

INTRODUCTION:

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) serves as a vital current awareness service, tailored to individual or group interests, providing prompt and comprehensive updates. It involves document screening and information selection based on users' specific needs to ensure they remain well-informed in their fields.

MEANING:

Initially proposed by Hans Peter Luhn in 1958, SDI systems, based on his design, were first implemented by IBM in 1959. SDI involves institutions delivering relevant literature to users without their active search, saving time and effort. It proves invaluable for researchers and those seeking the latest information.

DEFINITION:

SDI, as described by H.P. Luhn, channels new information to points within an organization where it's most likely to be useful, while withholding it from less relevant areas. Judith Holt Connor defines SDI as a service, both manual and automated, aiming for personalized content selection for individuals.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SDI:

Key characteristics of SDI include its computerized nature, focus on current published information, utilization of sources both internal and external to the organization, and directed dissemination based on user interests.

OBJECTIVE OF SDI:

SDI services aim to provide current, relevant information on predefined areas of interest, delivered to users promptly and selectively, while saving their time and ensuring they receive only pertinent documents.

ADVANTAGE OF SDI:

SDI benefits users by keeping them well-informed, granting access to necessary documents, supporting academic and professional skills, delivering information in preferred formats, saving time, fostering librarian-user relationships, and ensuring timely access to relevant information.