

COLLECTION AND SERVICES OF PRIVATE AGRICULTURE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN UTTAR PRADESH: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

A Abstract Submitted to the
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ABSTRACT

Agriculture has been the first and the most ancient occupation of humanity. It has been a part of human life for many thousands of years the need for agricultural, information is probably almost all old. Agriculture is the mainstay of India's economy. It supports directly and indirectly 60% of the population of India for their subsistence and provides raw materials for major industries like cotton, textile and sugar as well as several medium and small scale industries.

The Agricultural library collect process and then make available the documents to its users through providing the relevant information .in agricultural libraries users are teacher, students and researcher whose courses include, zoology, genetics plant breeding, animal breeding, anatomy, physiology, plant pathology, animal pathology, entomology, soil science, horticulture, agricultural economics etc. the users of agricultural library have to serve diverse user group from highly specialized user group like teacher and scientist. Hence the agricultural library works as special library in the field of agricultural science. The foundation of the Indian economy is agriculture. The majority of the livelihood of the population depends on agricultural products and industries dependent on agriculture. It's social, economic, agricultural, science and cultural heritage, educational knowledge and the research achievements of its citizens are of great importance in the creation of every productive society and region. In which the library is a library, there are features of educational institutions, learning centres, library and information centres and museums etc.

An agricultural college library is the one, which primarily renders service to the specialists, teachers and students in agriculture and allied subjects and farmers. It a special library is a farmed collection of books, periodicals, reports and other records to meet the study and research needs of a specific clientele. The functioning of special libraries is motivated not merely responding to requests, but answering them before they are asked. This again, is closely linked to the idea of library and information services, where anticipation is considered a key to these services.

it. The College Library is the source of the information and expertise offered. It will still be priced at premium prices. Substantially and socially vigilant throughout

modern time's society, especially when the grain of the right to know is gaining a lot of Information College libraries are supposed to be more open and more interactive. The library Services that places workers in touch with customers to provide the right service knowledge at the right time to the right user and to assist in seeking tools and it is important to emphasis the provision of necessary information.

AGRICULTURE COLLEGE LIBRARIES

A well-equipped and well maintained library is the foundation of modern education structure. The college library plays an important role in providing overall library and information services to the patrons. College libraries are the hub of the teaching and learning activities where students and teachers can explore the vast resources of information. In the traditional libraries users have to spend more time for searching a small piece of information and for that have to depend mainly on the library professional or library staff. But in the age of information communication technology, computers are being used for day-to-day housekeeping activity of the library which saves the time avoid duplication of work and make the library service smooth and effective.

An agricultural college library is the one, which primarily renders service to the specialists, teachers and students in agriculture and allied subjects and farmers. It a special library is a farmed collection of books, periodicals, reports and other records to meet the study and research needs of a specific clientele. The functioning of special libraries is motivated not merely responding to requests, but answering them before they are asked. This again, is closely linked to the idea of library and information services, where anticipation is considered a key to these services.

COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

A. Print Materials

- Books/Monographs
- Reference Materials
- Serials/Periodicals
- Government Documents/ Special Collections

B. Non-Print Materials

- Cartographic Material
- Graphic Material
- Audio, Visual and Audio-Visual Materials

C. Digital/Electronic Materials

- Digital data carriers or storage/ electronic media
- Web pages

SERVICES OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

- 1 Circulation Services
- 2 Reference Services
- 3 Information Services
- 4 Periodicals Services
- 5 Reading Room Services
- 6 New Arrivals
- 7 Web OPAC
- 8 E-Services through CeRA
- 9 Krishikosh Repository
- 10 Resources Sharing, Data sharing, Information sharing through network
- 11 Bibliographic Services
- 12 Indexing & Abstracting Services
- 13 Current Awareness Services (CAS)
- 14 Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
- 15 Reprographic Services
- 16 Translation Services
- 17 Online Services (e-Books, e-Resources e-Journals, online journals)
- 18 Video Conferencing, Wi-Fi facility
- 19 Internet Based Library Information Services
- 20 Remote Access EZproxy Remote (OCLC)
- 21 Guidance and Counseling, Awareness and Orientation/ training Program
- 22 Competitive Corner

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARIES

Agricultural libraries are playing an important role in education, research and extension activities. The main role of agricultural library is to increase uses of agricultural resources in agriculture teaching, research and extension services and providing support to improve the quality of education, research and extension services of the agricultural institutions. It is also necessary to the agriculture library to provide Current Awareness Service (CAS) and Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services in hard and soft copy form to agricultural scientists, research worker, professor, students, farmers and who involved in agriculture sector to increase the cooperation with other agricultural institutions to use the information resources. Agricultural library should organize awareness programme, exhibition, display of latest agricultural research, varieties related publications for farmers in rural areas.

AGRICULTURE LIBRARIES IN DIGITAL ERA

In digital era libraries and information centres are known as digital library, e-library, online library, cyberary, virtual library etc. Agricultural knowledge, study materials, reading resources are arriving in e version soft copy form. Library catalogue is converted in online public access catalogue (OPAC) form. Now, concept of union catalogue is coming. A union catalogue is a combined library catalogue describing the collections of a number of libraries to know the information easily everywhere. Library resources are digitized and uploaded on websites. Institutional repository concept generate for resource sharing therefore, online resources are easily available everywhere. Agricultural libraries are also play an important role because they are direct linked with society for providing agricultural knowledge. They provide so many services i.e. loan privilege, e-resources and e-services etc. Krishikosh: an institutional repository is a good example for collection development and e-resource sharing in digital era. Importance of consortium is also observed for resource sharing. Consortium for e-resources in Agriculture is a live example in this direction. Internet and IP based networked technology plays a great role for information communication and for information browsing. DDR services are encouraged. Cloud computing, remote access software plays a tremendous role for providing library services in remote areas.

ONLINE AGRICULTURE DATABASE

- ABI/INFORM Collection External
- AgEcon
- National Agricultural Library SEARCH External
- Agriculture Collection
- AgriKnowledge

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Modern private agricultural college libraries are characterized by those objectives that stress the importance of rendering the maximum library and information services to agricultural research, teaching, learning and extension. The main aim of this research is to make a feasible “Study of Collection and Services in Private Agricultural Libraries in Uttar Pradesh”.

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the availability of collection and services in private agricultural colleges libraries in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To find out the use and awareness regarding electronic resource in agricultural colleges in Uttar Pradesh.
3. To know the collections and use of online agriculture database.
4. To determine the satisfaction level of library user of private agriculture colleges libraries in Uttar Pradesh.
5. To analysis availabilities information facility in library of private agriculture college libraries in Uttar Pradesh.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study covers the “Collection and services of private agriculture college in Uttar Pradesh”.

List of Self-finance Private Agricultural College under Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Department:

S. No.	Name of the College	Location of the College
1.	Baba Bariar Shah College, Bharkare	Sultanpur
2.	Chandrabhan Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan	Kanpur
3.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College	Basti
4.	Lal Poshpal Singh College	Etah
5.	Megh Singh College, Abridgarh, Tarrakpur	Agra
6.	Nandani Nagar College, Nawabganj	Gonda
7.	R. B. Degree College, Naraich	Agra
8.	Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya	Mathura
9.	Shri Chandarbhan Gupt College, Indiranagar	Lucknow
10.	Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College	Etah
11.	Shri Shivdhan Singh Smriti College, Iglas	Aligarh
12.	Sukhdai Smarak Mahavidyalaya	Moradabad
13.	Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalaya	Banda

HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are down for the research study:

H-1.The Agriculture college libraries doesn't have adequate collection for the user.

H-2.The libraries have provided proper services in their library for users.

H-3.The Agricultural Library users preferred more Electronic resources then Print resources.

H-4.The users of agriculture libraries are not facing problems while using the resources of library.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The studies conducted so far, focus on the available library facilities in private agricultural college libraries and no comprehensive study was undertaken to assess the utilization of the facilities by the user community. User satisfaction is an obvious measure to evaluate the services of a library. Hence there is an imperative need to investigate the provision of facilities and utility of the same in the private college of agricultural science libraries and to ascertain the expectations of users in this regard.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The term “Research” refers to the systematic method consisting of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analysing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions towards the concerned problem or in certain generalizations for some theoretical formulation (Kothari, 2004).

Phase I: Review of Literature

Review of literature is the most important and major activities that happened whenever research is being conduct because without it the no one can acquire the understanding of the topic of the research.

Phase II: Research Method Adopted

The present study of “Collection and Services of Private Agriculture college Libraries in Uttar Pradesh: An exploratory Study” a varied category of methods, tools and techniques were identified through literature review that have been employed to conduct research study similar to the problem under present study. Thus, methods for assessing collection and services in college libraries can be categorized under following headings:

1. Quantitative Method: Surveys/ Questionnaires that ask close-ended questions;
2. Qualitative Method: Surveys/ Questionnaires that ask Open-ended questions, Observations, Interviewing.

3. Mixed Method: It encompasses combination of qualitative and quantitative methods of assessment.

Accordingly, keeping in view the objectives of the study, mixed method emerge as an ideal technique to conduct present study. After, appropriate analysis of the problem, survey method is selected as key research method, which is incorporated by interviewing wherever necessary to achieve the set objectives of the study.

Phase III: Study Population

The study is being conducted in the private agriculture college libraries of Uttar Pradesh. There are 13 private agriculture colleges in Uttar Pradesh in which the data is collected from 11 colleges.

Phase IV: Data Collection Tools

For this study questionnaire and interview supported by observation appear to be the feasible tools for collecting data from the concerned respondents and are thus selected and used as major data collection tools for the study. The choice of these data gathering tools was based on the factors viz.; nature of data to be acquired, the available time and the objectives of the study.

Phase V: Research Design

The completion of research work is associated with a series of actions or steps. These include formulating the research problem; comprehensive review of the available literature; defining the scope of the study and its limitations; development of a hypothesis; collection, processing and analysing of data; and finally enumerating inferences and conclusion. Formulating the problem facilities and discerning the data that is relevant and use fill from the irrelevant and useless data. Data collection assumes the greatest importance in the whole process since it deals with the collection of both qualitative and quantitative information about the research problem in terms of facts and figures. For this study data has been collected through various methods on different aspects of the subject including a) Historical Analysis, b) Literature Survey and c) Questionnaire Survey followed by personal interview.

Phase VI: Data Analysis and Representation

Data analysis as well as its presentation in real sense leads to actual outcome of solution to research questions in hand. Accordingly, subsequent to gathering of required data from concerned respondents, it was thoroughly checked for any variation, after which it was appropriately organized and ultimately analysed for generation of required results. The data analysis was done thematically involving grouping or categorizing of data into varied headings based on the framed objective that involved coding and decoding process using various statistical techniques and the hypothesis is tested through Pearson's Chi-square test.

NEEDS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will be very useful for the private agricultural colleges' users to know the different types of collection and services providing in Their libraries. Users will also come to know about the access and use of different types of online databases because library is the lifeline of every college and institutions and every libraries user want relevant collection in their libraries. User gets relevant information in very short time and users fulfil their information needs and therefore library have kept good collection of relevant documents. This study was useful for Agricultural college libraries users to came to know what different types of online databases are available in the libraries and how to use their database and users also know what type of different Services provided by our private agricultural college libraries.

TESTING OF THE HYPOTHESIS

Hypotheses-1. The Agriculture college library doesn't have adequate collection for the user.

The Chi-square test is conducted to test the claim; The Agriculture college library doesn't have adequate collection for the user. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, and it is proved and accepted that the agriculture college library doesn't have adequate collection for the user.

Hypotheses-2. The libraries have provided proper services in their library for users.

The Chi-square test is conducted to test the claim; the libraries have provided proper services in their library for users. Since the p-value is greater than 0.05, it is confirmed that the no libraries have provided proper services in their library for users.

Hypotheses-3. The Agricultural Library users preferred more Electronic resources then Print resources.

The chi-square test is conducted to test the claim; the agricultural library users preferred more electronic resources then print resources. Since the p-value is greater than 0.05, it is confirmed that the no agricultural library users preferred more electronic resources then print resources.

Hypotheses-4. The users of agriculture libraries are not facing problems while using the resources of library.

The Chi-square test is conducted to test the claim; the users of agriculture libraries are facing problems while using the resources of library. Since the p-value is greater than 0.05, it is confirmed that the users of agriculture libraries are not facing problems while using the resources of library.

MAJOR FINDINGS DERIVED FROM THE LIBRARIANS QUESTIONNAIRE UNDER STUDY

This section of the study depicts the findings regarding the collected data from the librarians of selected private agriculture college under study. The most important findings are as follows:

Analysis of Data Collected from the Librarians

Human resource in Libraries

Majorly all the colleges have librarian and library attendant Nagar College and Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan have professional and semi-professional assistant as their library staffs.

Users of the Library

Shri Chandrabhan Gupt College has the highest number and Nandani Nagar College has lowest number of patrons. Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College has the

highest numbers and Nandani Nagar College has lowest number of faculty as patrons. R. B. Degree College has highest number and Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalya has lowest number of PG students as patrons. Shri Chandrabhan Gupt College has the highest number and Nandani Nagar College has lowest number of UG students as patrons. Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College has highest number of Non-Teaching Staffs as Patrons.

Working Hours of the Colleges

Most of the college provides reading room and issue return services during normal working days and also during examination but most of the college library remains closed during holidays. Only Nandani Nagar College and Baba Bariar Shah College provides issue return services during holidays but reading room service remains closed.

Borrowing Rules for the Patrons

Number of books patrons can borrow and for the number of days. Most of the college didn't give the information about the number of books patrons can borrow.

Library Collection and Services provided by the libraries

The collection and services of the library shows that most of the libraries have only books as collection. Some of the libraries have journals, magazines and CD ROMs.in their collection. Only Nandani Nagar College has reference material collection and Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College has the collection of Audio-Visual materials.

Classification Scheme used for the classification of documents

Most of the college use DDC and Subject classification as classification schemes used for the classification of the document.

Cataloguing Code used for the cataloguing of documents

Only Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalya, Nandani Nagar College and Shri Chandrabhan Gupt College use AACR II cataloguing code for the cataloguing of documents in the library.

Total Amount of Budget for the last Three Year

No college have mentioned about the budget of last three year whereas, only four colleges have mentioned about their budget of the current year 2020-21.

Sources of Budget

The main sources of budget of the libraries are college management and only two college Megh Singh College and Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College have donations as their source of budget.

Sufficiency of the Budget and Staff

Only one college are not satisfied with their budget and the number of staffs.

User Training provided by Libraries

Most of the colleges don't provide any user education but five colleges R. B. Degree College, Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalya, Nandani Nagar College, Shri Chandarbhan Gupt College, Baba Bariar Shah College provide user orientation and three among them also provides ICT Training.

Library follows and applies Five Laws

All libraries follow and apply five laws of library science.

Status of Library Committee

All college have library committee and almost all the college have Director, Principal, Librarian and teaching Staffs as their library committee members.

Circulation methods used in the Library

Almost all college are using Manual /Register Method for circulation. Only Nandani Nagar College is using Computerized Barcode method and Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalya is using both manual and Borrowers Ticket System for circulation.

Library use for Documents Access

All college are having open access for the access of documents only Megh Singh College is closed access.

Mode Used by Library to collect Fine from Users

All libraries are using offline/cash mode for the collection of fines from users.

Mode of Development of the Collection

Mode of development of collections in all the libraries is through purchase only three colleges have some collection which id gifted or donated.

Problem while acquiring documents in your library

All the libraries is facing problems during collection development and the main reason behind this is the lack of funds and the lack of staffs and lack of storage space.

Type of services provided by Library

Major services provided by the libraries are Issue Return Service, Reference Service, Reprography, Newspaper and Scanning of the Document Services.

Mode of access of E-resources

No libraries has mode of access of e-resources.

E-resources available in Library

No e-resources are available in any of the library.

Automation of the Library

The libraries of the colleges are not automated and also no library automation software is there.

Institutional Repository

Four colleges that is Megh Singh College, Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College, Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College and Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial

Sikhshan Sansthan libraries have the Institutional Repositories with the collection of Teaching Materials, Student Projects and Research Reports.

Subscription of Databases

No libraries have the subscriptions of any databases.

ICT Tools and Services used by the Libraries

Most of the libraries don't have any types of ICT tools and services provided by them to the users. Some of the libraries of Megh Singh College, Baba Bariar Shah College and Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan provide Internet and CCTV services to its users.

Facilities available in the Library

All the libraries have reading room and librarian room. Few of them have Furniture Seating Arrangement, Reading Area, Library Building, Computer Facilities, Scanner, Property counter room and only two libraries have Back-up plan.

Problems Faced by the Library

Almost of the college have the problem of Building Space, Management Support, Manpower and Budget.

MAJOR FINDINGS DERIVED FROM THE USERS QUESTIONNAIRE UNDER STUDY

Analysis of Data Collected from the Users of the Libraries

Total Population of the College, Questionnaires Distributed to them their Response Rates

11 private state agriculture colleges in Uttar Pradesh that had the total population of 7700 and the questionnaire were distributed to 770 students. Shri Chandarbhan Gupta College has the largest number and Nandani Nagar College has the least number of students enrolled. The total 770 questionnaire were distributed among all the students

among which 537 questionnaires were received in which 402 were male respondent and 135 female respondents.

College wise Response Rate

The percentage of the respondent is high is three of the college which is Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College (15.18%), Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College (14.65%) and Shri Shivdhan Singh Smriti College (10.05%) because of the number of questionnaire distributed and the numbers of responses received are large in numbers.

Gender Wise Distribution of Students

The percentage of male respondents is 76.28% and the percentage of female respondent is 23.72% only. It also shows that the Shri Shivdhan Singh Smriti College has 45 (84.90%) and Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College has 65 (84.41%) large number of male respondent and Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalaya has 15 (37.50%) and Baba Bariar Shah College 15 (36.58%) large number of female respondent.

Library Visit of Users

Shri Shivdhan Singh Smriti College has the highest number of daily visitor in the library which is 27 (50.94%). Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan has the highest number of visitor that visits once in a week which is 15 (37.05%). Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya has the highest number of visitor that visits once in a month in the library which is 5 (23.80%). Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan has the highest visitor that visitor once in a year which is 5 (12.5%) after that Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College has the highest number of visitor that never visits the library which is 5 (6.25%).

Hours Spend in the Library

Baba Bariar Shah College 20 (48.78%) has the highest number of user that spends time between 0-2 hours in the library. Nandani Nagar College 20 (50%) has the highest number of user that spends time between 2-4 hours in the library. Megh Singh College 12 (26.66%) has the highest number of user that spends time between 4-6 hours in the library. Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya College 4 (19.04%) has the highest

number of user that spend time between 6-8 hours in the library and Shri Chandarbhan Gupt College 5 (10%) highest number of user that spend time more than 8 hours in the library.

Purpose of Visiting to the Library

R. B. Degree College 180 (39.13%) has highest percentage of students that goes to the library always for different purposes like Reading Newspaper, Self Study, Borrowing Books, Projects/dissertation, and Preparing for exams, Research Purposes, Internet Surfing etc. Shri Shivdhan Singh Smriti College 142 (22.32%) has highest percentage of students that goes to the library often and sometimes for different purposes like Reading Newspaper, Self Study, Borrowing Books, Projects/dissertation, Preparing for exams, Research Purposes, Internet Surfing etc. Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College 168 (18.18%) has highest percentage of students that goes to the library rare for different purposes like Reading Newspaper, Self Study, Borrowing Books, Projects/dissertation, Preparing for exams, Research Purposes, Internet Surfing etc. and Baba Bariar Shah College 179 (36.38%) has highest percentage of students that never to the library for different purposes like Reading Newspaper, Self Study, Borrowing Books, Projects/dissertation, Preparing for exams, Research Purposes, Internet Surfing etc.

Uses of Library Services by Users

Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya 60 (16.80%) users are extremely satisfied with the use of different types of services provided by colleges like Reference services, Current Awareness Services, Circulation Services, Web OPAC Service, Inter library loan, Selective Dissemination Information Service, Audio- visual services, Digital Library Service, Abstracting and Indexing, Online Reservation Services, Photo Copy Services, Internet Service, New Arrivals, Email Alert, Plagiarism Checking, Old Question Papers etc. Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College 215 (15.80%) users are very satisfied with the use of different types of services provided by colleges like Reference services, Current Awareness Services, Circulation Services, Web OPAC Service, Inter library loan, Selective Dissemination Information Service, Audio-visual services, Digital Library Service, Abstracting and Indexing, Online Reservation Services, Photo Copy Services, Internet Service, New Arrivals, Email Alert,

Plagiarism Checking, Old Question Papers etc. Baba Bariar Shah College 126 (18.07%) users are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the use of services different types of provided by colleges like Reference services, Current Awareness Services, Circulation Services, Web OPAC Service, Inter library loan, Selective Dissemination Information Service, Audio- visual services, Digital Library Service, Abstracting and Indexing, Online Reservation Services, Photo Copy Services, Internet Service, New Arrivals, Email Alert, Plagiarism Checking, Old Question Papers etc. Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya 114 (31.93%) users are only satisfied with the use of different types of services provided by colleges like Reference services, Current Awareness Services, Circulation Services, Web OPAC Service, Inter library loan, Selective Dissemination Information Service, Audio- visual services, Digital Library Service, Abstracting and Indexing, Online Reservation Services, Photo Copy Services, Internet Service, New Arrivals, Email Alert, Plagiarism Checking, Old Question Papers etc. and Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College 591 (45.14%) are very dissatisfied with the use of different types of services provided by colleges like Reference services, Current Awareness Services, Circulation Services, Web OPAC Service, Inter library loan, Selective Dissemination Information Service, Audio- visual services, Digital Library Service, Abstracting and Indexing, Online Reservation Services, Photo Copy Services, Internet Service, New Arrivals, Email Alert, Plagiarism Checking, Old Question Papers etc.

Use of Library Collections

Maximum percentage users of Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan 87 (14.5%) are satisfied with the all different types of collections like Books, E-Books, Journals, E-journal, Newspapers, E-Newspaper, Audio-visual materials, CD-ROM Database, Maps, Reference materials, Microfilms etc. of the library. Maximum percentage users of Shri Shivdhan Singh Smriti College 74 (11.63%) are not satisfied with the all different types of collection of the library like Books, E-Books, Journals, E-journal, Newspapers, E-Newspaper, Audio-visual materials, CD-ROM Database, Maps, Reference materials, Microfilmsetc. Maximum percentage users of Megh Singh College 79 (14.62%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with all different types of the collection of the library like Books, E-Books, Journals, E-journal, Newspapers, E-Newspaper, Audio-visual materials, CD-ROM Database, Maps, Reference materials, Microfilms etc. Maximum percentage users of Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya 189 (75%) are dissatisfied with all different types of the collection of

the library like Books, E-Books, Journals, E-journal, Newspapers, E-Newspaper, Audio-visual materials, CD-ROM Database, Maps, Reference materials, Microfilms etc.

Awareness of e-resources provided by Library

No college provides e-resources to their users and no users have awareness about the e-resources provided by the library because they didn't provide any e-resource to their users.

Satisfaction with the Print and Non-Print Resources of the Library

Students are extremely satisfied with the print collection but dissatisfied with the non-print collection. It is because that no college has the collection of non-print resources as part of their library collection.

Devices used for Access E-resources

It shows that no devices were used for accessing e-resources because the colleges have no facilities of e-resources. They didn't provide any kind of e-resources to their users.

Getting any instructions/help in using E-resources

No Libraries provides instruction for using e-resources because no library has the provision or access to the e-resources.

Problems while using Library Resources

maximum percentage users of Nandani Nagar College 190 (26.38%) are strongly disagree with the lack of all types of services like Insufficient of print collection, Insufficient of E-resources, Damage and fragile condition of books, Inadequate relevant materials, Lack of user education, Lack of communication between user and staff, No provision of photocopying services within the library, Lack of awareness of the library resources, Poor reading environment, Poor connectivity, Limited access, Lack of knowledge of Staff, Technical problem, Language problem, Insufficient computer system in library, Limited Space in library, Improper infrastructure etc.

provided in the college. Maximum percentage users of Megh Singh College 202 (24.93%) are only disagreeing with the lack of all types of services Insufficient of print collection, Insufficient of E-resources, Damage and fragile condition of books, Inadequate relevant materials, Lack of user education, Lack of communication between user and staff, No provision of photocopying services within the library, Lack of awareness of the library resources, Poor reading environment, Poor connectivity, Limited access, Lack of knowledge of Staff, Technical problem, Language problem, Insufficient computer system in library, Limited Space in library, Improper infrastructure etc. provided in the college. Maximum percentage users of Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalya 172 (23.88%) are undecided with the lack of all types of services Insufficient of print collection, Insufficient of E-resources, Damage and fragile condition of books, Inadequate relevant materials, Lack of user education, Lack of communication between user and staff, No provision of photocopying services within the library, Lack of awareness of the library resources, Poor reading environment, Poor connectivity, Limited access, Lack of knowledge of Staff, Technical problem, Language problem, Insufficient computer system in library, Limited Space in library, Improper infrastructure etc. provided in the college. Maximum percentage users of Baba Bariar Shah College 178 (24.11%) and Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan 299 (33.22%) are agreeing and strongly agree with the lack of all types of services Insufficient of print collection, Insufficient of E-resources, Damage and fragile condition of books, Inadequate relevant materials, Lack of user education, Lack of communication between user and staff, No provision of photocopying services within the library, Lack of awareness of the library resources, Poor reading environment, Poor connectivity, Limited access, Lack of knowledge of Staff, Technical problem, Language problem, Insufficient computer system in library, Limited Space in library, Improper infrastructure etc. provided in the college.

Awareness level of database library provides

No user is aware about the library databases because the library doesn't provide or doesn't have access to any database related to agriculture

Rating of the Library Services

Maximum percentage users of Megh Singh College 127 (35.27%) rated that they are highly satisfied by the different types services provided to them by library. Maximum

percentage users of R. B. Degree College 77 (25.66%) rated that they are only satisfied by the different types services provided to them by library. Maximum percentage users of Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College 121 (19.64%) rated that they are neutral by the different types services provided to them by library. Maximum percentage users of Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College 137 (21.40%) rated that they are not satisfied by the different types of services and maximum percentage users of Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya 100 (59.52%) rate that they are very dissatisfied by the different types services provided to them by library.

Rating of the physical facilities of library

maximum percentage users of Megh Singh College 127 (35.27%) rated that they are highly satisfied by the different types services like Library opening timing, Building, Location of Library, Selective Dissemination Services, Inter-library loan Services, Translation services, Reprographic Services etc. provided to them by library. Maximum percentage users of R. B. Degree College 77 (25.66%) rated that they are only satisfied by the different types services like Library opening timing, Building, Location of Library, Selective Dissemination Services, Inter-library loan Services, Translation services, Reprographic Services etc. provided to them by library. Maximum percentage users of Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College 121 (19.64%) rated that they are neutral by the different types services like Library opening timing, Building, Location of Library, Selective Dissemination Services, Inter-library loan Services, Translation services, Reprographic Services etc. provided to them by library. Maximum percentage users of Chaudhary Charan Singh Degree College 137 (21.40%) rated that they are not satisfied by the different types of services like Library opening timing, Building, Location of Library, Selective Dissemination Services, Inter-library loan Services, Translation services, Reprographic Services etc. and maximum percentage users of Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya 100 (59.52%) rate that they are very dissatisfied by the different types services like Library opening timing, Building, Location of Library, Selective Dissemination Services, Inter-library loan Services, Translation services, Reprographic Services etc. provided to them by library.

Overall Opinion about the Library

The users of Chandrabhanu Singh Memorial Sikhshan Sansthan 211 (38.36%) rated that the overall experience excellent. Users of Zila Parishad Krishi Mahavidyalaya 110 (24.83%) rated that the overall experience above average. Users of Sarvodya

Mahavidyalaya 61 (26.40%) rated that the overall experience average. Users of Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya 37 (16.01%) rated that the overall experience average and below average and users of Shri Fayaz Hussain Degree College 198 (23.37%) rated that the very poor.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings derived from the study following suggestions are putting forward to improve the usage pattern of e-resources such as ICT infrastructure, promotion of subscribed e-resources of the library, user training programs, information literacy programs and so on to ensure the best utilization of the e-resources among the social scientists and other users of college libraries. The following suggestions might help college libraries under study in strengthening and improving themselves so that they can fulfil the information requirement of their users' and ultimately enhance the utilization of e-resources. Some important suggestions for the best utilization of e-resources are as follows:

Development of E-resource Collection

College libraries serve the academic community, they need to make efforts to enhance their collection of e-resources taking into consideration of users need and requirement in every subject but especially in agriculture.

College libraries should develop their e-resource collection by adding a variety of e-resources related to various specializations under the courses they offer.

Usage statistics and feedback should be the basis of the continued subscription of e-resources. E-resources should be evaluated periodically to know the changing requirements of the users and the decision to cancel or continue the subscription may be initiated based on the use of e-resources.

Promotion of E-resources

As e-resources are an important part of the collection of university libraries, so efforts need to be employed for actual utilization. Users especially students needs to be encouraged to utilization of e-resources. The study revealed that usage levels for

subscribed e-resources are generally low among students groups and one of the reasons for this is lack of motivation among students. The students find it easy to access content freely from Google. Thus, there is a dire need to build a culture among users especially students of using subscribed e-resources instead of unreliable and unauthentic e-resources.

Awareness should be generated through various sources at regular intervals and they should be subject and user-specific.

An arrangement can be made on the website for user login to make a user aware of e-resources subscribed by the libraries or desired information which he/she requested for.

The library should provide hands-on experience, short term courses or workshops, and conduct a user orientation program for the students and faculty members of the organization.

Library staff should try to make coordination and co-operation with academic departments of the university to make them aware of the availability and use of e-resources. Also, the computer-related efficiencies of staff and faculties and researchers should be improved.

ICT Infrastructure

More computer terminals should be installed in the departmental libraries, computer labs and any other places where users can easily access the e-resources. A sufficient number of computer systems and other infrastructure should be deployed in the library along with other locations in infrastructure but also at other locations in the campus as well from where users can access e-resources easily and effectively and existing infrastructure should be updated from time to time.

A good speed of Internet should be provided for hassle-free access to e-resources by the users. The problems related to the slow speed of access can be overcome by increasing the bandwidth.

Wi-Fi facility should be made available to the user so that they can use e-resources within the campus.

CONCLUSION

The study has been conducted to find out the Collection and Services of Private Agriculture college Libraries in Uttar Pradesh. List of all private agriculture colleges was compiled. Out of these colleges further list was compiled based on college management type.

The main objective of the present study was to assess the collection and services provided by private agriculture colleges to their users. To achieve the same objective the wide-ranging information was obtained through well-structured questionnaires, informal interviews and observation methods, involving several aspects of e-resources usage such as awareness, frequency and place of access, awareness of the availability and use of e-resources in social sciences, learn to use, purpose and benefits, problems faced, need to improve skill in the use of e-resources, need for regular training/orientation for effective access and preferred mode of training, the attitude of library staff, level of satisfaction regarding infrastructure facility and other physical facilities like physical collections, library services, library building, furniture, cleanness and hygiene etc.

It can be concluded from the study that these colleges only have printed information material. The libraries don't provide any database or electronic resources to their users. Users say that they would prefer and use mobile phone for e-resource over other electronic gadget such as laptop, tablet etc.

The study also finds that these college library collection, library facilities and infrastructure significantly lag behind it requires significant improvement at earliest. There need to improve the overall library facility including proper places to sit and read. It is suggested that libraries infrastructure must include computer with resource facilities as in today's world of information technology e-resource plays a very significant and crucial role for information search. It is necessary for authorities to make a change in college policy and budget to include a well-equipped library as a mandatory requirement in all colleges.

This study shall make valuable contribution to similar research and literature available on the subject. This study will also be a useful for government bodies, educational

institutions, academicians' researchers and policy makers to understand the collection and services provided by private agriculture college libraries to their users, the challenges they face in seeking the needed information and the improvement which can be made to make the information available to the users.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In the study significant problems was noticed due to lack of adequate information sources, infrastructure, and guidance faced by the students of all private agriculture colleges of Uttar Pradesh. The finding reveals that the problem faced by librarians is the in adequate building, budget, staff and all kind of resources and the problems faced by the users are in adequate apace for reading, e-resources, databases, internet facilities, library services and non-print material.

It was found that users used to face several problems while accessing e-resources. There were several problems such as limited access to back issues, unavailability of the off-campus (remote login) facility for research scholars and students, lack of subscribed e-resources, inadequate collection of subject-specific e-resources and credibility and quality issues with open access e-resources and so on. Lack of time and professional assistance from library staff were also the problems being faced by several users.

Area of Further Research

1. Evaluation of Collection and Services in Government Agricultural College libraries in Uttar Pradesh
2. Assessment of the Collection and Services in Central Agricultural University libraries of Uttar Pradesh
3. E-resources and services in Central Agricultural university libraries of India: A Study
4. Collection and services in Government and Private Agriculture University: A Comparative Study.