Evaluation of selective dissemination of information (SDI) service:
A case analysis in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is to evaluate SDI service provided by ICALTD, the Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination. ICALTD is one of structural bodies under the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture. The library is the oldest agriculture library in Indonesia that was established in 1842. The SDI service named Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service (Penyebaran Informasi Terbaru dan Terseleksi / Selected Distribution Information Service) is conducted by sending a list (Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin) which contains selected abstracts on latest article journals and research through personal and group email. This is a quantitative research with survey method. The questionnaires were distributed to researchers at Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, throughout Indonesian region. The purpose of this research are to determine level of satisfaction from 4 aspects: delivery system of SDI service; relevancy of information provided on SDI Service Bulletin with researcher's subject interest; advantages of SDI service to researchers; and way of presenting information on SDI Service Bulletin. The study shows that ICALTD has been successful in conducting the SDI service. Respondents are satisfied with the service. The finding also shows that SDI service has opened the possibility to communicate and sharing among researchers in the same subject interest. This paper also discusses the importance of updating user profiles.The finding would be helpful to improve the quality of service.

Keywords: Selective dissemination of information; Agricultural information; Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important activities in the library is providing information service to users. Information service provided by the library is based on two types of services: 1) service provided to respond to any information requests from user (e.g.: reference service) and 2) information service conducted to anticipate and to fulfill the information needs of user. The second type of service is widely known as current awareness service (CAS), which is designed to supply the current and latest information on a specific subject area for its users. Hamilton (1995) stated that a current awareness service is a service which provides the recipient with information on the latest developments within the subject areas in which he or she has a specific interest or need to know. Basically, the purpose of a current-awareness service is to inform the users about new collection

in their libraries. The service is performed by sending a list of contents on various collection: journals, books, and magazine. Current awareness service enables users with various interests to find out the relevant information depending on their needs, choice and interest. However, users also have to make some extra effort to be aware of the new information which is also compiled by the (information service) provider (Hossain and Islam, 2008).

ICALTD, the Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination, is one of structural bodies under the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture. ICALTD consists of two major divisions, i.e the library and technology dissemination. The library, established in 1842, is the oldest agriculture library in Indonesia. By March 2000, it was formally declared by a Ministerial Decree as the Center of Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination (Pusat Perpustakaan dan Penyebaran Teknologi Pertanian / PUSTAKA). The library plays important roles to support and disseminate research on agriculture produced by Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture.
To cover the specific scientific needs of researchers, the ICALTD provides full text electronic access to various journals (e.g. Journal ASHS *(American Society for Horticultural Science);* HortScience) and up-to-date international databases (ProQuest, Science Direct; Springer; TEEAL (The Essential Electronic Agricultural Library). The library also provides other important services: circulation, reference, information searching, current awareness and selective dissemination information service.

Current awareness service is conducted by distributing the table of contents of printed journals to users while selective dissemination information service is conducted by sending a list (SDI Service Bulletin) to researchers through personal email. The SDI service (Indonesian: Penyebaran Informasi Terbaru dan Terseleksi) is intended for agricultural extensioniest and researchers. The Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin contains abstracts on latest article journals and research on agricultural commodities and its aspects. Those sources are gathered and selected by subject specialists. To increase the use of SDI service, the library also posted the bulletin on website http://pustaka.litbang.deptan.go.id or even collaborate with librarians who works at researchers' home institution. Through this service users can get information on scientific research by topic and agricultural commodities such as: Food Crops; Horticulture; Estate Crops; Livestock; Land Resources; Biotechnology and Genetic; Post Harvest; Socio Economics and Policy; Technology Assessment.

Librarians in ICALTD realized the importance of the SDI service by performing excellence work. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of SDI service, an evaluation needs to be conducted. User's feedback on the service quality would be helpful for ICALTD in supporting its major institution's goal: *By 2014 to be a world class research and development institution producing and developing agricultural innovations to support the realization of the industrial agriculture system.*

LITERATURE REVIEW

SDI or Selective Dissemination of Information is developed to make the current awareness service more user oriented. It is offered at individual level of selected items and is restricted to every user's area of interest (Rowley, 1993). Dawra (2004) in Hossain and Islam (2008) also defined SDI as a service that can be regarded as a by-product of CAS which not only serves current information but also is totally user-oriented. O'Neil (2001) also stated that the fundamental idea behind SDI is to somehow match new documents to expressions of user interest. Therefore, librarians will conduct regular search throughout various databases to find new articles, research, or other sources that match with users needs. However, the SDI service nowadays has been improved by applying excellent strategies. Majority libraries in the world have adopted various tools and techniques from ICT aspect (Information and Communication Technology) to satisfy information needs of users, especially to improve the SDI service. Mansuri (2010) proposed that RSS Feeds and e-Alerts can be used as a current awareness service tool in a library environment.   The RSS Feed and e-Alert services in libraries would equip the library and information professionals to meet the needs of their customers by providing fast and quality service.

Research on SDI and current awareness service have been conducted in various approaches. Yunaldi (1996) conducted a research on effectiveness of current awareness service provided by *Center* for *Scientific Documentation* and Information, The Indonesian Institute of Science. The result shows that 94.7% respondents were satisfied with the service. Research conducted by Naqfi (2013) in Fiji National University resulted that the majority of students and staff came to know about CA services through the library website, e-mail, and library tour. Notifications of new books and periodicals through e-mail are popular among the staff and students. Different approach was done by O'Neil in 2001. The research was conducted to explain about SDI in the dynamic web environment. Hossain and Islam (2008) explored some possible requirements for performing online SDI service. The research proposed an initiative to formulate an exact matching technique between user's subject interest and document profile with exploration along with electronic delivery of voluminous information technique. It also discusses some standard features and model of user profile. In Indonesia, research on current awareness service development in library is rarely done. Therefore, it's difficult to trace and browse any research/studies about current awareness service in Indonesia. Hopefully, this research could provide current condition of the service in Indonesia.

RESEARCH PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are:
• To determine level of satisfaction;
• To analyze the evaluation result of SDI service.

The following research questions were formulated for the study:
"How is the evaluation of current awareness service provided by ICATDL by researchers?"

METHODS

The data were gathered by distributing questionnaires to researchers at Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture. The population of this study is researchers who have received the service through email *peneliti_deptan@yahoo.com*. The respondents were scattered throughout Indonesian region. Total sample used in this study is 74 respondents from 286 of total researchers who used the service. The total sample is obtained from Slovin's formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where;
n = Number of samples
N = Total population
e = Error tolerance (10%, since the population is less than 1000)

The research instrument was a questionnaire that consists of two (2) main parts that covered 20 close ended structured questions. The first part consisted of questions about demographic of respondents: sex, latest education and functional title of respondents. The second part of the questionnaire consisted of questions about users' responses on quality of service. The second main part is subdivided into four categories:

1) Strategy of delivery service;
2) Accuracy and relevancy of the information with the subject interest of researchers (scope, abstract, and availability; including articles journals subscribed by ICALTD)
3) The advantages of service
4) Ways of presenting information on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin (easy to read, eye-catching and fully referenced)

Likert scale is used as a measurement tool. Each item is given a score with summative scale (1-4).

Likert Item	Score
Strongly agree	4
Agree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

In order to calculate the ideal score, a formula is used:

Value criterion =	Item score x Total Respondent
	4 x74 = **296** (**Ideal score**)

All of the respondents' answer were summed and processed into rating scale. The rating scale is as follows:

0% - 20%   = Strongly unsatisfied
21% - 40 %= Unsatisfied
41%-60%   = Fair
61% - 80% = Satisfied
81%-100%= Strongly satisfied
Another formula was used to get the percentage:

$$p = \frac{f}{n} x\ 100\%$$

Where;
p   : Percentage
f   : Frequency (frequency is obtained from total score of a mean
             question/statement)
n   : Ideal Score
100   : fixed number

For example, the score for the service provided by ICALTD is as shown below:

Strongly Agree   = 22 respondents (4 x 22 = 88)
Agree   = 45 respondents (3 x 45 = 135)
Disagree   = 7 respondents (2 x 7 = 14)

237
P = ——— **x 100 % = 80 % means Satisfied**
     296

From the percentage above, the evaluation of current awareness service provided by ICALTD will be known.

FINDINGS

Questionnaires were distributed to all respondents and only 60 questionnaires were collected. The explanation will be divided into two main category: 1) Participant Demographics and 2) Result. The "Result" is subdivided into four aspects of assesment:
   a) Delivery system of SDI service
   b) Relevancy of information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin with researcher's subject interest
   c) The Advantage of SDI service to researchers
   d) Way of presenting information on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin

Participant Demographics

Age
57 % of research participants (34 respondents) are within the age of 36–55 years. Nineteen respondents(32%) are below 36 years old. Those between 56 and 65 years of age are small in number (12%). It can be concluded that the range between 36-55 years of age are considered as productive years for doing research. Therefore, they always need latest information and trends about research on agriculture and technology.

Educational background
Majority of respondents have bachelor's degrees (n= 34, 57%) where the rest of respondents have master degree (n= 16, 27%) and doctoral degree (n= 10, 17%). Some of them are master and doctoral degree.

Functional Title
Functional title is a career path given by the government for Indonesian civil servant. Functional title is given based on credit points of each civil servant. Fewest respondent in this research (n= 6, 12%) are First-Instance Researchers, followed by Principal Researcher on the second place (n=9, 15%). Majority respondents are Young Researchers (n= 23, 38%) and Associate Researcher (n= 21, 35%).

Credit points are needed for functional researcher promotion. Credit points are gained from research activities that conducted by researcher. Principal Researcher is the highest functional title for researcher in Ministry of Agriculture. The result indicates that Young and Associate Researchers dominated the use of service. Young Researcher has duty to conduct, to publish, and to distribute the research. Associate Researcher plays a role as supervisor in doing research. This implies that the service provided by ICALTD is useful for helping users to do research in agriculture and technology.

Results

a)   Delivery system of SDI

Table 1 below shows that majority of respondents strongly agree (n=16, 27%) and agree (n=38, 63%) that the use of email (*peneliti_deptan@yahoo.com)* as a media to send Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin and article journals more effective rather than using traditional system (sending printed document). As mentioned earlier, ICALTD had formed groups of researchers into nine (9) subject interests:
1.   Food Crops
2.   Horticulture
3.   Estate Crops
4.   Livestock
5.   Land Resources
6.   Biotechnology and Genetic
7.   Post Harvest
8.   Socio Economics and Policy
9.   Technology Assessment

Table 1. Delivery System of SDI Service

Statement 1: Delivery system with email considered more effective

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	16	27%
Agree	38	63%
Disagree	4	7%
Strongly disagree	2	3%

The library would send Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin to each group by using email. Researchers who joined the group would possible to open communication with other researchers in the same group. Therefore, library's goodwill to invite researchers to join the group is considered as important to open possibility of information sharing among researcher. Beside using email, the library also post their newest bulletin on the website http://pustaka.litbang.deptan.go.id. The other method conducted by ICALTD to distribute SDI Bulletin is by collaborating with librarians who works at researchers' home institution to distribute the bulletin to their users.

After reading the Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin, users may contact librarian to send needed article by email. By sending needed article via email, the library is encouraged to create paperless environment. Another benefit that would be received by users is, they can get the document as soon as possible rather than waiting for printed document. Since all researchers are scattered throughout Indonesia region, delivery system by email also beneficial for ICALTD to save time and cost.

On the other hand, the rest of researchers in Table 1 (disagree: 7% and strongly disagree: 3%) stated that offline method for sending bulletin is considered better than online method. The same finding also found in Table 2, that 10% respondents (n=6) were preferred to receive printed documents than soft file version.

Table 2. Document delivery
Statement 2. I would prefer to receive the fulltext article on soft file formatrather than hardcopy

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	20	33%
Agree	34	57%
Disagree	6	10%
Strongly disagree	-	-

Respondents who prefer traditional method for sending bulletin and document are researchers within the age of 55-65 years. They would prefer printed document than soft file document, because they can directly access the document without downloading and opening document through computer. The main goal of SDI service is to keep user well informed about newest information on subject interest. Hossain and Islam (2008)

stated that mode of distribution or delivery of information needs to include on user profile. Further, Hossain and Islam (2008) also explained that this option is related to distribution of finally assembled information to the concerned users which covers the type of presentation (i.e. providing only bibliographic information or bibliography along with articles); form of dissemination (i.e. printed hard copies, soft copies, e-mail, etc.); mode of delivery of information (i.e. hand-to-hand delivery, delivery by postal service, delivery through e-mail, etc.). Therefore, in order to fulfill their information need, the library could identify which researchers who has special request on document delivery and consider what delivery method to do.

Respondents were also asked to assess delivery schedule of bulletin and articles. Majority of respondents stated that ICALTD always send the Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin regularly each month (5% strongly agree and 53% agree). Some of them claimed they did not receive the bulletin regularly.

Table 3. Bulletin delivery schedule
Statement 3. ICALTD always sends the Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin each month

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	5%
Agree	32	53%
Disagree	19	32%
Strongly disagree	6	10%

The same condition also shown in Table 4. Majority of respondents agreed that ICALTD always send needed article on time. Unfortunately, the rest of respondents claimed they did not receive their article on time.

Table 4. Document delivery
Statement 4. ICALTD always sends needed fulltext article on time

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	12	20%
Agree	34	57%
Disagree	13	22%
Strongly disagree	1	2%

As stated before, ICALTD also collaborate with librarians who work at researcher's home institution to distribute the bulletin. Researchers who claimed they did not receive the bulletin regularly might caused by librarians in their home institution do not distribute the bulletin to their researchers. The second possibility that might happened is:their email were not active or they've changed their email address.

Regarding the delivery schedule, respondents were also asked to give assesment whether the SDI Bulletin sent each month is considered enough for updating information about agriculture and technology (Table 5). Majority of respondents agree

(72%) and strongly agree (5%) about this statement. However, the other respondents gave different opinion. 22% (n=13) and 2% (n=1) respondents were not satisfied with the delivery schedule. They considered that Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin could be send more often than before.

Table 5 . Service Bulletin for Keeping User Update about Newest Information

Statement 5. Selected SDI Service bulletin which has been sent each month is considered enough for updating information about agriculture and technology

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	5%
Agree	43	72%
Disagree	13	22%
Strongly disagree	1	2%

Hamilton (1995) stated, the most superb, detailed and well presented current awareness service will be a waste of time if no one can rely on it. Whatever the frequency promised, it is vitally important to stick to it. So that information not received may lead to the loss of business or failure of the organization itself. Therefore librarian who works both in ICALTD or researcher's home institution is expected to be more active in responding to the needs and distributing Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin to the targetted user. As suggestion,the library may intensify their schedule to be more often (biweekly) to keep user informed about newest development about agriculture research and technology. Users also might be asked to give more than one email address to anticipate the loss of delivery.

b) Relevancy of information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin with researcher's subject interest

The data related to pre relevancy of information provided through SDI service with researcher's subject interest are presented in Table 6 and 7. In Table 6, majority of the researchersclaimedthey agree that information provided through SDI service is relevant to their subject interest (87%). 12% of researchers (n=7) disagreed with that statement.

Table 6. Relevancy of SDI with Subject Interest

Statement 6. Information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin relevant with my subject interest

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1	2%
Agree	52	87%
Disagree	7	12%
Strongly disagree	-	-

Similiar condition also shown in Table 7. Respondents were asked about the advantage of Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin to keep they well informed regarding their subject interest. Majority of respondents strongly agree (25%) and agree

(68%) with the statement. Only 4 respondents (7%) were not satisfied with information provided in Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin.

Table 7. Advantage of Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin for Keeping User Update about Newest Research Trends

Statement 7. Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin keep me well informed with newest research trend on my subject interest

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	15	25%
Agree	41	68%
Disagree	4	7%
Strongly disagree	-	-

Hamilton (1995) mentioned that a good CAS is based on four main factors: knowing what topics to cover; knowing who wants what; knowing the sources for obtaining the latest information; and supplying that information regularly and reliably, year in, year out. The finding in Table 6 and 7 shows that ICALTD has succesfully meet the information needs of user. However, library also needs to improve the quality of service, since some respondents claimed that they did not find relevancy of information provided with their subject interest. Again, the finding shows the importance of consistent updating user profiles.

c) The Advantage of SDI service to researchers

The third part of the discussion is about the advantage of SDI service to researchers. Respondents were asked to give assesment whether the SDI service give beneficial impacts to their research activities. Table 8 shows that 13% and 67% of participants strongly agree and agree that SDI services helped them to know more about various information resources about agriculture and technology. Then, the other 18% and 1% of respondents dissagree and strongly disagree with the statement.

Table 8. Various Resources on Agriculture and Technology

Statement 10. The service provided by ICALTD has helped me to know more about resources on agriculture and technology

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	13%
Agree	40	67%
Disagree	11	18%
Strongly disagree	1	2%

While distributing Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin, ICALTD always completed the bulletin with the origin sources of listed articles. This allows user to start independent searching by directly accessing the origin sources. However, not all users

aware and have enough time to conduct an independent search. They might prefer to ask librarians rather than do independent searching.

Table 9. SDI Service for Research Activities
Statement 11. Information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI)
Service bulletin helps me to find new idea for doing research

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	6	10%
Agree	42	70%
Disagree	10	17%
Strongly disagree	2	3%

Table 9 shows majority of respondents (10 % and 70%) found SDI service really helpful for doing research. They've direct benefit to find new idea for doing research. Unfortunately, some respondents did not receive the same benefit (17% and 3%). It might be caused that information provided were less appropriate with their needs. However, the finding shows that ICALTD has been successful in supporting researchers for doing research. It also shown in Table 10 that majority of respondents agreed that SDI service is really helpfull in finding needed literature.

Table 10 . SDI Service for Literature Finding
Statement 12. The service provided by ICALTD is considered useful for saving time
in finding needed literature

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	17%
Agree	46	77%
Disagree	4	7%
Strongly disagree	-	-

d) Way of presenting information on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin

The data related to the way of presenting information on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin is shown in Table 11 and 12. From the aspect of information presentation, 78% respondents agreed that information presented on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin is easy to read.

Table 11.Information Presentation
Statement 11. Information presented on Selected Distribution Information (SDI)
Service bulletin is easy to read

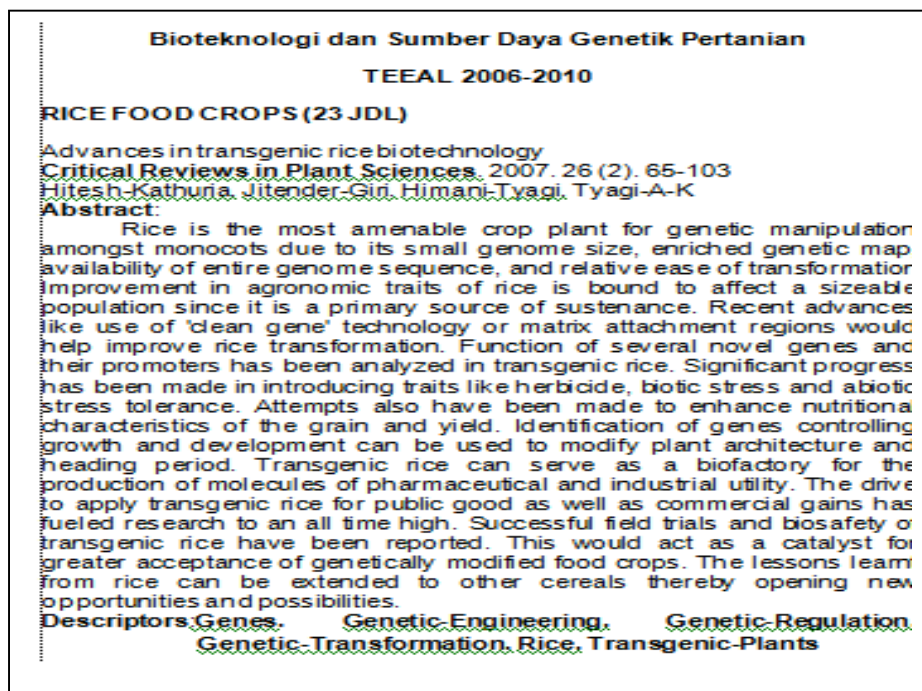| Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	2	3%
Agree	47	78%
Disagree	11	18%
Strongly disagree	-	-

The same finding were also shown in Table 12 that layout of Bulletin design is considered interesting. On the other hand, 18% respondents disagree in both table (Table 11 and 12) and that the library needs to improve the layout.

Table 12. Bulletin's Design
Statement 12. Design of Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin is interesting

Assesment	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	5%
Agree	46	77%
Disagree	11	18%
Strongly disagree	-	-

Below is an example of Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin which was sent to researchers:

Picture 1. Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin

Bioteknologi dan Sumber Daya Genetik Pertanian
TEEAL 2006-2010
RICE FOOD CROPS (23 JDL)
Advances in transgenic rice biotechnology
Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences. 2007. 26 (2). 65-103
Hitesh-Kathuria. Jitender-Giri. Himani-Tyagi. Tyagi-A-K
Abstract:
Rice is the most amenable crop plant for genetic manipulation amongst monocots due to its small genome size, enriched genetic map availability of entire genome sequence, and relative ease of transformation Improvement in agronomic traits of rice is bound to affect a sizeable population since it is a primary source of sustenance. Recent advances like use of 'clean gene' technology or matrix attachment regions would help improve rice transformation. Function of several novel genes and their promoters has been analyzed in transgenic rice. Significant progress has been made in introducing traits like herbicide, biotic stress and abiotic stress tolerance. Attempts also have been made to enhance nutritional characteristics of the grain and yield. Identification of genes controlling growth and development can be used to modify plant architecture and heading period. Transgenic rice can serve as a biofactory for the production of molecules of pharmaceutical and industrial utility. The drive to apply transgenic rice for public good as well as commercial gains has fueled research to an all time high. Successful field trials and biosafety of transgenic rice have been reported. This would act as a catalyst for greater acceptance of genetically modified food crops. The lessons learn from rice can be extended to other cereals thereby opening new opportunities and possibilities.
Descriptors:Genes. Genetic-Engineering. Genetic-Regulation. Genetic-Transformation. Rice, Transgenic-Plants

Hamilton (1995) stated that a current awareness service must be designed to be eyecatching; easy to read; laid out in standard format; restricted to short entries and fully referenced. The picture shows that Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin is laid out in standard format, short entry, easy to read and fully referenced. Unfortunately, the design was less interesting. To make it more attractive and eye catching, the library might add some colours. The library also needs to pay more attention to the length between entries and font size to avoid monotony.

The whole result of questionnaires with rating scale in order to determine the level of satisfaction. The result is shown in Table 13 below:

Table 13. Level of Satisfaction on SDI Service

Statement	Score	Percentage	Level of Satisfaction
Delivery system with email considered more effective	190	79%	Satisfied
I would prefer to receive the full text article on softfile format rather than hardcopy	200	83%	Strongly satisfied
ICALTD always sends the Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin each month	152	63%	Satisfied
ICALTD always sends needed fulltext article on time	177	74%	Satisfied
Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin which has been sent each month is considered enough for updating information about agriculture and technology	168	70%	Satisfied
Information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin relevant with my subject interest	174	72%	Satisfied
Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin keep me well informed with newest research trend on my subject interest	191	79%	Satisfied
The service provided by ICALTD has been helped me to know more about resources on agriculture and technology	174	72%	Satisfied
Information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin helps me to find new idea for doing research	172	71%	Satisfied
The service provided by ICALTD is considered useful for saving time in finding needed literature	232	96%	Strongly Satisfied
Information presented on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service bulletin is easy to read	171	71%	Satisfied
Design of Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin is interesting	172	71%	Satisfied

The final result shows that users are satisfied with the SDI Service conducted by ICALTD. From the result above, it can be identified that the highest level of satisfaction are placed on delivery system and the advantage of SDI service in finding needed literature for research. The lowest level of satisfaction from the table above is delivery schedule of Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin to researchers.

CONCLUSION

The finding of the study shows that respondentsare satisfiedwithhe SDI service provided by ICALTD. It can be seenfromvariousaspects: delivery system of SDI; relevancy of information provided on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin with

researcher's subject interest; advantages of SDI to researchers; and way of presenting information on Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin.

From the aspect of delivery system, the finding shows that use of email as a media to distribute the service is considered as appropriate method.From the aspect of relevancy of information, the finding shows that ICALTD has succesfully meet the information needs of user. The library could identify and provide appropriate resources for users regarding their subject interests.

Findings on advantage of SDI service to researchers shows that the library has succesfully support researchers for doing research. The form of support covered: possibility of discovering new ideas and topic from various sources informed by library; saving cost and time in finding literatures; and open possibility for user to conduct an independent searching with library's advice.SDI service also opened possibility communication and sharing among researchers in the same subject interest. The last aspect of assessment shows that Selected Distribution Information (SDI) Service Bulletin is easy to read and laid out in standard format. The whole study also shows the importance of updating user profiles regularly.

The research proposes some suggestions based on the finding: first, eventhough the use of email is considered as appropriate method to send the bulletin, library also needs to identify users with special request on document delivery method. Secondly, the library also expected to send the bulletin biweekly to keep users well informed about recent development and trends on agriculture research. Another important thing is: the library needs to update their user profile regularly, since the needs of users may changed and developed.In addition, the bulletin design also needs to be improved by adding some colours, bigger font size and library heading at the head of script.

The study is worthwile addition to the existing research in SDI service. The ICALTD could use these findings to improve the service. It is also expected that the study provides a helpful contribution in developing and improving the quality of SDI service, especially in Indonesia.

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