CHAPTER – VIII

LIBRARY SERVICE

In India, the history of university libraries is 145 years old. First of all, in 1863, in Kolkata, the first university library was formed. In those days, through library, no service towards its users was rendered. They were not even allowed to take away books from the library. But in present time, no library does so. It is not the part of the showy world. This has been turned into the institute imparting higher education.

In this reference as per the ‘Peri Committee’, it comes to know that the limited work of the library was extended to the external collection of the books outside the library by the users. In India, due to Radhakrishnan Commission, “University Grants Commission”, “Kothari Commission” etc. the value of libraries increased very much.

Main objects of a library:

Following are the main aims of the library as per the changing form of the university libraries. Following may be the aims.

- To create satisfaction regarding creating interest in different fields of research.
- To acquaint the users with new option of different departments with their subjects.
- To render services for making effective higher education and also to make facilities available.
- To encourage the users (students and research students) to bring about their self development by increasing their mental abilities and entertaining them in their reading.
- Encouraging tendencies: In order to successfully achieve the aims of higher education, following compulsory services have been given to the users.

- Reception resources of all types of reading materials.

- Services: because of them, all types of reading materials should be given to the readers.

- Regular reference service should be given in order to create curiosity for the use of the books.

- Different types of information services such as Indexing and abstracting services, library services.

- C.A.S. services and other arrangements are done.

In India, in order to achieve higher education, education, essential services like circulation services, reference services are being rendered for the increasing number of libraries for their essential development and services. Different types of literatures are being made available in large number. There has been great awareness among the readers in the case of libraries. That's why, it has become compulsory to give new services to the readers.

**Concept of Information Services:**

After the second world-war there has been unbelievable development in technology, and its effect is found on every aspect of life. The documents available in libraries are not untouched by this technology. Information is published in different forms. It is available in the form of microfilms, microfish, computer tape floppy disc etc. it is also published in the form of documents. Its value is very much seen in the case of books, journals, reports etc. As a result of these changes there has been unprecedented changes in the world of information libraries have changed themselves into information centers.¹
Along with that, we find changes in the attitudes of the users of the libraries, because they have become very alert in the case of information technology. Traditional reference services have been changed into information services. When experts given traditional reference services to the readers from that time it takes the form of information service. With this aim, traditional services are not preferred. Information technologies are preferred by the readers of libraries.

The modern concept of information service started in the western countries in the sixth decade and in the first half of the seventh decade of the 20th century. In the Indian university libraries this concept was accepted after long period, because of that the library services are supposed to be given in its traditional form. In many fields of this service, it has entered just now or its entry is found in some fields. Some particular traditional services are rendered along with this new information services to the users of the libraries.²

**Following Information Services Are Available Considering Higher Education In Indian Agriculture University Libraries.**

Abstracting and Indexing cards are the sources which help users to give any type of information service to the users of the library. Most of the times, teachers and researchers also use them. Indexing and abstracting are the developed forms of services. Nevertheless, the main function is to clarify the different sources. With the view of developing search tendencies, the value of indexing and abstracting services may be considered important in Indian University libraries. In fact, these two services are provided with limited proportion. The aim of such type of services with their development
and limitations reading materials are to be filled up by using indexing and abstracting.

Along with this, through their medium, about the local information of the scholars and faculty are to be fulfilled regarding their requirements. Since the last 25 to 30 years, extensive work has been done in this field. By means of some libraries, there is very much demand to such types of services. In these fields vocational information services are not available. It is invigorating essence that such services, whose existence was not there in the past, are presented. May that be in its initial stage, there is need of such services in order to develop and strengthen its different service.³

**Bibliographic Documentation Services:**

Book service and documentation facilities help institutes regarding educational works and research works. These are ever-growing sciences in the effective use of library and research. Out of bibliographic research, subject reference book lists, documentation list, periodical list, union catalogue etc are co-related.⁴ This essence had been now accepted that by means of university libraries, to the users, like teacher and researchers, with the help of bibliographic lists, their time may be saved. It also increases research institutes. In fact, some libraries provide such types of services that there should be increased in the information services. Through the users, the lists of some books are not found. That book is made available as per the request of that user. Still, in some meetings, workshops, with their help, such types of bibliographic lists and documentation lists are made. The tradition of bibliographic list has not been so much in vogue in university libraries. This field is needed to be accepted at minimum field level. In India, we find the bibliographic list of scientific aggregated. That is prepared by S.S.D.C. or
N.A.S.S.D.O.C. still, the union catalogue of books, monograph or reports are available.\(^5\)

With reference to knowing the bibliographic and documentation services, agriculture universities and I.I.T. are far ahead than other institutes. Perhaps, other institutes are behind due to the shortage of financial and other resources.

In modern age of information, a person tries to achieve particular and useful information to be available to him in time. Libraries and information centers are expected more by people for getting quick information needed to them. Some libraries in India have accepted this new kind of information service. They have also started imparting information of documents by means of information services. In this direction, the speed of libraries should be enhanced.

**Fields of Documentation Services:**

Different types of university libraries are involved under university libraries. 200 universities have been included in “The University Handbook: India 1998-99”. In fact, in them there are all well-equipped libraries. Out of them 35 agriculture universities and I.I.T. are the best examples of documentation series. In the form of “University of Agriculture Science, Bangalore”, bibliographic lists are made available so that U.A.S. search information necessities should be fulfilled. In this way, through I.I.T. Mumbai, S.D.I. service is provided.\(^6\)

**Users of the university library:**

More than four core persons in the form of students, teachers and researchers may be known to be related to university libraries. Through the
documentation services given by the libraries, there should be fulfillment of these four crore users.

The Ranganathan Committee has suggested that there should be a documentation section and a reference service department for knowing the documentation of the libraries. By means of them, the students, teachers and researchers may find it easy to know about the availability of books in the concerned library. This will also help for the quick selection of books. As per the rules of the UGC committee, there should be the appointment of documentalist in the university libraries for documentation services.

**Present Situation of Documentation Services:**

The inferences drawn by Mr. P.K. Goel and Mr. A.K. Anand regarding the activities of the documentation is Indian Universities. From inference, it comes to know that in most of the libraries, it is believed more in publications of books aggregated and their collection. Instead of the most important functions of distributing the vast information, monthly bibliography of books is neither published, nor are book exhibitions arranged.7

This is noteworthy that suitable collection of books in the reference service departments have not be done. Primary, with the aim of book issue, the responsible person does the function of rendering information service. The section of such type of service through such type of person may be done at information service level.

**Types of Documentation Service Impart in Libraries:**

Some activities regarding documentation like abstracting services, indexing services, subject bibliography its creation, union catalogue, their creation, translation service, S.D.I., C.A.S. services are involved. Now the question arises that through the university libraries, what types of
documentation services are imparted. It is essential to think so because in
the fields of science, technology, and social science, these types of services
are available. Whereas, at national and international levels, the
documentation services presented there, are centralized. It has been shown
in the form of a unit or in decentralized form, in different main subject fields
like Physics, Biology, Social Science and Humanities in etc forms, it can be
presented.8

C.A.Service:

Until now, C.A. service is mostly found in the case of industrial
scientists and technical libraries. In order to impart such type of service, the
aim behind it is that, to the scientists and users, related to their research and
subject fields, it may be kept in tune with their interest in the reading material
available. With the help of the books, on the aggregated articles, C.A. Bulletin
can be issued. They can also include new subject matter through it.
University libraries have stepped into this direction. In fact, in the case of
magazine published in journals “Library Bulletin” was commenced. Whereas
in some university libraries, in a fixed time duration, it has been involved in
their collection. Every month the bibliography of former reading material is
drawn, then in the past month what was done, they come to know about new
material.

S.D.I. Services:

S.D.I. Service is the extended C.A. Service. Through the S.D.I. service
regarding the research of personal user, the necessity is considered,
informations is imparted concentrating many subjects. This is the fastest of
all the information, which makes possibility of maximum sources, and gives
new information to the users in particular subjects. Users come to know
about new progress in their relevant subjects. Unfortunately, this service has not been received much by the library staff. As a result of this, in the agriculture university libraries, even to the teachers, this S.D.I. service can’t get adequately.

In the university libraries, S.D.I. services should be given special stress; in whole medium in the university registered researchers and scientists subjects should be given maximum new information quickly. To these services, after some time, to the project central bibliography should be made available taking some fees. Where, different researchers and scientists, teachers raise a question that they should be encouraged regarding abstracting and indexing services.

In this case, the “C.A. Service” can be exemplified which is available by means of S.N.D.T. University. With reference to the S.D.I. service, the research with the reference to their limited subject field, it will not be that much difficult, nowadays, in universities, in different fields of application researches. Financial grants have been given by the U.G.C., I.C.S.S.R., R.D.O.E. and science and industrial ministry etc bodies. In fact, S.D.I. services prone to be the most essential.

Reference Bibliography:

There is necessity of publishing information in the case of every university through project central bibliography. Through different universities, union catalogue should be published, which will take on social and organized form in a sequential abridged science.

Bibliography of Research Books:

Through Indian university organization reference bibliography is published, through whose medium, through different universities, information
is conveyed reading the natural science, social science and humanities etc. generally, it is observed that through the universities, in the total reference bibliography the reception of research works take place. In the reference bibliography, they may be included with more delay. With this aim, it is expected that, through maximum university libraries, one bibliography is published regarding the accepted research books.

**Translation Service:**

The work of translation of the research students aggregated printed in foreign languages is experienced and maximum time wasting the demand of such types of articles, has been increasing, day after day. The users have to develop mostly on INSDOC, NESDOC, etc agencies for translation of these common articles. In the group of teachers, in every university, there may be many teachers, who will have knowledge of more than one language. Our suggestion is that through the university libraries, taking the benefit of proper knowledge of the teachers, the translation should be done that of the particular language in which articles are written. For this purpose, they may be given suitable remuneration in the form of a translation work.

**Xerox Service:**

Xerox machine is the most essential in most of the university libraries of our country. In fact, the users may take xerox of the research documents available in different forms. Copying is done very quickly with the help of xerox machine. If there were not this service, in any of the university libraries, the power of the service getting would have been slow. That’s why, xerox machine comes in useful for duplication. The price of this machine is also considerable.
**Microfilm Reader:**

Along with the P.P.C. in every university library, there must be minimum one microfilm Reader-Cum-Printer. This is because many documents are available in the form of microfilm. If there will be a micro film unit in every university library, then, the services may be provided in a very beautiful manner.

**Inter-Library Exchange Services and Resource Co-operation:**

Due to fast publication of many types of books of knowledge, literature is becoming very vast. So, it is impossible for any library to be self-sufficient in the case of collection of all types of books. That’s why; libraries are going towards traditional library co-operation, and inter-library exchange. In the university libraries the beginning of inter-library exchange commenced since the middle of 1960. In India, in this case, the first meeting took place in 1966 in Rajasthan University, Jaipur. In the present times through all the university libraries exchange services have been given. In fact, due to the absence of its propagation, its benefit is not being taken by divisional teachers and researchers. The benefit of this service is mostly, given mostly to the post-graduate level students. Some libraries have confined it to the divisional members only. With this aim, the foundation of national documents supply centre is very essential, which can function in the form of co-ordinating agency. With the help of this union catalogues can also be created so that at field or regional level, resources co-operation can be strengthened.
REFERENCES


