USE OF E-JOURNALS THROUGH CERA (CONSORTIUM FOR E-RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE) BY THE STUDENTS IN ACHARYA N G RANGA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY S.V.AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, REGIONAL LIBRARY, TIRUPATI: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The data for this study is collected by way of distributing questionnaires to the users of the Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University S.V.Agricultural College, Regional Library, Tirupati: A Study. Seventy questionnaires were distributed to the regular users of the library and sufficient time was given to them to answer and respond. Out of 70, the investigator could collect only 63 filled questionnaires. The data was analysed and depicted in Tables as shown under.

Keywords: CeRA, Consortium, e-resources, Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University, S.V.Agricultural College, Regional library.

1. INTRODUCTION

CeRA, the Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture, has been established for facilitating accessibility of select scientific journals related to agriculture and allied fields, to all researchers in the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). The foundation for this initiative was made by providing internet connectivity to most of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes under the National Agricultural Technology Programme (NATP) over a decade ago. This was done with the ultimate objective of providing access to information, especially access to on-line journals, which is crucial for excellence in research. It has been observed that over the years, subscriptions to journals by libraries of ICAR institutes/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have been on the decline mainly because of financial crunch. Additionally, increase in the cost of international journals has forced many librarians to reduce their number. One of the prerequisites to remain in the forefront of international knowledge generation is the
availability of journals. Since no institute/SAU library can subscribe to all journals, an initiative was put in motion with the creation of CeRA in 2008 under the National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP) for providing on-line accessibility of research articles from select publishers.

1.1. Definition of Consortium

Library Consortia can be described as “An association of independent libraries and library systems established by formal agreement, usually for the purpose of resource sharing. Membership may be restricted to a specific geographic region, type of library. A group made up of two or more individuals, companies or governments that work together toward achieving a chosen objective. Each entity within the consortium is only responsible to the group in respect to the obligations that are set out in the consortium's contract. Therefore, every entity that is under the consortium remains independent in his or her normal business operations and has no say over another member's operations that are not related to the consortium.

A consortium is an association of two or more individuals, companies, organizations or governments (or any combination of these entities) with the objective of participating in a common activity or pooling their resources for achieving a common goal.

1.2. Library consortia in Indian scenario

In India, the Forum for Research Sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics (FORSA), one of the oldest library consortia in the country for physics was established in 1982. The history of library consortia for on-line subscription and on-line access in the country was initiated about two decades ago, with the establishment of the Information E-resources and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre1. This is a national body established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India in 1991. Thereafter, various subject-oriented consortia were established to improve the quality and status of research and development, namely CSIR-DST e-journals consortia for scientific information for CSIR and DST laboratories (also called as National Knowledge Resource Consortium), Indian National Digital, Library in Engineering, Science and Technology (INDEST) for engineering and technology-related institutions, Electronic Resources in Medicine (ERMED) Consortium for Medical colleges/institutions, and DBT e-Library Consortium (DeLCON), etc. which are doing well in their respective subject areas. CeRA is among the latest consortium catering to agricultural research and education. Some of the popular Indian initiatives for sharing library resources (especially online journals) are summarized in Table 1.

Among the academic consortia, UGC-Infonet is the largest, with plans to reach out to more than 180 universities and colleges. CeRA is the second largest consortium, next to the UGC-Infonet. Organizational structure of CeRA Activities in CeRA are governed by Steering, Monitoring and Negotiation, and Working Committees and well supported by the Project Implementation Unit, NAIP. The organizational structure of CeRA is shown in Figure 3.

The CeRA headquarters acts as an interface between all researchers in member institutes towards implementation of objectives of the consortium. Briefly, CeRA aims to develop the existing R&D information resource base of ICAR institutes/universities, etc. comparable to leading
institutes/organizations in the world, to subscribe e-journals and create e-access culture among scientists/teachers under the ICAR institutes/agricultural universities, and to study the impact of the consortium on the level of research publications measured through Science Citation Index (SCI) and NAAS Ratings. CeRA members have access to on-line journals through IP authentication, which provides a fool-proof system of security and also avoids memorizing user ID, password, publishers’ URLs, etc.

1.3. Main features of CeRA

Document delivery request (DDR) service has been developed at all of the CeRA member institutes to enable all consortium partners who do not have the print version of particular scientific articles. The DDR system includes library subscribed journals which are not subscribed by CeRA.

Impact of CeRA consortium The most important factor for a successful consortium is its usage and impact on R&D activities in the system and CeRA is no exception. During the past three and a half years, activities in CeRA have been updated and monitored on the basis of feedback received from its members and experts. The impact assessment (IA) of CeRA has been measured through the following:

• Evaluating pattern of the number of downloads of research articles.
• Evaluating the progress of the DDR service.
• Evaluating the quality of publications by researchers in NARS.
• Evaluating the usage and recovery of cost incurred on the subscription of e-journals.

1.4. CeRA e-journal consortium

CeRA is an ambitious programme initiated by ICAR in a sub-project of NAIP, funded by World Bank. It covers about 3000 scholarly journals (comprising consortium subscribed, Library-subscribed and open access journals) from seven major publishers and catering to 134 institutions under NARS. The number of e-journals and name of the publishers are listed in. Since ICAR has network connectivity across institutions and SAUs, select journals have been made available over the network for use of the scientific community. The network of institutions having on-line accessibility of journals in CeRA is large and covers all institutes under NARS.
1.5. Management of e-resources in Agriculture

The Library Information System (LIS) of IASRI is known as one of the Regional Libraries of NARS and has an excellent print and electronic resource base in the fields of Agricultural Statistics, Computer applications, Agricultural Economics and allied fields to support teaching, research and consultancy in the relevant areas. This is the referral and sole library in Agricultural Statistics and Computer Applications in India. It caters the information needs of Scientists, students, faculty and researchers, trainees of not only of IASRI but also to the different Institute of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities under NARS in both conventional as well as electronic.

Library Information System, IASRI has been automated and bar-coded completely and digitized partially. Bibliographical details of books, journals, thesis, M.Sc. and Diploma dissertations and some of the Grey literature (Reports) available in library has been computerized and posted on Library website for accessing not only by IASRI users but also NARS. Any user on web can search for details of documents of his interest and can see its physical availability in library and also can reserve the document if it is under issue after log into his account (only for IASRI Users).

All activities of circulation (issue and return) have been computerized and bar-coded. All bonafide members of the Institute have been issued with electronic bilingual and bar-coded membership with photograph. Document(s) will be issued to the user through computer and can see his status of circulation and also history of his account online.

Types of e-resources

The e-resources are basically divided in two major Types are:

1. Online e-resources:
   1. e-journal (Full text & bibliographic)
   2. e-books
   3. on-line Databases
   4. Web sites

2. Other electronic resources may include:
   1. CD ROM
   2. Diskettes
   3. Other portable computer databases

1.6. Importance of e-publishing for library consortia

The advent of e-publishing has brought a revolution in journal publication, subscription, access and delivery mechanisms. The e-published resources offer tremendous possibilities and advantages over the print media, which include ease of use, shareable nature, availability on the internet, hyperlink to related texts and links to multimedia, etc. A consortium can be defined as a strategic alliance of institutes having common interests. The main aim of a consortium is to achieve what members of the group can achieve individually at a relatively low cost. The library
consortium can be at local, state, national or international levels for making available resources and services for the benefits of its members.

Currently, publishers like Springer, Wiley–Blackwell and Elsevier are providing their articles on-line before their print versions are made available. With respect to CeRA, various features like Simple Search, Advance Search, etc. are provided through the consortia. E-Publishing has increased the interactivity and customization for consortia users by providing alerting services like ‘My Journals’. E-Publishing provides benefits to consortia users in many ways. Some of them are:

- It is space- and time-invariant.
- Helps save time for users.
- Provides value addition such as search ability, alerting services, links from one article to another, forward links (citing articles), etc.
- Accelerates publications.
- Articles cannot be mutilated, stolen or lost.

E-Publishing also provides benefits to librarians:
- Superior resources delivery.
- Reduced shelving, binding, maintenance, clamming, etc.
- Cost saving.

**1.7. MAIN FEATURES/FACILITIES OF CONSORTIUM**

**1. Springer Link**

It is a platform of Springer and bouquet of e-journals on different subjects like Biomedical Sciences, Life Sciences, Agriculture, behavioral Sciences, Economics, Chemistry, Material Sciences, engineering, Humanities, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Statistics, Veterinary Medicine, Physics, and Professional and Applied Computers published by Springer. Through this user can access the full text of around 1300+ journals since 1996.

**2. Annual Reviews**

Annual Reviews are authoritative, analytic reviews in 33 focused disciplines within the Biomedical, Life, Physical, and Social Sciences etc. CeRA is subscribing 33 Reviews in agriculture including Biochemistry, Biomedical Engineering, Biophysics, Cell and Developmental Biology, Entomology, Genetics, Immunology, Microbiology, Nutrition, Pathology, Pharmacology, Toxicology, Physiology, Phyto pathology, etc., since 1990 onwards.

**3. ScienceDirect**

Science Direct is the world’s leading scientific full text database of Elsevier developed by articles/chapters from more than 2,500 peer reviewed journals and more than 10,000 books. CeRA is subscribing 300+ journals from the field of Agriculture and Biological Sciences.
1.8. ADDITIONAL FEATURES/FACILITIES OF CeRA

Apart from having above main feature of CeRA the JCCC Service (Journals Customs Content of Consortium) of Informatics, which covers contents of about 28,770 journals at present (likely to be increased by approximately 50,000 during the 2009) for all 123 member libraries is also available as an value added service. This service is being covered from Consortia journals, subscribed journals of member libraries, and also open access journals of open j-gate since CeRA was implemented through consultancy of Informatics, Bangalore. Creation and maintenance of CeRA website, promoting, organising user awareness programmes, trainings to users and librarians are also part of its consultancy activities. When users try to access home page of CeRA, it will be verified with the IP provided by CeRA to Publishers. One official/Librarian has been identified as Administrator from each institute/university and has been assigned User Name, Password to open the admin login. Administrator is also responsible for Document Delivery Service. Members which could not get access through IP address are provided with User Name and Password separately. All functionalities available to Administrator can also be accessed by user except, mintrasation.

1.9. Functionalities/Facilities for Administrator

The Consortia Administrator has the following rights:

i. Create new members.
ii. Edit the contact details, login details and IP details of other members.
iv. View Statistics of DDRs sent.
v. View statistics of DDRs received.
vi. View and fulfil the DDRs received.
vii. View the status of DDRs sent.
viii. View Journals subscribed by consortia or his own library subscription on click of Journal Configuration.

1.10. Inter-Library Loan

Through this feature Administrator can have the following facilities:

1. Request received from users for document delivery between any particular date with details such as bibliographical details of article, requested by which institute/university, request date, its status like whether it is available in library or not available, if its is available whether it is dispatched or it is pending.
2. Request sent by user from his own institute for document delivery between any particular date or range of dates with details such as bibliographical details of article, requested to which institute/university, request date, its status like received communication from other library, whether it is available in their library or not available, and if its is available whether it is dispatched or it is pending.
3. Request received by his library from users of different/individual institute for document delivery in report form with details like institute’s name, number of requests received, document delivery fulfilled or pending or unfulfilled.
4. Requests sent by user of his own institute to different/individual institute for document delivery in report form with details like institute’s name, number of request sent, document delivery fulfilled or pending or unfulfilled.
5. Consolidated report of both requests made and received by own institute and their status in period of different dates.
6. Consortium Administrator can see status of document delivery of any library.

2. NEED FOR STUDY

Need for resources’ sharing through consortia has become a necessary for the libraries all over the world. The CeRA offers the opportunity for providing online accessibility of all important journals related to agriculture, and providing quick access to Research and Development Information as available worldwide. But, how the CeRA is using by the students and what is the impact of CeRA on their research in ANGRU SV Agricultural College, Tirupati. Dissertation conditions necessitated the investigator to conduct the study.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the use and impact of CeRA on students.
- To know the purpose of using CeRA by students.
- To know the satisfaction of users while using CeRA.
- To know the problems faced by the students in accessing CeRA e-journals.
- To suggest the ways and means for effective use of the CeRA.

4. HYPOTHESES

- Users are aware of the CeRA consortium.
- Users are using the CeRA for research.
- Users are satisfied with the CeRA.
- Users faced problems while accessing CeRA.

5. METHODOLOGY:

The population of this survey consists of P.G students’ in S.V.Agricultural College Regional Library, Tirupati. Out of 70 the investigated collected 63 questionnaires from them. After the collection of data, it was analyzed according to the objectives stated most of the calculations were done manually and with the help of the WAM calculator. The data was presented with the help of table.

6. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Singh Nirmal and Kumar Dhiraj (2012) 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 articles, 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.

Hassan Nabi (2012) provides the brief background of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). It elaborates the National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) and the components of the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) with special reference to the Component-I under which all the important and most innovative web-based projects, i.e., KrishiPrabha, CeRA, and e-Granth falls. The overview of these projects including objectives and deliverables has been highlighted especially keeping in view of the current scenario of the NARS institutions. It further elaborates the rationale, mission and objectives of the projects, the methodologies, and work programs. It also shows the directions and outcomes of the projects. The long term positive deliverables of the projects have also been projected.

Francis (2012) described as digital information resources available online are increasing at an exponential rate; several practices have evolved for the economic and effective delivery of such information to the end users. In this context, consortia-based information services have gathered momentum world over during the last few years. Though, there are several library consortia in India, UGC Infonet is mainly meant for universities controlled by UGC and CeRA is meant for agricultural universities. This paper discusses utilisation of consortia-based digital information resources by the post graduate and doctoral students of the Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur. Results show that cent percent of the students were familiar with the use of digital information resources available online and 87.14 per cent of them used CeRA. Eighty two per cent students were acquainted with CeRA and learned the required skills for the access and use of digital information resources through curriculum-based courses like ‘library and information services’, ‘research methodology’, etc. The students in general would like to strengthen the CeRA services by adding more resources and facilities.

Kaur Amritpal (2012) examines academics attitude towards e-journal use. A well-structured questionnaire was designed to elicit the opinions of the users. Responses were gathered from 542 faculty members of five universities. The results of the study showed that the characteristics that affect the choice of e-format over print in order of preference are ‘faster access’, ‘available from desktop’, ‘convenience’, ‘remote access’, ‘timeliness’, ‘available at all times’, ‘hyperlinks’, ‘multi-user access’, ‘currency of information’, ‘inclusion of audio–video material’, ‘interactivity’ and ‘animation of graphics’. The characteristics that affect the choice of print format over electronic in order of priority are ‘physical comfort’, ‘portability’, ‘ability to underline’, ‘familiarity with format’ and ‘ability to browse’. A majority of the teachers use e-journals for ‘research’, ‘teaching’, ‘writing reports’, ‘current awareness’, ‘background research’ and ‘internal/external presentations’. The problems faced in accessing e-journals are ‘access difficulties’, ‘discomfort of reading from computer screen’, ‘lack of IT knowledge/skill’,
‘information overload’ etc. A majority of the teachers want future e-journals to have features such as ‘full text index of every article’, ‘searching capability across a wide range of journal articles’, ‘searching capability within an article, display relationship between a wide range of works’ and ‘links to multimedia files’, etc. On the basis of the findings, some suggestions are made for maximizing the use of e-journals.

**Varaprasad and Madhusudhan (2010)** described Libraries have experienced many transformations along with time. Scenario has further changed with the information explosion and advent of Internet and telecommunications technologies. Information seeking has become much more complex due to ever increasing amount of data, in both printed and electronic forms, and no single library is self-sufficient to purchase all the books/e-books, journals/e-journals and other library documents within their library budgets. Library consortium is one of the solutions to overcome this problem. However, due to ever increasing prices of journals, vendor dominated market, lack of competition, and for other reasons, question of whether consortium approach, some of the experiences in accessing e-journals through this approach, a viable alternative for journal's price hike or not? This paper is a case study of CSIR e-journal Consortium and discusses need for consortia, types, advantages and disadvantages of a consortium, problems faced by the consortiums and possible solutions for some of these problems.

**Visakhi (2009)** discussed Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture is a e-Consortium of Agricultural Libraries under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for National Agricultural Research System libraries. The National Agricultural Research System of India comprised Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Central/State Agricultural Universities under Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. The paper discusses the background, main features, and advantages of the consortium for e-resources in Agriculture.

**7. S.V. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF LIBRARY PROFILE**

Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College was established in 1961 as the third Agricultural College in Andhra Pradesh to cater to the educational needs of Rayalaseema. The College is located in Tirupati at the feet of the sacred Tirumala hills in an area of 370 acres. The College is situated in the temple town of Tirupati in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Located at seven km in the western side of Tirupati on Tirupati- Chittoor highway stands the college amidst picturesque surroundings with the seven hills of Lord Venkateswara as the backdrop. The College is easily accessible by road, rail and air. The airport is at Renigunta, 20 km away from the campus. The geographical co-ordinates of the College location are 79-E longitude, 13-N latitude and 182.9 m altitude above MSL. It has grown in many folds since its inception and has a very good academic record with excellent faculty. At present the college functions in three floors of the main building apart from Agricultural Engineering department, library, green houses, fields, gardens, hostels etc.

S.V.Agricultural College Library was started functioning from 07-8-1963. At the beginning 533 books were purchased by several Departments of College, formed part of the Library and some
books were transferred from Agricultural College, Bapatla for immediate use by the students and staff. With the formation of APAU in 1964 the library has grown in leaps and bounds. Accordingly the libraries of S.V.Agricultural College and College of Veterinary Science were merged together on 11-08-1982 raising the library holdings to 34,488 and now separated into S.V. Veterinary University library and ANGRAU Regional Library in the year 2007. It has now grown to 32,196 volumes. The Regional Library moved into its own functional building at S.V.Agricultural College in the year 2007. The Regional Library is kept open for 11 hours on working days and for limited hours on public holidays and Sundays. Students and staff of the College can become the members of the Library, whereas bonafide outsiders who come with the introductory letters from their institutions/ ID card provided by our University Library are permitted for consultation only. The Library has created a Technical Process of Books, Journals, Theses, Reports and Reference sources and it's made available through Catalogue. The library has also created databases of current periodicals, CD’s, On-Line Journals subscribed and digitized database of Thesis available in the Library.

7.1. The collection of the University Library is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books (including Back Volumes)</td>
<td>25,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets/reports/</td>
<td>2,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis/Dissertations</td>
<td>4,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD ROM’s/DVD’s</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,196</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Internet Services has been provided at the ANGRAU Regional Library for the Staff and Students. Online Journals are subscribed by the Library. These e-journals can also be access at the Library and all the Departments of the College.

SERVICES

- **E-Resources:** - Library has subscribed several Online Journals, Offline Databases, e-books, e-journals from 2007 onwards. In addition to this ICAR under NAIP Programme is providing access to 1706 full text journals related to the field of Agriculture and allied subjects.
- **Book Borrowing Facilities:** - All the staff and students of this College, Library is issued membership card with Photograph. Books are issued to user through manual aided system. Users can make reservation of books that are already issued and the user will be intimated after the book is received in the Library.
- **Current Periodicals:** - In order to provide up to date and latest scientific information to the users, the Library is getting 172 Periodicals (print) including 32 foreign periodicals.
- **Theses Database:** - M.Sc, Ph.D theses available in the Library are included in the Catalogue. However, some theses abstracts are digitized and given access to the users.
- **List of CD’s available in the Library:** - Some of the National & International Institutes CD’s are added for the benefit of users of the Library.
OTHER FACILITIES:

1. **Text Book Bank General & SC / ST Book Bank:** To cater to the increased demand for prescribed Textbook, a separate Book Bank for General category of Students and SC/ST students have been created. Students are provided with two textbooks per student, per semester.

2. **Inter Library loan:** Publications that are not available in the Library and are requested by users can be obtained on loan from other Institutes; likewise publication will also be lent out on a reciprocal basis to other Institutes.

3. **Reprographic Service:** Xerox / Photocopying service is made available in the Library at a nominal cost.

4. **Reference Service:** Library Professionals are pleased to help the users in locating and disseminating information from the available sources in the Library.

5. **User Education:** As a part of the dissemination of information the Library professionals are pleased to explain in detail the varieties of information sources available in the library. The Regional Library is offering orientation course and conducting library & information course 501 (0+1).

6. **Links:** University Library has subscribed several Online Journals, Offline Databases, e-books, e-Journals for the year 2011. In addition to this ICAR under NAIP Programme is providing access to 1706 full text journals related to the field of Agriculture and allied subjects.

   1. CeRA Journals.
   2. CAB Abstracts.
   3. EBSCO: e-Journals Database.
   4. e-Fresh Portal.
   5. INDIASTAT: Statistical Database.
   7. Indian Journals Portal.
   8. J-Gate Online Portal.
   9. Worldcat Link.
   10. Agricat link.
   12. Directory of Open Journals: to access of full text articles from various journals.

8. **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

8.1. A question has been put to the users to know if they go to library regularly or not. The responses have been shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reply</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35(87.5%)</td>
<td>20(86.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5(12.5%)</td>
<td>3(13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident from Table 1 that 35(87.5%) Male, 20(86.9%) Female are going to library regularly, and remaining of them 5(12.5%) Male, 3(13%) Female is not going to library regularly.

8.2. A question has been put to the users to know CeRA. The Responses have been shown in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know CeRA</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 2 that 40(100%) Male 23(100%) Female are know CeRA.

8.3. A question has been put to the users to know get access to the CeRA. The responses have been shown in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Get access to the CeRA</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>35(87.5%)</td>
<td>20(86.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>5(12.5%)</td>
<td>3(13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browsing centre</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 3 that 35(87.5%) Male, 20(86.9%) Female get access to the CeRA in library, and remaining of them Male 5(12.5%), 3(13%) Female are get access to the CeRA in Department.

8.4. A question has been put to the users to know frequency of using CeRA Resource. The responses have been shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3(7.5%)</td>
<td>8(34.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once in a week</td>
<td>15(37.5%)</td>
<td>10(43.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>22(55%)</td>
<td>5(21.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 4 that 3(7.5%) Male 8(34.7%) Female are use CeRA Resource daily, followed by 15(37.5%) Male 10(43.4%) Female use CeRA Resource Once in a week, and remaining of them 22(55%) Male 5(21.7%) Female use CeRA Resource Occasionally.

8.5. A question has been put to the users to know the purpose of CeRA using by them. The responses have been shown in Table 5.
It is evident from Table 5 that 37(92.5%) Male 17(73.9%) Female are using CeRA Research Purpose, and remaining of them 3(7.5%) Male 6(26%) Female are using CeRA to get knowledge.

8.6. A question has been put to the users to know which search methods are mostly used by them. The Responses have been shown in Table 6.

It is evident from Table 6 that 3(7.5%) Male 7(30.4%) Female using searching method Author method, followed by 17(42.5%) Male 10(43.4%) Female are using searching method Title, 7(17.5%) Male 3(13%) Female are using searching method Subject, and remaining of them 13(32.5%) Male 3(13%) Female are using searching Key word searching method.

8.7. A question has been put to the users to know what impact of the CeRA on their research. The Responses have been shown in Table 7.

It is evident from Table 7 that 36(90%) Male 21(91.3%) Female are agree the CeRA have positive impact in research purpose, and remaining of them 4(10%) Male 2(8.6%) Female are not agree the CeRA have positive impact in research purpose.

8.8. A question has been put to the users to know satisfied with the CeRA Resource or not. The Responses have been shown in Table 8.
Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfied With The CeRA Resource</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>33(82.5%)</td>
<td>20(86.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7(17.5%)</td>
<td>3(13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 8 that 33(82.5%) Male, 20(86.9%) Female are satisfied with the CeRA Resource, and remaining of them 7(17.5%) Male, 3(13%) Female are not satisfied with the CeRA Resource.

8.9. A question has been put to the users to get full text articles with downloadable facility (or) not. The Responses have been shown in Table 9.

Table 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles with download facility</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>33(82.5%)</td>
<td>18(78.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7(17.5%)</td>
<td>5(21.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 9 that 33(82.5%) Male, 18(78.2%) Female are satisfied full text articles with downloadable facility, and remaining of them 7(17.5%) Male, 5(21.7%) Female are not satisfied get full text articles with downloadable facility.

8.10. A question has been put to the users to know any training on how to search the information in CeRA. The Responses have been show in Table 10.

Table 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search the information in CeRA</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need maximum training, orientation or guidance</td>
<td>11(27.5%)</td>
<td>5(21.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need minimum training, orientation or guidance</td>
<td>15(37.5%)</td>
<td>13(56.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need no training, orientation or guidance</td>
<td>14(35%)</td>
<td>5(21.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 10 that 11(27.5%) Male, 5(21.7%) Female are Need Maximum training, orientation or guidance, followed by 15(37.5%) Male, 13(56.5%) Female are Need Maximum training, orientation or guidance, and remaining of them 14(35%) Male, 5(21.7%) Female are Need no training, orientation or guidance.
8.11. A question has been put to the users to know need to be trained in or den to make maximum use of E-resources at the library. The Responses have been show in Table 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To make maximum use of E-resource</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In house resources and their access(Institutional Repositories)</td>
<td>1(2.5%)</td>
<td>1(4.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific skills and techniques for online searching</td>
<td>22(55%)</td>
<td>7(30.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtering effectively for online information</td>
<td>5(12.5%)</td>
<td>7(30.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locating high quality information sources quickly and effectively</td>
<td>12(30%)</td>
<td>8(34.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other please specify</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 11 that 1(2.5%) Male, 1(4.3%) Female In house resources and their access (Institutional Repositories) and their access, followed by 22(55%) Male, 7(30.4%) Female are Specific skills and techniques for online searching, 5(12.5%) Male, 7 (30.4%) Female are Filtering effectively for online information, and remaining of them 12(30%) Male, 8(34.7%) Female Locating high quality information sources quickly and effectively.

8.12. A question has been put to the users to know satisfied with the internet facility of your library. In the Responses has been show in Table 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfied internet facility</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16(40%)</td>
<td>14(60.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>24(60%)</td>
<td>9(39.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 12 that 16(40%) Male, 14(60.8%) Female are Satisfied with internet facility in library, and remaining of them 24(60%) Male, 9(39.1%) Female are not Satisfied with internet facility in library.

8.13. A question has been put to the users to know problems faced by the users while using CeRA. The responses have been show in Table 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems Faced</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of quality information</td>
<td>5(12.5%)</td>
<td>5(21.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrelevant information</td>
<td>14(35%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of organized information</td>
<td>8(20%)</td>
<td>5(21.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downloading pdf files takes more time</td>
<td>13(32.5%)</td>
<td>13(56.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40(100%)</td>
<td>23(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident from Table 13 that 5(12.5%) Male, 5(21.7%) Female problem faced Lack of quality information, followed by 14(35%) Male problem faced irrelevant information, 8(20%) Male, 5(21.7%) Female problem faced Lack of organized information, and remaining of them 13(32.5%) Male, 13(56.5%) Female are problem faced Downloading pdf files takes more time.

9. FINDINGS

1. Most of the male (87.5%) and female (86.9%) are go to library regularly.
2. Most of the male (100%) and female (100%) are know the CeRA.
3. Most of the male (87.5%) and female (86.9%) are accessing to the CeRA in library.
4. Most of the male (55%) are use CeRA occasionally and female (43%) are using once in a week.
5. Most of the male (92.5%) and female (73.9%) are use CeRA purpose of Research.
6. Most of the male (42.5%) and female (43.4%) are following Title method for searching.
7. Most of the male (90%) and female (91.3%) are agree positive impact on research.
8. Most of the male (82.5%) and female (86.9%) are satisfied with CeRA.
9. Most of the male (82.5%) and female (78.2%) are get full text articles.
10. Most of the male (37.5%) and female (56.5%) are need minimum training, orientation or guidance.
11. Most of the (55%) are trained in specific skills and techniques for online searching. And female (34.7%) are locating high quality information sources quickly and effectively.
12. Most of the male (40%) and female (60.8%) are satisfied with internet facility.
13. Most of the male (35%) are faced problem irrelevant information by using CeRa and female (56.5%) are faced downloading pdf files take more time by using CeRA.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. 55% of male and 56.5% female are not satisfied with the internet facility. Hence, S.V. Agricultural Library may provide internet with high band width.
2. S.V. Agricultural Library has to conduct orientation programmes for utilization of CeRA.
3. S.V. Agricultural Library has to provide full text of articles and download the articles quickly and easily.

11. CONCLUSION:

Access to E-journals through consortia based subscription has brought considerable benefits to the academic community. The survey has clearly indicated that the CeRA e-journals are highly useful for the students.35% of male sated that the irrelevant information and 56.5% females sated that the downloading pdf fiels takes more time, therefore the college should provide quality of relevant information . Some students are expressed that they are not satisfied with the Internet facility of library. Therefore the only thing is the college should take necessary steps to improve the bandwidth.
REFERENCE:

1. SINGH (Nirmal) and KUMAR (Dhiraj). Utilization of Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture (CeRA) by Faculty of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (GADVASU). *Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery & Electronic Reserves*. 22; 2012; 205-221.


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