which be usual librarianship skill and the aptitude on the way to stay supple in a operational background that is regularly change. Interestingly technology brought the world close; it has reduced the distance, increased the growth and removed the divide. Everyone can have access to the new development.

In short if we conclude, there is a paradigm shift from the role played by libraries in the past as storehouses of information resources to the active Centre of information where the information is considered as one of the important catalyst in the process of human development. A librarian has to play the role of the facilitator of information or of a knowledge manager.

Librarians should contain the information, skill and equipment within behaviour digital information and with the purpose of motivation be real the means achievement aspect in enable the documentation on the way to carry out its responsibility at the same time an information maintain arrangement in favour of civilization.

1.2. DEFINITION OF RESEARCH TERMS USED:

The terms used in the study need elaboration and explanation, as such they are explained as under:

**Information:-**

Information means the communication of knowledge about an event or given condition or the spread of knowledge derived from observation study, experience or instruction.
According to Fidzani “Information is an aggregate (Collection or Accumulation) of statements of facts or figures which are conceptually way of reasoning, logic, ideas or any other mental “Mode of Operation” interrelated (Connected)”.

According to Random House Dictionary the concept of information has been defined as the data of information which is “communicates inward about an exacting piece of information or condition” inside command in the direction of decrease the user’s improbability by meaning their requirements.”

**Seeking:**

According to Oxford English Dictionary this word means “to go in search or quest or try to find, look for either a particular object or place or an indefinite object suitable for a particular purpose.”

**Behaviour:**

“As a Psychological term the word behaviour denotes to the actions and reactions of an organism towards its environment.”

**Seeking Behaviour:**

“The complex patterns of action and interaction which people engage in when seeking information of whatever kind and for whatever purpose.”

“The expression is used in wide ranging way to refer to any context where information is sought and it uncompressed all forms of information seeking”.

**Faculty and Researcher:**

Faculty: It goes without saying then, that the information seeking behaviour of the university faculty is related to the above functions-classroom teaching, research and publications.

Researcher has been research work all academic and non academic field development concept of old and latest information different research. Main function of data collection is primary and secondary source through data survey and interpretation.

**University:**

A University is research-oriented educational institutions which provide both undergraduate and postgraduate programs, and M. Phil. and Ph. D. studies together with several professional studies facilities provided by University.
Library:

“Library, traditionally collection of books used for reading or study, or the building or room in which such a collection is kept. The word derives from the Latin ‘Liber’, ‘book’, where as a Latinized Greek word, bibliotheca, is the origin of the word for library in German, Russian, and the Romance languages”

Gujarat:

Wikipedia “Gujarat, state of India placed taking place the country’s western coastline, on the Arabic Sea. He has organization 1 May, 1960 and District 33. It is famous nearby as gemstone of the West. The people of Gujarat state was 60,439,662 according to the 2011 Census data. It encompasses the complete Kathiawar Peninsula (Saurashtra) as well as the nearby region taking place the mainland. The state is bordered first and foremost by Pakistan to the northwest and by the Indian states of Rajasthan to the north, Madhya Pradesh to the east, and Maharashtra to the southeast. Gujarat as well share a little sector of its south-eastern border with the Indian Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and together with the Arabian Sea, it setting the territory of Daman and Diu.” Its centre metropolis is Gandhinagar, whilst its main capital is Ahmedabad. Gujarat is home to the Gujarat-speaking people of India.

This study has been made to provide operational definitions of significant terms used in “information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researcher in the agricultural university libraries of Gujarat”. This study as main concept is follows:

1.3 INFORMATION IT’S MEANING:

Information is the recorded or communicated knowledge gained by man through experience, observations and experiments. It has been growing in ever increasing volume and rate, particularly since the dawn of the twenty-first century. It is part of every part of our lives. We receive information throughout the day. When we awake the radio, T. V. and newspapers give us information about what went on while we slept. The milkman, the grocer, the maid and others also provide us with different types of information. At the workplace, we receive and give information from and to our seniors, our peers and our subordinates. We call up agricultural education faculty and researchers are family, friends and acquaintances to gather information on a variety of matters. We visit the library and scan journals for information that would help us complete an assignment. In short there is no area of life that information does not touch.
Information is power. Where information is concerned, there are the haves and the have notes. The information has been rich and poor. People go bankrupt and even lose their lives in the pursuit of information. Thus we are no strangers to the power of information. Our very lives depend on it. That information exists goes without saying. We talk about it, we seek it, we exchange it and we pay for it. Ironically though, despite our familiarity with information, we have not been able to properly define the term.

Information is one of several basic resources that are needed and utilized by human beings for their development and prosperity. The dependency on information in every sphere of intellectual activity has increased day by day. The supply of correct and precise information in time helps policy makers in making maximum use of the available resources and also helps in avoiding duplication of work.

1.4 DEFINING THE TERM OF ‘INFORMATION’: Some attempts at defining the term ‘information’ are:- ‘Information’ as a term has been derived from the Latin words ‘formation’ and ‘forma’. Information is all knowledge divisions recorded in books, video, audio files, and computer etc.

Information is a difficult word to define. According to the Webster’s dictionary information may be news, data, fact, intelligence of knowledge. The word is specifically derived from the Latin word ‘in for mare’ which signifies to put into form, to create an idea or emotion, to present or represent.

“Information is some motivation so as to reduce improbability”. Shannon and Weaver

Ching-Chih Chen and Peter Hernon Define information as, “every one information, data, truth, numbers, and creative workings of intelligence which be communicate officially and/or unofficially in some system.”

Ask a person what ‘information’ means and will come the reply, “Information is facts or data, or knowledge, even wisdom”. Many terms are used as synonyms or near-synonyms of information and this creates a lot of confusion. There is a very thin line drawn between the meanings of all the terms mentioned above and that of information. While it is not altogether wrong to call information data or fact or even knowledge-yet it may be that either some of these terms (data, facts) are only a part of information or that information is a part of them (knowledge, wisdom).

An understanding of each term may clear the confusion:-

**Facts**- Things known to have happened or to be true of to exist.
Data- Data is the smallest element of information. Information is verbal communication, statistical or last representative surrogates who are usually arranged winning to characterize populace, matter, proceedings and concept.

Information- Information is therefore, more valuable than data, as data is transformed into a meaningful fluid for specific purpose.

Knowledge- Knowledge is an organised body of information and ‘wisdom’ is knowledge of people, life and conducts, with the facts so thoroughly assimilated as to have produced sagacity, judgment and insight.

From the above definitions, it is clear that the three concepts are interrelated-in the sense that one is building block of the other. The interrelationship can be better understood with the following example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Raw Material</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Intermediary</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Finished Product</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or further

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Raw Material</th>
<th>Yarn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Intermediary</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Finished Product</td>
<td>Suit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Fritz Machlup the difference between information and knowledge can be understood as follows:

1. Information be slowly, fragment and exacting though information is prearranged, Coherent and worldwide.
2. Information be appropriate, momentary, and possibly level temporary while information is of continuing impact.
3. Information be a run of communication at the same time as information is a store mainly resultant as of with the purpose of run.
4. Information is acquire by means of life form tell though information is acquire by philosophy.

1.5 SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

The generated information cannot just float about in air-just as water is contained in a vessel, so too is information contained in different source. Information finds its way into the following three types of sources:

1. Primary Sources
2. Secondary Sources
3. Tertiary Sources

1. Primary Sources: -

Primary information is newly generated information and therefore the documents, which library record and disseminate or communicate it are known as primary information sources. Primary sources such as journals, newspapers, newsmagazines and conference proceedings, annual reports, research reports, working and discussion papers, patents, standards, trade literature, theses, dissertation, government publications, maps, charts, atlases etc.

2. Secondary Sources: -

Secondary information is derived from primary information and the documents in which they are recorded are known as secondary documents. Secondary documents are created to facilitate access to information contents of primary documents. Secondary information includes indexing and abstracting journals, current awareness services, review of journal and review of books. News digests, translation journals, reference books (Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Handbooks, Tables, etc.) monographs, textbooks, library catalogues, accession lists etc.

3. Tertiary Sources: -

Tertiary information are those that record information about secondary information include – yearbooks and directories, bibliography of bibliographies, literature guides, research progress lists, libraries guides and source of information, organizations guide etc.

There are also audio-visual sources information include filmstrips, slides, video and audio-tapes etc. Most of the printed sources are also available online now. Further, these sources are found in bookstores, libraries, information centres etc. (Laloo)

1.6 PROPERTIES OF INFORMATION:

1. Information like matter and energy is a basic property of the universe.
2. It can be shared by many and can be used simultaneously without any loss to anyone. Any system, which exhibits organization, contains information.
3. It is the most democratic resources in that it can be consumed by poor and rich alike depending upon the intake capacity.
4. Information is dynamic, ever growing and continuing and no final word is said or will ever be said on any aspect of it.
5. The unique characteristic of information is that all other resources depend on
information and knowledge.

6. Information is not consumed in its use.

7. Information is alive, information exists only in the human mind- what it observes, remembers and retrieves and what analyses, intimates and integrates.

8. Information in diffusive, it tends to leak and the more it leaks the more we have.

9. Information is compressible: it can be concentrated, integrated summarized, miniature for easier handling.

It is clear that information exists in a variety of forms and may be transmitted from one system to another and it undergoes a series of transformations. (Laloo)

1.7 TYPES OF INFORMATION:

According to Shera there are six types of information:

1. **Conceptual Information** – relating to ideas, theories and hypothesis about the relationship, which exists among the variables in an area.

2. **Empirical Information**- relating to data and experience of research which may be drawn from our self or communicated through others.

3. **Procedural Information**- this is the data obtained, manipulated and tested through investigation.

4. **Stimulatory Information**- is motivated by oneself or the environment.

5. **Policy Information**- is focused on the decision making process.

6. **Directive Information**- is used for coordinating and enabling effective group activity.

1.8 PRINCIPLES AND QUALITIES OF INFORMATION:

As information is an important valuable resource, it ought to have certain ideal qualities also. According to Rojas some of the important qualities of information are to be effective, it has to have the following qualities. They are self-explanatory:

1. Accessibility
2. Comprehensiveness
3. Precision
4. Compatibility
5. Timeliness
6. Clarity
7. Flexibility
8. Verifiability
9. Free of bias
10. Quantifiable

According to Brophy provides more or less the same list of qualities as the above with the addition of qualities like relevance, historicity, completeness and reliability. His explanation of the importance of relevance and timelines are worth noting.

**Relevance**- information that is not relevant is not information at all, but data irrelevant information is known to be counterproductive. This was stated in a report by the American Accounting Association which stated, “To have information used for purposes for which it has no relevance is likely to be worse than having no information at all.”

**Timeless**- the timelessness of information is particularly critical in the managerial situations. If the information arrives too late, the decision would have already been taken. If it arrives too early, its significance will be lost at the crucial moment, perhaps because of ‘information overload,’ or it will appear to be irrelevant will be ignored and may not be recalled later.

1.9 NEED:

According to Laloo

1. What a person ought to have.

2. Circumstances under which something is lacking therefore requiring some course of action.

3. That which one cannot do without.

4. That which is necessary for an organization’s health and well being.

Human needs are of two types:

1. **Physical and**

2. **Psychological**

1. **Physical needs** are requirements for a health body (e.g. food, water, and air).

2. **Psychological needs** are requirements for mental health (e.g. self-esteem, pleasure).

According to Maslow, the different types of human needs are:

1. Self-actualizing needs- formal education, leisure activities, ethics, values, etc.

2. Esteem needs- multicultural awareness, emotional awareness, and social system knowledge (legal, economic etc).

3. Love and belonging needs- multicultural awareness, emotional awareness, leisure activities, interpersonal skills, sex education, ethics and value etc.
4. Safety needs- crime avoidance, traffic rules, emergency procedures, basic literacy, sex education etc.

5. Physiological needs- personal hygiene, nutrition, general health issues, AIDS prevention, drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse, child abuse, sex education.

1.10 INFORMATION NEEDS:

We now have a fairly good idea as to what the terms ‘information’ and ‘need’ mean. The next step is to understand the meaning of the term ‘information need’. When we want to travel, we need information about routes, timings of the transport services, hotel facilities, and the like; we may gather this information from a friend or from a travel agency. We may also go to a library and collect this information from some documents like tourist guides, railway time tables.

1.10.1 DEFINITION OF INFORMATION NEEDS:

Defining the ‘information need’ requires a definition of the term ‘need’. Moreover the dictionary meaning of the closely related terms like requirement, want, demand has to be analysed in order to have a true perspective of the ‘information need’. Before the terminological clarification is attempted, it may be emphasised that information need exists objectively, that is they are oriented towards reality, practice and task.

The dictionary meaning of the various related terms are as under:

**Need:** want of something, which one cannot well do without.

**Want:** a country or actuality of organism not including or has an unsatisfactory quantity, deficiency or absence of requirements.

**Requirement:** A require, an object necessary; a needed situation.

**Demand:** on the way to need, ask used for what did you say? Be outstanding; ask for amazing.

The comment of Roberts on the above draft definitions is worth recording:

‘Requirement’ may mean a need or a ‘want’ or a ‘demand’; it may also to be employed, it seems, to describe a need and a ‘want’ and a ‘demand’.

Maurice B. Line has defined information need as, “what an individual ought to have for his work, his research, his edification, his recreation etc.”

According to Brenda Dervin “an information need is an impediment preventing an individual from moving forward in cognitive time and space. The person is faced with a gap that must be bridged by ‘asking questions, creating ideas,
and/or obtaining resources.’ Such gaps do not occur in the abstract but arise out of particular critical events and situations.”

Ching-Chih Chen and Peter Hernon stress that information need is more than a question asked of an information provider. It occurs at whatever time persons discover themselves in situations that require some form of knowledge for resolution.

The Librarian’s Thesaurus defines information need as “that needs which library services or materials are intended to satisfy.”

Information needs depend upon a number of factors and differ depending upon individual’s respective functions and tasks, the level of their knowledge and experience, their particular interest as well as on the breadth and depth of their interest profiles. The information needs also depend upon the hierarchical position of the individuals.

Information needs are complex in nature and difficult to quantity. There can be best measured through information seeking or information use situations.

Knowledge the stage significant function in monetary, supporting, farming and community modify. Equally a study and growth curriculum knows how to be skilled effectively simply condition the compulsory knowledge becomes presented at the same time and as it is required. Not including correct and entire knowledge no valuable choice be capable of unavailable, into reality negative improvement is achievable not including maintain of knowledge. There are varieties of reasons why people seek information following are:

1. Education and Research
2. Professionals
3. Government Activities

1. Education and Research:

1. Research Scholar and Students need information relating syllabuses for more specifically passing examinations.
2. Faculty (Teachers) need has been information important have student.
3. Researchers need: The researchers seek mainly his research interests and for keeping up-to-date. His secondary reasons for writing and, to a lesser extent, teaching.

We have indicated that the researchers are the biggest consumers of information. While the information needs of all types of users are important in varying degrees, the researchers have unique information needs, which distinguish
them from other user group. Most of the information systems and services have been developed to satisfy these requirements. Outputs of research constitute a major part of information handled by the agricultural universities libraries of Gujarat State. Thus the researchers have the unique distinction of being both consumers (i.e. users of faculty members and researchers) of information.

2. **Professionals:**

Professionals are those who have undergone training for a certain period of time in a specialized field. They possess a professional degree and usually practice their profession following professional ethics. Professional group include lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers, managers etc.

Professionals, like my research topic content has agricultural educational faculty and researchers in university libraries and librarians, need to follow their vocation. The agricultural have enough money to overlook the latest developments in the agricultural sciences. Their ignorance would be fatal to the patients.

According to Laloo Professional are two types part in following:

1. Semi-professionals and
2. Non-professionals

**1. Semi-professional:**

This group includes any person who is actively engaged in some field or sport for pay but on a part time basis. Semi-professional work has some features of professional work but requires less knowledge, skill and judgment. Qualified midwives, pharmacists and semi-professional baseball players are some of the people included under this category.

**2. Non-professionals:**

Simply put, anybody who is not included under the first two categories can be considered a non-professional. Uneducated housewives, religious leaders (some may hold professional degrees), students, office staff (such as clerks, peons and gatekeepers), manual labourers etc. can all be included under this category. Professional has academic institutions, research institutions and cultural organizations professor main reasons are writing, teaching and research need they more taking decisions involving academic issues for solving teaching and technical snag faced by them on the shop floor.
3. Government Activities:-
   1. Government officials who are also managers similarly need.
   2. Legislatures.

1.10.2 TYPES OF INFORMATION NEED:
   According to Tague the presented information need has been divided into the following categories:

1. **Social or pragmatic information needs:**
   Information required coping with day to day life.

2. **Recreation information needs:**
   Information satisfying the recreational and cultural interests of an individual.

3. **Professional information needs:**
   Information required operating competently within a business or professional environment.

4. **Educational information needs:**
   Information required satisfying academic requirement at an institution.
   
   Another categorization can be the following:
   
   **Success needs**- for employment opportunities, self-improvement (dress, speech, personal carriage etc.)
   
   **Specialized information needs**- for the physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed, geographically isolated, the non-English speaking group etc.

1.10.3 FACTORS AFFECTING INFORMATION NEEDS:
   By far, the most important factor that affects the information needs of an individual is the type of work in which he is involved – as found by Lin and Garvey^{24}.
   
   The discipline, within which an individual is working also, affects his information needs- for example, the information needs of researchers in the library and information science is probably more urgent than that of researchers in the agricultural science and because science is ever growing. The agricultural scientist will need to constantly update his knowledge – i.e. he has to catch-up with the latest developments. Other factors include – social, political, economic and legal.
   
   The information factor which is perhaps the cardinal one can greatly bring in improvement in the quality of life. There is both positive and negative impact on the quality of life. Without the availability of adequate information no significant improvement in our living conditions will be attainable. The information concerning library and information science, agriculture, medical, education, entertainment,
housing, manufacturing, employment, sport etc, will certainly have a positive impact on the quality of life. This will ultimately raise the standard of living of the people.

1.11 THE INFORMATION SEEKING PROCESS:

The information seeking process has been any available means like published material, recall of memory, dedication, and communication with other people. It involves asking how a user goes about his information needs. How he selects information sources? How does he carry out his search for information etc?

According to Wilson many models have been framed in order to explain the information seeking process. A model is a framework for thinking about a problem and may evolve into a statement of the relationships among theoretical propositions- or put more simply, models are statements, often in the form of diagrams, that attempt to describe an information seeking activity, the causes and consequences of that activity, or the relationship among stages in information seeking behaviour.

Girja Kumar’s presentation of the information seeking process is as follows:

1. Identifying objective,
2. Defining need,
3. Assessing information systems,
4. Establishing sources of information,
5. Information acquisition,
6. Use of information,
7. Satisfaction/ Dissatisfaction.

1.12. BEHAVIOUR:

Behaviour is a concept and not a thing. This term behaviour is used in psychology to refer to a product of learning. In the present study, behaviour means a regular fixed mode by which researcher of reader gather information to fulfil their information needs.

1.13 INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF THE FACULTY AND RESEARCHES:

This study has been faculty and researcher has information seeking behavior topic related topic information discus are following:

1. Subject
2. Teaching Methods
3. Latest Developments
4. Students/ Research Scholars Psychology
1. Subject:

Information Seeking Behaviour of the faculty and researcher study and teaching material following -Textbook, discussion with colleagues, reference books, monographs and journal articles are useful for information on the subject one is teaching.

2. Teaching Methods:

New faculty will need to interact regularly with senior colleagues for this. Previous training on teaching methods can also be useful. With the introduction of new technology, attending short-term training on new methods of teaching is now necessary in most countries. Order faculty will need to attend refresher and orientation courses.

3. Latest Developments:

Agricultural university libraries has been latest developments by its users have E- Resources- E-books, E-journal, E-theses, E-database,

4. Students /Research Scholars Psychology:

Their interaction with the researchers/students in the research study and classroom can give the faculties a fairly good idea as to their psychological make-up. Interaction outside the research and classroom has however been found to be more useful- it can be quite a revelation and can completely change a faculty previous opinion on a particular researcher/student. Discussion with colleagues is also a useful tool for knowing more about researchers/student. The university’s handbook, manual or ordinances can be used for information on tests, examinations, rights, benefits and duties of faculty. Administrative duties too can be learned from these sources as also from discussions with colleagues, administrative staff and on the job.

1.14 FACTORS AFFECTING THE INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR:

The means that an individual resorts to in order to satisfy and information seeking behaviour need will depend on certain factors. Certain points will have to be considered when an individual decides and a certain course of action, they include:

1. Whether the source is within reach
2. Whether money will be involved-if so, how much money
3. Whether time will be involved, if so, how much time
4. Whether the source will have the answer to their problem
5. Whether they will understand what the source provides as answer other factors include social, political, geographical, educational factors, etc.
Social factors – for example, a desire for information on such topics as sex education, fashion, music, may not be looked upon kindly in certain societies as a result of which an individual may have to resort to stealthy means for acquiring the information.

Political factors- the political system may define certain types of information as forbidden to particular groups or to the public as a whole, consequently, the non-availability of such information may motivate a person to resort to ‘underground’ means.

Geographical factors- the geographical location of an individual also decides how he goes about seeking information. Geographical isolation may lead a person to resort to uncommon means of seeking information.

Educational factors- the educated and uneducated may have differing methods of seeking information, the educated person resorting to more formal means (information systems) while the uneducated one depending more on informal methods (i.e. other people)

1.15 PURPOSE OF INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR IN FACULTY AND RESEARCHERS:

Purpose of information seeking behaviour needs of the university library other activities performed by faculty and researcher of the Agricultural Universities of Gujarat in seeking information. In any agricultural university the search for information by a person is seldom at end. Information seeking is basic activity for all faculty and research scholars. Information has which ought not to be neglected in user studies. The purpose of seeking information also varies according to the work assigned to each.

Behaviour of faculty and researcher of university towards seeking information depends, upon the type of problem they undertake for research, availability of time, teaching requirements and availability of sources of information. Type of user required information sources and preferred sources are following:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of User</th>
<th>Purpose for which information is required</th>
<th>Type of sources used and Preferred Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. University Students</td>
<td>Tests, examinations, practical work, field trips, extra-curricular activities, career etc.</td>
<td>Textbooks, General books, Reference books, Faculties, Parents, Friends, TV, Radio, Newspapers, and the Internet etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Faculties</td>
<td>Subject, teaching methods, latest developments, psychology of students, tests, examinations etc.</td>
<td>Books, Journals, Colleagues, Teaching Aids, Library, Librarian, TV, Newspapers and Internet etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wilson on the hand provides the following model to explain the process (Ref. Fig.2):

The replica suggest to information seeking behaviour arise because a result of a require apparent with an information user, who in command to convince with the purpose of need, make stress winning official or unofficial information source otherwise services, which result inside achievement or breakdown in the direction of discover important information. If winning, the human being after that make use of the information establish and possibly will also totally otherwise incompletely gratify the professed need- but the fail to convince need, he motivation contain on the way to open search another time. The replica as well show with the purpose of division of the information seeking behaviour may well engage last persons throughout information replace and the information professed when helpful may possibly exist approved in the direction of previous persons at the same time as well because human being use by means of the individual himself or herself.

1.16 THE USERS IN FACULTY AND RESEARCHERS OPINION AND THE LIBRARY:

Libraries in the past provided bulk services for the masses. They acquired and organised their stock to serve what they thought was wanted or needed by the unspecified majority. They were taking it or leave it services. It may be argued that
libraries had no alternative. It was impossible to serve individual needs; the base that
could be done to give whatever additional help that could be afforded. This depended
on users asking for help, and the help that was given was strictly limited. (Line, M.B.)

Over the years however, things have changed for the better, and partly
responsible for this, is the criticism thrown towards the library and its services from
all angles.

In “Designing libraries round human beings,” Line, The users’ opinion has
listed what people want of agricultural universities faculty and researcher and from
the library:

1. An attractive building.
2. A friendly and informal physical atmosphere.
3. Long opening hours.
4. Comfortable seats for reading and research working.
5. A variety of study areas where, if one wishes, one can study quietly or have
group discussion.
6. A coffee shop where one can relax, refresh oneself, and mix with other
users and with the library staff.
7. A minimum of rules.
8. A self-usable arrangement and library system.
9. A wide range of current materials for browsing, selected according to what
   the library discovers its clientele needs.
10. A high proportion of what one wants in the collection and on the spot.
11. A selection of order material, including classics and standard works.
12. A good collection of references books.
13. Simple and speedy procedures for borrowing and returning books.
14. The ability to access a variety of media from one workstation.
15. A catalogue that is easy to use; is accessible on every floor of the library,
   from home and from other remote sites; contains all the libraries holdings
   in one sequence and offers a variety of access points.
16. Speedy access to resources that are not held in the library.
17. A shelf arrangement that aids browsing.
18. Good access to information tools produced by other (e.g. commercial
   indexing and abstracting services).
19. Coping machines on every floor of the library; easy and fast to use; cheap
and reliable.

20. Friendly and helpful staff that are bibliographically and technically knowledgeable, who are visible and who invite inquiries.

21. Willingness on the part of the management and staff to accept criticism and suggestions and to act on them where appropriate.

22. To have to pay as little as possible for access to information.

He stresses on the importance of designing systems around users of faculty and researchers. It will clearly never be possible to serve everyone’s specific needs in their preferred ways. What can be done is to provide facilities that are easily usable and that can be adapted by everyone according to their own preferences. Often, the best that librarians can do is to observe and understand their users from day to day as best they can. The library can construct a profile of its users’ interest and match it regularly against references on databases. Libraries need to listen and learn, to find out what their clientele wants and to supply it. They obviously need to know if they are succeeding in their objectives. For this, they will have to measure their performance.

1.17 USE OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL CHANNELS OF AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES FACULTY AND RESEARCHES:

Like other professionals, researcher and scientists to resort to both formal and informal channels when seeking information.

1. Formal channels- newspapers, microforms, films, research reports, patents etc.

2. Informal channels- conferences, seminars, interaction with colleagues’ tec.

3. Other methods for seeking information:

As regards their use of, and interaction with the library, studies have found that faculty and researcher and scientists depend less on libraries and librarians because they have a low image of these and also because of their earlier bad experiences in relation to libraries.

1. They also find the library catalogue time taking and ineffective.

2. Journals are usually the first priority for faculty and researcher and scientist whose need for ‘current’ information cannot be overemphasized.

3. For maintaining awareness on current research, scientists resort to research registers and translated materials.

4. Where purchase of books for personal collection in concerned, it is found to be quite an impossible task for faculty, researchers and scientists as books are
expensive especially if they come in volumes.

Karisidappa and others reveal that the library catalogues is the most important and frequent majority of Indian historians in locating information. Finding of information implies the act of finding, recovery, retrospective searching and securing of documents. Methods of finding information include visiting library, searching the shelf, consulting the library catalogue, subject bibliography, library staff, discussion with subject experts etc. Information searching competence can be viewed from behavioural perspective; It is a three folded activity.

The term ‘user study’ is mostly worried by means of study information dispensation performance of user.

According to Menzel has categorized the user studies broadly into three categories as under following: 1. Behaviour Studies 2. User Studies. Make use of some message middle such at the same time as principal database has been periodical and other sources, are called user studies.

1.18 UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND RESEARCHERS AND THE LIBRARY:

Considering the type of work that they perform and the variety of information that they require, it would be expected that university faculty and researcher would spend a major part of their free time in the library. Sadly this is not the case.

Studies Show that the relationship between university faculty and librarian, researcher and librarian is far from favourable. The start with, there exists widespread confusion as to who among the library personal are really the professionally trained and educated. (Awogbami)

As early as 1968 is was observed that much of the librarian’s unfavourable image could be ascribed to the fact that the nonprofessional library worker is more visible, and subsequently, patrons cannot determine who is a librarian and who is not. (Hoolbrook)

In 1969 Maurice Marchant traced conflict between teaching and research faculty and librarian, researchers and librarians to anything that diminished faculties control over students.

Apart from the above problems, teaching faculty and researchers academic librarians have conflicting views over how the library should be managed. They differ in opinions about who should control book selection. Because few librarians hold doctoral degrees, teaching faculty see this difference in minimal intellectual achievement reflected in librarians’ lower publication rates, which makes librarians in
their opinion less qualified to control book selection. Also teaching and research faculty and researchers unfairly judge librarians when they fail to purchase necessary books with scant funds. (Biggs)

A peculiar reason put forth by some writers is ‘guilt’. Due to the rapid developments in information technology, there are more ‘opportunities to know’, i.e. faculties and researchers have no excuse for being ignorant. Due to the ‘opportunity to know’, there arises the ‘obligation to know’. The librarian in this case, becomes the personification of this guilt he is there before the faculty members and research scholar members, eager and willing to assist. Faculty members and research scholar members however cannot accept librarians as their partners in the research enterprise thus they use the ‘avoidance mechanism’. (Dennett)

Lanning has suggested several ways to improve the faculty and researchers-academic librarian relationship.

1. An increase of dialogue between faculty and researchers and librarians.
2. An increased knowledge by librarians of skills required by departmental accrediting agencies.
3. Librarians serving on curriculum committees.
4. Librarians working in tandem with university departments seeking new approaches to common problems of limited resources and heavy workloads.
5. Librarians and teaching faculty and researchers have been teaching courses in information literacy.

1.19 ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES AND ITS FACULTY (TEACHER) AND RESEARCHER:

A faculty, whatever professional name he or she may be called who performs one basic function-teaching. Where university faculties are concerned, apart from teaching, they are expected to continue research and to publish results of research from time to time throughout their carriers.

People at the university level charged with activities needed for preparing teachers or prospective teachers in the professional knowledge, skills understanding and appreciation that will enable them to qualify for certification as teachers in vocational distributive agricultural education. (Dictionary of Education)

Of course, one of the key areas of university’s success is the fact that its faculty, as well as the technical and administrative staff work with utmost devotion and team spirit.
The researcher seeks information mainly for his research interests and for keeping up-to-date. His secondary reasons are for writing and, to a lesser extent, teaching.

The field of invention is so vast that it is not possible for researcher to achieve all the researchers from one point of view, in the case of information. For any invention it is essential to know the former experiences of the researchers. The experiences of inventions direct the researchers to obtain new knowledge. From this point of view, information seeking behaviour has brought about new revolution in the field of inventions. A person who carries out investigation of new aspect by scientific study of a subject M. Phil / Ph. D. scholars. (Concise Oxford 1993)

A principal resource has modernization, establishment, achievement and purpose of information in the direction of each and every one the situation in life. The formation of this institute of high education which motivation includes of department, in the direction of significance post graduate, Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy stage education and research study, is intended in the direction of include improved manage and a new winning move towards. The models have been adopted by the institution of higher education in the direction of get together the worldwide needs of multi penal move towards in education and investigate. It is hope with the purpose of this motivation help out in forgo grouping by means of overseas university and school of high education, and shall advantage faculty and researchers of the Agricultural Universities of Gujarat in cooperation rationally because fine at the same time because in the latest job opportunity.

1.20 PLAN OF THE STUDY:

The outline of the plan of the investigation is as under:

The first chapter deals with the introduction. It includes Information, role of university library, Definitions of research term, Information: its mining, Sources of Information, Properties of Information, Types of Information, Principles and Qualities of information, Need, Information Needs, Definition of information Need, Types of information Need, Factors Affecting Information Needs, Information Seeking Process, Behaviour, Information Seeking Behaviour of the faculty and researcher, Factor affecting Information Seeking Behaviour, Purpose of Information Seeking Behaviour in faculty and researcher, the users in faculty and researcher opinion and the library, use of formal and informal channels of agricultural universities faculty and researches, university faculty and researchers and the library, New concept of
technological development of agricultural university libraries of Gujarat state, Need for agricultural university faculty and researcher education, Need for faculty and researcher education in university libraries, Teaching and research methods in faculty and researchers education, Problem in faculty and researchers education, research problem of the university libraries, Scope and limitation of the study, Defining the scope and objective of the Study, Hypothesis.

The second chapter deals with the information seeking behavior view of related literature and studies in India and other countries.

The third chapter deals with Problem, Plan and Research Methodology used.

The fourth chapter deals with development of agricultural university libraries in Gujarat.

The fifth chapter deals with Data Analysis and Interpretation.

The sixth chapter deals with Conclusion, Finding and Discussions in Summary and Suggestion of the Faculty, Researchers and Librarian,

1.21 NEW CONCEPT OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF GUJARAT STATE:

The following are the ways in which new concept of technological developments of university libraries are affected by technology transfer (Marghalani)

1. Information storage and retrieval techniques have undergone change- for example; new technological developments in these areas have replaced the catalogue in many countries.

2. Automated networking of libraries has also changed methods of classroom teaching from the traditional face to face (blackboard) lectures to ‘electronic classroom’ in libraries supported by instruction through computers.

3. Better CAS and SDI services.

4. Technology transfer has also helped improve resources sharing (through automated networking). Users have access to more materials and services and the library can provide more services at less cost through the improved methods of resources sharing rather than by working individually.

5. A majority of libraries now has CD ROM systems provided in its users. Libraries are also buying fewer books on account of the availability of electronic resources.
1.22 NEED FOR THE STUDY:

As already mentioned, the major aim of this study is to determine the information requirements of the Faculty and Researchers of Agricultural University and to understand their pattern of using the information sources. The main objective of choosing this topic is that the Faculty and Researcher in Agricultural University Libraries and feels that conducting this present study would be highly beneficial for improving the services of the library and improve the relationship of the library staff with the users.

The conducting studies such as this is the starting point for the faculty, researcher and librarians to develop such skills and knowledge. Further such research works helps to reveal the pitfalls and the benefits of the services offered by the libraries which will be very helpful for the management of the libraries. Having all this in mind the Faculty and Researcher has selected this topic.

1.23 NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND RESEARCHES EDUCATION:

The question arises, is there a need for agricultural university faculty and researches education? If so, who needs it? Every faculty and researchers needs to know to make the best use of the library. The reasons why faculty and researchers education is required include:

1. The library building
2. Staff
3. Library tools
4. Inexperience

1. The library building:

Sometimes the every building may be a barrier. That is to say, people may be afraid to even enter the library in the first place, due to its shape, size or some other aspect of its structure. If they do gather the courage to enter, they may be quite los, not knowing where to find what.

2. Staff:

Library staff can either make or break a library. Unforthcoming staff will ensure that a potential user never returns.

3. Library tools:

It goes without saying that the tools or methods such as the catalogue, indexes etc. can discourage people easily.
4. Inexperience:

People may not have had prior experience in library use not having undergone even basic training or instructional programs such as ‘know your library’ etc. This is why they are easily frustrated when the time comes for them to use the library.

Faculty and researchers education is also important because all the activities of the library (preparation of catalogue, bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, CAS, SDI, etc.) would be rendered useless if the very people these activities are meant for, do not know how to use them.

1.24 NEED FOR FACULTY AND RESEARCHERS EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:

Libraries attached to institution of higher learning such as universities have unique problem. While the above general points also apply to university libraries, yet there are specific reasons why faculty and researchers education is required in university libraries:

1. Collection

2. Rise in the number of faculty and researchers

3. Literature explosion

4. Change in teaching, learning and research methods

1. Collection:

University libraries usually have large collections. The user can easily get lost in this jungle of information.

2. Rise in the number of faculty and researchers:

In many universities, there are more faculty, researchers and students than faculties as a result of which faculties may not be able to give individual attention to researchers and students. Researchers and students will have to supplements class lectures with library work.

3. Literature explosion:

This means that more is written on more and more. Major disciplines have been split into fragments (e.g. Agricultural Bio-agriculture, Physics- Astro- Physics, Solids States Physics, Nuclear Physics, Veterinary Science, etc.) And there is enough written in each of these fragments. Interdisciplinary (e.g. Library and information science-Management) is the phenomenon of the day. The variety in which information appears-print, non-print, books, journals, conference papers, patents, research reports, etc., can also pose a major problem. The faculty, researchers and students will have to be able to grasp all that is published.
4. Change in teaching, learning and research methods:

Form the chalk and blackboard based lectures to computer assisted instruction. Faculties, researchers and students need to be aware of new methods.

1.25 TEACHING AND RESEARCH METHODS IN FACULTY AND RESEARCHERS EDUCATION:

Faculty and researchers education involves teaching and research the user through a variety of methods. The choice of teaching and research methods have media depends on the learning/teaching and research situation, the subject material, the faculty and researchers. No single method can be suitable for all occasions (Rice). Thus there are methods that are suitable for group instruction, those that are suitable for individual instruction and those that are suitable for both.

Before plunging into the types of teaching and research methods however, it is necessary to study the factors that affect the teaching, learning and research process. They include:

1. Motivation
2. Activity
3. Understanding
4. Shelf Guiding
5. Orientation Week
6. The Lecture Method
7. Library Tour
8. Book and Printed guides
9. Seminars, Tutorials and demonstrations
10. Audio-visual Methods
11. Programmed Instruction
12. Signs and Informational Graphics

Research Methods: One of the functions of the centre was to pay close attention to research techniques and methodological problems because past user study research had been somewhat deficient in these respects. In every research project of the centre, there was to be an experimental element in that one or more research techniques would be tested or compared. In some, they would try to solve methodological problems such as how to obtain a random sample of library users or how to effectively measure library use; in others, they would be presenting a case study demonstrating the advantages and disadvantages of a particular method and
‘how to do it’; while in others, they would be comparing several techniques in one project.

1.26 SELECTION OF PROBLEM OF THE STUDY:

The study topic plays an important role in the field of research. It decides the worth and validity of the work. The topic must show a new horizon in the concern area of the study. It must add to richness of the subject with this precondition in mind researcher has selected to work on information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researcher related topic. It is hoped that the study will give the state of the art of the present infrastructure related to information technology, library computerization and networking, the level of use of housekeeping operations using library software. It is expected that this study would provide library professional with a board idea about the level of use of integrated library software in agricultural university libraries of Gujarat. It will also help and benefit the agricultural university libraries community in providing effective services to the user community. The study would also provide faculty, library managers, professionals, and researchers with some clear insights about the benefits of using library software. The study would also affect the perceptions of information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researcher of planning library computerization and networking of the agricultural university libraries of Gujarat may enable the faculty and researcher to take appropriate decisions in this regard.

1.27 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM OF THE FACULTY AND RESEARCHERS:

The research problem conceived under the title “Information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researchers in the agricultural university libraries of Gujarat” has been chosen as the area of research, as the faculty and researcher in Agricultural University Libraries of Gujarat. It was felt that this research would put forth some innovative ideas to improve the services of the library. Hence, it is hoped that this work will lead to practical application. With the advent of the digital revolution, the expectations from library services, proposed to examine information, financial, human resources and the physical infrastructure facilities available in all agricultural universities libraries of Gujarat. The main plan is to develop the library and information services using information technology to the greater production and to help to achieve the distinction in the subject field. Hence the requirement for a
systematic study to unearth better and more efficient means of utilizing the services offered by the Agricultural Universities library of Gujarat.

Information is the necessary input for these qualities expected of a faculty and researchers. It is all the more important for a faculty who has to teach professor, associated professor, assistant professor, librarian and research scholar tomorrow. Researcher is another equally important figure in the development of knowledge. He needs information in a time frame approach. Library plays an important role in providing information to them. Internet is another major source of information available to the users today. A Number of alternatives in digital information are available for anyone to satisfy the information need.

The main objective of the library is user satisfaction. The best way to satisfy users is to understand their needs and provide services based on them. How to achieve it is however, a moot point, assuming greater significance in the wake of tremendous literature explosion on the one hand and increasing demand of users for precise information on the other. The issue becomes all the more complex at a time when libraries are faced with serious problem of budgetary cuts and the availability of information in different forms and formats. This situation has emerged when user satisfaction is no longer a proposition that could be practiced without developing need based information system that and thus, the importance of the topic of the present research.

1.28 SCOPE AND LIMITATION:

Scope and limitation are the two cardinal factors responsible for timely completion of any social investigation. The term, scope included more than a mere designation of the population being studied. However, the scope must also include the level of generality of the study. As a rule, the research does have the implications beyond the immediate data, since it was designed with that notion, but these implication need to be stated clearly. Scope and limitations also pave the way for stating how far the data have actually carried the problems being investigated, thus clearly indicating the limitation of the investigation. (Goode and Hatt, 1953)

At present stage there are many library system of available in agricultural university libraries of Gujarat. Researcher has examined and restricted study only on agriculture education institutes which are run faculty and researcher in the agricultural university libraries of Gujarat. In order to achieve mention objectives researcher has got authentic information about agricultural university of Gujarat from University
according to university official website four agricultural universities are available in Gujarat during academic year 2015-16.

The present study is therefore limited to information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researcher of agriculture education of four agricultural university libraries of Gujarat, i.e.

All important aspects of the above four universities libraries faculty and researchers, have been critically examined and studied based on data collection and personal visits and interview with library personal. Then researcher has suggested planning for modern concept plan for agricultural university libraries of Gujarat.

1.29 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

This proposed significant agricultural university libraries users of faculty and researcher information seeking behaviour will prove beneficent in the following ways:

1. Information Seeking Behaviour would particularly benefit the faculty and researcher of agricultural university libraries of Gujarat as well as research scholars who have not, by and large, benefited from existing resources sharing.
2. The proposed information seeking behaviour provides a agricultural education and library information portal by bringing together, organizing and disseminating information in coordinated approach.
3. It will provide integrated access allowing greater search capabilities across multiple databases.
4. By having in integrated interface, the search will be performed on all available sources and be transparent to the faculty and researcher, times efficiency is gained.
5. Licensing arrangements would allow a greater amount of full text availability and faculty and researcher would thus immediately have access to the articles of choice.

1.30 OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

1. To study the information services provide by faculty and researcher in the Agricultural University libraries of Gujarat.
2. To study the information needs of the faculty and research scholars of Agricultural University in terms of different variables such as nature, type of information & required source of information used etc.
3. To study the purpose of library e-resources services provided by faculty and researcher.
4. To study the usefulness of collection of their respective libraries.
5. To study the effectiveness of existing information system and services provide by
the faculty and researcher in libraries.

6. To ascertain and study the principal information needs and resources utilized for obtaining the desired information by the faculty and research scholar of Agricultural University of Gujarat.

7. To study the types of information sources use on internet service by the faculty member and research scholar of Agricultural University of Gujarat.

8. To study the problem faced by the faculty and researcher to gathering information and to provide suggestions to ever some such problem.

1.31 HYPOTHESIS: The following hypothesis has been formulated for this Research study work:

1. The information need of faculty and research scholars are different they get information from Text Books, Periodicals, Thesis etc.

2. The reading habits of faculty and research scholars are very high. They are very much aware of latest Journals, Pamphlets, Bulletin & E-resources in their related field.

3. There is the lack of information services in libraries in Gujarat state agricultural University.

4. University library and reading room working hour’s use of the library users.

5. There is the relationship between the information seeking behaviour of faculty member and researchers have librarians and library professional staff of Agricultural University Libraries in Gujarat.

6. Library Professionals staff are capable to provide user’s service?

7. Faculty member and research scholars devote a lot of time in searching information.

8. Audio-Visual services are provided by some universities libraries only.

9. Computerized services are provided by the universities libraries in a small scale.

10. Photocopying and current general awareness services are provided by the university library.

11. Most of the faculty and researchers use of library documents have books, journals, theses, research reports, and other reference books etc.

12. Most of the faculty and researchers use indexing and abstracting services and sources in university library only.

13. Faculty and Research Scholars attend conference and seminar for gathering information.
14. Faculty and researcher get a very little to consult libraries; information sources provided by the university libraries are inadequate and are not in conformity with the information seeking behaviour of faculty and researcher.

1.32 CONCLUSION:

Age of 21st century in information technology explosion period in the world, field of research and education hob of information technology have use of users in teaching, learning, and research service facilities provided by Agricultural University Libraries of Gujarat State. This research study main concept of information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researchers in agricultural university libraries of Gujarat state has been libraries users of faculty and researchers use of library problem solution and service facilities’ full of the librarians. Information seeking behaviour role of libraries and librarian shows users need, information need and seeking behaviour choice of human life in the users’ research study.