Review Article

Use of Information Resources and Services in the Veterinary College Libraries of Andhra Pradesh: A study

E Siri Devi[1], P Rama Murthy[2]

Abstract

The present studyis conducted to "Use of Information Resources and services in the Veterinary College Libraries of Andhra Pradesh: A Study. Information is the essential commodity for studying, teaching, research and extension activities. in this study questionnaire method was adopted to collect the data from the respondents, along with observation and informal interviews. the finding various library resources and services, purpose, frequency of visit the library, time spent, library collection, print and electronic resources and adequacy of library resources. Test like percentage, mean value method were adopted toverify the results. Major finding of the study and suggestions given based on the analysis and interpretation of the study. Some problems were also explored in using resources and services.

Keywords: Academic Libraries; Veterinary Colleges Libraries; Information Resources library services.

INTRODUCTION

Due to fast growth in the amount of contents or we can say that the rapid growth in the amount information in every field of knowledge, it has become very difficult to anyone to decide which piece of information is relevant to their field of interest and have same importance. It is all because

Authors Affiliation:

[1]Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Sri Venkateswara University Tirupathi 517502, Andhra Pradesh, India, [2]Librarian, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Chittoor 517325, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Address for Correspondence:

P Rama Murthy, Librarian, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Chittoor 517325, Andhra Pradesh, India.

E-mail: pullasettyramamurthy@gmail.com

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of rapid innovation in Information Communication Technology and, it incorporation in every walks of human life. Veterinary education is also not exception to this scenario. Today, the information is available in print and as well as in electronic forms, hence, it is required that everyone must be information literate so that required information may be get accessed and used properly. In this contemporary world, information is considered as an essentials commodity a basic resource material for individual development. So in order to be competitive enough over others, information is playing vital role. According to Shera, information is that, "Which is transmitted by the act or process of communication, it may be a message, a signal, a stimulus, it assumes a response in the receiving organism and therefore, possess response potential, its motivation is inherently utilitarian, it is instrumental and it usually is communicated in an organized or formalized pattern, mainly because such formalization increases potential utility."

In the past, students and academician depended

on printed sources but now them using both print and electronic resources. The way people have been using internet was changed the way to access and use information which has taken a quantum leap in the current scenario. Hence the student and academicians must be proficient with the prevalent technology and online communications that are crucial based on the methodologists for conducting proof-based research in all fields.

The veterinary colleges are play vital role in education system. They act as an information resources Centre that supplements study, teaching and research and extension activities of the parent institution. veterinary science is multidisplinary subject, the library is expected to acquire, organize, store, retrieve and disseminate information not only on the specific subject, but also in current direction of technological advancement.

Unprecedented growth and diversification of information's a problem in veterinary and animal science also. The complexity in information explosion, and globalization necessitates reorganizing and repackaging of the information according to the needs of veterinarians.

VETERINARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

Veterinary education is as old as human civilized and developed in India as early as VedicPeriod. In order to train personnel in modern veterinary and animal husbandry practice. The first veterinary institute began in 1862 with the establishment of an Army Veterinary School at Poona. Chennai (1932) Hyderabad (1946).

Andhra Pradesh: The establishment of three Veterinary Colleges, the first at Rajendranagar during 1946, the second at Bapatla during 1955 and the third at Gannavaram during 1998, paved the way for strengthening Veterinary education in the State. The Veterinary College at Bapatla was shifted to Tirupati during December 1957. The College of Fishery Science was started at Muthukur, Nellore Dt. during 1991. The College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati celebrated Golden Jubilee Year during July 2004 to July 2005 and the year-long Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the College were officially inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy on 30th September 2004.

The Veterinary Council of India

The Veterinary Council of India is a statutory body of the Government of India framed under an Act of Parliament I.e. Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984). This is an Act to regulate Veterinary practice and Veterinary education. The Act stands extended to all the States of India. Only those who possess recognized veterinary qualification and registered can practice in the country. Since its inception the VCI has been taking active steps in revising the curriculum in collaboration with the ICAR and its adoption by the universities. This council advises the Central and State Government on all the matters related to veterinary education and practice

ROLE OF LIBRARIES AND VETERINARY EDUCATION

Agricultural research, the backbone of agricultural growth in the country, demands timely dissemination of knowledge being generated and updated across the globe from time to time. With the advent of internet facilities and advancement of web technology, almost all reputed international journals are available online and can easily be accessed by researchers over the network. Since ICAR is having network connectivity across the institutes and state agricultural universities, select journals could be made available over the network for the use of scientific community. Keeping this broad objective in mind, the NAIP has established the Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture (CeRA) at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). Libraries are providing strong support to achieve the goals of veterinary system through ensuring quality based services to the students, faculty and staff. Libraries are deeply committed to update the collections continuously in order to reinforce and enrich the knowledge base for assisting the institutions to achieve excellence in academic, research and development and continuing veterinary education activities. Veterinary Librarians should employ new information technologies and new approaches to better serve their users in new ways of acquiring information. These libraries should organize their services so that they bring their information resources closer to the busy veterinary practices.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bindu and chandrappa (2012) conducted a study on " use of information resources and services in the veterinary college libraries : A Study" this study aimed at identifying various library resources and services available in the veterinary college libraries. Tests like percentage, weighted mean value are method were adopted to verify results. Velmurugan and Thavamani (2013) the study

aimed to find out the awareness and usage pattern of library resources and services by the students of Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology College. The study involved questionnaire method to collect the primary data and analyzed and tabulated by using statistical methods. The major findings were that the library automation must be maintained properly. More effective technical staff should be appointed and they should be present in the internet section for expert advice. HemanthaKumar (2017). Conducted a study on "Information seeking behavior of faculty members of Agricultural Universities in Karnataka: A Studyreview" The study includes information pertaining to the research methodology, population, sample, data collection and analysis. A comprehensive review of literature covering the period 2016 – 2004. Survey method will be employed to study of Information Seeking Behavior of Faculty Members of Agricultural Universities in Karnataka. Questionnaire will be framed to collect the feedback from faculty members to meet the objectives of this study. Data collected will be subjected for statistical analysis to prove objectives and hypothesis. This article reviews the literature on the information seeking behavior. The literature includes journal articles, reports, monographs etc., published inside and outside India, discussing about Information Seeking Behavior, Agricultural University Libraries, Agricultural Scientists, Crops Research Scientists, Farmers in India, Public Libraries in Karnataka, ICT Environment and the problems faced by the users. Mujumdar and Mujumdar (2014) conducted a study on "Access of Electronic Resources in Engineering college libraries of Assam: An Empirical analysis" the main focus of this study is to analyses and evaluate the use of e-resources by the engineering college libraries of Assam. It covers different types academic users including faculty members, students and research scholars. The survey was conducted with structured questionnaire followed by interview as and where it was necessary. Major finding of the study usage of various e- resources in the engineering college libraries of Assam it also reveals that users are using many types of e-resources. Some problems were also explained in using e-resources. The majority of users are satisfied with e-resources. The study was an attempt to evaluate the use of e-resources by users of engineering college of Assam. Results from the study are encouraging and it is hoped that the findings will provide meaning and a useful platform for further research as well s usability among engineering academics will also be improved. GaniyuIdownBuhari (2016) observed that library information resources and services used

were good predictions of creativity of the library users. The study concluded that library as the store house of information must also be properly funded to attain more adequate facilities such as power supply, affluent information and communication technologies, maintenance of culture activities and bandwidth of internet access.

OBJECTIVES

1. To know the information resources and services among the respondents
2. To know the availability of the print and electronic resources and services
3. To know adequacy of information resources
4. To understand the opinion of the respondents towards different resources in the library
5. To study the awareness and experience in using information resources and services by the respondents of veterinary college libraries.
6. To assess the opinion of the respondents towards the library staff.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is confirmed to theUse of information resources and services in the Veterinary college libraries of Andhra Pradesh: A StudyThere are four veterinary colleges in Andhra Pradesh. Each of these institutes has libraries to cater the needs of their academic community, keeping the view of enormity of the study, the scope and limitation of the study covered only those colleges offering Under Graduate, Post Graduate, and Ph. D courses.

Table 1: Veterinary Collages of Andhra Pradesh.

Name of the college	Year of establishment	Courses offered
Sri Venkatesware Veterinary University-Tirupati	1955	UG, PG, Ph.D
College of veterinary science-Gannavaram	1998	UG, PG
College of veterinary science-proddutur	1998	UG
College of veterinary science-Garividi	2019	UG
College of fishery science-Muttukur	1992	UG

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted by collection

of data through structured questionnaire and personally visit to these colleges. The questionnaire was administrated using a simple random sampling technique. A total number of 140 questionnaires were administered among the users of the veterinary colleges under the study of 122 questionnaires were received back with response rate 87.1%. The date collected was tabulated and analyzed. Statistical techniques of mean value and percentage method were mainly used to analyze the collective data. Five-point scale and Three-point scale was adopted where is necessary to get the mean and rank order.

Table 2: Gender Wise Distribution of Questionnaires.

Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
Male	58	47.5
Female	64	52.5
Total	122	100

Table 2 shows that majority respondents are female (52.5%) as compared to male respondents (47.5%).

Table 3: Frequency of visit to the Library.

Frequency	No. of Respondents n= 122	Percentage
Daily	64	52.5
Twice in a week	36	29.5
Fortnightly	11	9.0
0nce in a month	9	7.4
Never	2	1.6
Total	122	100

It is evident from table 3 that majority of the users visited the library daily (52.5%), 29.5% of the users visited the library twice in a week. 9.0% of the users visited the library fortnightly, and a few of the users visited the library (1.6%).

Table 4: Time Spent on reading Information Sources per day(N=122)

Hours	No of Respondents N=122	Percentage
1-2 hours	27	22.13
2-3 hours	65	53.27
3-4 hours	11	9.01
4-5 hours	10	8.19
More than 5 hours	8	6.56
Total	122	100.00

Table 4 shows that more than half of the respondents (53.27%) spent 2-3 days per day on reading information sources and then followed by (22.13%) of them 1-2 hours per day, and followed by the respondents (9.01%) for 3-4 hours. However, a very few respondents spend more than 5 hours per day on reading information sources.

Table 5: Purpose of visit to the library (N - 122)

Purpose	No of respondents N=122	Percentage
To Preparing class notes	45	36.9
To update knowledge	65	53.3
To borrow books	40	32.8
To browse e- resources	55	45.1
To consult reference services	20	16.4
To use internet	52	42.6
Preparing class notes	47	38.5
To research work	35	28.7

From the table 5 it has been revealed that 65 (53.3%) of the respondents used the library resources for 'to update knowledge. 55 (45.1%) of them to browse e-resources, 52 (42.6%) of them to use internet, 47 (38.5%) of them used to preparing class notes 40 (32.6% of the respondents visited the library to borrow the books. It is inferred from the above facts, that there is a significant use of library resources to update knowledge and browse e-resources.

Table 6: Opinion about Availability of Library Collection.

Collection	Good		Average		Poor	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Books	56	45.9	45	36.9	21	17.2
Journals	45	36.9	59	48.4	18	14.8
e-journals	48	39.2	54	44.3	31	25.4
Veterinary databases	38	31.1	54	44.3	30	24.6
News papers	51	41.8	38	31.1	33	27.0
software	24	19.7	36	29.5	62	50.8
e- theses and dissertations	23	18.9	32	26.2	67	54.9
Audio & video materials	44	36.1	52	42.6	26	21.3
Previous question papers	49	40.2	51	41.8	22	18.0

table 6 shows that majority of the respondents' opinion about 'good' collection of books available 56 (45.9%)followed by newspapers 51 (41.8%), 40.2% of them opinion about good collection previous question papers, followed by e-journals (48), journals (45), and veterinary data bases (38) of the respondents about the opinion with 39.2%,36.9% and 31.1% respectively. Whereas most of the respondent'sopinion about average collection of journals (59), e-journals (54) audio and video materials (52) and previous question

paperswith 48.4%,44.3%, and 41.8% respectively. And finally most of the respondents' opinion about 'poor, collection of e- theses and dissertations.

It can be inferred that most of the respondents'

opinion about good in library collection Books, journals, newspapers previous question papers use of library resources are books, and journals due to available sources in the library.

Table 7: Use of print version of information to support to academic and research activities (N=122)

Source	Most useful		Useful		Moderately Useful		Not at all useful		Can't say		WM	Rank
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Books	49	40.1	30	24.5	21	17.2	12	9.8	10	8.1	3.8	1
Journals	45	36.8	32	26.2	17	13.9	16	13.1	12	9.8	3.7	2
Dictionaries	24	19.6	35	28.6	46	37.7	10	8.1	7	5.7	3.5	3
Encyclopedias	19	15.5	25	20.5	28	22.9	18	14.7	32	26.2	2.8	4
Theses	12	9.8	25	20.5	21	17.2	38	31.1	36	29.5	2.7	5

Note: number of respondents is (n=122) weighted mean is calculated on a 5-point scale with weight assigned as follows Most Useful=5, Useful=4, Moderately Useful=3, Not at all Useful=2, and Can't say=1

Table 7 shows that the rating for each print version of library resources under consideration is measured based on five-point scale, Viz. most useful, useful, moderately useful, not at all use full and can't say for each scored have been assigned as

5,4,3,2, and 1 respectively and the weighted mean scores have been computed, for which ranks have been allotted. From these ranks, it can be clearly observed that 'Books' occupied 1st rank in terms of use of print sources by the respondents followed by journals, dictionaries, encyclopedias and theses with 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th ranks respectively.

It can be inferred that most use of library resources are books, and journals due to available sources in the library.

Table 8: Use of electronic version of information resources to support to academic and research activities N=122

Source	Most useful		Useful		Moderately useful		Not at all useful		Can't say		WM	Rank
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
e-journals	53	43.4	27	22.1	22	18.0	12	9.6	8	6.5	3.9	1
e-books	28	22.9	28	22.9	23	18.8	15	12.2	15	12.2	3.2	6
Veterinary databases	36	29.5	34	27.8	23	18.8	18	14.7	14	11.4	3.6	4
OPAC	48	39.3	33	27.0	17	13.9	15	12.3	9	7.4	3.87	2
E-dissertations and these	25	20.5	28	23.0	34	27.9	19	15.6	16	13.1	3.4	5
Online resources	46	37.7	30	24.6	25	20.4	12	9.8	9	7.4	3.8	3

Note: number of respondents is (n=122) weighted mean is calculated on a 5-point scale with weight assigned as follows Most Useful=5, Useful=4, Moderately Useful=3, Not at all Useful=2, and Can't say=1

Table 8 shows that the rating for each electronic version of library resources under consideration is measured based on five-point scale, Viz. most useful, useful, moderately useful, not at all use full and can't say for each scored have been assigned as 6,5,4,3,2, and 1 respectively and the weighted mean

scores have been computed, for which ranks have been allotted. From these ranks, it can be clearly observed that 'e-journals' occupied 1st rank in terms of use of electronic sources by the respondents followed by OPAC, online resources veterinary databases, e-theses and dissertations, e-books with 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th ranks respectively.

It can be inferred that most use of library resources are e-journals, OPAC and e-resources, and journals due to available sources in the library.

Table 9: Usefulness of library services

Source	Most useful		Useful		Moderately useful		Not at all useful		Can't say		WM	Rank
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
circulation	51	41.8	38	31.2	18	14.8	10	8.1	5	4.1	3.98	1
Reference service	24	19.6	48	39.4	21	17.2	17	14.0	12	9.8	3.6	4
Internet	55	45.0	31	25.4	22	18.1	8	6.5	6	5.0	3.9	2
Current awareness service	23	18.8	42	34.4	35	28.6	13	10.6	9	7.3	3.46	5
Photocopying	39	32.0	50	40.9	18	14.7	10	8.1	5	4.1	3.8	3
Inter library loan	23	18.9	45	36.9	29	23.7	14	11.4	11	9.1	3.4	6
Information literacy/ orientation	23	18.8	45	36.9	28	22.9	14	11.4	12	9.8	3.5	7
Referral service	21	17.2	27	22.1	24	19.6	29	23.7	21	17.2	2.9	8

Note: number of respondents is (n=122) weighted mean is calculated on a 5-point scale with weight assigned as follows Most Useful=5, Useful=4, Moderately Useful=3, Not at all Useful=2, and Can't say=1

Library is a service oriented institution and provides services to its clienteles. Library services are varying from library to library but in the veterinary college libraries under study provide same services to their users.

Table 9 shows that the rating for each service of library under consideration is measured based on five-point scale, Viz. most useful, useful, moderately useful, not at all use full and can't say

for each scored have been assigned as 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively and the weighted mean scores have been computed, for which ranks have been allotted. From these ranks, it can be clearly observed that 'circulation occupied 1st rank in terms of providing library service by the respondents followed by internet, photocopying, reference current awareness service andinter library loans with 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th ranks respectively.

It can be inferred that majority of therespondents are using library services like circulation internet, photocopying, reference current awareness service and inter library loans in the library.

Table 10: Problems faced in the using library resources and services

Problems	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Lack of time	60	49.2	38	31.2	24	19.6
Not properly arrangement books on shelves	45	36.9	56	45.9	11	9.0
Lack of supporting the staff	23	18.9	29	23.7	70	57.4
Lack of proper lighting and ventilation	70	57.4	25	20.5	27	22.1
Lack awareness various sources and services in the library	56	45.9	34	27.7	32	26.2
Insufficient internet band with	76	62.3	25	20.5	21	17.2
Library timings are inadequate	72	59.0	28	22.9	22	18.0

Table 10 shows that majority of the respondents (76) indicate the problem are agree insufficient internet bandwidth with 62.3% on the other hand library timings are inadequate with 59% and followed by 57% of them lack of proper lightings and ventilation and lack of time (60), 49.2%, lack of awareness various sources and services in the library (56), 45.9% not properly arrangement of books on shelves is hardly encountered using the library resources and services in veterinary college libraries.

Table 11: Opinion about the Library Staff with respondents

Opinion	No of respondents	Percentage
Good	62	50.9
Average	48	39.3
Poor	12	9.8
Total	122	100.0

Table 11 shows that more than half of the respondents (62) opined that of library staff was 'Good' (50.9%), and 48 respondents (39.3%) opinion was 'Average'. Only 12 respondents (9.8%) was says that their opinion of the staff was 'Poor'.

Table 12: Adequacies of information resources and services N-122

Source	Adequacies of information resources (n=122)						
	5	4	3	2	1	WM	Ranks
Books, journals and reports	55	30	15	12	10	3.9	1
e-resources	36	48	19	10	8	3.7	3
Services	45	37	21	10	9	3.8	2
Cooperation of library staff	55	28	15	19	5	3.5	4

(Note: 5=Very good 4=good 3=moderately good 2= poor 1= very poor)

To ascertain the various demands of the users, it is essential to consider that the information resources provided are adequate to meet the information requirement of its user.

Table 12 shows that respondents of veterinary college libraries given ranks in terms of adequacies of library resources and services like books, journals and reports 1st rank, and library services 2nd rank, e-resources 3rdrank with mean value of 3.7 and cooperation of library staff 4th rank with mean value of 3.5. it is evident from the above table that veterinary college libraries of Andhra Pradesh have very good collection of books, journals, reports. It can be inferred that users satisfied with the library resources and services

FINDINGS

- More than half of the (53.3%) of the respondents visit the library for the to 'to update knowledge 45.1% of them to 'browse the e-resources and whereas 42.6% 'To use the internet.

- Majority of the respondent (45.9%) opined that of the 'Books as most available print resource in the library, followed 418% of the respondents opined that 'veterinary databases' are available resources in the library

- Majority of the respondents (WM=3.8)', (1st rank) frequently used print sources like 'Books', followed by 'journals (WM=3.7), (2nd rank).

- Majority of the respondents (WM=3.9)', (1st rank) frequently used Electronic sources like 'E-Journals', followed by 'OPAC' (WM=3.87), (2nd rank).

- Slightly more than half of the (50.9%) respondents' good opinion about library staff

SUGGESTIONS

- The study shows that majority of the respondents (46.7%) were not spending much time in the library per day (vide table 4). Hence administration and library professionals must take steps to improve attending users to library through library orientation Programme

- Based on the findings of the study, significant number of users are aware of the existence of print electronic information resources. Libraries are organizing library orientation\ information literacy Programme to make use of the information resources available in the library.

- Majority of respondents stated that library staff is co-operative and they should assist in searching the required information. It is suggested to increase the number of staff and training must be given existing staff in current development.

- More funds to be allotted to acquire print and e-resources.

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