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Agriculture is first and the most ancient occupation of mankind. Agriculture begin probably 6000 to 10000 year ago somewhere in area between Nile in Egypt and the valley of the Indus river in Western India (Salmon and Hamson) 1964. Agriculture provides the basic where withal of existence in the form of clothing work to the people and income for those who work. It is true that man can leave without manufacturing industries but without agriculture one can despond with industrial good, but not with food. Therefore to a great many people on the glob farming is still a way of life. Also much of the profusion that characterized developed countries is due to the past and current contribution of agriculture. Hence the property of the country and the welfare of the vast majority of the population are intertwined with the efficient harnessing of agriculture.

1.1 Agriculture in India:

Agriculture is main stay of Indian economy. It support directly or indirectly 70% population of the India for their survival and provides the raw material for major industries like cotton, textile and sugar as well as several medium and small scale industries. During pre-independent period, agrarian economy in India was almost in shamble. When the whole country was in the hand of the native kings, they were most interested in the wars with one another to extended territory that in the economical development of the people they ruled. Later the British who established then political supremacy in India, treated India to very good source of raw materials to fed their mercantile interests and they exploited this position ruthlessly for their industrial growth.

India’s freedom from bondage of British Imperial Rule lead very serious effect due to partition of great India into two separate sovereign state – India and Pakistan,
and especially there was heavy lost in the agriculture sector as large parts of fertile land under rice, cotton, jute went to Pakistan. After partition 77% of the geographical area and 825 of the population of the undivided India, was received by India. The main land ratio has further increased (Artuphthraj, 1982) there has been steady growth of population in India and the per capita consumption of foods grains as well as the yield per hectar of the most of the crops were not at all satisfactory. To meet the increasing demand of food grains the government ease compelled to adopt new practices in forming technique based on research, to stabilized the annual agricultural production which was subject to fluctuation because of weather condition or because of the damages caused by case and plant disease.

The five year plan launches in 1959 aiming at social change and industrial reforms has reflected in over all strategies of economic planning thus total involvement of the center and state government paved the way for a increased agricultural production ushering in green revolution, bringing about a tremendous raise in food grains production.

1.2 Agricultural Education in India:

Since independence the aim has been to diversify the economy by accelerating the pace for industrial development, increasing agricultural productivity and achieving all round progress. Science and technology have brought closer to farmer and availability of input and considerably improved (Samasekhar1993). This was possible because of the development and well organized teaching, research and extension function in agricultural field. Earlier agriculture was taught as one of the subject in the conventional university and agricultural graduates thus form before of the administrative set of agricultural department. Organized instruction between agriculture in university level was introduced in the beginning of 20th century when five agricultural colleges were established in 1907. By 1947, the number of institution offers a degree courses in agricultural was in 1947 with the enrolment of about 150 students.
The Radhakrishanan Commission Report on education (1948-49) recommended the establishment of rural university in India. This recommendation was also endorsed by the first Endo-American Team on Agriculture Research and Education in 1955, which leads to establishment of agricultural university in the country on the pattern of Land Grant Colleges in the USA. The first agriculture university was established in India at Pantnagar in Uttar Pradesh.

The second joined Indo-American team on Agricultural Education and Extension (1959) suggested for further improvement of agricultural education and effective coordination of research. Further, the Education Commission (1964) chaired by Dr. D.S. Kothari specifically recommended the establishment of at least one agricultural university in each state and the integration of the teaching, research and extension activities in those university in the most of the state of the India modeled after the Land-Grant pattern of the USA. Some state (viz. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Karnataka) has established more than one Agricultural University.

At present there are 28 state Agricultural universities in the country. In addition, there are four deemed universities in of Council Agricultural research offering post-graduate education in various disciplines of agricultural and animal science. Also, three central universities in the country viz. Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi, Vishwa Bharati at Shantiniketan and Northeast Hill University at Shilong have faculties of agriculture with facilities of UG and PG programs in agricultural science. About 30 agricultural colleges affiliated to general universities are also functioning in the private sector.

The state Agricultural Universities are autonomous institution established by the concern states government by at passed by the respective state legislator. The Governor of the concern states is the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor is the administrative head of the university. Agricultural Universities have a man-date to develop agricultural human resources and they have to come to expectation of the people.

1.3 Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):
On the recommendation of Royal Commission on agricultural which was appointed by government of India to examine the condition of agriculture and rural economy in India. The Imperial council of Agricultural Research was established in year 1929, as a Register society for promoting. This was renamed as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) after independence and it was later reorganized for greater autonomy and flexibility in its operational and management aspects, in year 1974. ICAR is now the apex body for agricultural education and research in India.

It is a nodal agency monitoring and coordinating higher agriculture education in country. It received 100% finance from the government of India and this is use for the agricultural research and education through a network of central institutes, project directorates, national centers and 28 states agricultural universities.

1.4 National Agricultural Research System (NARS):

The Indian ‘National Agricultural Research System’ (NARS) is vast network for research and education in agriculture. In network there are 25,000 scientist working at 50 central institutions, 10 project directors, 28 national research centers, 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendra’s and numerous regional research centers. They are generating knowledge by developing technology in various field of agriculture. There are 29 state and one central agricultural university apart from four deemed universities, providing education for development of agriculture and with the backup of ‘Extension Services’. These programs provide necessary education and training for the agricultural development in India.

1.5 Agricultural University Libraries:

Today, in this information era the libraries and library administration is undergoing noteworthy changes in services, function, techniques for collection development, processing and distribution of information. Agriculture libraries similar to other libraries have to adopt the applications of information and communication
technologies for their benefits to library and information centers. Various factors like emergence of digital collection, electronic sources of information, library automation and networking, recognizing of human resources etc. have posed challenges before the agriculture library professionals to keep pace with the complexities of present requirements.

Agricultural services are the key to the development of agriculture, agricultural education and agricultural extension education in India, one of the main objectives of Agricultural University and ICAR Institutions. Libraries in India is to process, organize and disseminate one main needed agricultural information to the users. The agricultural information services are rendered by 45 agricultural university libraries. In the present era of IT revolution, access to agriculture information has become vital for the development of agricultural community. Agriculture universities, colleges and research institutes have been playing an important role in teaching, research and extension, and to supplement their activities libraries and information centers have been acting as nerve centers by providing valuable information catering to their needs.

The agriculture libraries have served the nation since the inception of agriculture universities and institutes. Today, there are 45 State Agriculture Universities, 4 Central University, 5 Deemed Universities in India providing education and research facilities for development of agriculture in India. Out of these universities 5 universities are in Maharashtra and affiliated colleges to these universities in Maharashtra are 121. Each of these institutes has libraries catering to their needs. The libraries in these organizations have also grown and development of these organizations.

The agriculture libraries have been for behind in adopting the new technologies due to reasons of fewer funds, lack of training of staff, etc. Here is need for library resources development in wider perspective to manage with the changing role of library services and require adopting various tools and techniques of information technology, communication technology, library networking etc. to make library and information services user friendly and relevant to the parent organization.
Agriculture university libraries are most significant part for providing the right direction to the agricultural, scientific and technological development of a country. Still library exists to provide the requirements of its community of users. Development in science and technology means that libraries must provide a variety of services to users. To achieve this, it is necessary to have a continuous feedback from users. One way to achieve this is by analyzing requests for further information on library and information services. Its can assist to orient library and information services to user requirements, forming a rapid and continuous way of evaluating those services.

Map 1

Location of Agriculture Universities in Maharashtra
1.6) Categories of libraries:

Agricultural libraries in India have been divided into three categories

1. Agricultural university libraries.
2. Indian Council of agricultural Research (ICAR) Institute libraries.

3. Other research institute libraries.

1.7) Definition of Agricultural libraries:

An agricultural library a special collection of books, journals, pamphlet, film and other material organized to serve the need of those engaged in agricultural libraries. Who conduct to producers of agricultural product, scientists’ agricultural research or teachers and students of this subject. The agricultural libraries may serve the needs of teaching, learning and practice in all branches which ever knowledge necessary for professional agriculture. Modern agricultural libraries charged with the responsibility of rendering the maximum service to promote agricultural research, teaching learning and extension. Every agricultural library is integral part of every research institute and university.

1.8) Type of Agriculture Library: -

The libraries attached to educational institutions like universities and college form the 1st group.

The 2nd group is the libraries attached to Research Institutes.

The 3rd group form the integral parts of the extension units of State and Central Government department of agriculture, Animal Husbandry etc.

The 4th group libraries belong to the Industrial and trade councils which are primarily referral type and also do cater to the needs of research of their parent organizations.

1.9) Research Topic:

The topic of the present study is know the overall “Growth and Development of Agriculture University Libraries in Maharashtra During 2002 to 2012”
1.10) Objectives of the Study:

The Present study entitled “Growth and Development of Agriculture University Libraries in Maharashtra During 2002 to 2012” was as follows.

1. To study the present position of agriculture university libraries in Maharashtra, in terms of space, stock, staff, services and users during 2002 to 2012.
2. To study essential growth factor of these libraries.
3. To study financial assistance provided for libraries by the respective university, ICAR, Govt. of India and other funding agencies.
4. To analyses expenditure pattern in university libraries.
5. Growth of collection (books and journals) during the study period.
6. To ascertain the computerized activities of the library and find out the different kinds of computerized services provide in the library.
7. Types of services made available to users.

1.11) Importance of the Study:

Education is the both development of mind and personality of the individual and also his development as a useful member of the society. Basic goals of the educational system are:

1) The advancement of knowledge.
2) The imparting of intellectual enlightenment to the individual.
3) The preservation and enrichment of the nation cultural heritage and the promotion of Socio-economic development and change.

In the modern world library system is an integral part of education. In fact it is difficult to think of an educational institution without adequate library facilities.
The government, The ICAR (Indian Council of Agriculture Research) and the universities themselves are attaching increasing importance to the quantitative and qualitative growth of universities libraries. The Universities are changing fast and so are university libraries. Agricultural university libraries in Maharashtra have more or less common attitudes and approaches, common aim; objectives are of uniform systems of organization and administration. They are also sharing common problems like financial crunch collection and services to cater to the needs of the users, lack of proper infrastructure decreasing student enrolment.

This study of growth and development of Agriculture University libraries in Maharashtra examined and identified growth, development and attempt is made to offer some useful suggestion for improvement in agriculture university libraries. It is hope that present study will be of great help to library personal and university authorities.

1.12) Scope of the Study:-

The area of study covers agriculture universities libraries in Maharashtra with reference to their collection, finance, staff services and automation during 2002 to 2012. The agricultural universities in Maharashtra are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth</td>
<td>Akola (Vidarbha Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharashtra Animal Science And Fisheries Science university</td>
<td>Nagpur (Vidarbha Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth,</td>
<td>Parbhani (Marathwada Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth</td>
<td>Rahuri Dist- Ahmadnagar (Western Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth</td>
<td>Dapoli Dist- Ratnagiri (Konkan Region)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.13) Research Methodology:-

The survey method had been adopted for the present study. The study is based on theoretical as well as empirical data. The theoretical framework had been prepared on the basis of published and unpublished sources. The existing condition of library and information services in agricultural college libraries in Maharashtra had been assessed on the basis of the primary and secondary data collected. To collect data, the questionnaire had been collected to each agricultural university librarian. Survey research is a research method relating to the use of questionnaires or statistical surveys to collect data about people and their opinion and behaviors. This method was pioneered in the 1930s and 1940s by sociologist Paul Lazarsfeld.

1.14) Method of Data Collection:-

The data had been collected through the prepared questionnaire followed by observation & personal interview on the basis of objective for growth and development question are Objective type regarding name of library, address, year of establishment, name of librarian, infrastructure, collection, human and financial resources, information services being rendered, users etc.

1.15) Review of Literature:

Review of the earlier works helps in pointing of the need for additional and objective knowledge about information practices. It is essential to take such types of studies. In the following pages reviews of some related literature have been taken.

Adhe Govind (2014) [1]: described in his article, “Need of Library Automation in Digital Era.” The author has highlighted that library automation has given an important support to the libraries. By using this, libraries can fulfill the user’s requirement effectively; authorities can make good decision and plan their strategy.
The author has concluded that we are going through digital library, hybrid library, electronic library, applying web 2.0 tools in libraries, but still we are not fulfill in library automation specially academic libraries are facing the problem of budget, ICT technology and Manpower.

Kaldate A.R., Ghante P.B. and Deshmukh S.J.(2014) [11]: explained in their article “Services and Activities of Selected Library Networks in India.” The authors have concluded that a number of benefits are being offered to member libraries of the particular networks. One gets access to a very large volume of literature without increase in the library budget because of the sharing of resources among the members. They described that the advent of computer networking has a very significant impact on library and information systems.

The authors have also concluded that the resource sharing in terms of library networking has not yet developed to a satisfying level. According to the various surveys conducted out of all the library networks we have seen now only INFLIBNET and DELNET have a better record, but still will have to go a long way to be worthy of the task assigned to them.

Sengupta Shantashree (2014) [28]: described in her article, “Role of Libraries in Higher Education In India.” The author described that higher education in India has witnessed some creditable achievements in the post-independence era, but at the same time has result in bigger problems and issues in the field. Though there is manifolds increase in the number of institutions of higher education, the accessibility to higher education in the country has not achieved the desired standards.

The author has concluded that library services improve knowledge and skill for positive productivity as a tool for national development. Different types of libraries play a significant role on different styles in educating the citizenry of a nation. The utility of a library in education can at once be felt and generalized particularly when we look into the educational conditions of the poor.
Thakur Ashwini (2014) [38]: explained in her article, “Innovative Library Services: Backbone of Academic Libraries.” The author has highlighted that Libraries make possible efforts to achieve the mission and objectives of its parent organization by taking care of the needs of its users. The challenges in front of academic libraries are quite changing in this age.

The user’s expectation from the academic libraries has changed in different ways. The ways to build collection and services to the end users vary from the recent past practices. It is beneficial and necessary for any academic library to develop an attitude to introduce user centric value added services, implement them and set benchmark for the future ones.

Ahmad F.U. (2013) [2]: explained in his article, “Challenges to University Libraries in Digital Era.” The author concluded that the university libraries are striving hard to provide excellent services to its users. The UGC has established ‘INFLIBNET’ center which is looking after the demand and needs of university library. INFLIBNET has developed SOUL software for libraries. They are providing training to the staff for its optimum use. The UGC INFONET program has brought a great change in the services of university libraries. The major challenge which is ‘FINANCE’ has forced the libraries to charge their services.

The author has also concluded that, the motivation to the staff will help in providing better services to the users. The librarian must have the capability to promote the library and connect with users by using Twitter, Facebook, and MySpace. The librarian should update their patrons/ users with the special announcement and library programs.

Lallaisangzuali (2013) [19]: explained in his article, “Development of Institutional Repository in Mizoram University.” The author has examines IR of Mizoram University
which is designed to capture the scholarly output of the university and to maximize the research impact of this output.

The author has concluded that, the benefits of institutional repositories can be summarized as follows. It not only provides a global platform for local research including improved visibility, but also facilities improved research collaboration and information flow together with bringing out the intellectual output of the institution in an organized fashion.

It further abridges the access barriers and offers the widest possible rates for published articles and makes it easy and appropriate to cite works in the IR. It also facilities to preserve and provides long term access to the scholars research output and serve as a resource for supporting classroom teaching.

Mohsin S. F., Wahab A. And Kamble D.T. (2013) \[21\]: in their article “Digital Library: Services and Development.” The authors have highlighted that, Digital libraries use of IT, communication technologies, online databases, CD-ROMs, multimedia databases-mail services. Digital libraries requires access to national and international implementation of digital libraries are information protection, property rights, privacy, relevance of information available in digital libraries as well as its value and data security.

The authors have also concluded that Organization and searching facility is also important process. While extension of Digital collection consideration of copyright act is important things. It is important to educate the LIS professionals and promote the concept regarding digital libraries in higher educational communities in India, because this is the need of an hour.

Mohod Sugat U. (2013) \[20\]: explained in his article, “Knowledge Management in Agriculture University Libraries.” The author has concluded that the libraries and library administration is undergoing noteworthy changes and implementation in services,
methods, function, techniques, processing and distribution of information. Agriculture libraries similar to other libraries have to accept the applications of information and communication technologies for their benefits to library and information centers.

Various factors like appearance of digital collection, e-resources, library automation and networking, etc. have posed challenges before the agriculture library professionals to keep pace with the complexities of present requirements.

Shilpa S.U.; Uplaonkar Satish S. and Mahadevagouda Rajshrkar (2013) [37]: in their article “Agriculture libraries in the Knowledge Web: library Networks and Consortia”. They have highlighted that in this article the present status of agriculture libraries in India and suggest measure for their upliftment by distribution library resources through consortia and networking.

They has described that Agriculture sector has been the backbone of the India as it is the main source of economy for a large number of people residing in rural areas. It contributes to nearly 25% of gross domestic product and about 70% of population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an apex body established in 1929 which plans, conducts and promotes research, education, training and transfer of technology for improvement of agriculture in India.

They has also explained that research setup of ICAR includes 45 central institutes, 6 National Bureaux, 17 National research centers, 6 Deemed universities and 27 state Agriculture universities (SAU’s) and 25 directorates/project directorates) and one Central Agriculture University in India, providing education, research and extension facilities for development of agriculture in India. When library consortiums are formed the existing environment about users preference and difficulties need to be studied, such studies would enable to incorporate the findings as the major input in consortium.
Choukhande Vaishali (2012)[6]: explained in her article, “E-learning Support through E-Resources and Services in University Libraries of Maharashtra.” The author have concluded that E-resources can’t replace printed materials yet because only a fraction of scholarly materials available electronically and price. But E-resources provide many opportunities and potential for academic libraries.

University libraries are providing various links to the e-resources and services through the e-learning modules, which help to the end users to use the e-resources and services effectively and efficiently. But the university libraries are training the users through Library Orientation and information literacy programme.

Kambale D.T., Sonwane S.S. and Golwal M.D. (2012)[13]: described in his article, “Implemented New Technologies in Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Library: An Overview.” The authors have explained about new technologies adopted by MPKV Rahuri library. The authors have concluded that the impact of IT tools or ICT in developing countries make more demand for web based and accurate information. This IT study scrutinized the availability and utilization of IT in establishment of Digital Library.

The authors described that at present e-Granth NAIP Project is in Progress with the financial assistance of ICAR, New Delhi through which AgriCat (National) and WorldCat (International) union catalogue is going developed. In this article is aim to take the review of modern IT tools and its utilization in MPKV Rahuri library.

Chand Ramesh and Parappurathu Shinoj (2011)[5]: in their article “Historical and Spatial Trends in Agriculture: Growth Analysis at National and State level in India.” They has highlighted that the historical and spatial growth analysis of Indian agriculture suggests that growth performance of the sector has been highly uneven across time and regions. Overall assessment of the sector’s growth suggests that green revolution period has been the golden period for Indian agriculture that witnessed tremendous growth in both agricultural output and input use.
The period of wider dissemination of technology can be considered as period during which the spread of green revolution technologies across regions aided in maintaining the growth tempo realized in the previous period. However, the post reforms period witnessed a visible deceleration of growth in most of the major crops and this can be attributed to a significant diversion of resources away from agriculture.

Both public and private investment suffered a slow down during this period and the effect was manifested in sluggish performance in the sector as a whole. Moreover, the use of primary inputs in the sector also slowed down due to which the yield of most of the crops went down.

The retardation of growth continued up to the year 2005-06 after which a sharp recovery in growth was realized, the reason for which can be attributed to a conscious hike in public and private investment and substantial improvement in terms of trade in favor of agricultural sector.

Patil Tushar Malharrao (2011) [25] : in his article “National Information System for Agricultural Science in India” he has described that India need a two tier agricultural information network i.e. the National Agricultural Library at the top and the ICAR institutes and agricultural university Libraries at the public level

. The university libraries will act as the component of the National Agricultural Library for the state in which they are situated and also they will take the role of the national agricultural library, such as, being the repository of agricultural publications of the state, centre of information on holdings of all state libraries, etc. with the co-operation of government established public libraries and district libraries, this agricultural information network is expected to reach the largest number of the population.

This network is important for providing agricultural information to all sections of the users, from the remote farmer to the agricultural scientists to the planner. Hence the Government of India, through, ICAR should take responsibility of the agricultural information system in the country.
**Gokhale Pratibha (2010)**: In her article “Library and Information Science Education in Maharashtra: A Perspective” she described that the transition of libraries from information centers to resources centers in a knowledge-based society is a noteworthy phenomenon of the 21st century. The advance in ICT has intensified the expectations from librarians.

The performance of future librarians will be dictated by how efficiently the library services will be designed and disseminated. Attitude towards service, social sensitivity, time management, communication ability, curiosity and desire to perform well, will be the personal characteristics that will be detrimental in measuring effectiveness of a librarian.

Library schools may also have to seriously prepare themselves for e-Learning mode and Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). The author has described that the regular courses will have to be continuously supplemented by periodic training and acquiring new skills.

Web-based seminars (called as Webinars) may have to be thought of as regular part of the training, as they could be cost effective too. Library Science schools have to take a cognizance of such emerging trends and needs of the knowledge-based society and prepare an action plan on collaborative basis.

**Gupta Dinesh K. and Bharadwaj kavita (2010)**: Explained in his article “Library management research in Indian universities” They has concluded through a study of literature and database, finds that library and information professionals in India have been involved in research in the area of library management for more than three decades with 167 research works leading to doctoral degree so far. These 167 researches work on various parameters and conclude that there is raising interest in research in area of library management.

**Kannappanavar B. U. and Kumbargoudar Praveenkumar (2010)**: In their article “Manpower planning in Agricultural Science University Libraries in India” they has
observed from the above study that majority of the library positions at managerial and supervisory level are vacant. Even in majority of the libraries, non-library professionals are leading the activities of the library.

It is emphasized that the activities and services of the library are get affected adversely, if they are managed by the non-library professionals. Hence, urgent efforts are needed to fill up the sanctioned posts in various agricultural sciences university libraries. Hence, an effective manpower planning is essentially needed for Indian Agricultural Science University Libraries so as to recruit, utilize and develop the library manpower in these libraries.

Khamkar R.D., Birje S.R. and Gurav (2009) [15]: described in their article, “Computerized Circulation Services: A Case Study of Barr. Balasaheb Kharadkar Library, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.” In this article authors has concluded that ICT technological developments have affected not only the format and sources of information, but also the way in which the services were provided.

The authors have also concluded that libraries introduced various new services in order to satisfy their users, the innovative library services reflect the image of satisfaction. Due to the technology advances (Application of ICT) as a result the advanced computerized library circulation services will be provided.

The well planned automated library services enhance and promote use of library and positive impact of such services and hence with the help of ICT technologies the applications of the 4th law of Library Science of Dr. S.R.Rangnathan are fully applicable to the computerized circulation and it saves the time of library staff as well as users.

Kumar P.S.G. (2009) [16]: described in his article, “Quality in Library Services.” The author has highlighted that change is a way of life whether it is of the individual or institution. Change should bring in new and innovative ideas and practices in library and
information services. Change is noticed at the level of the library and information center as well as at the national and global level.

A positive mind for change and adoption of new techniques will bring in a sea of change in library and information services. Change should not be for mere change for all new services being introduced user should be pivotal. Quality in products and services should be the hallmark of all library services.

Singh K. P. and Satija M.P. (2007) [29]: observed in their article “Information seeking behavior of agricultural scientists with particular reference to their information seeking strategies.” They have explained the research study conducted by the authors on information seeking behavior of agricultural scientists working in the ICAR institutions of Delhi and Punjab Agricultural university, Ludhiana. The survey results show that agriculture scientists have expressed great dependence in meeting their information requirements on their institutional library/information centre.

Rokade S.M. and Rajyalakshmi D. (2006) [26]: in their article “Evaluation of Electronic Information Services in agricultural University Libraries in Maharashtra: A study” they described that the state of Maharashtra there are four agricultural university libraries which are rendering electronic information services to the users to fulfill the aims and objects of the agricultural university.

In this present article describes the evaluation of electronic information services in the light of current status of electronic information services and INFLIBNET services in agricultural university libraries in Maharashtra. The survey of information needs of the users and electronic information services available in Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth library, Akola has been conducted.

They have concluded that the electronic information services and INFLIBNET services are quite useful to the users in agricultural university libraries in Maharashtra.
Singh Prem (2004) [35]: in his article “Library databases: Development and Management” He has concluded that in-house data entry fastest, reliable and Cheapest. Having created the database, its management is also essential. There is, therefore, a need for Database Administrator in each library.

Siwatch A. (1999) [30]: in his article “Growth and development of Indian university libraries” He has highlighted the growth and development of university libraries in India including current state of universities. It also explains the efforts of UGC in the development of university. Librarians have to face the challenges of electronic information era through ICAR/INFLIBHEI center of Ahmadabad.

Bhatt R.K. (1999) [3]: in his article “Development of university and college libraries in India during pre and post independence period. A Historical study” He has discussed the development of university and college libraries in India, pre and post independence period. He has outlined Radhakrishnan commission, Rangnathan committee, Kothari commission, the wheat loan program. Role of the ICAR has also been discussed in the budget development of university libraries has discussed.

Varalaxmi R.S.R. (1997) [40]: in his research paper “ University library services free or fee based, in ILA bulletin “ she has suggested that university libraries services should adopt to more proactive approach only then greatest amount of information can be available to maximum number of users.

Singh Sewa (1994) [32]: in his article “Growth and development of university libraries in India”. He has outlined the growth and development of university libraries since 1947, education commissions and role of university grant commission, ICAR. He has discussed the growth in terms of users, document, collection, budget, library personnel,
library building, library services, library computerization, and resource sharing and networking in brief.

He is of the opinion that, “in Indian university libraries whenever I.L.L. is practiced, it is more on the basis of mutual understanding, personal contacts than as part of the cooperation policy”.

He has concluded that because of the impact of the mass media, the user’s attendance is dwindling in some university libraries. And this makes it imperative to change to total outlook and short marketing their services without losing any more time they should take care of the following.

- Current awareness service
- Literature search
- Compiling and packaging information
- Referral services
- Reader’s advisory service
- Teaching use of information sources etc.

**Judy Joseph R. and Todeschini Claudio** [10]: in their article “INIS and AGRIS -Their Use and Potential in Developing Countries” they has described that both INIS and AGRIS have proved that co-operative, decentralized information systems can be successful; that this type of organization allows all the participating countries in each system to have an equal share in the formulation of policy and in system management; that the information input by one member can be made equally available to all.

Both INIS and AGRIS serve as excellent examples of successful systems operating within the conceptual and operational framework of UNISIST, the Intergovernmental programme for co-operation in the field of technological information.
Both have made significant contributions to all the objectives of the UNISIST work plan by:

- Improving the tools of systems interconnection through the adoption of existing standards and the development of new ones;
- Stimulating the development of national information systems and improving the institutional components of the information transfer chain through their reliance on decentralized input and output;
- Assisting in the development of specialized information manpower through their training programmes;
- Giving special attention to the information needs of developing countries.

**Nyamboga Constantine M. and Kemparaju T.D.** [23] explained in their article “Development of Libraries and Information Centers in Electronic Age: A Developing Country perspective”

They have highlighted that the library of the future be it electronic, virtual and digital should aim at adding value to information resources and providing support and guidance to the management in line with collection development. Staffing in the electronic era should be based on knowledge and skills staff development should be an ongoing activity in the library.