CHAPTER-2

Review of Literature
2.1 INTRODUCTION

In all areas of research, literature reviews are used to inform researchers of the background to research work and to provide context and ideas for the design of new studies. This chapter attempts to provide review of the literature published relating to information needs and aspirations of users in information use cycle. Although numerous studies have identified factors that affect the transmission and use of information and proposed strategies for increasing information flow and utilization, but still user studies are being given due priority to overcome the improper communication and usage of information and information sources. This is because the success of any library system depends upon understanding the users. Large number of studies relating to users constituting what is later called user studies have been reported since 1920's. Here the literature review has been made to collect the studies in the context of veterinary sciences and allied subjects pertaining to use of library resources and services.

2.2 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

The Information sources information consulted for review of Literature are listed below:

- Dissertation Abstracts International, UMI
- ERIC Database, Silver Platter
- Sociological Abstracts (as on 2008) Published by Cambridge Science
Abstracts

- Full text journals from publisher site at www.emeraldinsight.com
- Veterinary Science Database (1997-2012), CAB International, New York, USA

Although, it was not possible for the investigator to collect all the original studies on the topic but efforts have been made to identify the relevant literature on the topic and wherever the original documents were not available, the relevant information has been culled out from the abstracts for the preparation of the literature review on the research problem.

2.3 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review encompass only the studies conducted in the areas of animal husbandry and allied subjects pertaining to use of library resources and services.

Over the last couple of decades pressure has intensified on libraries to redesign their services to accommodate changes in resources and opportunities provided by technology. It has been necessary for libraries to accommodate the increasing amount of resources available in electronic format while continuing simultaneously to manage and maintain large print collections that are still heavily used. Acquisition of electronic resources has taken place in the context of limited budgets, increasing prices and falling exchange rates. The development of the knowledge economy is also affecting the way in which libraries deliver services due to the increasing utilization of the internet, and the common perception that libraries are redundant as everything can be found on the web. Customers increasingly expect, and generally prefer, to access
resources electronically whether from work or remotely from home and other sites. This study outlines the response of the library services of the Department of Primary Industries, Victoria to these pressures through a key knowledge management project, the Libraries Redevelopment Project, which has sought to reposition library services within the Department and provide a new model for the delivery of library services to the Animal-Health-Information-Specialists. The new model of service delivery that has been implemented means that library services are better able to manage electronic resources and develop opportunities provided by technology for the desktop delivery of services, while continuing to manage efficiently and effectively the departmental print collection. It has also enabled technical processes to be streamlined and improved while better utilizing the professional skills and abilities of the professional library staff. Library services are now strategically and operationally aligned within the Department’s knowledge management framework so that staffs are confident that one can meet the challenge of providing effective delivery of library services in the knowledge age (Lawrence, 2006).

As part of a strategic move by the University of Sydney toward increased flexibility in learning, the Faculty of Veterinary Science undertook a number of developments involving Web-based teaching and assessment. OLIVER refers to an Online Library of Images and Learning Objects for use by academics in the Faculties of Veterinary Science and Agriculture underpins by providing a rich, durable repository for learning objects to integrate Web-
based learning, case studies, and didactic presentations for veterinary and animal science students. The objectives of OLIVER were to maximize the use of the faculty's teaching resources by providing a stable archiving facility for graphic images and other multimedia learning objects that allows flexible and precise searching, integrating indexing standards, thesauri, pull-down lists of preferred terms, and linking of objects within cases. OLIVER offers a portable and expandable Web-based shell that facilitates ongoing storage of learning objects in a range of media. Learning objects can be downloaded in common, standardized formats so that they can be easily imported for use in a range of applications. OLIVER now contains more than 9,000 images relating to many facets of veterinary science; these are annotated and supported by search engines that allow rapid access to both images and relevant information (McGreevy and Others, 2006).

The study by Murphy (2002) sought to determine whether methodological search strategies identified by Haynes et al. as most effective for locating information for evidence-based medicine in MEDLINE would be effective in locating information in CAB Abstracts for evidence-based veterinary medicine. Studies published in the year 2000 volumes of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association and Veterinary Record were manually examined and classified by format and purpose. Search strategies identified by Haynes et al. were then modified and run on the CAB Abstracts database.
This study by Arya, and Sharma, (2012) highlights the collaboration in research and authorship trend in the area of veterinary sciences all over the world with special reference to India. The study is based on the data collected from ‘CABI abstracts” for the period of 2006-2010. The findings of the study revealed that collaborative research has been preferred by the scientists over that of solitary research. Average degree of collaboration was found 0.84, which also indicates dominance of collaborative research over solo research. Subject analysis showed a good research in the area of animal nutrition and veterinary physiology.

This study by Ronald D and Williams, Mitsuko (2000) used the peer-reviewed biomedical literature to define the veterinary informatics knowledgebase and associated subspecialties, and assesses the level of activity in the field over the thirty-year period from 1966 through 1995. Grateful Med was used to search the MEDLINE bibliographic database for studies that shared one or more Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) keywords from the veterinary and medical informatics subject headings. Each of ninety-five MeSH medical informatics terms was assigned to one of twelve veterinary informatics subspecialties. The number of studies retrieved by each MeSH keyword and subspecialty was calculated. The field experienced slow growth over the twenty-year period from 1966 through 1985. In the following decade, the cumulative number of veterinary informatics studies almost tripled and the percentage of veterinary-related studies that included an informatics component increased almost two-and-one-half fold. Despite this recent growth, the number
of veterinary-related studies with an informatics component has never exceeded 1% of either the veterinary or medical informatics literature over the past thirty years, and representation of veterinary subspecialties in the literature varied widely.

Veterinary medical students at Iowa State University were surveyed in January of 1997 to determine their general use of the Veterinary Medical Library and how they sought information in an electronic environment. Comparisons were made between this study and one conducted a decade ago to determine the effect of the growth in electronic resources on student library use and information-seeking behavior. The basic patterns of student activities in the library, resources used to find current information, and resources anticipated for future education needs remained unchanged. The 1997 students used the library most frequently for photocopying, office supplies, and studying coursework; they preferred textbooks and handouts as sources of current information. However, when these students went beyond textbooks and handouts to seek current information, a major shift was seen from the use of print indexes and abstracts in 1987 towards the use of computerized indexes and other electronic resources in 1997. Almost 60% of the students reported using the Internet for locating current information. Overall use of electronic materials was highest among a group of students receiving the problem-based learning method of instruction. Most of the students surveyed in 1997 indicated that electronic resources would have some degree of importance to them for future education needs. The electronic environment has provided new
opportunities for information professionals to help prepare future veterinarians, some of whom will be practicing in remote geographical locations, to access the wealth of information and services available on the Internet and Web.


In this study we introduce the concept of Knowledge Management as an important ingredient in the delivery of Veterinary Services in Kenya and trace the historical perspectives of the development of the veterinary profession in the country with emphasis on the management of the knowledge asset institutional framework. The study appraises the existing departmental structures against the policy framework; knowledge and technology transfer initiatives, human resource capacities and deployment. A snapshot of national and international co-operation and partnerships as they relate to socio-economic opportunities and international trade is provided. In conclusion the study proposes knowledge management strategies and critical success factors for the efficient delivery of veterinary services. (Ogara, William O, Jalang, J W and Othieno, 2010).

Investigates the use of periodical collection by the post graduate and research students by conducting a survey at the National Library of Veterinary Sciences (NLVS), Izatnagar. About 310 foreign journals and 120 Indian journals are being subscribed by the institution. The findings of the investigation revealed that most of the respondents were satisfied with the periodicals collection.
ASVIN was a Research Support for Libraries Programme (RSLP) Funded Project, whose principal aim was to develop better co-operation between nine libraries in the veterinary and animal health field. The project examined a number of library-related areas, such as journal archiving, collection development policies, development of a common Z39.50 catalogue interface, grey literature, and printed and electronic journals. This study examines the latter, whilst also providing a detailed analysis of printed journals held in partner libraries. Comparisons of the nine partner library collections are undertaken with a range of secondary sources, and an ASVIN core list of veterinary journals was developed. It looks at some of the issues relating to e-journals, expressing the benefits and concerns that many librarians are experiencing, such as licensing arrangements, archiving and general management issues. Davies, Bryn (2002)

Animal husbandry is a backbone of agricultural growth in the country and its development needs timely dissemination of knowledge generated and updated across the globe from time to time. Since last 5 decades, drastic change has took place in Veterinary field and research which has resulted in inclusion of new knowledge, skills in syllabus and curriculum of veterinary education system. Since then library is playing a pivotal role in dissemination of knowledge in veterinary education system and research. Today's world is of the Digital Veterinary Libraries. With the new emerging information technology tools and scientific research work, old libraries are emerging into new hi-tech
digital libraries consisting of E-books, E-research studies and publication-Journals. **Surwade, Yogesh Prakash (2013).**

The study analyses quantitatively the productivity of veterinary sciences literature contributed by Indian Scientists. The data, for 1999 – 2011, used in this study were obtained from the ISI Web of Science database – Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE). A total of 5468 publications of two types namely journal study’s (5418) and conference proceedings (50). The aim of the study was to ascertain annual research output, authorship pattern, forms of publications, highly productive authors, subfield wise distribution, and ranking of journals of veterinary science literature in India. **Jagannara, M sithi (2011).**

The present study describes various online resources such as Full Text Journals, Journals with Abstracts or Contents or both (contents and abstracts) and online theses. It also mentions websites which are providing important informational services available on Internet for the veterinary medicinal professionals. **Singh, Balwan, (2013)**

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have transformed the format of information resources vis-à-vis ways and means of accessing information. This has abolished the constraints of space and time and has taken the information to the desktops of users. This study examines the information access and utilization by faculty of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (GADVASU). Data has been collected from faculty using online questionnaire with response rate of 62%. Users’ purpose, place of accessing information, preferences over print v/s online resources, problems
faced in accessing information, etc. has been explored. Findings reveal that the online access to information resources has influenced the users’ visit to library. Teaching departments and home are the preferred places for using the Internet.


This study adopted survey method to investigate the knowledge and use of electronic information resources (EIR) among the academic staff in animal health, animal production, and veterinary medicine in Nigeria. These areas of knowledge are interwoven as they all deal with animal reproduction and wellbeing. Two hundred and seventy-seven (277) lecturers responded to the questionnaire from four universities, FUNAAB, UI, UNILORIN, and OOU. Analysis of data revealed that the lecturers are quite knowledgeable of electronic resources and they use them for teaching, research and professional purposes; the respondents do not know the electronic resources subscribed to by their libraries among those they know and use; and their effective use of the resources is hampered by inadequate skill and knowledge of e-resources, power fluctuation, and slow internet access among others. The study in conclusion recommended adequate publicity for the library based e-resources; periodic training and retraining of users; regular subscription and updating of e-resources; provision of alternative power sources and; improvement in bandwidth subscriptions. Amusa, Isiaka Oyintola and Salman, Abdusalaam A (2013).

The study aims to assess and evaluate the exposure of ICT and the use of e-resources by the student of NTR College of Veterinary Science, Sri
Venkateswara Veterinary University, Gannavaram, Andhra Pradesh with a view to know the exposure of ICT and e-resources to the student at their department or library. Besides, it aims to highlight the problems encountered by the students and suggests some remedial measures for its improvement. The author investigated the use of e-resources through a survey based on a structured questionnaire. The study confirmed that students of Veterinary Sciences are aware of the e-resources and use various types of e-resources, e-database, and e-journals. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities with high internet speed and subscription of more e-resources for the students.


Researchers in veterinary medicine depend on the literature of many complementary fields of study. The literature of the biological sciences, including laboratory and clinical science, is essential, as are most aspects of human medicine, since they overlap in varying degrees with veterinary medicine. This study describes the resources and processes used to identify the non veterinary journals of importance to veterinary researchers at the University of Illinois. The methodology employed in this study may also be useful for libraries supporting other allied health fields in which large medical research libraries or collections are absent. Ensuring access to the most relevant and up-to-date peer-reviewed journal literature is an essential function of the library. The services outlined in this study make keeping up with the changing information usage and needs of a library's users possible. Objective: Identify the primary non veterinary journals used by researchers at a college of
veterinary medicine. Methodology: Employing the analytical components of commercial and open-source bibliography and indexing (Aandi) resources to measure local study authorship and usage. Result: A list of journals falling outside the core field of study yet evidenced as essential to the research needs of a specific user group. Conclusion: Identification of the “complementary core” can be elusive and will vary by institution, by the changing internal research priorities, and over time. This study describes an ongoing process that can be employed when reviewing journal subscriptions to ensure the collection's relevancy to the user base. Youngen, Gregory K (2011).

Various studies have been carried out regarding to the exposure of computers and e-resources to the students, research scholars and teachers of various institutions and universities. Swain & Panda1 in their study observed that faculty members prefer using e-study’s, e-thesis and dissertation over to their printed counterparts. The Internet, e-mail, and e-resources are utilized by various organizations in India. The usage and usability of e-journal is studied by Satpathy & Rout2, reveals that faculty members are aware of the e-resources. The online access to full-text journals in the area of agriculture and veterinary sciences are being provided to the students, researchers, and teachers by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in all the Agriculture and Veterinary Universities through Consortium for e-resources in Agriculture3 (CERA) under the World Bank aided NAIP project. The access of this website is IP authenticated and available to all the Agriculture and Veterinary Universities and ICAR Institutes of India. Other e-services i.e.,
union catalogue of NARS libraries (Agricat), database of full-text e-Thesis of NARS (Krishi Prabha), e-Granth (Digitized institutional repository), and Agroweb, etc., are under pipeline. Kandpal, K.N., Rawat, S.S. and Vithal, K.S.R.(2013).

Parveen Kumar (2013). found that majority of faculty members were seeking information for preparing lectures, to update their knowledge and for research work. They preferred to consult a knowledgeable person in their field for seeking information. Devaraj and Stanley (2012) say that it is imperative to regularly monitor the usage of library resources to identify the changing information needs. Kalbande et al. (2012) revealed that students visit library mainly for the purpose of their study. Majority of the students seek information for career development.

Sharma and Gupta (2012). found that most of the faculty members of Sher- e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu, preferred to use the Internet for searching information on respective subjects. Authors revealed that use of Internet has led to the improvement in professional competence of users. The use of Internet has decreased the users’ frequency of using print resources. Gowda and Shivalingaiah (2010) disclosed that research scholars depend upon their respective university library for meeting information needs followed by use of Internet. They prefer to gather research study’s for meeting research needs and visit library for borrowing books. Raza (2010) concluded that Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) library has been providing effective services to researchers. Most of the users are satisfied with
the services provided by the library. The study revealed that there is a good application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the library.

Nel (2009) explored the information needs, information behavior and information use of veterinary practitioners in South Africa. Veterinary practitioners indicated journal study’s and textbooks as preferred sources of information. The Internet was used as a source for seeking information, to keep up-to-date with new information’ reading electronic books and study’s and to communicate via e-mail. Most of the respondents felt that the Internet is enough for meeting their information needs and they do not need the library for their information needs. The author suggested that the introduction of compulsory continued professional development will positively influence the information use and behavior of veterinary practitioners in future and should lead to greater use of the library.

K.P. Singh and Satija (2008) conducted a survey to find the information seeking behavior of teachers and research scientists working in Indian Council of Agricultural Research institutions of Delhi and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The findings of the study indicated that agriculture scientists preferred library/information centre to meet their information requirements. Agricultural scientists were highly dependent on library collection for accessing information, followed by their personal collection, collection of their supervisor and of colleagues in order of decreasing priority. Chikonzo and Aina (2001) in their study of Veterinary Researchers at the University of Zimbabwe revealed that veterinary library is the main information provider for the veterinary researchers, thus, there is a need
to strengthen the library resources, as well as, to provide constant training to
International Journal of Digital Library Services the library staff. The major
sources of information for teaching and research were books, journals and
annual reports. The veterinarians used abstracts and indexes, the Internet, CD-
ROM databases, the faculty librarian, colleagues and the library as major
sources for retrieving information. Majority of the staff was made aware of
latest developments in their area of specialization by attending conferences,
seminars, reading journals, consulting library books and through colleagues.

Bansal, Sonia and Singh Nirmal (2013).

Jadhav (2009) made an attempt to highlight the significance of
veterinary education in India for sustaining quality products of milk and
poultry that involves diagnosing, treating and curing the diverse types of
diseases in birds and animals in the areas of animal physiology, treatment and
prevention of diseases among animals. In order to cater to the information
needs of the students and teaching community in the veterinary institutes, how
the Library plays important role is emphasized. The existing status of
Veterinary College Libraries in India have been surveyed with respect to
collection development, organization, budget provisions made and information
services offered by these Veterinary Libraries. The study emphasized the need
to look for comprehensive collection of information resources and sufficient
budget needs to be earmarked for print and also e-resources. Information
services rendered are basic in nature and due to impact of Information
technology, the study suggests for incorporating IT in libraries for rendering
services in tune with nascent needs of the academicians and veterinarians in veterinary institutions in the country.

Sami, Lalitha K. and Jadhav, U.S. (2009) proposed to form a consortium of veterinary college libraries of Karnataka discussing major consortium initiatives of India, budget position, dissimilarities in collection development, staffing pattern, and elements of resource consortium. Establishment of resource consortium, integrating intellectual access are all the distinct steps moving towards the 21st century libraries, veterinary college libraries should seriously rethink and reinitiate consortium activities among them like other resource consortium for maximum utilization of resources at minimum cost and time. Keeping in view of the enormous benefits that consortia can bring, especially in the field of resource sharing, veterinary college libraries should seriously rethink and reinitiate consortium activities among them like other resource consortium for maximum utilization of resources at minimum cost and time. The government agencies like ICAR/DBT have come forward to mobilize libraries funded by them. Steps need to be taken to make more and more libraries aware of the benefits that they may derive by joining existing consortia or forming new ones and removing the barriers faced by them.

Web portal is becoming increasingly important and more sophisticated as it provides an entry point to the Internet, and offers value-added services such as directories, searching, news, and links to related web sites. Since the web portal is viewed as a virtual reference library directing web-surfers to
desired destinations, a conceptual plan is proposed for designing a web portal for sharing library and information resources among State Agricultural Universities (SAU) in India as there is no such facility available at present. Though most of the Agricultural Universities in India have a presence on the web and been provided with Internet connectivity, the LIS resources do not have a presence on the web sites of the Agricultural Universities. Since agricultural science educators, researchers and policy makers need a lot of current information with regard to the education, research and extension aspects of agricultural sciences, it is proposed to design a web portal so as to enable them to have access to the holding details of current periodicals and back volumes of the State Agricultural University libraries and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) libraries in India.

The Institute for Animal Health Pirbright Laboratory is a centre of excellence for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) research and houses the World Reference Laboratory. Most scientific activities take place in secure biocontainment, and a challenge for the library is to provide access to information sources. In February 2001, a case of FMD was confirmed in the UK: the resultant outbreak spread to most of the country and lasted until September. The UK was finally declared FMD free in January 2002, by which time more than 2,000 premises had been infected and 6 million animals slaughtered. Conservative costs were estimated at 3 billion for the public and 5 billion for the private sectors. This study describes the valued support which the library gave to all the Laboratory's activities during this outbreak and discusses the
problems in locating resources and maintaining an up-to-date information service for clients working under difficult conditions. For many years an in-house database relevant to research on FMD and many other animal viruses exotic to the UK has been maintained. This has a web-based interface and is used to compile an electronic Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) current awareness service. It contains bibliographic records for journal study’s, monographs, book chapters, conference proceedings and abstracts, reports and ephemeral items. It was an invaluable tool in enabling veterinarians, scientists and other staff to have instant access to urgently required study’s and reports and was used in the preparation of responses to questions raised by the many official enquiries into the outbreak (Shrigley, 2006).

In India, veterinary profession began late, compared to Western world, Arvindan (2002), mentioned that, the Bengal veterinary college was opened first in 1892, the Madras veterinary college in 1903 and Veterinary College was opened in Patna in 1930, with an objective to create a cadre of veterinarians to look after the health problems of domestic animals, and to manage the dairy herds maintained by the military and Government farms. When the country attained independence in 1947, there were six colleges. As a result of partition of the country, Lahore veterinary college was transferred to Pakistan and in order to accommodate the displaced students, the Punjab Government started the Hisar Veterinary College in 1948. Later, more number of colleges were established in India at different states.
The Standards Committee of the Veterinary Medical Libraries Section of the Medical Library Association (MLA) was appointed in May 2000 and charged to create standards for the ideal academic veterinary medical library, from the perspective of veterinary medical librarians. The resulting Standards for the Academic Veterinary Medical Library were approved by members of the Veterinary Medical Libraries in San Diego, California. The primary audience for these standards is academic veterinary medical librarians and the committee has adopted the format used by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), where a statement of need is provided, followed by an explanation of the intent for that statement. The standards resolved are – library’s collection supports the educational, clinical, and research programs of the veterinary medical institution; The library's services support the educational, clinical, and research programs of the veterinary medical institution and encourage optimal use of the library's resources; The library's services are directed by a qualified professional librarian and additional qualified professional and paraprofessional staff are provided to support library services and address user needs; Adequate financial resources are provided to meet the information needs of the individuals the library serves; Appropriate space is provided for the library's collections, personnel, and services and supports the research and study needs of students, faculty, and staff; and library participates in cooperative programs with other libraries, consortia, networks, vendors, and agencies to assist it in meeting its goals and addressing user needs (Murphy and others, 2005).
To facilitate large animal veterinary education, information technology has to connect the classroom to the farm. Technology needs to be portable, durable, and cost effective. Dairy production medicine was one of the first areas in veterinary medicine to use computers to manage large sets of milk production-related data. Now equine practice has embraced technology in almost every diagnostic imaging methodology. The Personal Desktop Assistant (PDA) has allowed students to take large volumes of information with them during clinical rotations. The technology is advancing so quickly that it is difficult to keep up with new software and hardware developments. (Dascanio, 2003). Although several collections have been digitized and made available in the University of Pretoria’s institutional repository, a pilot study has not been done to measure the project management and workflow. The collections available in the repository at the time of this project were all long-term projects. There was a need to identify a project small enough to conform to normal project management requirements to use as an example to establish the planning and workflow of future projects. The purpose of this study is to determine the outcome and quality of the final web-ready institutional repository product against specific digitization project goals. Through successful interaction and collaboration between the library and the department of anatomy and physiology during the digitization process, valuable tacit knowledge could be preserved for future use in the field of veterinary science. This study provides a very useful case study for other academic libraries that want to develop their own digital collections. It supplies valuable information
for project management, planning of workflow and estimate time frames for completing a specific task in the digitization process (Breytenbach and Groenewald, 2008).

Research was conducted on the impact of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) on the information seeking and literacy of veterinary students at University College Dublin. Data were collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods from students, academics and the librarian. Results showed that PBL has a significant impact on how students find and use information (Dodd, 2007). Cuk and Juznic (2002) describe the research published on drug use of information sources by physicians and veterinary practitioners. Specifying particular studies on the drug use of information sources in human and veterinary medicine, the study outlines the situation of the veterinary profession in Slovenia. The study presents the results of a questionnaire survey on the use of information on drugs by Slovenian veterinary practitioners, on how they use information technology and electronic information sources, while it also indicates new possibilities for veterinary medical libraries and professional veterinary organizations providing new information and communication technologies, relevant information for veterinary practitioners in the most convenient way.

Grey literature has been perceived by many as belonging to the primary sources of information and has become an accepted method of non-conventional communication in the sciences and medicine. Since little is known about the use and nature of grey literature in veterinary medicine, a
systematic study was done by Pelzer and Wiese (2003) to analyze and characterize the bibliographic citations appearing in twelve core veterinary journals. Citations from 2,159 study’s published in twelve core veterinary journals in 2000 were analyzed to determine the portion of citations from grey literature. Those citations were further analyzed and categorized according to the type of publication. Citation analysis yielded 55,823 citations, of which 3,564 (6.38 per cent) were considered to be grey literature. Four veterinary specialties, internal medicine, pathology, and microbiology, accounted for 70 per cent of the total number of study’s. Three small animal clinical practice journals cited about 2.5-3 per cent grey literature, less than half that of journals with basic research orientations, where results ranged from almost 6 per cent to approximately 10 per cent grey literature. Nearly 90 per cent of the grey literature appeared as conferences, government publications, and corporate organization literature.

Skretas (2005) provided list of factors that affects and determines the full use of library information management systems (LIMS) by library staff during participation in the implementation of automation projects in Greece. The study by Song (2004) seeks to explore and report international business students' perceptions and expectations of electronic library services at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign based on the sample of 143 international business students on campus. The results found that a significant portion of international business students has no prior experience with electronic library services in their home countries. Moreover, about a half of
international business students go to libraries other than the Business and Economics Library, partly because they provide better environment for study. Although electronic resources are available without the constraint of location, providing reference services for those who do not use the Business and Economics Library becomes a challenge.

Thanuskodi and Ravi (2011) discussed the use of Digital Resources by Faculty and Research Scholars of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. While Gao, Guo and Duan (2011) conducted a study is to understand the professional document gathering behavior and the use of the Information Technology Library at Wuhan University. The library conducted a survey in 2009 and seventy-eight geometrics faculty participated in this investigation via email to examine what kinds of professional materials they currently use to support teaching and research, how they seek and acquire these documents, and which library services they use most on campus. The survey disclosed many informative responses and also indicated that the library was still the major document gathering source; the faculty more likely used library electronic resources and rarely used other library resources or services; journals and international conference proceedings were the favorite materials for teaching and research. The study pointed out that the library should develop appropriate collections and services to meet the faculty needs.

Site and Chilimo (2006) examine the capacity of Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL) in disseminating veterinary information. Electronic information resources available at SNAL are assessed with the aim
of examining the coverage of veterinary information in comparison to other agricultural related fields offered by SNAL. Major electronic information resources include: CD-ROMs, e-journals and an OPAC. Additionally, the information needs and seeking behavior of veterinary scientists and students are identified in order to establish the extent to which SNAL meets their needs. The quality of library professionals at Sokoine National Agricultural Library in relation to their capacity to provide veterinary information was also observed.

The introduction of digital information resources on Internet has revolutionized the academic world. the Internet is paving way for a great leap in the field of higher education and research. This study is an attempt to investigate the use of Internet resources by the academic community of the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. for this purpose a survey was carried out using questionnaire tool. the results show that users from all branches of science are making use of Internet resources better than social science and humanities. Providing training to its users at the beginning of each semester will improve its use and reduce the problems faced by the library users. The study highlighted the various problems and issues involved in handling digital library and have given suggestions to improve the library services to meet the demands of the users. Babu, Surendra K and Ramaiah, C. K (2009).

A comparative study of infrastructure, resources and services available in hydropower sector libraries in India has been discussed by Parshad & Preeti (2009). Kannappanavar & Swamy (2010) evaluated user Perception of
Library and Information Services in Agricultural Science Universities in South India.

Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture (CeRA) provides access to about 2,900 scholarly journals including almost 300 journals in veterinary science and related fields such as dairy science and technology, biotechnology, and fisheries. This study presents the results of a study assessing the utilization of CeRA by faculty of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (GADVASU), Ludhiana (Punjab), India. Data was collected via questionnaire with a response rate of 95%. Among the factors assessed are user awareness of CeRA, purpose of use, sources of information about consortium, search strategies used to access study’s, users’ opinion about usefulness of consortium, and problems faced by them in using CeRA. It concludes with the need for adopting suitable measures for promoting utilization of CeRA. Singh, Nirmal and Kumar Dhiraj (2012).

2.4 CONCLUSION:

There has been incredible growth of literature in the field of veterinary science at an international level, the studies in the Indian context have been found to less. Review of the existing literature brings to fore fact that literature on the veterinary College Libraries especially in India are lacking and there is a need for in-depth studies. Hence, an overall study of the Veterinary College library emphasize in providing a better library services to the veterinary library users.
References:


Thanuskodi, S. S., & Ravi, S. S. (2011). Use of Digital Resources by Faculty and Research Scholars of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University,