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User Perception on Open Access Resources among College Students in India: A Survey

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Abstract

A study was conducted to investigate the accessibility and use of perception on open access resources used in the library and Information Science students in Idhaya College for Women. In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the awareness of open access resources. The methodology adopted for the study surveyed in which questionnaires, interviews, and observations were used in a collection of the data. A total of 131 respondents participated in the study. 80(61.07%) of the frequency are UG Students while 51(38.93%) are PG Students in the use of open access resources in Idhaya College for Women. show that the Using of open access resources 32(24.43%) respondents information access for Research purpose only. Show that the frequency-wise respondents used in open access resources in daily used in 25(19.08%). Show the Time Spend for the open access resources respondents used in Less than 2 hours used in 29(22.14%).Show that the used in open access resources in a maximum of respondents daily used in home 32(24.43%).: Show that the Problems of used in open access resources in a maximum of respondents Privacy problem faced in 27(20.61%),UG students access the problems of 20(20.62%) PG students access the problems of 7(20.59%).Show that the Storage of open access resources in the maximum of respondents PPT in 42(32.06%), followed by Word Document 28(21.37%).Show that the Impact of using open access resources of respondents Provides free online access to the necessary literature for my research strongly Agree for the 32 (24.43%) Agree for 46(35.11%).

Keywords: Open access resources, Students, User Study, Institutional Repository, Database and Subject Gateway.

Introduction

Open access resources are electronic resources which are freely available to the end user at free of cost. No need to pay either by the institution or the individual for accessing, and downloading articles. The User can read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to full texts of these articles. Open access resources are not limited only to open access journal but it may vary in forms such as an open e-book, open databases, open access repositories, and institutional repositories. Effective utilization depends on the positive perception of users towards open access resources. Their values towards the open access resources experience, the benefits enjoyed by the users, ability of them to retrieve the

required open access resources from the internet and their approaches to determine the perception.

Open Access

Open access is scholarly publication model which provides unrestricted, free, immediate and online access to peer-reviewed scholarly research along with the rights to use it. Users are free to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full-texts of scholarly literature available through open access platform. The only role of copyright is to control over the integrity of author's work. According to Suber, "the Budapest (February 2002), Bethesda (June 2003) and the Berlin (October 2003) definitions of „open access" are the most central and influential for the OA movement." He defines open access literature simply as "digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions."

The American Research Libraries Association (ARL) Task Force defines open access as "a cost effective way to disseminate and use information. It is an alternative to the traditional subscriptionbased publishing model made possible by new digital technologies and networked communication".

Review of Literature

Ramesh Babu, Gopalakrishnan, and Gopalakrishnan (2013) Paper highlight the use of open access journals among the research scholars. The study has found that the open access journals are not new publications, comprises of the number of journals in different subjects. The views on utilization show a healthy trend in adopting open access journals. The literature also shows that there exists a high impact factor for open access journals. The success and increase in the use of open access journals primarily depend on affiliating bodies. A user interfaces to provide web-based services to the clientele. By supporting open access resources libraries not only can facilitate their current and future patrons but also will have easier and more comprehensive access to scholarly research, they will also be serving to other 0libraries around the world.

Prince, G, and Savanan, P (2015)describe the use of Perception towards open access systems of electronic resources which are freely available to the end user at free of cost.The study intends to measure the awareness and perception towards open access resources among the users in the higher educational institutions in kanyakumari district. Therefore the method adopted for the study is the survey method. It is mainly based on primary data collected through questionnaire from the respondents of PG students. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. It provides more benefits to the academic community in the higher education system for the quality of the users in higher educational institutions have awareness and uses it to fulfill their information needs.

Thanuskodi (2013) identified E-resources are mushrooming online and in other formats. This phenomenon is due to the rapid advancement of information technologies, including the Internet and digitizing techniques. The extent of e-resources (including e-journals, e-books, etc.) is spiraling, although no exact number is available. These changes significantly enlarge the size of the electronic resources pool. Electronic resources have become one of the most important aspects of a digital library. The study reveals that slightly over one-third of the respondents (40%) spent less than 2 hours on the Internet per session,

followed by those having 2-3 hours per session (29.17%). The study also shows that of the total of 120 respondents, 30.83% search documents with the help of the library Website.

Kelemwork Kassahun and Chatiwa Nsala (2015) have found that open access resource that is available in the world economy. Transforming from the industry based economies that are directly based on the production, distribution, and use of knowledge and information. In teaching and learning open access provides wide rage barrier-free information to teachers and learners, of the present research observes that the library users, especially students do not use of the open access resources that are available. The focus is on librarians because they are usually and the first point of call in research for both learning and teaching of open access resources. The objective of this paper is to access the awareness of librarians in private institutions of higher learning towards open access information resources as complementary reference resources. This study selected six private higher education institutions because the researchers wanted to focus on institution's which had more than 6 years establishment as they believe they have more exposure than the new ones. the academic librarians carry out current awareness services for subscribed resources they should include more open access resource in order to create or increase the accessibility and usage of open access resources.

Thanuskodi (2009) identified India has significant advantages in the 21st century knowledge race. It has a large higher education sector – the third largest in the world in student numbers, after China and the United States. The library is the chief instrument for accumulating and using our intellectual heritage. Formal education can be conducted effectively and efficiently only with well-equipped libraries. Today, libraries are connected to vast ocean of Internet-based services. Electronic resources are developing rapidly. Academic libraries are the nerve centres of their institutions, and must support teaching, research, and other academic programmes. The situation in academic libraries in India is the same as that of academic libraries the world over; however, Indian libraries must provide maximum information with limited resources. This article explores the Indian higher education environment in relation to academic libraries.

AbdoulayeKaba and Rad said (2015) Paper highlights the use of open access awareness use and perception in AAU faculty member's open access to be mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download copy, distribute, print, search, or read, download copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full text to these articles crawl them for indexing pass them as data to software or use them for any other purpose of lawful,without financial, and legal or technical barriers other those than inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself, the study used to a web-based survey questionnaire for data collection. The instrument collected data relating to respondents awareness, use of and perception towards open access resources. The study population consisted of faculty members from AAU they frequently use OA resources for teaching, learning, and research activities, faculty members with a high level of awareness or use of open access found to have a highly positive perception of OA resources.

Ahmed Elhafiz Ibrahim (2004) have found that user perception of electronic resources in United Arab Emirates University, the libraries deanship of UAEU has effectively and consciously utilized IT applications leading to the rise of a digital library within the entity OF ITS Conventional Libraries UAEU of e-resources was not at the anticipated level that would effectively enhance the learning and research process as stated in the mission statement of the libraries deanship, significant law usage was reported for e-books, bibliographic

databases,and e-journals. the low use e-resources in the UAEU may have a relationship with increasing academic teaching loads since 90.4% of the respondents teach 10 or more than 12 hours a week, such load may reduce the focus of faculty members on research.

Alex ozone melem oath and Doris O. Bozimo (2012) describes the use of awareness and uses of open access scholarly publications by LIS lectures in southern Nigeria, open access scholarly publications by Library and Information Science. Information and communication technologies have dramatically changed research practices in terms of scholarly publication by enhancing communication among scientists, access to information of all kinds the scholarly community has sought for alternative scholarly publishing systems. The census sampling method was employed hence the entire population of 141 lectures from the DLIC or Archival studies of the fourteen universities in southern Nigeria was used as a sample for the study.

Statement of the problem

The Problem for the present study is the awareness and the perception of the users on open access resources, purpose and reason for using open access resources, level of satisfaction and the quality consciousness among the users in higher educational institutions. Hence the problem for the study is entitled as "User Perception on Open Access Resources among Students of Idhaya College for Women, Sarugani: A Study".

Objectives of the study

The aim of this study is to explore the ways in Open access resources used in the Idhya College for women students of the Sarugani may append and important value to their study by involving with OA. The specific objectives are:

- To determine the awareness of users in higher educational institutions towards open access resources
- To determine the purpose and reason for using open access resources
- To find out the satisfaction level of users on using open access resources
- To determine user perceptions towards the open access resources.

Hypotheses

- There exists a uniform opinion among the researchers about the utility of open access resources.
- There exist problems in accessing and using the open access resources.
- There exist among Students of Idhaya College for Women on open access resources.

Methodology

The research has employed a well-structured for collecting the data from the UG &PG Students of Idhaya College for Women, Sarugani. A questionnaire has been prepared in such a way that the respondents could easily understand the items. A total number of 150 questionnaires distributed among the respondents the investigator could collect questionnaires from only 131 out of 150 respondents among whom the questionnaires were distributed. This constitutes 87.33 % (131/150) of the total response.
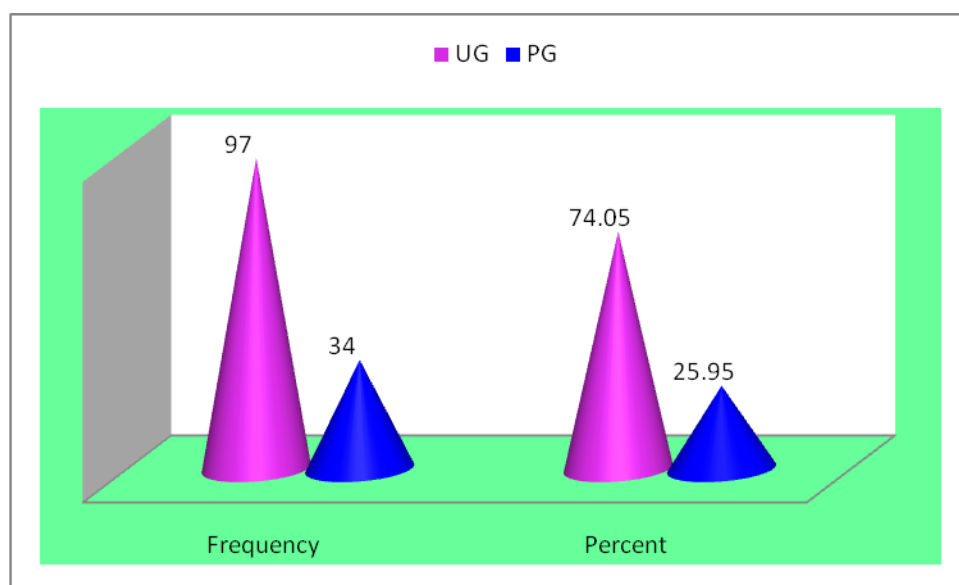
Limitations of the Study

- This study covers only PG Students in Idhaya college for women.(Sarugani).
- The PG Students in Faculty of Arts in Idhaya collge.
- The study covers only 131 Students out of 150 questionnaires distributed.

Data Analysis

A Structured questionnaire was distributed among 150 students who are undergoing the UG and PG students of Idhaya College for Women. The snowball method of sampling has been adopted in collecting data. Of which 131 were received.

Table-1: Awareness of Open Access Resource

S.No	Course	Frequency	Percent
1	UG	97	74.05
2	PG	34	25.95
	Total	131	100.0

Awareness of Open Access Resource

Table-1 shows that 80(61.07%) of the frequency are UG Students while 51(38.93%) are PG Students in the use of open access resources in Idhaya College for Women.

Table- 2: Using Open Access Resources

S.No	Using Open Access Resources	UG	PG	Percent
1	For Research	24(24.74%)	8(23.53%)	32(24.43%)
2	Preparing Seminars/Conferences	18(18.56%)	12(35.29%)	30(22.90%)
3	Write up Articles	36(37.11%)	8(23.53%)	44(33.59%)

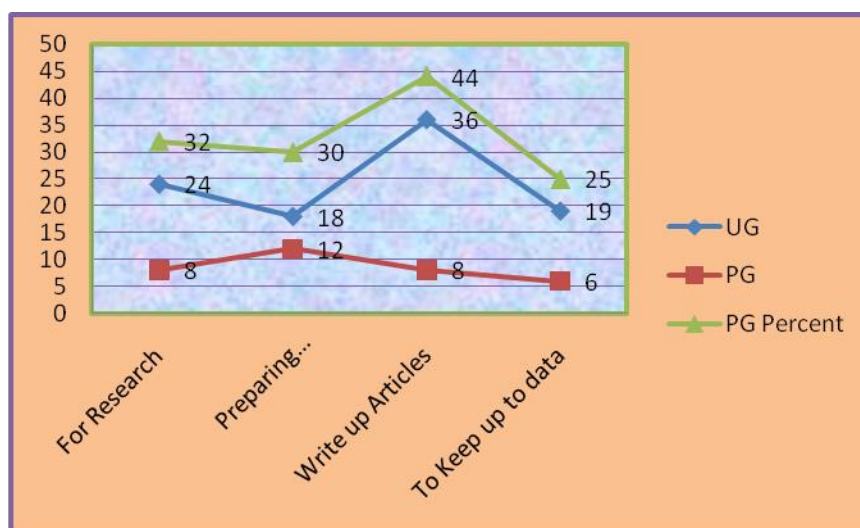|				
4	To Keep up to data	19(19.59%)	6(17.65)	25(19.08)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-2: Show that the Using of open access resources 32(24.43%) respondents information access for Research purpose only, followed by Preparing Seminars/Conferences 30(22.90%), Write up Article used in 44(33.59%), To keep up to data 25(19.08%)of respondents learn from open access resources. The Course – wise analysis shows that 24(24.74%)of UG students of respondents and 8(23.53%)of PG students of respondents lean about For Research purpose only,18(18.56%)of the UG students of respondents and12(35.29%)of PG students of respondents learn about Preparing Seminars/ Conferences, Write up Article 36(37.11%) of the UG students of respondents and 8(23.53%) of the PG students of respondents, 19(19.59%) of UG students respondents and 6(17.65%) of PG students of respondents learn from To keep up to data.

Table-3: Frequency of using open access resources

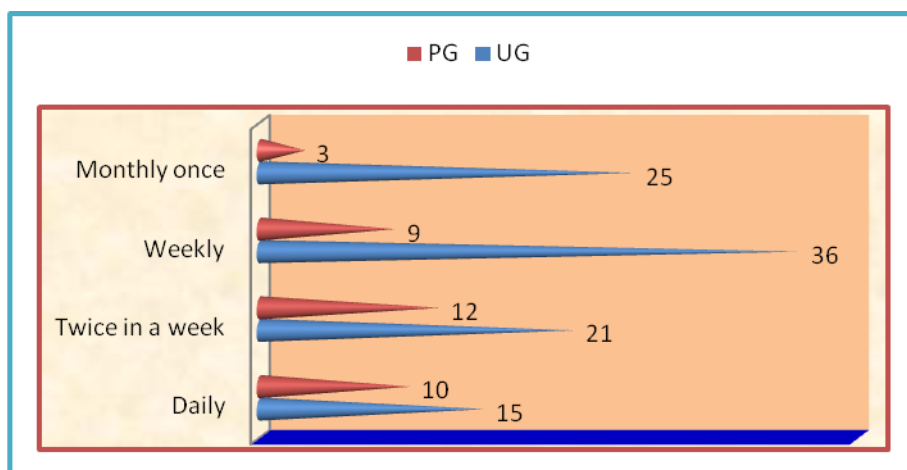| S.No	Access of open access	UG	PG	Total
1	Daily	15(15.46%)	10(29.41%)	25(19.08%)
2	Twice in a week	21(21.65%)	12(35.29%)	33(25.19%)
3	Weekly	36(37.11%)	9(26.47%)	45(34.35%)
4	Monthly once	25(25.77%)	3(8.82%)	28(21.37%)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-3: Show that the frequency-wise respondents used in open access resources in daily used in 25(19.08%), followed by Twice in a week 33(25.19%), 45(34.35%) of respondents used in Weekly, 28(21.37%) of respondents in used open access resources in Monthly Once. The Course – wise analysis of respondents Daily used in 15(15.46%) UG students of respondents using the resources 10 (29.41%) of PG students of respondents, Twice in a week used in the 21(21.65%) UG students of respondents and 12(35.29%) of PG students of respondents, Weekly used in 36(37.11%) UG students of respondents and 9(26.47%) of PG students of respondents, once in a Monthly once used in open access resources used in 25(25.77%) UG students respondents and 3(8.82%) PG students of respondents used in open access resources.

Table-4: Time spent for open access resources

S.No	Time spent for open access	UG	PG	Total
1	Less than 2 hour	18(18.56%)	11(32.35%)	29(22.14%)
2	1-2 hour	29(29.90%)	7(20.59%)	36(27.48%)
3	2-3 hours	26(26.80%)	10(29.41%)	36(27.48%)
4	More than 3 hours	24(24.74%)	6(17.65%)	30(22.90%)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-4: Show that the Time Spent for the open access resources respondents used in Less than 2 hours used in 29(22.14%), followed by 1-2 hour 36(27.48%), 36(27.48%) of respondents used in 2-3 hours, 30(22.90%) of respondents in used open access resources in More than 3 hours. The Course – wise analysis of respondents Less than 2 hour used in 18(18.56%) UG students of respondents using the resources of 11(32.35%) PG students of respondents, 1-2 hour used in the 29(29.90%) UG students of respondents and of 7(20.59%) PG students of respondents, 2-3 hours in 26(26.80%) UG students of respondents and 10(29.41%) PG students of respondents, More than 3 hours used in open access resources used in 24(24.74%) UG students respondents and 6(17.65%) PG students of respondents used in open access resources.

Table-5: Use of open access resources

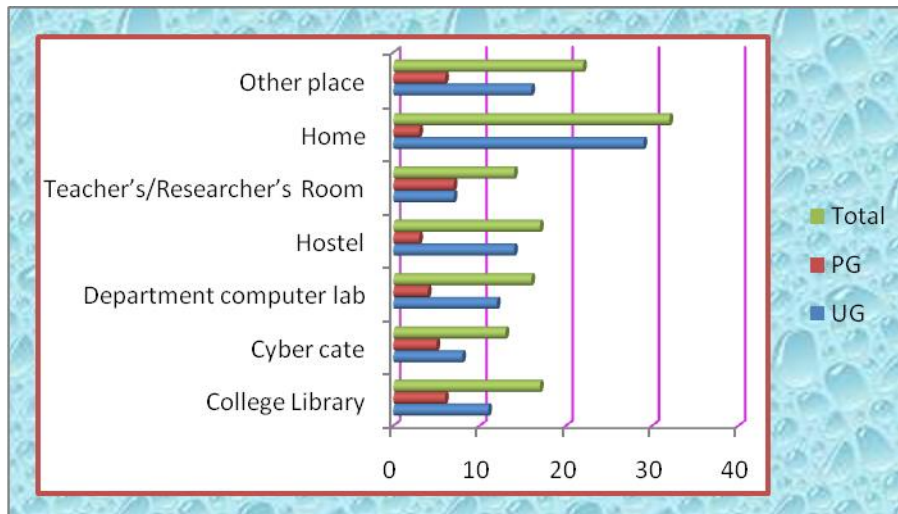| S.No	Use of open access	UG	PG	Total
1	College Library	11(11.34%)	6(17.65%)	17(12.98%)
2	Cyber cate	8(8.25%)	5(14.71%)	13(9.92%)
3	Department computer lab	12(12.37%)	4(11.76%)	16(12.21%)
4	Hostel	14(14.43%)	3(8.82%)	17(12.98%)
5	Teacher's/Researcher's Room	7(7.22%)	7(20.59%)	14(10.69%)
6	Home	29(9.90%)	3(8.82%)	32(24.43%)
7	Other place	16(16.49%)	6(17.65%)	22 (16.79%)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-5: Show that the used in open access resources in maximum of respondents daily used in home 32(24.43%), followed by Other place22 (16.79%),17(12.98%) of respondents used in Hostel , 17(12.98%)of respondents in used open access resources in College Library. 16(12.21%) of respondents in used open access resources used in department computer lab. 14(10.69%) of respondents used in Teachers/Researchers Room. The Course – wise analysis of respondents daily used in home 29(9.90%) UG students of respondents using the resources of 3(8.82%) PG students of respondents, Department computer lab used in the 12(12.37%) UG students of respondents and 4(11.76%) of PG students of respondents, Hostel used in 14(14.43%) UG students of respondents and 3(8.82%) of PG students of respondents, once in

other place used in open access resources used in 16(16.49%) UG students respondents and 6(17.65%) PG students of respondents used in open access resources.

Table-6: Problems face using open access resources

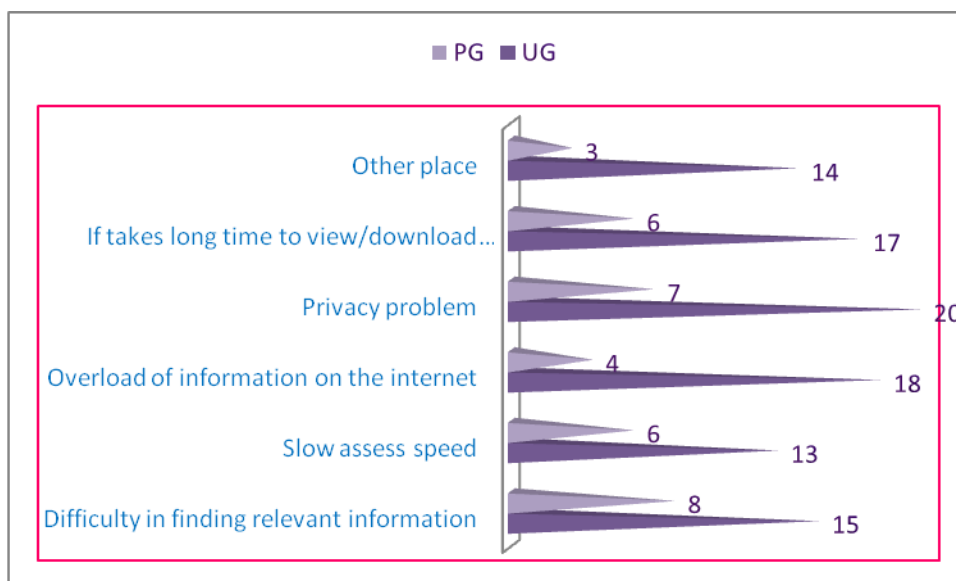| S.No	Problem face using open access	UG	PG	Total
1	Difficulty in finding relevant information	15(15.46%)	8(23.53%)	23(17.55%)
2	Slow assess speed	13(13.40%)	6(17.65%)	19(14.50%)
3	Overload of information on the internet	18(18.56%)	4(11.76%)	22(16.79%)
4	Privacy problem	20(20.62%)	7(20.59%)	27(20.61%)
5	If takes long time to view/download pages knowledge	17(17.53%)	6(17.65%)	23(17.55%)
6	Other place	14(14.43%)	3(8.82%)	17(12.97%)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-6: Show that the Problems of used in open access resources in maximum of respondents Privacy problem faced in 27(20.61%), followed by If takes long time to view/download pages knowledge23(17.55%), 23(17.55%) of respondents used in Difficulty in finding relevant information, 22(16.79%) of respondents in used open access resources in Overload of information on the internet. 19(14.50%) of respondents in used open access resources used in Slow assess speed. 17(12.97%) of respondents used in Other place The Course – wise analysis of respondents daily used Privacy problem in 20(20.62%)UG students of respondents using the resources of7(20.59%) PG students of respondents, Department computer lab used in the 12(12.37%) UG students of respondents and 4(11.76%) of PG students of respondents, If takes long time to view/download pages knowledge used in 17(17.53%)UG students of respondents and 6(17.65%) of PG students of respondents, once in Difficulty in finding relevant information used in open access resources used in15(15.46%)

UG students respondents and 8(23.53%) PG students of respondents used in open access resources.

Table-7: Storage of open access resources

S.No	Storage of open access	UG	PG	Total
1	RTF	10(10.31%)	5(14.71%)	15(11.45%)
2	HTML	14(14.43%)	7(20.59%)	21(16.03%)
3	Word Document	19(19.59%)	9(26.47%)	28(21.37%)
4	PDF	18(18.56%)	7(20.59%)	25(25.77%)
5	PPT	36(37.11%)	6(17.65%)	42(32.06%)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-7: Show that the Storage of open access resources in maximum of respondents PPT in 42(32.06%), followed by Word Document 28(21.37%), 25(25.77%) of respondents in used open access resources used in PDF. 21(16.03%) of respondents used in HTML.RTF used in storage of open access resources in 15(11.45%).The Course – wise analysis of respondents storage of open access resource's used PPT in 36(37.11%) UG students of respondents using the resources of 6(17.65%) PG students of respondents, Word Document used in the 19(19.59%) UG students of respondents and9(26.47%) of PG students of respondents, PDF used in 18(18.56%) UG students of respondents and 7(20.59%) of PG students of respondents, HTML used in open access resources used in 14(14.43%) UG students respondents and 7(20.59%) PG students of respondent's storage of open access resources.

Table-8: Opinion on use of open access resources

S.No	Opinion on use of open access	UG	PG	Total
1	Excellent	18(18.56%)	7(20.59%)	25(25.77%)

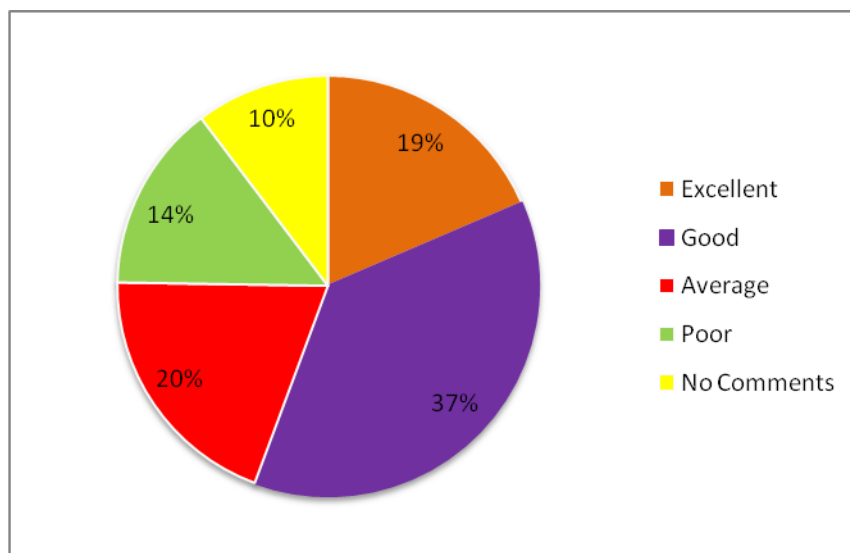| S.No		UG	PG	Total
2	Good	36(37.11%)	6(17.65%)	42(32.06%)
3	Average	19(19.59%)	9(26.47%)	28(21.37%)
4	Poor	14(14.43%)	7(20.59%)	21(16.03%)
5	No Comments	10(10.31%)	5(14.71%)	15(11.45%)
	Total	97	34	131

Table-8: Show that the Opinion on use of open access resources in maximum of respondents Good in 42(32.06%) followed byAverage 28(21.37%), Excellent 25(25.77%) of respondents in used opinion of resources,21(16.03%) of respondents used in Poor ,15(11.45%) in no comments of open access resources .The Course – wise analysis of respondents storage of open access resource's used Good 36(37.11%) in UG students of respondents using the resources of 6(17.65%) PG students of respondents, used Excellent in the 18(18.56%) UG students of respondents andof7(20.59%) PG students of respondents, Average of opinion in 19(19.59%) UG students of respondents and of 9(26.47%) PG students of respondents, Poor of open access resources used in 14(14.43%) UG students respondents and 7(20.59%) PG students of respondent's storage of open access resources.

Table- 9: Purpose of using open access resources

S.No	Purpose of open access	UG	PG	Total
1	To update knowledge	12(12.37%)	4(10.81%)	16(12.21%)
2	For study purpose	9(9.28%)	6(16.22%)	15(11.45%)
3	For Research work	11(11.34%)	3(8.11%)	14(10.69%)
4	For Preparing assignment	14(14.43%)	5(13.51%)	19(14.50%)
5	For teaching purpose	15(15.46%)	2(5.41%)	17(12.98%)
6	Project	8(8.25%)	7(18.92%)	15(11.45%)
7	Current awareness	13(13.40%)	3(8.11%)	16(12.21%)
8	For writing paper	15(15.46%)	4 (10.81%)	19(14.50%)

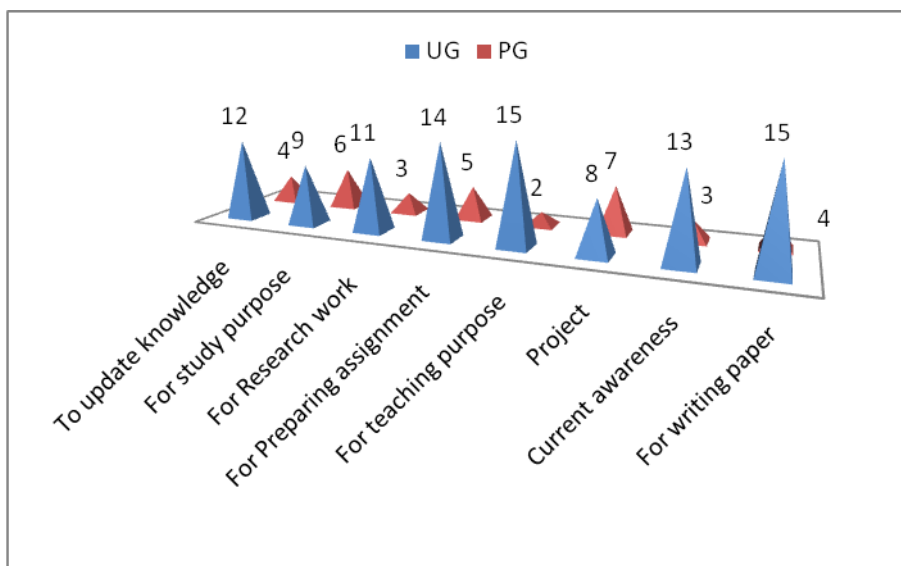|	Total	97	34	131

Table-9: Show that the Purpose of using open access resources of respondents For study purpose of using open access in 15(11.45%) followed by For Preparing assignment19(14.50%),For writing paper 19(14.50%) of respondents in using purpose of For teaching purpose in 17(12.98%), for update knowledge of open access resources in 16(12.21%) , using of purpose of current awareness of 16(12.21%).The Course – wise analysis of respondents of study purpose of open access resource's used the purpose of in 9(9.28%)UG students of respondents using the resources of 6(16.22%) PG students of respondents, to update knowledge in 12(12.37%) UG students of respondents and of 4(10.81%) PG students of respondents, For Preparing assignments in 14(14.43%) UG students of respondents and of 5(13.51%) PG students of respondents, Current awareness of used in 13(13.40%) UG students respondents and 3(8.11%)PG students of respondent's storage of open access resources.

Table-10: Awareness of Open Access Resources

S.No	Awareness of Open Access Resources	Large Extent	Some Extent	Less Extent
1	Open Access Journals	42(32.06%)	59(45.04%)	30(22.90%)
2	Open Access Books	84(64.21%)	26(19.85%)	21(16.03%)
3	E-Databases	28(21.37%)	92(70.23%)	11(8.40%)
4	Electronic Thesis and Dissertations	70(53.44%)	34(25.95%)	27(20.61%)
5	Open Access Web sites	52(39.69%)	69(52.67%)	10(7.63%)
6	OpenAccessMagazines/Newspapers	77(58.78%)	20(15.27%)	34(25.95%)
7	E-Content pages	32(24.43%)	68(51.91%)	31(23.66%)
8	E-Reports	59(45.04%)	12(9.16%)	60(45.80%)
9	E-Proceedings	38(29.01%)	46(35.11%)	47(35.88%)
10	Open access Courseware	55(41.98%)	32(24.43%)	44(33.59%)

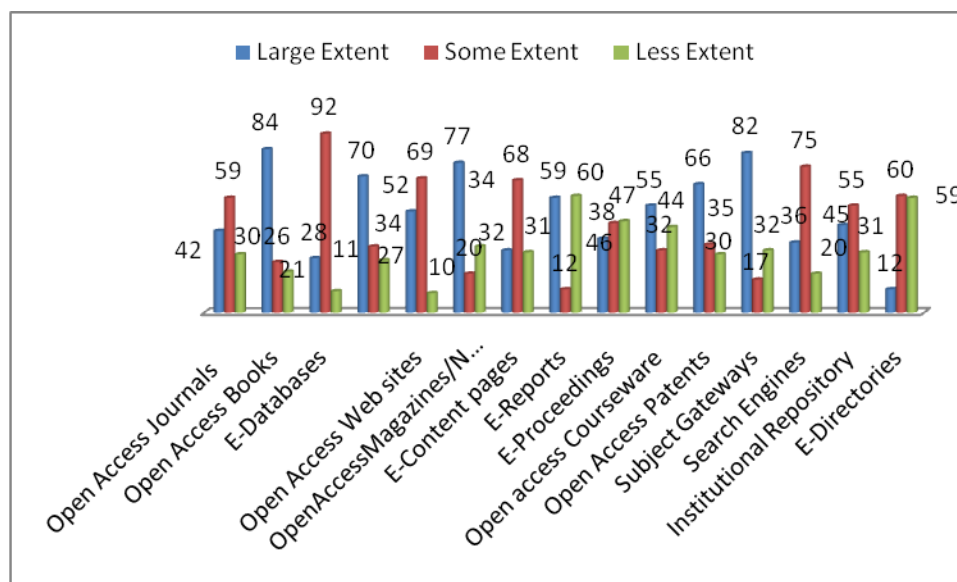| 11	Open Access Patents	66(50.38%)	35(26.72%)	30(22.90%)
12	Subject Gateways	82(62.60%)	17(12.98%)	32(24.43%)
13	Search Engines	36(27.48%)	75(57.25%)	20(15.27%)
14	Institutional Repository	45(34.35%)	55(41.98%)	31(23.66%)
15	E-Directories	12(9.16%)	60(45.80%)	59(45.04%)

Table-10: Show that the Awareness of using open access resources of respondents open access journals large extents of 42(32.06%) , some extent 59(45.04%) , less Extent of 30(22.90%), open access books awareness of Large Extent of 84(64.21%), Some Extent of 26(19.85%), Less Extent of 21(16.03%), E-database of open access resources used for the Large Extent of 28(21.37%), some Extent of 92(70.23%) Less Extent of 11(8.40%), Open access websites used for the awareness of open access resources large Extent of the52(39.69%),Some Extent of 69(52.67%), Less Extent of the 10(7.63%) open access courseware Large Extent of 55(41.98%), some Extent of 32(24.43%),Less Extent of 44(33.59%), search Engines used for the awareness of open access resources in Large Extent for the 36(27.48%) Some extent for the 36(27.48%) and Less Extent of the 20(15.27%) used for open access resources.

Table-11: Impact of Open Access Resources

S.No	Impact of Open Access Resources	SA	A	CE	D	SD
1	Provides free online access to the necessary literature for my research	32 (24.43)	46 (35.11)	13 (9.92)	20 (15.27)	20 (15.27)
2	Increases the impact of my research work	24 (18.32)	20 (15.27)	11 (8.40)	42 (32.06)	34 (25.95)
3	Makes easy accessibility of the research work	16 (12.21)	36 (27.48)	12 (9.16)	20 (15.27)	47 (35.88)
4	Possibility of self-archiving	10 (7.63)	42 (32.06)	16 (12.21)	37 (28.24)	26 (19.85)
5	Publications are made easy or free for authors	24 (18.32)	31 (23.66)	14 (10.69)	22 (16.79)	40 (30.53)

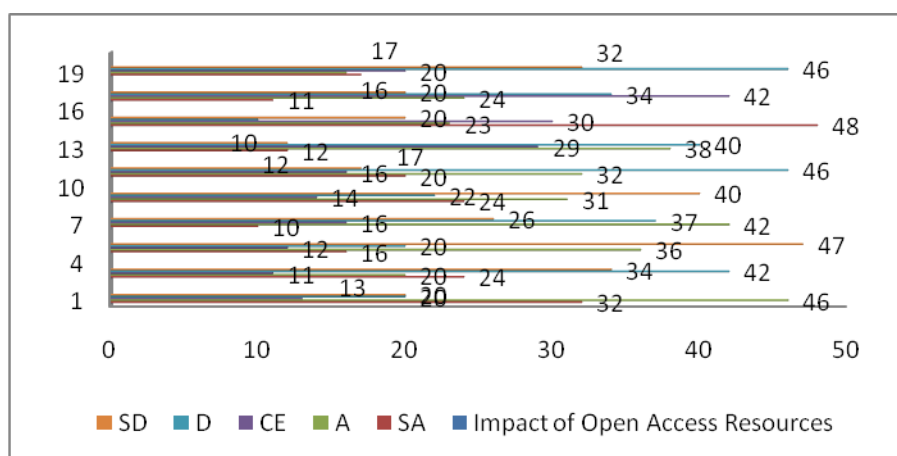| 6	Reduces publication delay	20 (15.27)	32 (24.43)	16 (12.21)	46 (35.11)	17 (12.98)
7	Provides increased citations to published scholarly works	12 (9.16)	38 (29.01)	29 (22.14)	40 (30.53)	12 (9.16)
8.	Open Access Journals have high quality articles	48 (36.64)	23 (17.56)	30 (22.90)	10 (7.63)	20 (15.27)
9.	Open Access Journals/Books have high reputed editorial team	11 (8.40)	24 (18.32)	42 (32.06)	34 (25.95)	20 (15.27)
10.	The readership of Open Access Journals are more than subscribed	17 (12.98)	16 (12.21)	20 (15.27)	46 (35.11)	32 (24.43)

Table-11: Show that the Impact of using open access resources of respondents Provides free online access to the necessary literature for my research strongly Agree for the 32 (24.43%) Agree for 46(35.11%) Can't Express for the 13 (9.92%) Disagree for the 20 (15.27%), Strongly Disagree for the 20 (15.27%) next Increases the impact of my research work strongly agree 24 (18.32%), Agree for the 20(15.27%) can't Express in the 11 (8.40%) disagree in the 42 (32.06%) and Strongly disagree in the 34 (25.95).Makes easy accessibility of the research work open access resources of the strongly agree in the 16 (12.21%), Agree 36 (27.48%) , can't Express in the 12 (9.16%), disagree for the 20 (15.27%) strongly disagree 47 (35.88). Publications are made easy or free for authors in the strongly agree in the 24 (18.32%), Agree in the 31 (23.66%) Can't Express in the 14 (10.69%), disagree for the 22 (16.79%), strongly disagree for the 40 (30.53%). The readership of open access journals are more than subscribed for the 17 (12.98%), Agree for the 16(12.21%), can't Express in the 20 (15.27%), Disagree for the 46 (35.11%) and the strongly disagree 32(24.43%) for the impact of open access resources.

Table-12: Problems of Open Access Resources

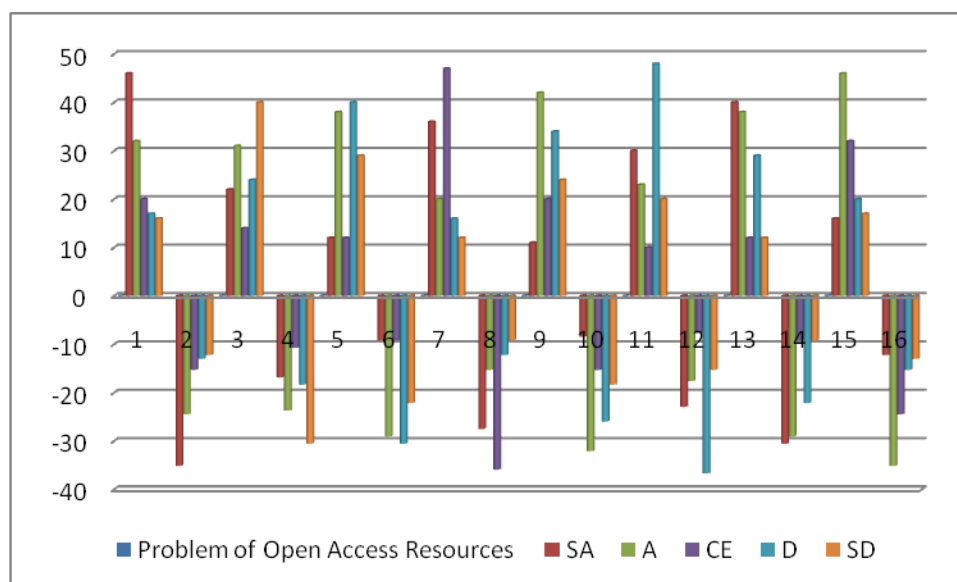| S.No	Problem of Open Access Resources	SA	A	CE	D	SD
1.	Retrieval of too much of irrelevant information	46 (35.11)	32 (24.43)	20 (15.27)	17 (12.98)	16 (12.21)
2.	Unavailability of Internet connection	22 (16.79)	31 (23.66)	14 (10.69)	24 (18.32)	40 (30.53)
3.	Downloading is delay	12 (9.16)	38 (29.01)	12 (9.16)	40 (30.53)	29 (22.14)
4.	Limited access to computer terminals	36 (27.48)	20 (15.27)	47 (35.88)	16 (12.21)	12 (9.16)
5.	Power problems	11 (8.40)	42 (32.06)	20 (15.27)	34 (25.95)	24 (18.32)
6.	Lack of search skills	30 (22.90)	23 (17.56)	10 (7.63)	48 (36.64)	20 (15.27)
7.	Lack of adequate staff	40 (30.53)	38 (29.01)	12 (9.16)	29 (22.14)	12 (9.16)
8.	The information is not constantly available on the same URL	16 (12.21)	46 (35.11)	32 (24.43)	20 (15.27)	17 (12.98)

Table-12: Show the justifications for the Problem of open access resources of respondents Retrieval of too much of irrelevant information of strongly Agree for the 46 (35.11%) Agree for 32(24.43%) Can't Express for the 20 (15.27%) Disagree for the 17(12.98%), Strongly Disagree for the 16(12.21%) next Unavailability of internet connection strongly agree 22 (16.79%), Agree for the 31(23.66%) can't Express in the 14 (10.69%) disagree in the 24 (18.32%) and Strongly disagree in the 40 (30.53%).Down loading's is delay of the strongly agree in the 12 (9.16 %), Agree 38 (29.01%) , can't Express in the 12 (9.16%), disagree for the 40(30.53%) strongly disagree 29 (22.14%). Limited access to

computer terminal in the strongly agree in the 36(27.48%), Agree in the 20 (15.27%) Can't Express in the 47 (35.88%), disagree for the 16 (12.21%), strongly disagree for the 12 (9.16%). The information is not constantly available on the same URL Strongly Agree for the 16 (12.21%), Agree for the 46(35.11%), can't Express in the 32(24.43%), Disagree for the 20 (15.27%) and the strongly disagree 17 (12.98%) for the problem of open access resources.

Findings

- Majority of the respondents are aware of the open access resources. Most of the respondents 80(61.07%) of the frequency are UG Students while 51(38.93%) are PG Students in the use of open access resources in Idhaya College for Women.

- The Using of open access resources 32(24.43%) respondents information access for Research purpose only, followed by Preparing Seminars/Conferences 30(22.90%), Write up Article used in 44(33.59%), To keep up to data 25(19.08%)of respondents learn from open access resources.

- The frequency-wise respondents used in open access resources in daily used in 25(19.08%), followed by Twice in a week 33(25.19%), 45(34.35%) of respondents used in Weekly, 28(21.37%) of respondents in used open access resources in Monthly Once. The Course – wise analysis of respondents Daily used in 15(15.46%) UG students of respondents using the resources 10 (29.41%) of PG students of respondents, Twice in a week used in the 21(21.65%) UG students of respondents and 12(35.29%) of PG students of respondents.

- The Problems of used in open access resources in the maximum of respondents Privacy problem faced in 27(20.61%), followed by If takes a long time to view/download pages knowledge 23(17.55%), 23(17.55%) of respondents used in Difficulty in finding relevant information, 22(16.79%) of respondents in used open access resources in Overload of information on the internet. 19(14.50%) of respondents in used open access resources used in Slow assess speed. 17(12.97%) of respondents used in another place.

- The Awareness of using open access resources of respondents open access journals large extents of 42(32.06%), some extent 59(45.04%), less Extent of 30(22.90%), open access books awareness of Large Extent of 84(64.21%), Some Extent of 26(19.85%), Less Extent of 21(16.03%), E-database of open access resources used for the Large Extent of 28(21.37%), some Extent of 92(70.23%) Less Extent of 11(8.40%), Open access websites used for the awareness of open access resources large Extent of the 52(39.69%).

- The Opinion on use of open access resources in the maximum of respondents Good in 42(32.06%) followed byAverage 28(21.37%), Excellent 25(25.77%) of respondents in used opinion of resources,21(16.03%) of respondents used in Poor, 15(11.45%) in no comments of open access resources.

- The Storage of open access resources in a maximum of respondents PPT in 42(32.06%), followed by Word Document 28(21.37%),

25(25.77%) of respondents in used open access resources used in PDF. 21(16.03%) of respondents used in HTML.

Conclusion

The study provides a panoramic view of the impact of open access resources among LIS PG students in Alagappa University DDE. There exists a substantial awareness of open access resources. The DDE students are also willing to resources used in open access resources. The views on utilization show a healthy trend in adopting open access resources. Open access resources using purpose of open access resources in gain the current information, update knowledge full fill the DDE students impact of study purpose. Majority of the respondents are aware of the open access resources. Most of the respondents were in the gender group in female23 (59%) than the other. Most respondents had in post graduate in Alagappa University students. And 39 out of 54 students usage of open access resources.

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