USER'S STUDY ON INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE, RAMPUR CAMPUS LIBRARY AT RAMPUR CHITWAN

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The word 'library' came from Latin word 'Libraria' which means a place where books and other writing are kept. Library is a social organization, where the printed and non-printed documents are kept to use for all. It is a service oriented non-profitable organization in which information materials are collected and the knowledge is disseminated to the users.

According to UNESCO's terminology of documentation, "Library is the collection of printed books and periodicals or of any other graphic or audio-visual materials and the service of a staff to provide facilities as required to meet the informational, research, educational or recreational needs of its users." (Dilli, K.T. 2000). Library is the source of civilization. The emergence of libraries is the outcome of the ideas of civilized members of the society. The educated circle felt the need of a place where they want to keep all written records of whatever sorts and in whatever form for the protection and preservation. Protection and preservation were specially being done just to get relevant records and when they were in need of them.

In passing time, the library became an indispensable organization of educated and civilized society. Since an ancient times and until now days the activity of libraries in its essence is in separately linked with education and such libraries are treated as the temples of learning where users can find out relevant information from the collection to satisfy the thrust of knowledge (Shrestha, M. 2002). Therefore, the primary goal of any library is to provide information to its users. For that purpose it should collect the materials, stored, organized and made available to every user at any time when they need.

Many libraries came to existence to serve the needs of the society. Their form, character, purpose, function and service have been determined by the needs of the society served by them. The needs of the society have been diverse in nature having grown out of the varied conditions that existed in every society from period to period. Many authors described library in different ways and different types. Some authors reported that there are three types of libraries which are early, modern and special libraries being used by the users in different time. In modern libraries, several types of information in the form of printed or non-printed materials such as books, periodicals, newspapers, journals, audiovisuals and microform materials are stored in a systematic manner and in special libraries, the information are collected and stored for specific purposes means that may be medical, agricultural, political, religious, social etc. purposes. Other authors have also defined library differently and considered library as a place of the knowledge. Presently libraries are divided into five categories which are national, public, special, private and academic library.

Any library attached to school, college and university is known as an academic library. The academic libraries are fully responsible for their student's teachers, and faculty members and administrative staffs. Their collection are mostly related to their teaching curriculum of their owns institution. The main function of the academic library is to serve the needs of students and faculties in formal education. For higher education the university is the centre of learning and the centre of intellectual activities. Hence, the duty of the university librarian is to help in the dissemination of advance knowledge to the students and faculties. There are three types of academic libraries are found in Nepal which are school library, campus library and university library. Tribhuvan, Kathmandu, Sanskrit, Purbanchal and Pokhara University are the major five universities running in Nepal. Agriculture, Forestry, Medicine, Engineering, Management, Law, Humanities and Social science are the major faculties present under Tribhuvan University in Nepal and each faculty has their own academic library.

The agriculture library provides services to the users in the field of agriculture for research, teaching, learning and extension. It has a set of aim to achieve a higher order of service. Among the agricultural libraries, IAAS Rampur Campus library is the largest one and is mainly providing the services to the students, professors, researchers, professional and non-professional farmers and administrative staffs. Proper utilization of the library is important for the users to accomplish there tasks. The motto and obligation of the library is to provide the services to the users without any troubles. Study of the existing status of the library facilities, user's awareness and their opinion or feeling and pattern of library use are the main aspects of study. Rampur Campus Library has a great pressure of users and until now no any study has been carried out to find the adequacy of the facilities, optimum utilization pattern of the available resources, library services, problems and the possibilities for effective management of the library system. There are different users with their different academic status. Their rate and habit of using library may depend upon the user's educational status. The question of effective use of the library depends upon the analysis of the habit of the users, their interest, expected facilities, services and the management. This issue is the major concern of the present study. Therefore, a study is started to find out the real situation of the Rampur Campus library system which can help for the development of library in the future. The current study was initiated with the following objective(s):

1.2 Objectives

 The main objective of the study was to find out the real status of Rampur Campus library in order to improve its management system.

Specific objectives
> i. To find out the physical status and management system of the library.
> ii. To explore the opinion of the user's regarding the better library services.
> iii. To find out the problems faced by different level users.
> iv. To find out the relationship between the user's educational status & library use

1.3. Research Hypothesis
The following null hypotheses will be tested as research hypothesis:
i. There is no significant difference among the different groups of users with regards to their using practice in the library.
ii. The groups of users have similar behaviors for seeking information.
iii. The three groups of users visit the library with the same frequency.
iv. There is no significant difference among the users in the type/kind of sources they frequently used.
v. Management & other facilities available in the Rampur library are sufficient.

1.4 Assumptions
1. It is assumed that all the respondents are aware of the different information services rendered by Rampur library.
2. It is also assumed that Rampur library is providing different kinds of information services as necessary.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the study

This study will be concerned with the Rampur library rules and regulations. The study will be focused on the member students of 461 under graduate (B Sc. Ag. and B.V. Sc and AH),105 Post graduate (M.Sc. Ag & M.V. Sc. & Ph. D), and 150 Professors of IAAS Rampur Campus, Rampur. Out of these, at least 20%, 15% and 15%, sample will be taken as respondent users from undergraduate, Post graduate including PhD students and Professors, respectively during the academic year 2060/061. The administrative staff and researcher will not be included in the study.

1.6 Rational of the study
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It is present world of "information explosion" it is quite difficult to be equipped with all the available information in each subject and field of study. It is almost impossible for a resource poor country like Nepal to develop a perfectly equipped library in the country. Rampur Campus library has been facing same type of problems as other libraries in the country. The present study should provide a basis for selecting and preparing the priority areas in which the resources of Rampur Library will be used.

The finding of the study will provide the Rampur library administration a substantial basis or guide for the effective utilization of its limited resources. The findings of this study will also help the librarian and his/her staff to be aware of their deficiencies and weaknesses. The recommendations made here will help to Rampur library to improve its efficiency and effectiveness of library.

Besides, the basic principles and procedures adopted in this study may provide a broad guideline for carrying out other such studies on user's needs and behavior patterns. The findings and recommendations will undoubtedly help in improving the information services of the libraries in Nepal that are operating with similar financial and other resource constraints.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The word "Library" as known today was not being used in ancient time. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word "Library" was used in English as early as 1374 AD in sense of being a place where books were kept for reading, study, or reference. By the 19th century, library was regarded as a building rooms or set of rooms containing books for the public use (Barnes, 1965). Different authors reported that there are mainly two types of libraries are found in the world which are early libraries and modern libraries.

A) Early Libraries
At one time, library was regarded as a storehouse of books & publications. The librarian was supposed to be a custodian. The readers were expected to use information & materials by themselves. At the most, if a reader asked for a book, so called librarian would pass the reader up to books and leave him alone. So both the librarian & libraries tended to be passive and archival.

B) Modern libraries.
With few exceptions, a modern library regarded as a service institution. Its aim is to enable the users for effective use of available materials resources and services. According to the Ranganathan (1931) "Libraries are not only store house; they are rich spring from which knowledge flows out to irrigate the wide field of education and culture. Other authors have also defined library differently and considered library as a place of the knowledge. Presently libraries are divided into five categories. They are as follows.
   a) National library
   b) Public library
   c) Special library
   d) Private library
   e) Academic library

1.1.3. Academic Library

Any library attached to school, college and university is known as an academic library. The academic libraries are fully responsible for their student's teachers, and staff. Their collection are mostly related their reaching curriculum their Owns institution. The main objective of academic library is to function as an auxiliary of the institution in which it exists. Its main function is to serve the needs of students and faculties in formal education.

There are three types of academic library.
1. School library
2. College library
3. University library.

Among them here we are define the university library. A university is establishing to fulfill the national level education and research the university library is primarily concerned with the conservation and propagation of basic knowledge and ideas as well as their research and interpretation activities.

Dr. Radhanathan in "University Education Commission Report" defined a library as "the heart of a university's work" in other words both for humanities and scientific research; a well-organized library is essential in a university.

For higher education the university is the centre of learning and the centre of intellectual activities. Hence, the duty of the university librarian is to help in the dissemination and advancement of knowledge. The university library is not only storehouse of books and other materials.

In Nepal the academic libraries are:
1. School library

2. Campus library
3. University library (Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu University, Sanskrit University, Purbanchal University and Pokhara University).

1.1.4 Special library:

In the above-mentioned libraries, the special library is essential to serve a specialist clientele, located with in a single establishment or group and all engaged in working towards one common purpose.

The term 'special' embraces, commercial government, Industrial, medical, agricultural, scientific and technical libraries. It includes libraries and information Services of research establishment industrial firms, national libraries with specialist function and libraries of learned and professional societies and institutions.

According to encyclopedia of library and Science a library which is maintained by an industrial, cooperation, association, government agency or any other group for the collection organization and dissemination of information and primary devoted to special subject and offering specialized service to a specialized clientele. It refers to a collection of books and others printed graphic or recorded material dealing with a limited field of knowledge, and provided by a learned society, research organization industrial or commercial undertaking, and government department institution. It may also or a special branch of public library service certain interest or occupational groups, such as a technical library or a special subject such as a music library. A special library has given broadly, on which has been neither academic, commercial, national not public. It has been intended to serve the needs of a portion of the community requiring detailed information respecting a limited subject field users of such libraries of teen need up to date information promptly and their request may be for in formation rather than a book or periodical known by the enquiries, having various polices, methods and collection and   (1) The special organization library, serving a corporation, a non profit organization government body and maintained by the organization. (2) The special branch of a public library serving certain occupational groups. (3) The special subject library Serving students, professional groups, members, or the general public on a given subject.

Types of special library:

We may recognize the following types of special libraries such as:
a) Government library: state, ministry. etc.
b) Societies and institutions.
c) Industrial and commercial organization.
d) Academic Institution.
e) Public libraries.
f) Medical library.
g) Science and technology library.
h) Agriculture library.

Libraries and information centers provide meeting points for people who are in search of knowledge and the knowledge being sought. This task is being achieved through careful selection and acquisition of information sources to meet the needs and aspirations of their users, Heintze (1963) observed that selection of books (and other information sources) for the library collection is one of the most important and also one of the most difficult of the librarian's duties. He further stated that:

"The general principle of book selection which applies to both the small and the large library is to build up a comprehensive and balanced stock with enough materials on a variety of subjects to satisfy the needs and interest of all the people in the community."

The Collection Development Division is responsible for developing the procedures to meet information needs of the library users: enter into correspondence on the issues relating to ordering of books, serials and other information sources; supervision of all gifts and exchange coming into the library and; ensuring healthy and balanced collection in the library.

The related studies provided there searcher to rationale for the hypothesis and finding. It helps to conduct the new research in a systematic manner by providing the general outline of research studied avoid the unnecessary duplication. Considering there advantages the researcher reviented the same relevant literature during this study.

The purpose of the user study is to known the user's needs, & problem. This result can play a vital role in improving the information system for the user. In information system user is an important component. Right information to the right user can pave way to new directions to research and development. It is imperative that to active this objective, we should under stand the library user, how they interact with the system their pattern of search and their pertinent information requirement.

The librarian should keep this thing in mind that they are employed for providing services to the users. In a successful library, a large numbers of users visit the library exploit the information, and understand the needs of the users by the librarian. Users categories depend upon the nature of the library. For providing better services, user studies have to be conducted by the library.

Information need Survey or users studies are potentially useful in bringing the gap the kind of information services needed and the kind of existence. A characteristic of users is that the number of those who have need of information far exceeds those who actually use information. Information may be sought for a particular purpose in a particular situation because it is likely to be useful it is of maximum use. When it matches a need, which is highly specific.

During the relevant review of literature, studies have been found in this field, but very few literature are concerned with the IAAS library. But here, there are concerned different kinds of written documents viz books periodicals, there bulletin, which were written about the user study are consulted in this study. During literature review researcher especially consulted following types of documents.

Karki, M.S.(2002) reported the early library and modern library situation of Nepal, which show the past status of library and then Rana period after unification of Nepal. In present scenario of all library of Nepal, it has some questionnaire also pick up from the thesis. The data analysis process knowledge has been from the thesis, which help to the research work how the respondent present their view by the questionnaire from and how represent the data in the table.

In this thesis chapter iii number 6 "Educational system and Academic Library "and number 7 " Research activities and special libraries has explained in 1957 Education Ministry was created to organize, administer and monitor the educational institution at the center , district and local level. Then four academic libraries were established.

he number 7 created that the special libraries are important for the developing country. They are playing a vital role in the scientific field for the research, a new knowledge and the result of problem.

In the Nepal context the Agriculture College and Campus library are more essential organization to develop agriculture field of Nepal.

Shrestha, N. (1983) conducted a study to find out the information needs and pattern of information use of university, faculty ,research scholars and graduate students of Tribhuvan University Centre Library Nepal. This study made the use of normative and descriptive survey of method of research with questionnaire as a data instrument.

About 450 questionnaires were distributed among students; faculty and researcher of which 250 were returned duly filled and the returned questionnaire were included in the analysis for that study.

Finding show that there were 59% of users, who read central library to read journal, only 44.4% of users were consulted central library for their research work. This study shows that most frequently used resources of information were text book and monographs followed by reference books and periodicals and journals. The last information use sources are the films and other AVS materials and manuscripts.

Largest number of respondent used the card catalogue to locate the information in the TUCL .The students were the largest number of respondent who used library daily for various purposes.

It will be seen that majority of students indicated that not all the information they needed are available in the central library. A total of 93.6 percent of the respondents were found to be awarded of the information services provided by the library. There are only lowest percent of users were not aware of the information services. Almost half of the users said that they did not have an idea on orientation to the library. This studied shows that more than more than 45 percent of users was using other libraries aside from central library to read journal and report in their interest.

In her study , she suggested that TUCL recommended under the four heading, which were, users information sources, ' Information services',' Administration', and ' further studies/ researchers'.

Devkota,(   ) unde took a study on' Growth and Development of Agriculture Library in Nepal'. The main aim of the study:-

   i.   to find out the library collection developing
   ii.   to find out the information regarding growth and developing
   iii.   to find the exact status of different libraries ,such as , Rampur Campus, Lamjung and Paklihawa campus libraries, HMG Departmental libraries ,Livestock, Plant Pathology libraries and Forest Survey Statistics Division ,Kathmandu and Agriculture Project Service Centre library Kathmandu..

It study given in detail survey of agriculture library of Nepal .But now the agriculture Research Centre library has merged in National Agriculture Research Center Khumaltar Lalitpur.

In this study table 15 shows that Agriculture library building and equipment , where R ampur Campus library and Agriculture Project Service Center library were separate build , well furnished and equipment were sufficient and a lot of collection of materials., where , HMG Departmental and Lamjung and Paklihawa Campus libraries were not these facilities.

In table 13 shows that the respondent of library users materials using ratio is the HMG Departmental Libraries and Research Center libraries users used books daily 100 percent, but campuses libraries is 95 percent only. The periodicals using ratio is also high than campus .He suggested that these agriculture libraries of Nepal are not having their own building ,well furniture, equipment, professional staffs and adequate staffs. Further some libraries have not sufficient space for reading and providing services.

Thus , in this study helped to the researcher to develop all activities of the agriculture libraries in Nepal.

1.Wells (1996) reviews university libraries performance in response to research, which demonstrates that library usage contributes to the academic achievements of undergraduates. The 3 key aspects according to him are the resources available to undergraduate student's ability to access these resources and student's use of information obtained. In the same vain Urena and Rubio (1995) expressed that the university library supports both teaching and research each of different requirements. In relation to research the university library operates as a special library in terms of users' collection services and staff and fulfils a similar role in the national information system. He expressed that Spanish Universities are geared primarily to support teaching and with the result that research services are inefficient. He explained that organizing research services on the model of special libraries would resolve this dysfunction and improve teaching services by keeping research responsibilities distinct. Talking on students Mann (1974) remarked that many students are idle and do not want to study if they can avoid it. They prefer mugging up lecture notes to reading books.

While Unomah (1986) found that major responsibility for student's use or lack of use of the library lay with the faculty. The implication of this is that a lecturer who has no library training is not likely to encourage or motivate his students in the use of the library. Osinulu study (1998) showed that there is a low patronage of library service and that many users have not actually realized the full potential of the library in pursuit and attainment of academic excellence. She recommended that a premium should be put on instructing users in the practical use of library materials, the publication of Reader's Guide and inclusion of the use of the library as part of the general studies programme in the University Curriculum.

Davies (1974) argued that the scope of knowledge has become too vast to be covered extensively with the boundaries of classroom instruction. He, therefore, stressed that a good library can help in promoting the development to reading skills and providing a framework for academic achievement.

Muogilim (1986) investigated the inability of students to utilize library facilities after taking a course in the use of library. The finding showed that there is little interaction between the students and the library staff during the orientation programmed. They were also overloaded with so much information within a short time that the chances of retention and internalization of the avalanche of new information is quite slim. He concluded that high enrolment with inadequate physical facilities made effective work difficult.

In a related study on user education programme Opaleke (1998) observed that the course has brought a positive change to user's behavior towards library use considering their previous background. He expressed further that the students would learn better if they were given work that relates to their specialization to search for when assignments are given.

Bryant (1987) 7 identify nineteen (19) tasks being performed by collection development division in an academic library viz:
1. Liaison with academic department.
2. Collection evaluation
3. Writing collection policies
4. Liaison with other libraries
5. Choosing materials
6. C0-ordination of selection
7. Liaison with other units of the library
8. Gift and exchange
9. De-selection: Cancellation and weeding
10. Collection maintenance
11. Monitoring expenditure
12. Bibliographic searching
13. Policy preparation and implementation
14. Budget justification and allocation
15. Personnel (management)
16. Design and monitoring of routines
17. Preparation of order forms
18. File maintenance for selection
19. Transfers

Foot (1996)8 suggested that the management of library collections and archives should be determined by the aim and purpose of the library or repository and suggested that standards for the storage and maintenance of collections must take into consideration; the prevailing climate; social and financial circumstances; nature of existing buildings; purpose of the collections; security; fire risk; chemical and physical deterioration.

Hurt (1995)9 in his study on "collection development strategies for a university centre library" observed that the building of new library and development of an entirely new library collection is always a daunting task, especially when the aim is to make that library a uniquely integrated component within a university centre for student life and to make the collection a pioneering one combining multiculturalism, diversity, and core text, the task becomes even more challenging. He further postulates basic strategies for collection development. These are.
1 .Drafting a collection development policy;
2. Involving faculty members in the collection process;
3 .Examining core bibliographies to construct a solid retrospective component of the collection;
4 .Identify key series and sets to keep the collection up-to-date: and

5 .Establishing an approval plan to take advantage of subject profiling and timely notification.

Alcock (1996)10 in a related work observed that growing collections in academic libraries may be more of a liability than an asset, in terms of conservation, storage, and retrieval cost. He categorically underscores the significant of stock editing and control when he stated that;

"Relevant up-to-date resources may become increasingly difficult to identify among a growing mass of historic material of very limited interest to users. Academic libraries can ill afford to give the impression that the library is a rather wasteful store of not very useful material; and academic librarians need to apply editing and weeding of library material."

Johnson (1996)11 examined the problems of inadequate space in libraries as a result of ever-growing collection. He dismissed suggestion on acquiring less materials or switching to electronic collections as solution to the problem. He however stressed that collection management policy should guide all decisions on transfer to storage and with drawls.

Snow (1996)12 considered collection development policies un-necessary in academic libraries. He viewed the widespread endorsement of written policies as librarianship's acceptance of unchallenged assumption. Instead of writing policies that become irrelevant and outdated, bibliographers should concentrate on selection and evaluation of their collection.

On the Nigerian scene, Ifidon (1997) 13 in his work on "Planning for collection development in the twenty-first century" observed that many predictions about future improvement for libraries in Nigeria have been optimistic and with little real foundation. He compared data on collection development for books and periodicals from 10 Nigerian University libraries with other African and United Kingdom University libraries and concluded that Nigeria systems have a long way to go to reach desired levels.

Agboola (1993)14 discovered that many of the Nigerian third generation University libraries collection development activities are affected by under funding and this phenomenon is having drastic effect on books acquisition and current serials subscription. He stated further that:

"In the absence of sufficient funding for book purchase, greater reliance has to be placed on acquisition of materials through gifts and exchange. This has played an important role in the collection development programme of the affected universities. "

Related Agboola's work on impact of funding on collection development is Haider's (1996)11 analysis of the constraints on Pakistani libraries when procuring books from abroad. The country is dependent on import for nearly 90% of his library requirements. The acquisitions process according to him is marred by the lack of proper management, the absence of competent personnel, non-existence of budgets, the fluctuating rate of the rupee, and inflation. Other restrictions include uncertain import policy, trade embargoes against source countries, fiscal policy and hurdles in customs.

Abifarin (1997)16 examined the problem of security of library materials in Nigerian University libraries and the University of Agriculture, Albeokuta (UNAAB) in particular. He concluded that students top the list of culprits for book theft and mutilation. Their methods of committing these crimes are by hiding them on their persons; diverting the attention of the library staff; and through paid library staff members. He further recommended measures to reduce the crime, which are:
   a) Training and re-training of library staff.
   b) Better-paid and more literate security staff.
   c) Better library security; and
   d) Installation of electronic surveillance.

Devarajan,(1988   ) ,this study focused on information users and use studies in different libraries in India .In chapter 6 ,information needs and use habit of users in university libraries Kerala, Calicut and Cochin University libraries based on users point of view. it study shows that among these three university libraries users distributed questionnaire 660, out of this 494 were received duly filled up at different university. Total of the questionnaire 204 were   Kerala, 147 from the Calicut, 143 from the Cochin University. The library reading space of Calicut and Cochin

University is adequate. In the equipment and physical facilities in Kerala university library 20.59 percent of users opined that adequate 42.16 percent partially, 37.25 percent inadequate. In Calicut University library shows that it is adequate 27.70 percent partially,57.75 percent partially adequate 57.75 and partially adequate, 42.66 percent and inadequate for 5.59 percent of users in the Cochin university.

The above data shows that the physical facilities and equipment are not available at the desired level in Kerala University and Calicut university library.

In the Keraala university library collection record shows that periodical least 15.69 percent is proceeding and more dissertation and bibliographic were same ratio adequate , other side inadequate 25.49 percent was 34.31 periodical and 83.33 percent Non Book Materials. Another side Calicut University library shows that same discipline.Adequate percent 8.16 standard and 23.13 bibliographic inadequate.NBM 22.22 and 55.78 percent proceeding materials. Thus, these two Indian University libraries show that different percentage in same discipline. Thus, this study suggested that types of materials which are very essential for research programs are not available in the university. It suggested that the library should fulfill the necessities material of the users.

Line(1970) point out that' plans which do not take human beings sufficiently in to account are adequate many purpose mean not that they are basically wrong , but that they have been introduced wrongly '. The importance of user information and to show that without taking into consideration their information needs and planning of a system will be total failure. It is necessary to have in hand a clear picture about, who are the users or user group to be served in an agricultural library or an information system? What are their information requirement or needs? And how for the users able to get their required information? This will be enabling to device improved or new bibliographical tools or open new channels of communication for the improvement.

In conceptual base for the agricultural information generation and transfer would certainly be indicative of its contents reflecting the requirement vividly .Part of the description task is in the identification of key variables or parameters which will be necessary to specify activity levels in terms of input process and output of the system. Prior to modeling system depicting the generation and transfer of agricultural information has a specific character in contrast to the models in other fields of information.

In the present age of scientific and technological advancement, scientific information comes in various forms to the users. The Herculean task of the user today is to identify the required information in right direction is to ensure that the user has the information made available to him in an integrated form with the other information already available.

Ramachandra and Stanely (1981) suggest that the way in agricultural knowledge is created, spread and used reveal has three factors, such as: research, dissemination and user. The process of information flow in agriculture was neither one way nor did it have a definite neither beginning" nor "end"

Thus, understanding the user needs is essential for planning the information services.

Sampth (1980) point out that such a reappraisal will lead to more user oriented system with emphasis on service, how individual libraries and information center needed for conduct of their work . In this investigation showed that frequent mention is made of information needs, in practice, it is relation to examining the users demand for information. He further writes more emphatically the most of the work done has been carried to the information seeking habits of scientists and technologists.

Guha, (1983) writes "user study and survey have been carried out to compare the result and utilize the data gathered through by the survey which provided well defined categories, analysis further the finding and find out compatibility between them are going on. Prof-Herbert Menzel point out four types of information needs or approaches. Which are: I .current approach, ii: every day approach iii. Exhaustive approach and iv. Catching up or brushing of approach.

Thus, user studies originated with the perception that by understanding user needs and information uses one could effective library. User studies are new even more sophisticated sociological techniques and focusing on system oriented studies and on background research on cognition and behavior. It is conducted to find out the answer to question, like, what does a user ask for and how does ask? Does

he prefer answer in the form of full document, abstract, title list or exact information suited to his requirement? What factors affect his search queries? What is his seeking information behaviour? Thus to find out or understand the attitudes of user in approaching a library is important, because it enables the librarian to plan and organize the system on the line of users expectations. The main objective of a library or information centre is to find out or understand of users needs, problem and to solve them.

1.1.5. Library in Nepal
History of libraries can be traced as far as back as 1500 years ago, when Bihar (Buddhist Monasteries) were created in Kathmandu valley, where manuscripts were collected for study and reading. Guthis (trustees) were kept to look after the use and preservation of the scripture. There is no especially provision to collection of documents and to provide the knowledge to the people by the ruler. Later on some Malla kings who were noted for their love for learning contributed much in the collection of manuscripts on arts, religion, astronomy, architecture, mathematics and medicine in their palaces.

King Prithvinarayan shah, the unifier of Nepal unified early collection by who kept their palace Bhaktapur and kept them in Hanumandhoka Palace that was the later named as the famous "Bir Pustakalaya (library) of Nepal In the case of private libraries, General Kesher Shumsher, General Shinha Shamsher and Pandit Hem Raj Pandey has some other libraries in Nepal.

The Rana ruled over Nepal from 1847 to 1951 AD keeping the people in complete darkness of ignorance without giving a chance for education and politics.
In 1930, some interested people sough ting permission of Rana Prime Minister Bhim Shamsher JBR for opening public libraries were published each Rs100.00 of each which was the first revolution of libraries in Nepal .In 1946AD, Padma Shamsher JBR allowed people to open school and libraries . At the time, some school and libraries were opened in Kathmandu Valley & few outside of the Valley Sarada Pustakalaya of Patan, Pradipa Pustakalaya & Dhawala Pustakalaya of Palpa, Adarsha Pustakalaya Biraanagar , Mahabir Pustakalaya of Butwal were opened in that period.

When the rana regime was abolished in 1951, people were free from the suffocating atmosphere of Ranacracy. Educated youths opened schools and libraries in every town and city with the noble mission of removing darkness of ignorance from the minds of the masses. In a few years, schools and libraries were spread all over the country.

Now a day's school, college, university, research centre, ministry and embassy have opened the libraries providing library service. Presently, there are many kinds & libraries providing various services in the country. They are.
1) National library
2) Academic libraries (universities, Campus & school)
3) Public library
4) Private library
5) Embassy library
6) Research centre library
        Among them, medicine Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, and research centre are considered as special libraries. Present research is focus on agriculture library. However there is no study and investigation of users problem and library facilities required for convenient efficient use.

1.1.6. Agriculture library:
        The word 'Agriculture ' was derived from Latin word 'agar' means a 'field' and cultura means cultivation. The dictionary describes agriculture as the arts or science of cultivation of the ground. This is the oldest meaning of the word. The man felt necessary to cultivate the land when they began to live in the settled community so that they would have supplied of food close at hand. The agriculture is known more as 'Agriculture science'.

The middle of the century saw a number of social and political up herbals such as the II nd world war, the beginning of the end of colonialism the emergence of the united nation. During these fateful years, the importance of agriculture information began to be realized by all sections of the society, government, organization, institution, and scientists.

By the reason o increasing population in the third world and to concentrate on this vital agricultural segment of knowledge. Thus, the development of a variety of documentation service and information retrieval method were affected to the agriculture information seeker. This awareness resulted in several national and institutional cooperating Undertakings in the field of science and technology as well as in agricultural information management and slowly a global information communication system networking all branches of science and technology has been evolving. The

AGRIS, UNISIST and the INIS are product of this new dynamic attitude of the scientist.

Thus all this multifaceted development, agriculture is the widest form derives from and depends upon a large number of basic sciences from physics to pesticides, genetics to geology and agronomy to agricultural engineering.

It is a broader term of knowledge, which includes the basic and applied science relating to soil and water management, horticulture, agronomy, plant pathology, agricultural engineering, veterinary dairy sciences, fisheries, marine science, agricultural economics, animal husbandry, extension of agriculture, forestry, food and science technology and others related subject to agriculture.

With the alarming rate of growth in population, results of agricultural research are being put into wide spread use for maximizing the Production. But the agricultural production has always been hazardous subject to the vagaries of weather and climate. Famines resulting from crop failures caused by floods, droughts, diseases pests and other natural disasters which force the agricultural research to evolve conditions to face the above calamities. This is the overall picture of the agriculture today.

1.1.7. Evolution of Agriculture library in Nepal.

Nepal is an agriculture country, where more than 90% of people are engaged in agriculture occupation with 60% people are depending in agriculture for their livelihood.

Agriculture is a traditional occupation most of the Nepalese; farmers and there is inheritance of parental properties including the offspring's.

In the 20 th century Chandra Samsher JBR, created of post of General Director of education for the betterment of technical education in the country .The department of technical science was put under this directorate of education.

The department of technical science included agriculture and engineering. At the period of Juddha Samsher JBR , three more post of Director General were created. They are -

I. Director General of Agriculture.
II. „ „ of Hospitals.
III. „ „ for cottage industry.

In 1955 AD, when the Rana Government was over thrown by the joint effort of late majesty Tribhuvan and people, the country become independent from autocratic Rana regime. Then an interim government and people constitution were formed, which safeguard the fundamental rights of people. 1There after, country got a golden opportunity to progress in the field of education, health, agriculture, transport;

In 1958 A.D. the first fifth year plan and new education polices came into practice and schools and collages began to establish with in the country.

In 1959 A.D. under the aid of Indian government, Tribhuvan University was established. This university handled the agricultural education under the of business rule 2017 (B.S.), the ministry of forest and agriculture came into the force, creating four department. They are........

I. Department of Agriculture.
II. „ of food.
III. „ of Botany.

IV. Office of chief conservator of forests.

Ministry of Agriculture used to arrange training programmed for food and agriculture and was aiding relief work in feminine stricken areas. It was used to procure and distribute food grains. It also maintained cattle houses in various districts. This Ministry established one small library to provide recent agricultural knowledge to its employee in the department of agriculture. That was the first Agriculture library in Nepal.

Present day there are five universities are established in Nepal. Which are affiliated by foreign country university?

Such as.

1. Tribhuwan University - 1959 affiliated by Indian University.
2. Kathmandu University.
3. Sanskrit   „
4. Purvanchal   „
5. Pokhara   „

Ministry of Agriculture has arranged a training Institute for food and agriculture and was aiding relief work in feminine stricken areas. It was used to procure and distribute food grains. It was also maintains Ministry of agriculture used to arrange training program for food and agriculture cattle houses in various districts. This ministry established one small library in the department of Agriculture. That was the first Agriculture library in Nepal.

1.1.8. Present situation of Agriculture library In Nepal.

Agricultural libraries should collect the relevant materials and make available to its users, serves the needs of teachers, students and practitioners in any or all of the branches of knowledge pertinent to the profession of agriculture. The clients of agricultural library are teachers' students. The relevant   of these clients general biology, botany, Zoology, Genetics and plant breeding, animal breeding, physiology, anatomy, pathology, taxonomy, food science and technology, home science mathematics, statistics, Agronomy, Soil science, horticulture, farm management, extension, Agricultural economics, extension educations animal husbandry and dairy science, poultry science and agriculture engineering. The special users of an agricultural library are researcher and scientists which differs from general clients because they search the materials in depth.

Today there are some important special agriculture libraries to support the related to the field of agriculture. They are.
1. Agriculture research center library (NARC) 1975.
2. Agricultural Bank library.
3. Ministry of Agriculture library.
4. Agricultural Research project Pakhribas and Lumle library.
5. Academic institution library.

Among the agricultural libraries, IAAS Rampur Campus library is the largest are providing services to students' teachers, researchers. The history of development of IAAS campus and its library is interesting and encouraging.

5. Academic Institutional Library

The agriculture library provides services to the users in the field of agriculture for research, teaching, learning & extension. It has a set of objectives to achieve a higher order of service.

The academic library of agriculture put the support in the country, which is necessary in the displines of field of agriculture production of their country.

1.1.9. Academic library of Agricultural in Nepal.

The academic agricultural library was originated in 1957 with the start of J. T, J.T.**A.** training program in the Jagadambha Bhawan. It was started initially under **the** Ministry of Agriculture &. Forestry based on agricultural manpower need of the country, it was upgraded to I. Sc. Ag. program in 1968 & to the college of agriculture in 1972. With the advancement of academic program library was also grown gradually.

In order to serve the targeted manpower in the field of agriculture & Animal science, library was also advanced gradually with modern facilities. At present the largest library remained in Rampur Campus & branches are available in both Lamjung & Paklihawa Campus too. Because of higher level of academic degree (Ph. D) programs offered in the Rampur Campus & many other diversified programs running in this campus, the collections are largest in number & services available are assumed more effective in this Campus library in comparison to other branch Campus libraries.

Beside IAAS another private institution involved in teaching academic manpower of agriculture in HICAST. It has also its own library to serve its students & teachers.

The location of academic libraries in the field of agriculture in Nepal is given as..................

The institute has three Campuses, such a Rampur Campus, Rampur, Lamjung Campus, Lamjung, located in the hill area and Paklihawa Campus Palkihawa, Rupandehi located in the central Tarai of the country.

The mission of IAAS is to train competent manpower in agriculture and veterinary Science to promote researches, teaching technology dissemination and developmental activities related to agriculture.

In the beginning of Campus, the libraries were established for the purpose their users to serve in their necessity of discipline. The academic agriculture institute library of IAAS playing a vital role in their libraries users. These libraries are. The Campus libraries are distributed region in Nepal.
Location of I A A S Libraries.

Library and place

Library and place	established date	Region	District
IAAS Rampur Campus, Library , Rampur	1952	Mid - central	Chitwan
IAAS Lamjung Campus, Library, Sundar Bazar	1975	Western	Lamjung
IAAS Paklihawa Campus,Library,Paklihawa	1978	Midwestern	Rupendehi
HICAST Library	2001	Central	Kathmandu

Figure - 1
As mentioned earlier, Rampur Campus Library is largest academic library is the agricultural field , its selected for the study.

Above maintained libraries, their aim, nature objective, and function are same, but the users' collection; student's teachers and research scholar stators are differing. Because, these two Lamjung and paklihawa Campus library and branch Campus library where users and collection are limited building are small, user are same or only bachelor level. Thus I am taking the thesis topple the central campus or Rampur Campus ' user study of library. In this study I have taken the users awareness, library problem, such as collection, library time service, management, circulation, users' utilization of users, sources of information   etc.

Rampur Campus library IAAS Rampur

The Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS) is one among the five technical institutes under Tribhuvan University, Nepal. During the starting the institute began as a school of Agriculture under the ministry of Agriculture in 1957 to train junior technical Assistant and (TTAS) in agriculture,

In 1968, the school was upgraded to college of agriculture and a two years Intermediate of Agricultural science (ISc.Ag) program was started. In 1972,
In the beginning of Campus, the libraries were established for the purpose their users to serve in their necessity of discipline.The academic agriculture institute library of IAAS playing a vital role in their libraries users. These libraries are. The Campus libraries are distributed region in Nepal.

The colleges of agriculture are given the status of the institute of agriculture and animal science under Tribhuvan University. Until that time, the institute did not have its own building and facilities and was operated at Jagdoma Bhavan at Pulchok in Kathmandu. In 1974, the institute was relocated from kathmandu to its present site at Rampur in Chitwan district where 110 hectares of land, building and facilities of then Panchayat Training center were endowed to the institute later in 1978, 125 hectares of livestock farm under ministry of Agriculture was handed over to IAAS for teaching. At present the institute has there campuses, Rampur Campus, which is the main campus located at Rampur chitwan , the institute offers a B.Sc.Ag (Bachelor of science in Agriculture) B.V. Sc. and AH. (Bachelor of veterinary science and Animal Husbandry) M.Sc Agriculture, M.Sc. Animal science, net. Sc. and Doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) providing facilities to six hundreds eighty students to get advance training in the field of crops and animal sciences.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research site

This study will be done in Rampur Campus library which is located in Chitwan district under Central Development Region of Nepal. Rampur Campus is situated in the mid western part of Chitwan district. It is 9.2 km west from headquarter Bharatpur. Geographically Rampur Campus is located 27° 40' south latitude and 84o19' east longitude. The altitude of Rampur, Chitwan is 228 m asl and the climate of this site is tropical to sub tropical type. Chitwan is a potential district for agriculture. The Dean office of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science is also situated at Rampur. The IAAS library at Rampur Campus has a two-storied building with the total floor spaces of 19671 square feet.

3.2 Population of the library users

The total number of users of the IAAS Rampur Campus library comprises the population of this study. The IAAS Rampur Campus Library has mainly five types of formal users which are students, teachers, research scholar, researcher and administrative staff. The informal users are professional technician and farmers. Mainly this study is based mostly on the observation of the information seeking behaviour patterns of the Under Graduate and Graduate students and faculties in the Rampur Campus. There are 420 under graduate students (313 B.Sc. (Ag) and 107, BV Sc. and AH. students) 105 Post Graduate students and (M. Sc. Ag and MV.Sc.) and 5 Ph.D. students in academic year 2060/061. The total number of teachers was 150 which were also respected respondents for the study. The specific information and library service needs of the administrative staff of the campus were not taken into consideration in this study. Therefore, a total of 680 populations were involved in the study.

3.3 Sampling method

The total population of the users in divided into three categories based on the academic degree. Users doing bachelor degree are grouped as under graduate students. Student's doing masters and Ph.D. degree are grouped in Post Graduate group. Although, there are two categories of teacher based on M.Sc. & Ph.D. degree, they are kept in one group and called teachers group.

Random sampling method was used during sampling from the total population. Four hundred twenty under graduate students were alphabetically listed and individual number was given to each student. All the numbers which represent individual students were written in individual card. All the cards were put in one open box and 60 cards were taken out one by one from the box without replacement. These 60 students were the sampled graduate students to distributed pre-tested formal questionnaire. The same sampling method was taken on the P.G. students and teacher respondent also. A total no. of 102 questionnaires was distributed covering all three categories that was 10-19% of total population. The formal questionnaires were distributed randomly with in a group.

3.4 Method of data collection

The study was focused to identify the needs and patterns of information searching techniques and library awareness of the users in Rampur Campus library. The samples from each category which was mentioned above were taken and their information searching behavior was studied. Because of the constraints of time and money needed in collecting data, the size of the sample had to be limited to 102 which is 15% of the total population. A total of 102 questionnaires were distributed to all the respondents, of which 83 were returned duly filled. Several follow up requests had to be made to the respondents to fill up the questionnaires and return it. All the 83 returned questionnaires were included in the analysis for the study (Table.)

In Addition to the questionnaire secondary data were collected from literatures and library records, information were verified by personal visited observation. Some information was collected by informal interview of the users.

Table: List of total population of users, targeted respondent and number of questionnaire distributed and their response during data collection.

Teacher/student	Total Population	Targeted no. of respondent	No. of questionnaire distributed	No. of responding users	Responding (%)
Teachers	150	20	20	16	80.0
Under graduate students	420	60	60	55	91.66
Post graduate students	105	20	20	10	50.0
PhD students	5	2	2	2	100.0
Total	680	102	102	83	

3.5 Observation and interview

The informal interview was done by selecting 5 % of the population of every category by random sampling. Besides users librarian & library staff were also interviewed. The rules & regulation, library collection, & budget & services, management & facilities the communication behavior between the library staff & users were collected by the informal interview.

3.6 Research instruments

In this study data were collected by using multiple instruments, among them questionnaire was the main tool for collecting the necessary information for this study. A comprehensive questionnaire consisting major five headings were developed first and 25 questions were developed from the whole categories. The major categories are:
(a)Personal data
 (b) Library use
 (c) Sources of information
 (d) Information service and needs
 (e) Status and awareness of library users.

 The detail of questionnaire is given in Appendix -. Other instruments used to collect information were literatures & library records, personal informal interviews & personal visits.

3.7 Analysis of data

All raw data were tabulated in Microsoft excel sheet, classified and analyzed by scoring. Dates were presented in table & graphics depending on the nature of the information. Graphics were made using sigma plot 2001. Descriptive data were presented in language.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Introduction:

1.Historical Background:

Institue of Agriculture and animal science library is a special academic library, which was established with a few collections in a small room of Jagadamba Bhavon Pulchok. Now the IAAS Rampur Campus library is located in the center of campus area. The status of the single room library changed into a massive two-storied building with total floor spaces of 19,671 square feet. It has a lot of books (reference and tent books) Journal, reports, magazines, research papers, proceedings, book lets, non book materials. This library has a lot of collecting and facilities are available in its related field. The library building is suitable and adequate for the using purpose a lot of space and furniture are available in the library.

Building figure.

Present status of the IAAS Rampur Campus library.

The IAAS Rampur Campus the Campus is located from Bharatpur municipality to the western side. The library is located in the central are of Rampur Campus, Chief office, campus administrations building, laboratory, residential of staff. The library is so much comfortable, two storied building. The two floors are opened; upper floor has one seminar room. Upper floor is provided to Journal and report reading only users with comfortable furniture. The   second or lower floor is tent book, reference books are serving, and the counter is centering of the library neat the gate. The libraries room is accessible around the library activities. Toilet is constructed   attached inside the library building. The reading section is allocated in separate. The air condition and lighting is well available in library building.

Collection of library :

Rampus campus library is a big library among the academic Agriculture Lamjung and Paklihawa Campus library. It has a hug building and covered the Bachelor to Ph.D., level students' researcher, research scholar in agriculture and animal science subject in Nepal. It scope and objective as a mission of IAAS is to train component manpower in agriculture and allied destines and to promote research, development and technology dissemination in agriculture Again, to design and implement educational program in agriculture in order to obtain an appropriate balance among established and emerging needs of the agricultural sector in Nepal and to support and encourage faculty member students for research and scholarly activities relevant to the needs of agriculture and foramens and to foster student self development, comminute , and responsibility for the welfare Nepalese society . Thus the collection of IAAS library is very well. The present academic year 060/6/ collections have been given blows.

1) Book and general.

S.N.	Title	Number	Total	
1.	Purchasing books	25,918/-		Till 2062-2-15
2.	Nepali books, which are not cataloging, and classification.	4,000/-	34,021/-	
3.	Donation Books	4103/-		
4.	Journals	15000/-	15000/-	Different types.
5.	Thesis	377/-	377/-	

Chart

2 .Daily newspapers and Journal   (2060/061)

Name of the Journal	Kinds of journal
1) Agronomy Journal	American
2) Crop science.	,,
3) Soil science society of America.	,,
4) Journal of Environment quality.	,,
5) Journal of Animal Science.	,,
6) Economic Journal of Nepal	Nepal
7) Tribhuvan University Journal	,,
8) Nepalese Journal of agriculture	,,
9) IAAS Journal.	,,
10) Indian Journal of Entomology	,,
11) Pesticides	,,
12) Indian Journal of Genetics and plant Breeding	,,
13) Kheti	,,
14) Kishan Bhorati	,,
15) Indian journal of Agriculture science	,,
16) The Indian poultry Gazettes	,,
17) Indian Horticulture	,,
18) Indian Journal of Agronomy	,,
19) Farmer and parliament	,,
20) Indian society of soil science	,,
21) Indian Journal Intension education	,,
22) Indian Journal of Agriculture Economics	,,

23) Indian Journal of Animal Science ,,
24) Indian Phy. to pathology ,,
25) Malayan Farming ,,
26) Indian Journal of Horticulture ,,
27) Fertilizers Neal's ,,
28) Indian Farming ,,
29) Hariyana Journal of Horticulture ,,
30) The Journal of Inland Fisheries and society of India ,,
31) Journal of Indian society for Agriculture statistics ,,
32) The Indian veterinary Journal ,,
33) Journal of entomology of research ,,
34) Indian society of vegetable science ,,
35) Indian silk (Journal) ,,
36) Indian Journal of sericulture ,,
37) VIDURA ,,
38) The Indian Journal of Fisheries ,,
39) The Indian journal of Agriculture Engineering ,,
40) Bangladesh Agriculture Research journal Bangladesh, ,,

Nepali News papers daily

1) Gorakha Patra daily .   2) The Rising Nepal daily.   3) Kantipur daily.
4) Deshantar (weekly)   5) Chhalphal   6) Budhabar (Weekly)
7) Bimarsha   8) Ghatana Bichar   9) Tarun
10) Samakalin   11) Jana Yakta   12) Kathmandu Post.
13) Sundary Dispach   14) Nepal   15) Youth
16) International forum   17) Madhu Park   18) Garima
19) Chitwan Post.

Total staff of I A A S with Dean Office.

Dean   - 1

Asst Dean   - 4

Campus chief   - 1

Assistant Campus chief   - 1

Teachers   - 150

Administrative staff   -   395

Chart of IAAS organization

Library staffs

S.N.	Name of the staff	Position	In duty
1.	Bishnu Hari Devkota	Deputy librarian	,,
2.		Assistant librarian	Vacant.
3.	Kalinidhi kandel	Head Assistant	In duty
4.	Raj Kumar Adhikari	Typist 'kha'	,,
5.	Pushkar Dhital	Senior Book checker	,,
6.	Gyan bdr Lama	Junior operator	,,
7.	Tanra sapkota	Book Checker	,,
8.	Surendra Khatri	,, ,,	,,
9.	Udaya Dhakal	,, ,,	,,
10.	Mahendra Dhital	,, ,,	,,
11.	Ramesh K.C.	Senior Peon	,,
12.	Famesh Giri	Peon	,,
13.	Ashok Darai	,,	,,
14.	Mrs.Shnti Neupane	,,	,,
15.	Kanchha ching	Swiper.	,,

Thus the above-mentioned library staff we will guess they are not adequate professional staff for serve in the library. They can only serve to circulation to give and take the library material. The un- train staff would not effectible service to the higher-level users. Thus I feel that, the authority of campus should be attraction to train the qualified staff by advising the librarian and librarian should be to advice for the short or long to train the library staff on the Campus authority, the data of professional and non-professional staff of library.

Professional	N**on professional**
1	14

Library committee:

       In IAAS Rampur Campus library committee does been formed by the T.U. rules. The committee has been chairman by Dean of institute and other member's one teacher and secretary of committee is librarian. The total members are not exactly define because, how many member are necissicity the Dean will be decided. Therefore, the students are not included in this committee. Thus, students are unsatisfied from the library committee. Now a day the academic libraries are realizing the representative of the students in the library committee. Because, the library facilities will be aware to the students represented and to aware the other friends and which problem are arise in the library they will be allowed from them. They, the library staff have no creating the problem to face the library rules and regulation to students. Here I suggest to the Campus authority and advice to the librarian, the Free Student Union or student representative will be necessary in the library committee.

Library time table.

       The library opening time is 10 am To 6 pm winter, and 10 AM to 7 PM in summer except holyday. The libraries are not open on holy days.

Users.

       Users are the prime factor of any library where, users are not access the library is not called library. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan than stress that.

User is a component. In a library or information center environment the users are the last link or the recipient of the information in the communication cycle. There are a number of terms used as synonyms to the user as portion, client, member, and customer.

In the IAAS library Rampur, teachers, student researcher, research scholar, staff are the users of library .

The present record of IAAS user, are following.
I) **Students.**

Level	Admission	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
B.Sc.Ag.	2057	69	23	82
B.V.Sc. & A.H.	2057	20	20	22
B.Sc.Ag.	2058	78	17	95
B.V.Sc. & A.H.	2058	19	6	25
B.Sc.Ag.	2059	47	9	56
B.V.Sc.& A.H.	2059	27	4	31
B.Sc.Ag.	2060	46	12	58
B.V.Sc.& A.H.	2060	24	5	29
			Total	398
M.Sc.Ag. & A.H.Sc.	2060	43	1	44
Ph.D.	2001 Ad.	1	-	1
Ph.D.	2003 Ad.	3	-	3

II) Teachers   150
III) Administrative staff   395
IV) Research scholar
V) Researcher (with foreigner.)   25

But the administrative are not taken formally membership by library rules. The staff are issuing document with register, which material will be necessary (interest) but the textbook & reference book are not allowed to then.

Circulation system.
There are 10 cords issued to the teachers & 3 card are provided to the master level student and 2 cords are issued to the Bachelor level students.
Library provides the open access system of library service. The system followed the Dr. S. R. Ranganathan five laws of library science. Books are for all every book his/her reader. Thus, I found the theory of librarian also in the IAAS library Rampur. The reference book also been issued one night for students. 10 books are issued to the teacher & 3 books are issued to the master level student & 2 books issued to the bachelor student. Network charging system   is followed in this library. There are two types card such as red for student & Blue is for teachers used.

Circulation Counter.
The library building has constructed a well circulation counter, which is centrally located. The materials are issued for users. There are two — three staff are working in circulation counter. 120 to 150 books circulated in the circulation counter in a day.

Reference section.

There a lot of books are shelving in the reference section. Most of the users are reading in this section they consult their interested task. The section is located the west side of library.

Tent Book section.
The textbook section is some material collection and some users are used twist section.

Periodica section
Periodical section is upper floor in the building. There are a lot of national & international reports journal & materials are shelving in this section. The library users are engorged in this section. The IAAS library users are depended on the recent report & journal for their needed documents.

Daily user's activities in library section.

| Date | Ref. | | Text Book | | Periodical | | Period |
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	female	
2062.2.16	30	10	5	3	10	7	1.00 -2.00 hrs.
2062.2.17	26	12	7	2	15	6	11.00 -12.30 hrs.
2062.2.18	35	15	12	5	17	16	2.30 - 4.00 hrs.
2062.2.19	45	20	15	7	50	25	5.00 -6.00 hrs.

Present situation of IAAS Rampur Campus Library

Present situation includes quantitative and qualitative measures of Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science Library during research period; physical facilities such as building, furniture's, collection of books and journals are analysis on the basics of total number of users and situation during data collection and observation period. Number of staff, services and quality of services are included in service section.

1. Physical Facilities.
Building: Rampur Campus Library is situated almost at the center of the campus area. It is about 200 mt-far from student's hostels and crop science laboratories and class rooms. It is little bit far about 1.1/2 km- from Animal Science laboratory and classrooms. However, well managed link roads among labs, library and classrooms make the library access easy. Thus it is the most accessible location for all users.

Fig. Location of the building from hostels laboratories and classrooms.

Space
The library has a two stories building with the total floor spaces of 19,671 square feet with two toilets in every floor. This helps the users to save their time, when toilet is needed. Space is available per user including collection is 19 squire feet, which seems to be enough for the efficient use of library.

Analyses of space coverage by collection it is known that about 50% of the space is covered by collection and staff. Remaining 50% reading space become 9.5 square feet each user. In general all the users will not came in the library in the time. Thus, space available to the user will be mere that the averagely calculated space. During observation period many study space were empty and crowd of user was not observed. Therefore, space available in this library for efficient use of library resources as enough.

The library has six separate study corners on the first floor for peaceful study .These corners well lighted almost noise proof. n these corners user believe that ,they can be highly concentrated on their study.
 It is the first, building of the Nepal, where high level silence corners are made. However some corners were improperly used for coverage or never been used for gossipy, but most corners were used by the users with high level of concentrate in their study
Library has done study ring also in first floor, which can be used for isolated study. Beside these corners and study ring, there are sofa, table, and chairs as per common study places.

Hygiene
The library building is not clean. It is full of dust in the floor and full of spider net in the corners calling. Some fan and lights are damaged. They have not been repaired, since time; these are the lacking observed in this study.

Security
       The building is well managed by the view of security metallic wiriness coverage is strength node in each window. Thus possibility of book loss through the window is impossible entry and exit door is only one .Staff counter is at the center of the entry and exit point. At least two staff are standby to watch entry and exit of user's bags and books storage self (property counter) is constructed nearby the clerk points. User's books are not allowed to take inside. Thus all these security measured   seems to be enough to protect library resources.

Furniture
         The library furniture's are well steed with tables and chairs for used. By daily observation during study period, some vacant chairs were observed in every section. This indicates that furniture's are enough for the users. for each table two fans are adjusted in the calling. At the center of the reference section big open place is made for well ventilation and light. Thus overall physical facilities available in this library are enough in this population of the users.

Collection
Rampur campus library is an old large library of the agriculture. It has a lot of collection of the agriculture related materials. Such as, books, journals, annuals reports and other magazines and newspapers. They are described as, books was mainly by purchasing (80%). However donation is also significant amount (12%) of the total collection. Donated books are mostly rare books not available Nepalese)

Pie Chart.

 Chart: Purchased and donated Books.

Journal
 The total journals of IAAS Rampur Campus Library is 15000, the ratio per user is 24%. This indicates that journals are available in this library is sufficient.

Subject wise journal analysis
Rampur is running M.Sc and Ph.D. programme in different disciplines. Department of Horticulture and Animal Science have already started M.Sc. and Ph.D. program .Department of Agronomy, Soil Science, Crop Protection (Entomology and Pathology) and Social Science have been running master program only.

Journal related to agronomy and soil science are 12 in number, which is 30% of the all types of journals available in one subject.

Animal and social science related journals occupies 17.5% of the total journal population. Horticulture related journals are 5 in number, which is 12.5% of the total journal available .The lowest percentage observed in this library are crop protection related journals too.

Logically, both M.Sc .and Ph>D. program having subject need more number of journals based on students requirement on this basis animal science and horticulture related journals should be higher in number but, available data indicates agronomy and soil science has highest number of journals but, they have only master program.

Regularly subject wise journal

Agronomy and Soil Science 12   30%
Animal Science and Veterinary Science 7   17.5%
Crop Protection   4   10%
Social Science   7   17.5%

Bar code: Figure.

Rampur campus library covered various country journal and magazine to providing the services to its users in related field. Mostly, important journals are received by membership and donation for the user's interest. Such as ;

American   5   12.5%
Indian   30   75%
Nepalese   4   10%
Bangalash   1   2.5%

   Pie Chart

Figure: Country wise Journals and Newspapers

The above data shows that the highest numbers of (75%) of journals available in this library were Indian.Thus the chart shows that for the research purpose mostly helped from the develop country and last developing country. India is a related country of Nepal in every situation of agriculture for research provision.

vii. Magazine and Newspapers
  The following types of magazine and newspapers are providing to the users in the IAAS Campus Library Rampur Chitwan.

Name of the Newspaper and Magazines.
Gorkhapatra   (daily)
Kantipur   ''
The Rising Nepal   ,,
Kathmandu Post   ,,
Deshantar   (weekly)
Budhabar   ,,
Bimashra   ,,
Ghatana ra Bichar   ,,
Tarun   ,,

Samakalin	,,
Jana Yakata	,,
Sunday Dispach	,,
Nepal	(monthly)
Youth	,,
International Forum	,,
Madhu Park	,,
Garima	,,
Chitwan Post	,,

The library has purchasing the daily, weekly and monthly newspaper and magazines are covered the national and international news for the users. It seems that received newspaper and magazines are sufficient for the library purposes. But, the library has not digitalization news services to its users.

Thesis

The M.Sc.Ag. and Ph.D program is running in IAAS Campus Rampur .The Thesis papers are providing services to the M. Sc. and Ph .D students for Their research. Total collection of thesis is 377 and most users are P.G. students and teachers. Therefore the ratio of available thesis to the user is 2:1 % . This seems sufficiency of thesis collection in this library.

x. Issue System

The document issue system is not fully systematic. Students are issuing the book by authority card. Teacher has also provided card. But in the finding there is issued by register to the teacher and other staff. But, it is not systematically issue system to them. Because, library staff issued the book and other material elsewhere named register. The name is replication in register. Teacher is not returned the book in a long time. There is no process of renewal system for teacher and staff. So, the books are collected in the teacher's quarter like a library. Students are suffering with lack of materials. They can no get current and highly useful books and other documents from the library. Thus, unlimited time …….. of any materials to anybody is reducing real use of already issued materials by teachers and staff. Immediate all positive actions are needed to be taken to improve library use efficiency.

Staff

There are fifteen staffs working in IAAS Rampur Campus library. There is only one professional staff and other staffs are nonprofessional. In the sense of the big or a good library, there should be four or five staff must be trained with library science to serve a good service to its users. Mostly staff seemed ignore with modern library service.

Only one female staff is in this library. Library staffs behave is well, they serve to each user. The users asked to use the library and staff are helped them.

Diagram

xii. Technical processing

It has no properly classified and catalogue of the total books and journal. It seems that. Most of the users do not use the catalogue card. They search book directly or help by library staff. It is the lack point of the IAAS library user. There is no orientation to the users, because, only one professional staff in there. He has no time to provide the serviced in every activities of the library. He will be engage in off ice, which work is necessary for the library. In the observation, there is necessary some

professional staff or to train the working staff in different activities of the library. Finally library should be developed on independent and most important unit of the institute.

Journal by country
The magazine shares (75%) of journal section cover by Indian journals. The climatic condition and commonly grown crops in Nepal are very close with Indian climate and crops grown by Indian farmers. The findings from Indian research station can be adopted in Nepalese Agriculture system after conduction and evaluation of simple validation trials. Therefore, to be the highest share of Indian journals in this library will be much more useful for the researcher students and teachers.

Second highest share (12.5%) of the journal section is covered by the American journals. The articals published in American journals are the findings of agricultural research using suffocated modern method and equipments. From the these journals, student, researcher and teachers can be awared about suffiticated research technique. Therefore , to cover second highest position of journal by American journals seems to be most appropriate.Ten persent of the journal section is covered by Nepalese journals of agriculture and economics. The number of journals published in Nepal are very low. Therefore, this share of Nepalese journal may covered recent findings of researches conducted in Nepal.

New information for the result and discussion (rough)
Presentation Analysis and Interpretation.
This chapter Presents, analyse and interpret the data/ information's obtained about the information needs to the user awareness services, facilities management and use of information services of the IAAS Rampur campus library rampur. The responses were analysed under five men heading composition of sample library use, sources of informations, information services and needs and status of awareness of library users.
The sample size was hundred of these categories of respondents. Respondents of these study were the B Sc. Ag, B VSc and A.H, M Sc Ag, M VSc and PhD study in Rampur campus and other teachers.Out of the hundred distributed question arised and 73 questionnaire were returned.

Table 1. shows the number of question arised distributed to the users and the returned number of the question arised.

Respondents	Population	Target no of respondents	No. of distributed Questionnaire	No. of Response Obtained	
		No.	No.	No.	Percentage
Graduate Students	461	60	60	55	91.66
Post Graduate Students	105	20	20	10	50
Teachers	150	20	20	168	40
Total	716	100	100	81	73

Sources: Field Survey 200

Thus, the sample size of the study was 15 % of the Universe. After the completion of the survey the sample size of this study becomes 73. Detail of the responses obtained from each category of the respondents is given in table 2.

Personal Data of Respondents:

The number of male respondents answered the questionnaire were greater than the female respondents.The ratio was approximately 3:1 on an average. The detail of the of sex of the sample and disciplines respondents in each category is given in the table 2 and table 3.

Table 2. Personal characteristics of respondents

Charecteristics	Graduate Stds.		Post graduates			Teacher		Total
	B. Sc. Ag.	BVSc and Ah.	MSc Ag	MVSc	Ph D	M Sc	Ph D	
Male	240	90	43	1	1	142	36	
Female								
Total								

Table 3. Respondents by disciplines

	B.Sc.Ag		BVSc & AH		M.Sc. Ag		MVSc		Teacher		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Department of Extension and Rural sociology	5	12.5	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	12.5	6	8.21
Department of Entomology	5	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.5	6	8.21
Department of Horticulture	4	10	-	-	3	30	-	-	1	12.5	8	10.95
Department of plant breeding and genetics	4	10	-	-	2	20	-	-	1	12.5	6	8.21
Department of Plant pathology	5	12.5	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	12.5	7	9.58
Department of Agronomy	5	12.5	-	-	1	10	-	10	1	12.5	7	9.58
Department of Veterinary	-	-	15	100	-	-	1	10	1	12.5	17	23.28
Department of agriculture economics	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.5	5	6.84
Department of animal breeding	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.5	5	6.84
Department of environmental science	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.5	5	6.84

Similarity , the participation of the graduate students is….in the

5.2.

a. Familarity of Library Use.

All respondents of IAAS library users were familiar with library use

b. Library Visit Purpose

All the users were not consulting library for the same purpose. Response of the respondents were five possible reasons were enumerated in the questionnaire which could be applicable to find respondents purposes of the library visit. the purpose of visit by the categories of the respondents is given in the table 4.

Seven questions related to familiarity of the respondents to the library visit purposes, orientation to the attendants and its usefulness, membership types and frequently time spent in the library visits were targeted to the define of the library in the questionnaire.

Table 4.Purpose of using IAAS library

Reason	Undergraduate students		Postgraduate students		Teachers		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Regular course	48	87.27	9	90	2	25	59	80.82
Research works	23	41.81	10	100	4	50	37	50.68
Journals	30	54.54	10	100	5	65.5	45	61.64
Magazine and Newspapers	7	12.72	3	30	4	50	14	19.17
Update knowledge/specialization	13	23.63	6	60	6	75	25	34.24

Source: Field survey, 2005

The table 4reveals that all categories of respondents visited the library for their own purpose. This indicates that all. Main purpose of undergraduate student and teachers concultingIAAS library was to study the materials related to their assigned teaching and learning cources ,when as the focus of the post graduate students use of library wee tocollect the materials from library for the research works as ad to review journals.Majority (75%) teachers used library for updating their knowledge in the receptive fields.students and even researchers had less from on this purpose.Other purposes of library consultation of different respondent categories is the table 4.

C. Orientation Participation.
The trend of library use among the users were encouraging. How this status of library use maintained was analysed based on the orientation provided by the library. In this study, orientation of library use obtained by the users of IAAs library was analysed and result is presented here in Table 5.

Table 5. Types of orientation to library use

Respondents	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Teachers		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Oriented respondents	12	21.82	4	40	5	62.5	21	28.77
Not oriented respondents	43	78.18	6	60	3	37.5	52	71.23
Total	55	100	10	100	8	100	73	100

Source: Field survey, 2005

The response of the teachers regarding library use orientation found highest(65.5%) followed by post graduate students (40%) and under graduate students(21%) library management has paid less importance to the orientation of the students regarding the use of library.
Regarding the questions on importance of library use orientation to facilitate them for efficient use of library 72.6% respondents felt it was necessary but 27.39% ignored the need of orientation programme for library use.

c. Membership of respondents.
The use of library depends upon the dedicated readers/users. The formal and informal users categories were identified and the students is presented in the Table 6.

Table 6. Formal and informal membership of respondents

Membership status	No of respondents	Percentage
Formal membership	67	91.87
Informal membership	6	8.13
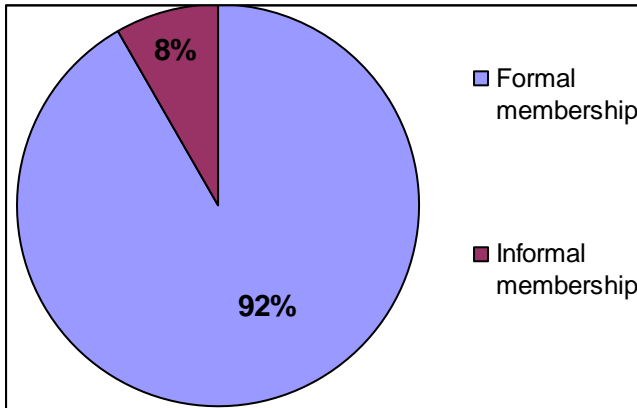
Figure 1. Membership status of the respondents

To fined the status of membership,respondents were classified into formal and informal member. Among the respondents 91.97% were formal member and 8.13% of respondents had not received formal membershipof IAAS library.

e.Frequency of visit library by respondents.

Library user's frequency of visit was analyzed under different frequency scale and presented in the Table7.
Table.7.

Users Level	Total Respondent	Twice a day		Daily		Twice a week		Once a week		Total
		No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
B.Sc.Ag.	40	5	12.5	20	50	11	27.5	4	1	40
B.V.Sc& A.H.	15			13	86.6	1	6.6	1	6.6	15
M.Sc.Ag.	9			1	100	8	88.3			9
M.V.Sc.	1			1	100					1
Teacher	8	1	12.5	2	25	2	25	2	25	7
Total		6	6.68	37	50.68	23	31.5	7	9.58	73

This section discovers on how the users get information on the of materials in the library,this preferential material and the value of materials to their validly and satisfaction to the library stocked
TableNo.8:Actual Utilized by Users of IAAS library in a week

Respondent	Less than 10hrs		10-20hrs		20-30hrs	
	N.o	%	N.o	%	N.o	%
G.S	25	45.45	21	38.18	9	16.36
P.G.S	6	60	3	30	1	10
Teacher	6	75	1	12.5	1	12.5
Total	37	50.68	25	34.24	11	15.06

The above table shows that 50.68percent respondent used the library less than 10hrs in a week,15.06percent respondent used 20-30hrs in a week.Mostly (45.45percent of graduate,60precent of P.G students and 75percent of teacher)werw used less than 10hrs in a week.The detail are given in table 8

5.3) Source of information for the users

a)Method adapoted by respondent for information search

Strategy adopted for information search by mazority of respondent found direct search of document.While analizing categorically P.G students preferred counsalting the catalog card but G student and teacher do not bother to consult to other way than direct searching the document.Method adopted by respondent for information search but users was not using computer search.It was due to computer facility in the library.

Table no.9;Approach adopted by respondent for information search

	Graduate	Post gradua	Teacher		Total			
	N.O	%	N.O	%	N.O	%	N.O	%
Direct search (book and periodicals	29	52.72	4	40	7	87.5	40	54.79
Consult the card catalogue	20	36.36	8	80	3	37.5	31	42.46
Consult the class most	19	34.54	2	20	2	25	23	31.5
Consult the concerned library sta	10	18.18	3	30	2	25	15	20.54
Using the computer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other method (please specificy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B).Prefence of materials in the library users

Among the total respondent 97.26%respondent preferred the test book and monograph,75.71%preferred reference book and 21.91%preffered to consult manuscript to satisfy their intrest.

All the G.Pand P.G student preferred to consult abstracting journal.The detail of users preference of the material in the library is the table 10

Tsble No. 10:Preference of Respondents on Document for Information Search

	Graduate55		Post gradute		Teacher8		Total73	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Abstracting journals	32	58.18	10	100	8	100	50	64.49
Predical journals	31	56.36	10	100	5	62.5	46	63.01
Test book and monograph	55	100	10	100	6	75	71	97.26
Confrence procedding	25	45.45	10	100	5	62.5	40	57.14
Thesis	29	52.72	10	100	5	62.5	44	60.27
Rerch play	36	65.45	10	100	5	62.5	61	69.86
Govt.public and official statistic	29	52.72	10	100	4	50	43	58.9
Encylopedia/dict and directories	28	50.9	5	50	3	37.5	36	49.31
Ref book	44	80	5	50	4	50	53	75.71
Maps	21	38.18	4	40	3	37.5	28	38.35
Index and bibliographic	22	40	4	40	3	27.5	29	39.72
Village profile field study	21	38.18	4	40	2	25	27	36.98
Macrodomes	12	21.81	3	30	1	25	18	24.79
Filams and audio visual materials	12	21.81	4	40	1	12.5	17	23.28
manuscript	12	21.81	3	30	1	12.5	16	21.91

C) Utility value of documents

The respondet provided their opinion on the condition of the existing information imported through through the document and jt in the ISSA library using the the scale according as needed or partially needed or not need etc.it is show in table 10

(more than 50%)

majority of the user liked/preferd to consult……………where as less preferred materials were…………..this materials revels that library management should focus on the purching preffred materials.

Table No.11 Status Availability of Information

Availability of information in needed	Graduate students55		Post graduate students 10		Teacher8		Total73	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
All of the information	12	21.81	1	10	-	-	13	47.8
Part of the informatiom	41	74.54	9	90	8	100	58	79.49
Only referenc for further search	2	3.63	-	-	-	-	2	2.73

In the above table 11provide only 21.81percent of the total number of respondent got all the necessary information from the different sources available in IASS library.Among the total 79.49%respondents reported that they had got desired information partially.

Usefulness of document

In analysis of respons obtained on the usefulness of documents ayaliable at IAAS library,majority of graduate students ,P.G.stuents and teacher found that testbook s and monographs were very useful ,followed by reference books and journals .the details of the status usefulness of available documents of IAASlibrary is given belowin table 12

Source of information	Very useful						Useful						Not useful			
	G,s		p.g.stds		Teacher		G.stds		PG.stds		Teacher		G.stds		P.Gstds	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Abstrascting journals	7	12.72	8	80	3	37.5	29	52,72	2	20	3	37.5	2	3.62	-	
Perodical journal	7	12.72	5	50	5	62.5	27	49,09								
Text book and monographs	44	80	7	70	5	62.5	5	9,09								
Conference procceding	2	3.63	4	40	3	37.5	14	25,45								
Thesis	10	18.18	5	50	1	12.5	26	52,72								
Research report	20	36.36	6	60	3	37.5	29	60								

Govt. publication and official stastics	10	18.18	1	10	2	25	33	27,27
News paper and mazagines	9	16.36	3	30	-	-	15	47,27
Encyclopedia and dictionaries	15	27.27	2	20	1	12.5	26	36,36
Directories	3	3.45	-	-	2	25	20	
Reference book	34	61.61	5	50	4	50	14	
Maps	2	3.63	1	10	-	-	23	

E) Satisfaction Level

Among the total respondents only 12.32%respondent was satisfied with the available library materials combining all categories 87.67 percent of respondent were not satisfied with available resources and materials of IAAS library .the detail of dissatisfaction level by category is given below in table 13 'A'

Table-13A;Sstisfaction level of library users

	Gratuade		Post graduade		Teacher		Total	
	No		No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	6	10.9	3	30	-	-	9	12.32
No	49	67.12	7	70	8	100	64	87.67

Thew reason of dissatisfaction are also asked to respondents .The responses obtained on this matter of dissatisfaction is presented in table 13B

Table no.13'B';Reasons of Dissatisfaction of Respondent

Reason	Graduate		Post graduate		Teacher		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%

Insuffient/inadequate librians	5	9.09	-	-	1	12.5	6	8.21
Inadequate library tools catalogue and bibliograpghy	28	50.9	5	50	7	87.5	40	54.79
Others								
Lack of management	5	9.09	2	20	2	25	9	12.85
Lack of trained mainpower	-	-	-	-	1	12.5	1	1.36
Inadequate materials	21	38.18	1	10	3	37.5	1	1.36
No photo copy service	2	3.63	-	-	2	25	4	5.47
Duty barriers library staff	1	1.81	-	-	1	12.5	2	2.73
Lack of coumpter database	4	7.27	-	-	1	12.5	5	6.84
No provided audio/visual	1	1.81	-	-	--	-	1	1.36
No access new journal	7	12.72	-	-	1	12.5	8	10.95

The table 13b expressed that the total 54.79%respondents were suffering with the library tools such as index, catalog, bibliographic is the required documents were seeking with adequate materials of library .

5.4 Information

A)Awareness of information service provides the users awards of current literature and services in their areas of interest. Another words awareness keeps the users abreast with knowledge by information them or providing them with current information in their field

AWARNESS OF LIBRARY USER

Awareness of library users was evaluated the finding are given table 14 ,The total responding that regarding library service and 26012precent were not aware with library service.The detailis given below inthe table14

Table no 14. Users Awareness on library service

	Graduate students		Post graduate students		Teacher		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%

Yes	36	64.45	10	100	8	100	54	73.97
No	19	34.54	-	-	-	-	19	26.02

 B. Awareness of lib-services

    Regarding the awareness of library used among the total 35.61 percent of respondents(34.54 G.students , 30p/g students and 50percent teacher)were aware with services of display of new arrivals. Such as 34.24percents.40percentsof P.G students and 25percents teacher)were aware with subject bibliographic service. The details information is given in table 15.

    Table no 15.Awareness of Users Different Kinds of Information services.

	Graduate 55		Post graduate		Teacher		Total	
	No		No		No		No	
Accession list service	5	9.09	2	20	6	75	13	17.8
Current content service	8	15.54	3	30	4	50	15	20.54
Sub-bibliography	19	34.45	4	40	2	25	25	34.24
Reprography service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ref.service	17	30.9	3	30	4	50	24	32.87
Sdf services	2	3.63	-	-	-	-	2	2.73
Book exhibition	3	5.45	-	-	2	25	5	6.84
Current awareness services(CAS)	11	20	5	50	4	50	20	27.39
Personal contact services	11	20	-	-	1	15.5	12	16.43

Subjectwise Journal Analysis
Rampur Campus is running M.Sc. and Ph.D programs in different discipline .Department of Horticulture and Animal Science have already started. M.Sc and Ph.D. programs. Department of Agronomy, Soil Science, Crop Protection (Entomology and Pathology) and Social Science have been

running master program only. Journal related to agronomy and soil science are 12 in number which is 30% of the all types of journal Available in this library. It is the highest number of journals available in one subject. Animal and Social Science related journals occupies 17.5 % of the total journal population .Horticulture related journals are 5 in number, which is 12.5% of the total journal available .The lowest percentage observed in this library are Crop Protection related journals.

 Logically, both M.Sc. and Ph.D. programs having subject need more number of journal based on students requirement on this basis Animal Science and Horticulture Science related journals should be higher in number but, available data indicates Agronomy and Soil Science has highest number of journals but, they have only master program.

 The development and distribution different types of journals are not developed propertionaly .As journals are treated key information sources for research all the subject having both master and doctorate programs should increase the number different types of journals.

Newspapers
To follow daily news and information to the users magazine and newspapers plays important role to obtain the information of the users about different event and activities happening in the country different daily and weekly newspapers study facilities are provided in this library. These newspapers are kept in different building in a big hall. The newspapers services available in this library are :-
 Percentage of Newspapers,
 Daily :- 4
 Weekly :-8
 Monthly :- 7
 Large number of user can get different information and news by using the daily newspapers.

Maintenance and Repair.
Repair and maintenance activities are very poor in this library. Weared and teared Sofa are still using by user. Broken Chairs are not repaired,   same light and fan are not functioning . Therefore repair and maintenance activities of the library should immediately implemented to provide better services to the users.

Photocopy Services
Photocopy services is generally available in all well equiped library to provide paying services to the users. In this library photocopy service was provided previously but, due time it is not available. To make copy of small pieces of the documents users should either write in their copy or borrow a book and bring to the market for photocopy .This reduces the efficiency of services which can be provided by that book and also waste of the time of the users. This is the lacking of the library.

Objective -2 : To find out the problem faced by different level users.
Main users of IAAS library are graduate, post graduate students and teachers. Library materials used by those users differs according to their academic status under. graduate students generally consult text book related to their courses; post graduate students consult both textbook and journals related to their research topics and teachers mainly consult recent journal articles related to their teaching and research fields. Problem faced by all users may not be same. Therefore result of this section describes , problems faced by different level users of this library.

Under Graduate Students.
In the study of IAAS library Rampur 81.81% (percent) graduate students faced on the different types problem in the library, like facilities, services and management. In finding, they are lacking the library facilities, computerize data base system, photocopy , internet ,recent text book and journals .Suitable electronic in the library building , proper cataloguing services.

Services ,point of view, they are suffering by computer browsing service, photocopy service, landing service, SDI service, CAS service proper cataloging ,indexing, bibliography service ,new current display services. These services are more important services of modern libraries.

Management;

Here the graduate students indicates in management would be well in all activities of library. They point out that weakness of the dirty by dust and neat sentce of toilet, damaged furniture, fan for the proper placement of documents, proper classification and cataloguing of new book and journals and recent services by staffs. Documents theft (stolen) by users and lack of the document returned which is issued before in a long time by teachers. These are weak point of the management in present.

Post graduate Students.

There are 90 percent post graduate students in the study period shows, their problems in the library in their study and results work on the different topics. There are not new periodical and journals enough text book to consult reference, not better cataloguing and classification, computerized, place and silent are the main problem of the facilities.

Services

In services, indexing, abstracting services are not provided in the library. The documents are not find out in timely by their misplacement. The library staff are not proper placement of the document, which affects to the users in the library service, without typing of catalogue card can't provide proper service to its users.

According to the law of library science focused on the service of library "Save the time of the users and library staff."(The Law of Library Science by S.R.Ranganathan.) It is based on the services of the modern library.

Post Graduate students are a middle highest student of the campus or university in all academic activities. Library should provide quick search service to them.

.In the management, post graduate students comment on should be proper placement of materials, arrangement of documents, should be systematically, should be supervision of misplaces of book and journals .There is no up to date cataloguing. Essential books are not returned in a long time by teachers, documents are not regular supervision by librarian of the documents.

Ph.D. Students

Ph.D. students also comment in all problems in the title of facilities, services and management. There is no facilities, computerize data bases, no separate study room for the Ph .D .students .Document's catalogue are not complete, issue time is short, library is filled by noise pollution. The recent journal and periodicals are not providing the users.

Next side, present library services can not attraction to the Ph.D. users. There is necessary SDI service CAS service, indexing and abstracting service, networking service, computerize searching service, and internet service should be provide to the Ph.D. students.

Teachers

Teachers are suffering with problems in IAAS campus library Rampur .Teachers wants to be available enough number of text book and reference books in the library. The sufficient number of journal and periodicals in different related field for teaching and research purpose should be providing in library. They comments being difficult on the searching of needed documents in library.

Services are very poor on the providing the required document by staff. The un-train manpower can not effective service to the users. Thus, staff services are not sufficient to the users. Library materials are not proper placement and systematically arrangement in the library. The management system is not beneficial to the library users.

4. User View for Betterment of Library Service.
Lending Service
The library has no providing the lending service to its users. Users are suffering by this service.

Inter Library Loan System
In the view of user the inter library loan service is more, better service to the user. Because, when the library did not supply the entire needed document to its users. It can be provide the needed document from the other library by inter library loan system. There is no provision of this service. The modern period, the special library should be provides, these type of services to their users. There are no computer and internet services given the recent and current service by recent journal, report and news with computer. These types of services would be motivated to the library users.

SUMMARY

The efficient use of library depends on the available physical facilities study environment and its management. Being Rampur campus library of agriculture and animal science IAAS library providing lots of agriculture related information to teacher ,students surrounding framers. As library facilities and management are key defer minats for efficient knowledge gain by the users .This study is focus on its presents situation, problem and possible improvement strategies

Users variation in academic qualification ,depth of study and subject matter decide and management service requirements . Thus in this study users are were classified into different users categories. They are;

 1 under graduate student

 2 post graduate student

 3 teacher group and staff

Study was carried out by field visit inter-view with different categories users and management body. Pre-test, formal questioners group were the main means of information field visit group discussion were applied for verification of data

The population of under graduate post graduate, students ,and teacher were 46,105and150respectively 10to11 percent of population were randomly selected from each group and interviewed . Information on present situation difficulties focused by the users were gathered by this interviewed. Possible unmanagement improvement strategies were collected by discussion group as well as individuals. Users behaviour of the management staff was studied discussing with different categories.

(other software system=books journals,number)

 Except field survey (users and managerial body) some information was collected from published literature and other secondary sources. Mainly information or physical facilities library staff and other library software available were was collected form the secondary sources. The collected data were grouped according to the nature of information analyzed simply by averaging ,percent, different groups and pie chart

A) Analyzing present situation of the library following results were observed

B) Building of IAAS library is located in most accessible point of the users. it is well linked by internal roads and paths .

C) Total space available per 71.6 users is 19671sq.ft. Which allows 27sq.ft. per users. Its is enough space for efficient use of the library.

D) Chairs, table , book rack fans are well set and functioning properly with in the library .Although users in and were frequent enough chair and table were vacant for coming users. Thus furniture available at present is sufficient in this number of users.

E) Spider anted calling full of dust on the floor ,bad smelling toilet indicated poor hygiene with in the library

F) Irons mesh coverage of the windows single entry exit door in the library and users checking both entry and exits point indicate good security system to protect library properties. However in some of the books removal of some important pages was tearing was observed .This indicated improper checking of books checking during returns period. This may be neglect of the staff. Observation of such event in reference books and journals indicated the lack of proper moveable security system in study corner and tables.

G) The collected materials numbers are huge but the text book rfeference books current journal is not sufficient. the users are suffering the lacking of there materials for to use

H) Among the total books mostly books were purcharcing and few materials were donated by different person and organization. The number of books is per 47.5per users.

I) The collection of journals of IASS campus library is sufficient because 24per journals is available per users in this library.

J) 75percent journals are collected Indian journals same as 12percent journals were American journals and 10percent journals were Nepalese which shows that journals available records the Indian journals affected to the Nepal with same climate and environment of Indian and Nepal .

K) Subject wise journal with its related subject of the campus

Related terms:

Academic: A member of the teaching staff or a research student at an institution of higher learning.' The Penguin English Dictionary, Penguin Books, Great Britain,2000,p.7.

Academic Library: An academic library is a library in a university, college and other institutions forming part of ,or associated with ,an institution of higher learning. "Harrod. The Librarian's Glossary, p.26.

User: A person or an organization needing specialized information from an existing or planned information service or information or documentation system." Ibid"

User Friendly: Easy to operate or understand user friendly machine ; the text book explain everything in user friendly terms."The Penguin English Dictionary, Penguin Books, Great Britain 2000, p1552."

Actual user: The one who has actually used an information service regardless of whether he derived advantage knowledge or intelligence unknown to the receiver before its receipt." Chamber's Dictionary of Science & Technology, 1st.ed.,Chamber Harrap, 1999,p.604."

Beneficiary user: The one who derives a measurable advantage from information services .

Expected user: The one who is known to have the intention of using certain information services.

Potential user: the one who needed information which can be provided by specific services.

Information: In telecommunication, any intelligence (code speech, images etc) which can be communicated to a remote destination by electrical or electromagnetic means.2. More generally,

Information processing: The organization, manipulation and distribution of information central to almost every use of the computer and almost synonymous with computing."Chamber's Dictionary of Technology,1 st .Chamber Harrap, 1999,p.604.

Useful : Valuable for use or service suited or adapted to some purpose; helpful or of practical use: beneficial : utilitarian- use-full. " New Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, Deluxe Encyclopedic edition, Delair, 1981,p.1091.

Graduate Student: A student holding the bachelor's or first professional degree, who is enrolled in a college or university for additional courses with in the field in which the degree was taken " Good Dictionary of Education, 1973.'

Post Graduate: Student continuing higher education after completing a first degree or being such a student their studies : a postgraduate course " The New Penguin English Dictionary, Penguin Books, 2000, p. 1088.

Research Scholar: A staff member of a research centre , who undertakes studies/ researches for the institutions. " Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary, p .608."

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APPENDICES

QUESTIONARIE

A.Personal Data:

    1. Name…

    2. Sex: ☐ male ☐ Female

3. Academic qualification (please mention highest degree yoy obtained).

    ☐ B.Sc.Ag ☐ B.V.Sc.&A.H. ☐ M.Sc.Ag

    ☐ M.Sc.Vet.Sc. ☐ Ph.D   If others……….

4. Profession:

    ☐ Student ☐ Teacher

    ☐ Research Scholar ☐ Researcher

 5. Department office you belongs to:

    ………………………………………

B. Library Use:

    1. Are you familiar with IAAS library? Where is located?

        ………………………………….

    2. For what purpose do you use IAAS, Rampur campus Library?

        (Please tick as many boxes as apply to you)

        ☐ For assigned regular work

        ☐ To find material for regular work

        ☐ To read journals

        ☐ To read magazine & newspaper

        ☐ To update knowledge one's field of specialization

        Others ………………….

    3. Did you ever have a formal introduction (orientation) to use the library services ?

        ☐ Yes ☐ No

    4. If yes, do you think it is needed or important or helpful for the library user?

        ☐ Yes ☐ No

    5. Are you formal member of IAAS library?

        ☐ Yes ☐ No

    6. How often do you visit IAAS library?

        ……………………….

    7. How many times do you spent in a week in library for study?(average)

        …………………….

C. Sources of information

    1. In Searching of your required information, what do you usually do first?

        ☐ Directly Search (book periodicals)

        ☐ Consult the card catalogue

☐ Consult your classmate.
☐ Consult the concerned library staff.
☐ Using the computer.
☐ Other method (please specify)

2. Please tick the following sources of information in preferential order that you have used in the library.
☐ Abstracting journals.
☐ Periodicals, journals.
☐ Textbooks and monographs.
☐ Conferences proceeding.
☐ Thesis.
☐ Research reports.
☐ Government publication and officials statistics.
☐ Newspapers/ magazines.
☐ Encyclopedias ,dictionaries and , directories.
☐ Reference book.
☐ Maps.
☐ Indexes and bibliographies.
☐ Pamphlets.
☐ Village profiles/field study.
☐ Microforms.
☐ Films and Audio-Visual materials.
☐ Manuscripts.

3. How much information do you generally get from the sources?
☐ All the information needed.
☐ Part of the information needed.
☐ Only reference for further search.
☐ Not, at all.

4.Please rate the following sources according to their usefulness to you if any one of them is not available but would be useful, please indicate in he column headed '
Not available'.

	Very Useful	Useful	Not Useful	Dont't know	Not Available
Abstracting journals					
Periodical, journals					
Text books /monographs					
Conference proceeding					
Thesis					
Research reports					
Government publication and officials statistics					
Newspapers/ Magazines					
Encyclopedia. Dictionaries					
Directories					
Reference books					
Maps					
Index and bibliographies					
Pamphlets					

Microforms					
Film and others audio-visual materials					
Village profiles / Field studies					
Manuscripts					

5 .Are you satisfied with presently available methods for obtaining information from IAAS library ?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If dissatisfied, please indicate the major (Main) reason (more than one may be checked)

☐   Insufficient/ inadequate librarians
☐   Inadequate library tools (indexes, catalogues, bibliographies etc)
☐   Other reasons (please state)

D.   Information Services and Needs :

1. Are you aware of the library (information) service of IAAS library ?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

2. If yes, which of the following library (information) services are you aware of ?

☐ Accession list service
☐ Current content services
☐ Subject bibliographies
☐ Display of new arrivals
☐ Reprographic services
☐ Reference services
☐ SDI services
☐ Book exhibition
☐ Current awareness services
☐ Personal contact (of library staff)

3. What do you think about the reading space available in library ?

☐ Sufficient
☐ Insufficient
☐ Partially sufficient

4. What do you thing about the available library future?

☐ Comfortable
☐ Uncomfortable

5.Are the present opening hours (e.g. 10-6 winter,10-7 summer) suitable to you ?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If not, please mention time ……………………………

6. What library services do you consider must useful to you ? Please indicate writing numbers in the block against the replies given below in your order of preference .

    ☐ Circulation of books
    ☐ Reference (given in the library to answer user long range /ready reference queries)
    ☐ Current awareness services
    ☐ Routing of abstracts of articles from current journals among users
    ☐ Routing of current journals among users
    ☐ Circulation of monthly lists of current contents from journals
    ☐ Circulation of monthly list of addition of books and journals
    ☐ Selective Dissemination of information (SDI) service supplying information as per the profile of subject interest users.
    ☐ Reprographic service (zeros copies, microforms etc.)
    ☐ Arranging periodic books exhibition in the library .
    ☐ Displaying latest arrivals of books and journals in the library .

7. Besides the above services, what other urgently needed information services do you suggest that the library should adopt ?

i)
ii)
iii)

8) What is the percentage of your requirement fulfilled by IAAS library ?

    ☐ 100%   ☐ 50%
    ☐ 80%   ☐ Not at all

9.Do you have any problem regard library use ?

    ☐Yes   ☐ No

If yes, what are those problems ?
    a) Facility   b) Service
    c) Management

b) What sort of problem did you face regarding facility ?
    Suggestion to solve problem …………………….
c) What short of problem did you face regarding service
    Suggestion to solve problem ……………………..
d) How short of problem did you face regarding management ?
    Suggestion to solve problem ……………………….

E. Status and Awareness of Library Users.

1.Are you aware of search methods of library materials ?
    Yes   No
If yes, how do you find your needed materials ?
a) By consult librarian

b) By using computer
c) Through the help of library staff
d)By using the bibliography record
e) By using the library index if materials
f) By using the library catalogue
g) All of the above

2.For which of the following purposes do you need information ? (please tick as many as apply to you)

To provide specific information needs for work
To avoid duplication of work
To provide introductory and background f information of new work in
 unfamiliar field.
To keep informed of developments in one's field
To improve one's professional abilities.
To development creative ideas for research
Others ………………………….

3. Which types of information do you need most ?

Simple facts and figure
General background information
Descriptive information
Statistical information
Current events development
Results of researcher
Drafts of report, papers
Bibliographies information

5. Are there any comments left you would like to make for the improvement of the IAAS. Central Campus Library (information) services (please state).

. . . .

Thank you

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QUESTIONNARIE

A. Personal Data:

1. Name…

2. Sex: male   Female

3. Academic qualification (please mention highest degree yoy obtained).

              B.Sc.Ag   B.V.Sc.&A.H.   M.Sc.Ag

              M.Sc.Vet.Sc.   Ph.D   If others……….

4. Profession: Student   Teacher

              Research Scholar   Researcher

5. Department office you belongs to: ………………………………………

B. Library Uses:

1. Are you familiar with IAAS library ? Where it is located ?

              …………………………………

2. For what purpose do you use IAAS, Rampur Campus Library ?

          (Please tick as many boxes as apply to you)

            For assign regular work

            To find material for regular work

            To read journals

     ☐   To read magazine & newspapers

     ☐   To update knowledge in specific field

     ☐   Others ………………….

3. Did you ever have a formal introduction (orientation) to use the library services?

                Yes   No

4. If yes, do you think it is needed or important or helpful for the library user ?

                Yes   No

5. Are you formal member of IAAS library?

                Yes   No

6. How often do you visit IAAS library?

              ……………………….

7. How many times do you spent in a week in library for study? (average)

              ……………………….

C. Sources of information:

1. In Searching of your required information, what do you usually do first?

              Direct search (book periodicals)

              Consult the card catalogue

              Consult your classmate

              Consult the concerned library staff

              Using the computer

              Other method (please specify)

2. Please tick the following sources of information in preferential order that you have used in the library.

         Abstracting journals.

        Periodicals, journals.

        Textbooks and monographs.

      Conferences proceeding.

☐   Thesis

☐   Research reports.

      Government publication and officials' statistics.

      Newspapers/ magazines.

      Encyclopaedias, dictionaries and directories.

☐   Reference book

      Maps

      Indexes and bibliographies.

      Pamphlets

☐   Village profiles/field study

☐   Microforms

☐   Films and Audio-Visual materials

☐   Manuscripts

3. How much information do you generally get from the sources?

☐   All the information needed

☐   Part of the information needed

☐   Only reference for further search

☐   Not at all

4. Please rate the following sources according to their usefulness to you if any one of them is not available but would be useful, please indicate in the column headed 'Not available'.

Particular	Very Useful	Useful	Not Useful	Don't know	Not Available
Abstracting journals					
Periodical journals					
Text books /monographs					
Conference proceeding					
Thesis					
Research reports					
Government publications and officials statistics					
Newspapers/ Magazines					
Encyclopaedia/Dictionaries					
Directories					
Reference books					
Maps					
Index and bibliographies					
Pamphlets					
Microforms					
Film and others audio-visual materials					
Village profiles/Field studies					
Manuscripts					

5. Are you satisfied with presently available methods for obtaining information
        from IAAS library ?

        ☐   Yes
        ☐   No

If dissatisfied, please indicate the major reasons (more than one may be checked)

        ☐   Insufficient/ inadequate librarians
        ☐   Inadequate library tools (indexes, catalogues, bibliographies etc.)
        ☐   Other reasons (please specify)……………………………

D.   Information Services and Needs:

1. Are you aware of the library (information) service of IAAS library ?

        ☐   Yes
        ☐   No

2. If yes, which of the following library (information) services are you aware of ?

        ☐   Accession list service
        ☐   Current content services
        ☐   Subject bibliographies
        ☐   Display of new arrivals
        ☐   Reprographic services
        ☐   Reference services
        ☐   SDI services
        ☐   Book exhibition
        ☐   Current awareness services
        ☐   Personal contact (of library staff)

3. What do you think about the reading space available in library ?

        ☐   Sufficient
        ☐   Insufficient
        ☐   Partially sufficient

4. What do you thing about the available library future?

        ☐   Comfortable
        ☐   Uncomfortable

5. Are the present opening hours (e.g. 10-6 winter, 10-7 summer) is suitable to you ?

        ☐   Yes
        ☐   No

If not, please mention the appropriate time ……………

6. What library services do you consider must useful to you ? Please indicate writing numbers in the block against the replies given below in your order of preference:

        ☐   Circulation of books
        ☐   References (given in the library to answer user long range /ready reference queries)
        ☐   Current awareness services
        ☐   Routing of abstracts of articles from current journals among users
        ☐   Routing of current journals among users
        ☐   Circulation of monthly lists of current contents from journals
        ☐   Circulation of monthly list of addition of books and journals

☐ Selective Dissemination of information (SDI) service supplying information as per the profile of subject interest of users

☐ Reprographic service (zeros copies, microforms etc.)

☐ Arranging periodic books exhibition in the library

☐ Displaying latest arrivals of books and journals in the library .

7. Besides the above services, what other urgently needed information services do you suggest that the library should adopt it ?

   i) ....
   ii) ....
   iii) ....

8. What is the percentage of your requirement fulfilled by IAAS library ?

   ☐ 100%
   ☐ 50%
   ☐ 80%
   ☐ Not at all

9. Do you have any problems regarding to library use ?

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No

   If yes, what are those problems ?

   ☐ Facility
   ☐ Service
   ☐ Management

   a) What sort of problems did you face regarding to facility ?
      Suggestion to solve problems …………………….
   b) What short of problem did you face regarding to services
      Suggestion to solve problems …………………..
   c) How short of problems did you face regarding to management?
      Suggestion to solve problems

E. Status and Awareness of Library Users

1. Are you aware of search methods of library materials ?

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No

   If yes, how do you find out your needed materials ?

   ☐ By consult librarian
   ☐ By using computer
   ☐ Through the help of library staffs
   ☐ By using the bibliography records
   ☐ By using the library index of materials
   ☐ By using the library catalogue
   ☐ All of the above

2. For which of the following purposes do you need information? (Please tick as many as apply to you)

   ☐ To provide specific information needs for work

   ☐ To avoid duplication of work

   ☐ To provide introductory and background of information for new work in unfamiliar field

   ☐ To keep inform of developments in one's field

☐ To improve one's professional abilities.
☐ To develop creative ideas for research
☐ Others ....

3. Which types of information do you need most?

☐ Simple facts and figures
☐ General background information
☐ Descriptive information
☐ Statistical information
☐ Current events and development
☐ Results of researchers
☐ Drafts of report and papers
☐ Bibliographic information

4. Are there any comments left and would you like to make for the improvement of the IAAS Central Campus Library (information) services (please specify)
. . . .

Thank you