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**“AWARENESS AND USE OF CeRA CONSORTIUM BY TEACHING FACULTY AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITIES IN KARNATAKA : A STUDY.”**

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**ABSTRACT :**

“Library Consortia” refers to co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration between and among libraries for the purpose sharing information resources. Libraries today are facing increasing demands for services while struggling with the challenges such as the rise in the information resources, high cost of library materials, high expectations from users, budget cuts and much more. Library consortia are created to help libraries obtain better prices by buying joint access for a greater number of users, expanding access to print and electronic collections and developing new services to meet their user's needs.



**KEYWORDS :** process of communication , advancement of science.

**INTRODUCTION**

Oral communication has been an integral part of people to people interactions in all ancient civilizations. With the advancement of science and technology, the process of communication has been expanded over the years to cover print and other modes like computer and associated gadgets India is predominantly an agrarian country, and the growth of agriculture is reflected in the good yields of different crops that depend on various factors – natural and man-made. 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. Institutions in NARS, by and large, have been procuring print versions of journals and literature in aid of science and technology. With the rapid growth of internet facilities and advancement of web technology, almost all reputed international journals are available on-line and can be accessed by researchers over the network Since ICAR is having network connectivity across institutes and state agricultural universities, select journals could be made available over the network for the use of scientific community. Accordingly, the Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture (CeRA) was established in November 2007 for facilitating accessibility of scientific journals to all researchers / teachers in the National Agricultural Research System by providing access to information specially access to journals online which is crucial for having excellence in research and teaching.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- 1) To know how many users are aware of CeRA Consortium.
- 2) To know how many users are using the CeRA Consortium.
- 3) To know about from where they have access to CeRA Consortium.
- 4) To know how frequently they have used the CeRA Consortium.
- 5) To know the purpose of using the CeRA Consortium.

- 6) To find out the which type of search features they have used.
- 7) To know how many users are using in different subjects.
- 8) To know which type of journals they have selected

**METHODOLOGY:**

Methodology involves various tools, techniques and approaches. In the present study, a survey method has been employed using questionnaire as a tool for data collection to examine the Awareness and Use of CeRA Consortium by Teaching Faculty and Research scholars In Agriculture Universities In Karnataka A : Study.

The Awareness and Use of CeRA Consortium by Teaching Faculty and Research scholars In Agriculture Universities In Karnataka A : Study. The scope is teaching faculty and research scholars in Agriculture Universities In Karnataka ,regarding use of CeRA consortium.

**GENERAL INFORMATION:**

**Table 1 Gender wise distribution of respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Present
Male	382	62.6	62.6	62.6
Female	228	37.4	37.4	100.0
Total	610	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that 62.6 % of respondents are male and remaining 37.4% are female

**Table 2 Age wise distribution of respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Present
20-30	216	35.4	35.4	35.4
31-40	180	29.5	29.5	64.9
41-50	194	31.8	31.8	96.7
More than 51	20	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	610	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table shows that age. 35.4% of respondents are 20-30 years , 31.8% of the respondents are 41-50 years ,29.5% of the respondents are 31-40 years and 3.3% Of the respondents are more than 51 years .

**Table- 3 Access to CeRA**

Access to CeRA	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Present
University Library	158	25.9	25.9	25.9
In my Department	148	24.3	24.3	50.2
Computer center	152	24.9	24.9	75.1
Home	152	24.9	24.9	100.0
Total	610	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that 25.9% of respondents had access to CeRA in University Library,24.95 of the respondent had access to CeRA from Home,24.3% of respondents had access CeRA from in my Department.

**Table -4 Frequency of use of CeRA**

Frequency of use of CeRA	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Present
Daily	332	54.4	54.4	54.4
Twice in a week	266	43.6	43.6	98.0
Once in two days	4	.7	.7	98.7
Occasionally	4	.7	.7	99.3
Any other	4	.7	.7	100.0
Total	610	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that most of the respondents used the CeRA from frequently ,54.4% of respondents using CeRA daily,43.6% of respondents using CeRA twice in a week,.7% of respondents using CeRA occasionally.

**Table-5 Purpose of Using CeRA**

Purpose of Using CeRA	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Present
Research work.	246	80.7	80.7	80.7
Teaching	198	64.9	64.9	64.9
Publishing Books /Articles	160	52.5	52.5	52.5
Getting current information	109	35.7	35.7	35.7
Find full text articles	120	39.3	39.3	39.3
Find Abstracts of articles	152	49.8	49.8	49.8
For retrospective search of literature	83	27.2	27.2	27.2
Find the publication of authors of my interest	152	49.8	49.8	49.8
Find contents of journals	135	44.2	44.3	44.3
Access consortium journals	182	59.7	59.7	59.7

This table shows that 80.7% of respondent use CeRA for the purpose of research work, 64.9% of respondents use CeRA for the purpose of teaching, 52.5% of respondents sue CeRA for the purpose of publishing books and articles, 35.7% of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of getting current information, 39.3% of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of Find full text articles, 49.8% of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of Find Abstracts of articles, 27.2% of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of retrospective search of literature, 49.8% of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of Find the publication of authors of my interest, 44.3% % of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of Find contents of journals, 59.7% of the respondents use CeRA for the purpose of Access consortium journals.

**Table – 6 Different search features of CeRA**

9 Different search features of CeRA	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Present
Advance search	232	76.1	76.1	76.1
Quick search	131	43.0	43.0	43.0
Browse journals	115	37.7	37.7	37.7
Browse journals	115	37.7	37.7	37.7
Brows by title	175	57.4	57.4	57.4
Brows by subject	121	39.7	39.7	39.7

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This table shows that 76.1% of the respondents using CeRA in Advance search, 43.0% of respondents using CeRA in Quick search, 37.3% of respondents using CeRA in Browse journals,

### CONCLUSION:

The study has shown that e-journals perform an important role in research. Not only current e-journals are required, but research scholars need to be provided the use of significant electronic back runs as well. To enhance the use of e-resources, more awareness programmes should be organized to acquaint them about the facilities and benefits obtained from electronic format as compared to print. A well defined and proper infrastructure remains to be an encouraging factor for the use of e-resource

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