
Use of Information Sources and Services by the Faculty and Research Scholar of Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University (SVVU), Tirupati and PVNR Telangana Veterinary University (PVNRTVU), Hyderabad

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Abstract

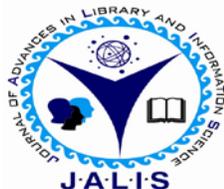
The present study makes an attempt to know the use of veterinary information resources and services by the faculty members and research scholars in the veterinary universities of Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University (SVVU), Tirupati and PVNR Telangana Veterinary University (PVNRTVU), Hyderabad. Questionnaire method was adopted to collect the data from the academic community along with informal interviews. The findings show that majority 70.63% of the respondents are male, and remaining 29.38% of them are female respondents. There are 14.22% of the respondents using books, 11.07% of the respondents using library resources for research work, 37.50% of the respondents expressed that they are very often used for causes, overall one fourth of the respondents information resources used very often and always. Nearly half of the respondents 48.13 said that they satisfied with resources and services library..

Keywords

Information resources; Services; Veterinary education; Veterinary libraries; Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University; PVNR Telangana Veterinary University

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Introduction

Library is a knowledge centre which has rich information resources stored in different ways. For getting information, the users may depend on printed or electronic forms of information. The primary purpose of the library resources is to support teaching, learning and research in ways consistent with and supportive of the institutions mission and goals. Adequate information resources and services offered will support the intellectual, cultural, and technical development of the academic community.

The veterinary college libraries play a vital role in education system. They act as an information resource centre that supplements study, teaching, research and extension activities of the parent institution. Veterinary science being a multidisciplinary 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 is 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. The role of veterinary colleges is to enhance the livestock production, health improvement, milk production and strengthening the nation's wealth. All the existing veterinary and animal sciences institutions come under the purview of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. The main objective of the study is to know the extent of usage of veterinary information sources and services by the faculty members and research scholars of SVVU and PVNRTVU. Besides, this study aims to know the purpose of library visit, services offered in the veterinary university libraries and also the problems and satisfaction about usage of information sources and service.

Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University (SVVU), Tirupati was established vide Act No.18, 2005 of Government of Andhra Pradesh with a mandate to strengthen education, research and extension activities in Veterinary, Dairy and Fishery Sciences. The University has three faculties i.e. Veterinary Science, Dairy Science and Fishery Science and started functioning from 15-7-2005 at ANGRAU campus and with Tirupati as headquarters from 1-4-2006. The Library System of SVVU is consists of One University Library at main campus, Tirupati and

Four College Libraries. The University Library is serving to the information needs of College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati and College of Dairy Technology, Tirupati. The main motto of the libraries is to cater to the library and information needs of Faculty, Students as well as Research and Extension Personnel. Library has collection of 8,400 books, 90 National & International Journals, 138 e-Books, 1600 Theses, 900 CD's 7 Newspapers, Astral Publisher e-books, CBS Publisher e-books, CeRA, CRCnetBASE, Indiaagristat.com, IndianJournals.com, NIPA e-books, ScienceDirect, Springer, and Wiley Online Library databases. Library has well established automation & computer infrastructure facilities

PVNR Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad was established in 1964 as a constituent college of Osmania University by His Excellency The Nizam of Hyderabad, a Princely state in the pre-independent India. It was having Five Veterinary, Two Dairy Technology and One Fishery colleges, Fourteen Research Stations, Eleven Polytechnics, Two Krishi Vignan Kendras and Two Veterinary Hospitals under its administrative control. The Library & Information Sciences, of PVNRTVU has modern collection of books in Veterinary Sciences, subscribes to National and International Journals, Magazines, Online Databases, Statistical Databases and e-Resources in Veterinary Sciences. Apart from the normal functions, LIS has been an active partner in various library related consortiums under ICAR-NARS. PVNRTVU Library & Information Sciences have around 15,000 Books in Veterinary Sciences which include Textbooks, Reference Books, Book Bank Scheme collection, Competitive Examination Books, Advances in subjects etc. The book collection is updating with latest editions of volumes regularly. Library has CeRA-ICAR consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture, Statistical Databases, AGRICAT, Krishikosh, Elsevier, CAB Abstracts along with Wi-Fi facility and library function with fully automated activities.

Review of literature

Bindu, K. & Chndrappa, S. (2012) in their study "Use of Information Resources and Services in the Veterinary College Libraries of Karnataka." Explored the information is the essential commodity for studying, teaching, research and extension activities. The present study makes an attempt to know the use of information resources and services by the teachers/scientists, research scholars and post graduate

students in the veterinary colleges of Karnataka State. Further attempt was also made to highlight the findings of the study and suggestions given based on the analysis and interpretations of the study. Kannappanavar & Madhu (2015) in their paper entitled "Use Pattern of Electronic Resources by Scientists of Indian Institute of Spices Research (ISSR): A case study." Attempted to study the issues of use of electronic information resources by the scientists of Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR) Kozhikode, Kerala. The survey was conducted and primary data were obtained from the scientist through structured questionnaire. The findings shows that majority of the scientists (92.85%) used their department for accessing the electronic information resources. It was found that electronic journals (full text/abstracts) 82.14%, search engines (71.42%), internet websites (64.28%), online databases (53.57%) were found to be used to a greater extent. Most of the (60.71%) scientists learnt requisite skill of using electronic information resources through self-study by trial and error method and browsing through internet. Ezeala & Hundu (2016) Study investigated the use information by researchers in research libraries using the National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, Nigeria as a case study. Data were generated from questionnaires obtained from 92 respondents. The study revealed that researchers utilize information mostly in research work, also to write conference and seminar papers, to up-date knowledge, to establish facts, to generate information to communicate ideas, for lecturing and sparsely for decision making. Researchers rely more on journals as a source from which they retrieve and disseminate information. Factors such as material obsolescence, unavailability of current information, restricted access to certain information sources were identified as constraints. Shehu Umar Mabea and Shaibu Adona Sadiku, (2021), The changing information needs of library users, coupled with the need to keep abreast of the information technology advancement and the dynamic nature of publishing, make the information requirements of individuals differ. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that veterinary medicine students mostly need academic information to carry out any given assignments, class tests, examinations, and research projects. However, they are frustrated by the slowness in downloading information from the Internet, irregular power supply, lack of photocopying services, and lack of information skills. The study, therefore, recommends that the library improve on its Internet facilities, provide an alternative sources of electricity supply,

provide photocopy services, and provide information literacy training to enhance students' capacity to access quality information. Anandi, C. (2022) in her study "Information Access Pattern of Veterinary Professionals in Tamil Nadu." Examined the level of use of various types of resources by the Veterinary professionals in Tamil Nadu. Veterinary Professionals felt that about various issues surrounding the information-access pattern and attitude change depends upon the subject studied. Further, reports have been presented about the factors supporting the growth and development of academic work with the help of information access pattern of veterinary professionals in Tamil Nadu.

Objectives of the study

- To examine the frequency of library visit;
- To know the types of information resources used by the faculty and research scholars;
- To study the purpose of using information resources;
- To find out the information services used by faculty and research scholars

- To study the problems faced by the students while seeking the information.
- To determine the extent of use of library services and the satisfaction level;

Methodology

The present study was conducted by collection of data through structured questionnaire is sent emails of google forms (survey) to the respondents of two Veterinary University Libraries of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State. The questionnaire was administrated using a simple random sampling technique. A total number of 180 questionnaires were administered among the users of the veterinary colleges under study of which 160 questionnaires were received back with response rate 88.89%. The sample respondents consisted of all together 100 faculty members 60 research scholars. The data obtained through questionnaires were tabulated and analyzed with the help of Microsoft Excel.

Data analysis

Table 1: Gender and category of respondents

Gender	SVVU		PVNRTVU		Total	Percentage
	Faculty	Research scholars	Faculty	Research scholars		
Male	37(23.13%)	22(13.75%)	33(20.63%)	21(13.13%)	113	70.63
Female	13(8.13%)	8(5%)	17(10.63%)	9(5.63%)	47	29.38
Total	50(31.25%)	30(18.75%)	50(31.25%)	30(18.75%)	160	100

It is evident from the table-1 that the majority (70.63%) of the respondents are male, and remaining (29.38%) of them are female respondents. Among 160 respondents (62.50%) are faculty members and (37.50%) are research scholars.

Once in a two weeks	53	10	63	39.38
Once in a month	9	8	17	10.63
Some times in a year	4	0	4	2.50
Never	0	0	0	0
Total	100	60	160	100

Table 2: Frequency of library visit

Frequency	Faculty	Research scholars	Total	Per centage
Daily	10	23	33	20.63
Twice in a week	24	19	43	26.88

It is explains from the Table-2 that most of the (39.38%) respondents visit library once in a two weeks, (26.88%) of them visit twice in a week, (20.63%) visit daily, (10.63%) visit once in a month and (2.50%) of the respondents visit some times in a year.

Table 3: Use of formal sources of information by the respondents

Sources	SVVU		PVNRTVU		Total	Percentage
	Faculty	Research scholars	Faculty	Research scholars		
Books	46(12.99)	30(15.38)	48(14.72)	30(14.42)	154	(14.22)

CD-ROMs	11(3.11)	8(4.10)	8(2.45)	18(8.65)	45	(4.16)
Conference proceedings	29(8.19)	14(7.18)	19(5.83)	11(5.29)	73	(6.74)
Current journals	38(10.73)	19(9.74)	41(12.58)	24(11.54)	122	(11.27)
E-books	37(10.45)	28(14.36)	37(11.35)	25(12.02)	127	(11.73)
E-journals	45(12.71)	24(12.31)	40(12.27)	27(12.98)	136	(12.56)
Newspapers	31(8.76)	27(13.85)	20(6.13)	14(6.73)	92	(8.49)
Online databases	47(13.28)	28(14.36)	48(14.72)	28(13.46)	151	(13.94)
Reports	25(7.06)	11(5.64)	22(6.75)	9(4.33)	67	(6.19)
Standards	9(2.54)	1(0.51)	6(1.84)	1(0.48)	17	(1.57)
Thesis	36(10.17)	5(2.56)	37(11.35)	21(10.10)	99	(9.14)
Total	354(100)	195(100)	326(100)	208(100)	1083	(100)

Table-3 shows the use of formal sources of information by the respondents, (14.22%) of the respondents using books, (13.94%) of them use online databases, (12.56%) use e-journals, (11.73%) using e-books, (11.27%) using current journals,

(9.14%) using thesis, (8.49%) using newspapers, (6.74%) using conference proceedings, (6.19%) using reports, (4.16%) using CD-ROMs and only (1.57%) of the respondents using standards.

Table 4: Purpose of using information sources

Purpose	SVVU	PVNRTVU	Total Faculty	Percentage		Total	%
	Faculty	Research scholars		Research scholars			
For guiding researchers	35(8.37)	0	50(10.35)	0		85	5.99
For Research work	47(11.24)	30(11.81)	50(10.35)	30(11.41)		157	11.07
For updating clinical knowledge	39(9.33)	27(10.63)	48(9.94)	30(11.41)		144	10.16
Ongoing research work	32(7.66)	29(11.42)	46(9.52)	30(11.41)		137	9.66
Preparation of teaching/lecture notes	49(11.72)	27(10.63)	48(9.94)	22(8.37)		146	10.30
Thesis/Project work	44(10.53)	19(7.48)	35(7.25)	18(6.84)		116	8.18
For reference work	45(10.77)	30(11.81)	49(10.14)	30(11.41)		154	10.86
To read newspaper/ magazines	12(2.87)	15(5.91)	37(7.66)	21(7.98)		85	5.99
To search subject information	24(5.74)	25(9.84)	30(6.21)	25(9.51)		104	7.33
To up data knowledge	46(11)	24(9.45)	41(8.49)	28(10.65)		139	9.80
Writing research paper	45(10.77)	28(11.02)	49(10.14)	29(11.03)		151	10.65
Total	418(100)	254(100)	483(100)	263(100)		1418	100

It is reveals from the Table-4 that (11.07%) of the respondents using library resources for research work, (10.86%) using for reference work, (10.65%) of them using writing research paper, (10.30%) preparation of teaching/lecture notes, (10.16%) for updating clinical knowledge, (9.80%) of them

using to up data knowledge, (9.66%) using ongoing research work, (8.18%) of them using thesis/project work, (7.33%) of the respondents using to search subject information and (5.99%) for guiding researchers and to read newspaper/ magazines.

Table 5: Clinical information source used by the respondents

Clinical Information	Always	Very often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Causes	35(21.88)	60(37.50)	50(31.25)	13(8.13)	2(1.25)
Clinical signs	29(18.13)	31(19.38)	80(50.00)	19(11.88)	1(0.63)
Pathogenesis	24(15.00)	28(17.50)	82(51.25)	26(16.25)	0
Diagnosis	35(21.88)	30(18.75)	91(56.88)	4(2.50)	0
Treatment	26(16.25)	27(16.88)	89(55.63)	17(10.63)	1(0.63)
Prevention	37(23.13)	25(15.63)	79(49.38)	18(11.25)	1(0.63)

Table-5 presents the clinical information by the faculty and research scholars, (37.50%) of the respondents expressed that they are very often used for causes, half of the (50%) of them used clinical signs sometimes, (51.25%) of them used pathogenesis only sometimes, (56.88%) sometimes

used for diagnosis, (55.63%) sometimes used for treatment, (49.38%) sometimes used for prevention. Overall one fourth of the respondents information resources used very often and always.

Table 6: Services used by the respondents

Services	SVVU		PVNRTVU		Total	Percentage
	Faculty	Research Scholars	Faculty	Research Scholars		
Bibliographic service	48(10.02)	24(8.57)	49(10.84)	27(9.85)	148	9.97
CD-ROM search service	27(5.64)	16(5.71)	16(3.54)	17(6.20)	76	5.12
Current Content service	42(8.77)	22(7.86)	25(5.53)	12(4.38)	101	6.80
Databases search service	49(10.23)	27(9.64)	50(11.06)	28(10.22)	154	10.37
E-book service	40(8.35)	30(10.71)	44(9.73)	26(9.49)	140	9.43
Inter-Library Loan	2(0.42)	1(0.36)	1(0.22)	1(0.36)	5	0.34
Internet service	44(9.19)	28(10.00)	48(10.62)	30(10.95)	150	10.10
Issue/Return of books	50(10.44)	30(10.71)	50(11.06)	30(10.95)	160	10.77
Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	50(10.44)	30(10.71)	50(11.06)	29(10.58)	159	10.71
Online SDI service	32(6.68)	15(5.36)	20(4.42)	14(5.11)	81	5.45
Reprographic service	48(10.02)	29(10.36)	49(10.84)	30(10.95)	156	10.51
Scanning of images and documents	47(9.81)	28(10)	50(11.06)	30(10.95)	155	10.44
Total	479(100)	280(100)	452(100)	274(100)	1485	100

Further an attempt has been made to know the services used by the veterinary faculty and research scholars in university library. Table-6 indicates that the (10.77%) of the respondents issue/return of books service used, (10.71%) of them used Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), (10.51%) used reprographic service,(10.44%) used scanning of

images and documents, (10.37%) databases search service, (10.10%) internet service, (9.97%) bibliographic service, (9.43%) e-book service, (6.80%) current content service, (5.45%) online SDI service, (5.12%) CD-ROM search service and only (0.34%) of the respondents used Inter-Library Loan service.

Table 7: Difficulties faced in obtaining Information

Difficulties	Faculty	Research scholars	Total	Percentage
Information scattered in too many sources	79(16.06)	51(13.78)	130	15.08
Lack of knowledge	40(8.13)	42(11.35)	82	9.51
Lack of time	87(17.68)	57(15.41)	144	16.71
Library staff are not supportive	66(13.41)	44(11.89)	110	12.76
Materials are not available	81(16.46)	50(13.51)	131	15.20
Out dated resources	54(10.98)	57(15.41)	111	12.88
Resources are not adequate	73(14.84)	49(13.24)	122	14.15
Any other	12(2.44)	20(5.41)	32	3.71
Total	492(100)	370(100)	862	100

Table-7 presents the problems faced by faculty members and research scholars obtaining the information. (16.71%) of the respondents faced the problem of lack of time, (15.20%) of them said material are not available, (15.08%) said information scattered in too many resources, (14.15%) said

resources are not adequate, (12.88%) of them said out dated resources, (12.76%) said library staff are not supportive, (9.51%) of them said lack of knowledge finally very few (3.71%) of the respondents expressed that some other reasons like lack ventilation, water, slow internet speed, less computers etc.

Table 8: Satisfaction with library resources and services

Level of satisfaction	Faculty	Research scholars	Total	Percentage
Very satisfied	18(11.25)	13(8.13)	31	19.38
Satisfied	47(29.38)	30(18.75)	77	48.13
Neither	29(18.13)	14(8.75)	43	26.88
Dissatisfied	5(3.13)	2(1.25)	7	4.38
Very dissatisfied	1(0.63)	1(0.63)	2	1.25
Total	100(62.5)	60(37.5)	160	100

The main motto of a library is to satisfy the user needs by providing library resources and services. Table-8 describes the level of satisfaction of faculty members and research scholars about library resources and services. Nearly half of the respondents (48.13) said that they satisfied with resources and services. (26.88%) of them said neither, (19.38%) of them said very satisfied, (4.38%) of them said dissatisfied and (1.25%) of the respondents said very dissatisfied about library resources and services.

Major findings of the study

- Majority 70.63% of the respondents are male, and remaining 29.38% of them are female respondents. Among 160 respondents 62.50% are faculty members and 37.50% are research scholars.
- There are 14.22% of the respondents using books, 13.94% of them use online databases, 12.56% use e-journals, 11.73% using e-books, 11.27% using formal sources of information like current journals.
- 11.07% of the respondents using library resources for research work, 10.86% using for reference work, 10.65% of them using writing research paper, 10.30% preparation of teaching/lecture notes.
- 37.50% of the respondents expressed that they are very often used for causes, half of the 50% of them used clinical signs sometimes, 51.25% of them used pathogenesis only sometimes, 56.88% sometimes used for diagnosis, 55.63% for treatment, 49.38% for prevention. Overall one fourth of the respondents information resources used very often and always.
- 10.77% of the respondents issue/return of books service used, 10.71% of them used Online Public Access Catalogue OPAC, 10.51% used reprographic service, 10.44% used scanning of images and documents,

10.37% databases search service, 10.10% internet service,

- Nearly half of the respondents 48.13 said that they satisfied with resources and services library.

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