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A STUDY ON THE USE OF SELECTED OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of Open Access resources by faculty members of Christian colleges in Kerala. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data from a sample of seven hundred faculty members from Kottayam District Kerala. The analysis declared that faculty members are not using open access resources. Open access directories, institutional repositories, Courseware and Databases are not familiar with faculty members. Majority of the faculty members are not aware of open access resources. Lack of awareness and lack of guidance and support are the main impediment in the access and the benefit of open access resources. Majority of the faculty members are willing to access open resources however actual subscription towards this stream is unsatisfactory.

Key Words: Open access resources, Christian Colleges, Faculty, E-resources.

INTRODUCTION

Open access reprints the exemplary perspective about data and how it is shared. Twelve years prior, the idea of open access was created at the Budapest open access Initiative (BOAI). Budapest open access Initiative (BOAI) which defined the concept of Open access is characterized as the "free accessibility on the open internet, permitting any clients to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or connection to the full messages of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as information to software, or use them for some other legal purpose, without financial, legal, or specialized obstructions other than indivisible from accessing the web itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited" ("Budapest Open Access

Initiative",n.d). Open Access holds guarantee to evacuate both cost and authorization hindrances to the logical correspondence by utilizing web.

In like manner, the Bethesda statement defines open access, where "the authors and copyright holders allow to all clients a free, irrevocable, worldwide, interminable right of access to, and a permit to copy, use, distribute, transmit and show the work freely and to make and circulate works, in any computerized mechanism for any mindful purpose, subject to appropriate attribution of origin just as ideal to make little quantities of printed duplicates for their own utilization". (Bethesda, 2003).

OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES

Open access allows unhindered access to inquire about yield on the open internet. It gives arrangement to utilize insightful material and concede permit for non-business use subjects to legitimate affirmation of unique author. Thus open access encourage utilize the academic material available unreservedly on the web in any open access stage like open access repositories, electronic theory and renunciation and open access diaries.

Open access is an inventive type of academic correspondence inside the advanced condition went for accomplishment of all inclusive access to data and information. As the financial limit of the libraries scarcely ever rose, hence a decent number of bookkeepers were obliged to drop a lot of their subscriptions. Open access (OA) is a method of electronic publishing that allows anyone with an internet connection to gain access to an entire published work online at no cost and free of most copyright & licensing restrictions. (Jayanthi, 2012)

CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN KERALA

The Christian colleges are a vital piece of Indian advanced education. In Kottayam district there has been found sufficient number of Christian colleges serving the students who have come from poor backgrounds, so the survey has been taken from the Christian colleges in Kerala. Christian colleges existing and working in India today are the inheritors, preservers and engineers of an incredible memorable convention of higher learning. Christian teachers were the pioneers in presenting current advanced education framework in India. The Christian schools of India have an open Reputation for certain scholastic accomplishments as well as for their particular "air," for an accentuation on "network life". Numerous new Christian universities are unequivocally professional.

It is no embellishment to remain that no Christian colleges in Kerala, has truly reconsidered its points and destinations to relate its endeavour's to the necessities of a creating nation and a free vote based system. An update or reasonable adjustment of the points of Christian advanced education is basic in the changed conditions of today. While convention can conveniently be saved, sterile servility to old fashioned thoughts can mean the finish of essentialness and dynamism. Partly a sample of chronological error and insignificance has come to vitiate the kind of Christian advanced education in Kerala, as undoubtedly in the remainder of the nation. In a significant number of cases even the restricted and out-dated targets give off an impression of being completely overlooked by the understudies and the staff, and even by the administration. A well-considered explanation of pertinent and dynamic destinations is called for on account of a significant number of our universities in Kerala. Christian pastors through their different informational associations rendered exceptional responsibilities to the worldwide academic stature of Keralites.

REVIEW LITERATURE

Bala, Suniti etal. (2018) has portrayed the awareness of Open Access Resources among the Researchers of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the researchers. 100 copies of questionnaires were distributed. Among them 87 were returned. It has been discovered that these examination articles, postulations and digital books are broadly utilized open access assets for course and research work. Preparing and online instructional exercises can be useful in defeating the issues looked by the analysts in utilizing OAR's. This study also unveiled that 86.75% of the researchers were aware of citing the used information from the open access resources.

K, Ashraf & Haneefa, Mohamed (2017) studied the scholarly use of open access resources by research scholars in University of Calicut. The study has found that research scholars are apprised of open access scholarly communication. Research scholar's prevalent with open access search engines and ETD'S, and also majority of them prefer Google scholar and shodhganga. For research purpose open access are considered as the main platform. It also has been found that lack of guidance support and lack of awareness found as the main hurtle in use of open access resources.

Sivakumaran K S (2016) conducted a study on awareness of open access resources among LIS professions and various tools are benefited in order to make cognisant of open access resources among the librarians and assistant librarians working in engineering, education,

Arts and science institutions in Tamil Nadu. The study has been revealed that the respondents are apprised of DOAJ, NPTEL, J-Gate, Journals published by the Indian academy of sciences and also it has been evaluated that LIS professionals were also certified with features available in the open access resources.

METHODOLOGY

The design of the present study is descriptive. The sample is collected by census method where in all the 15 Christian colleges of the district have been covered. The study applies a well-organized questionnaire to be administrated to the faculty members of Christian colleges in Kottayam district Kerala. The data were received in the month of Jan 2019. 700 questionnaires were distributed and 672 duly filled questionnaires were received back. Thus the percentage of response is 96%. These questionnaires were utilized for data analysis and interpretations using SPSS version 23.

OBJECTIVES

1. To know the personal profile of faculty members.
2. To identify the use of Open access directories, Institutional repositories, Theses and dissertations, Courseware, Databases.
3. To identify the overall level of use of the open access resources mentioned above.
4. To give suggestions for the potential use of e-resources among Christian college faculty members.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is a significant difference between stream based categories with regard to their use of Institutional repositories.
2. There is a significant difference between stream based categories with regard to their use of Theses and dissertations.
3. There is a significant difference between age of respondent’s with regard to their use of databases.
4. There is a significant difference between designation staff users with regard to their use of databases.
5. There is a significant variance among the respondent’s educational qualification with regard to various dimensions of open access resources among the faculty members.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1:- General Information

Sl.No.	General Information	No. of Respondents (672)	Percentage
1.1	**Gender**		
	Male	194	28.9
	Female	478	71.1
1.2	**Age**		
	Less than 25 years	106	15.8
	26-35 Years	310	46.1
	36-45 Years	165	24.6
	Above 46	91	13.5
1.3	**Designation**		
	Associate Professor	68	10.1
	Assistant Professor	321	47.8
	Guest Faculty	273	40.6
	Head/ Dean	10	1.5
1.4	**Highest Educational Qualification**		
	P.G	220	32.7
	M.Phil	57	8.5
	Ph.D	141	21.0
	NET/JRF	254	37.8
1.5	**Teaching Experience in Years**		
	Less than 10 Years	534	79.5
	11-20 Years	68	10.1
	21-30	61	9.1
	Above 31	9	1.3
1.6	**Stream based Category**		
	Arts	340	50.6
	Science	332	49.4

The result 1.1 reveals that 71.7% are female respondents and 28.9% are male respondents. Table 1.2 shows that 46.1% of the faculty members come under 26-35 years of age and less than one fourth of the respondents come under 36-45 years. Very less number of respondents comes under 25 years of age. Table 1.3 reveals that less than half of the respondents are working as an assistant professors and few number of respondents come under the category

of associate professors. Table 1.4 indicates that more than one fourth of the respondents come under P.G category and 8.5% of them have completed their M.Phil. and 21% of faculty members have finished their Ph.D. and less than half of the respondents i.e., 37.8% of them cleared their NET/JRF. Table 1.5 depicts that more than three fourth of the respondents come under less than 10 years of experience, 10.1% of them have 11-20 years of experience. Table 1.6 indicates that more than half of the respondents come under arts category and 49.4% of them come under science based category.

Table 2:- Perception towards level of use of open access resources

Sl.No.	Perception towards level of use of open access resources	No. of Respondents (N = 672)	Percentage
2.1	**Open Access Directories**		
	Not used	177	26.3
	Moderately used	310	46.1
	Highly used	185	27.5
2.2	**Institutional Repositories**		
	Not used	202	30.1
	Moderately used	470	69.9
2.3	**Theses and Dissertations**		
	Not used	193	28.7
	Moderately used	278	41.4
	Highly used	201	29.9
2.4	**Courseware**		
	Not used	214	31.8
	Moderately used	248	36.9
	Highly used	210	31.3
2.5	**Data Bases**		
	Not used	178	26.5
	Moderately used	321	47.8
	Highly used	173	25.7
2.6	**Overall level of use of Open Access Resources**		
	Not used	178	26.5
	Moderately used	318	47.3
	Highly used	176	26.2

Table 2.1 depicts the perception towards the use of open access resources. In open access directories merely half of the respondents use open access in a moderate way. Nearly one

fourth of the respondents are not used and 27.5% highly used. It in institutional repositories 69.9% of the respondents moderately use this resource 30.1% of the respondents do not use institutional repositories. Thesis and dissertations indicate that 41.4% of them use moderately and 28.7% do not prefer this resource and 29.9% of them highly use this resource. Table 2.4 shows that equal number of respondents either do not use (ie; 31.8%) or highly use (31.3%) courseware. 36.9% respondents moderately prefer this resource. Table 2.5 shows that the usage of databases nearly half of the respondents (47.8%) moderately use this database. 25.7% of the respondents highly prefer this resource and same number of respondents do not access this resource. Table 2.6 depicts that the overall level of use of open access resources. In which less than half of the respondents (47.3%) moderately use this open access resources and equivalent number of respondents i.e. 26.5% do not prefer this resource and 26.2% highly prefer open access resources.

RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis I: - Stream based category Vs. Institutional Repositories

Sl.No	Stream Based Category	Number	Mean	Std. Deviation	Statistical Inference
1.	Arts	340	13.44	2.332	T = 2.037, Df = 670
2.	Science	332	13.78	1.962	P = .042 P < 0.05, significant

When the above hypothesis was tested using T-Test it is found that there is a significant difference between streams of programme with regard to their use of institutional repositories open access resources. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis II: - Stream based category Vs. Theses and Dissertations

Sl.No	Stream Based Category	Number	Mean	Std. Deviation	Statistical Inference
1.	Arts	340	11.56	3.022	T = 4.493, Df = 670
2.	Science	332	12.55	2.616	P = .000 P < 0.05, significant

When the above hypothesis was tested using T-Test it is found that there is a significant difference between streams of programme with regard to their use of theses and dissertation open access resources. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis III: - Age Vs. Use of Databases

	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	Mean	SD	Statistical Inference
Between Groups	90.108	3	30.036	14.97 14.17	3.041 3.390	F = 2.743 P = .042
Within Groups	7315.629	668	10.952	14.28 15.04	3.347 3.259	P<0.05 Significant

When the above hypothesis applied One Way Anova test, it is found that there is a significant difference between faculty user's age and their use of databases. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis IV: - Designation Vs. Use of Databases

	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	Mean	SD	Statistical Inference
Between Groups	132.531	3	44.177	14.91 14.13	3.263 3.382	F = 4.057 P = .007
Within Groups	7273.206	668	10.888	14.58 17.30	3.261 .949	P<0.05 Significant

When the above hypothesis applied One Way Anova test, it is found that there is a significant difference between faculty user's designation and their using databases. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis V: - Educational qualification Vs. Various dimension of usage of open access resources among the faculty members

Sl.No	**Open Access Resources**	**Sum of squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**Mean**	**SD**	**Statistical Inference**
1.	**Open Access Directories**						
	Between Groups	179.462	3	59.821	25.89 25.77	4.412 4.276	F = 2.992 P = .030
	Within Groups	13357.532	668	19.996	24.79 26.17	4.921 4.302	P<0.05 Significant
2.	**Institutional Repositories**						
	Between Groups	37.675	3	12.558	13.67 13.84	2.140 1.740	F = 2.706 P = .044
	Within Groups	3099.955	668	4.641	13.16 13.76	2.520 2.026	P<0.05 Significant

3.	**Theses and Dissertations**						
	Between Groups	72.392	3	24.131	12.49 12.09	2.766 3.214	F = 2.958 P = .032
	Within Groups	5448.987	668	8.157	11.64 11.89	2.869 2.842	P<0.05 Significant
4.	**Courseware**						
	Between Groups	12.495	3	4.165	15.36 15.40	2.972 2.890	F = .479 P = .697
	Within Groups	5811.785	668	8.700	15.02 15.33	3.208 2.789	P> 0.05 Not Significant
5.	**Databases**						
	Between Groups	165.107	3	55.036	14.91 14.86	3.189 3.003	F = 5.077 P = .002
	Within Groups	7240.630	668	10.839	13.57 14.42	3.708 3.196	P<0.05 Significant
6.	**Overall level of Open Access Resources**						
	Between Groups	1623.042	3	541.014	82.32 81.96	12.701 11.931	F = 3.358 P = .019
	Within Groups	107629.087	668	161.121	78.18 81.57	14.033 12.054	P<0.05 Significant

One – way analysis of variance (One –way ANOVA) was applied to find out the difference between educational qualifications of the faculty and various dimensions of open access resources. It is inferred from the above table that, there is a significant difference between staff educational qualification and their perception about open access directories, institutional repositories, theses and dissertations, databases, overall level of open access resources whereas, there is no significant difference between staff educational qualification and their perception about courseware. Hence the above hypothesis for courseware is rejected.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

I Demographic Findings:-

1. Majority of the faculty are females (71.7%).
2. Majority of the faculty members come under 26-35 years of age and less than one fourth of the respondents come under 36-45 years.

3. 47.8% of faculty members come under Assistant Professor Category and 40.6 % less than half of the respondents come under guest faculty and 1.5 % few of respondents have been in dean's position.
4. More than one fourth of the respondents have P.G qualification and 8.5% of them have completed their M.Phil. and 21% of faculty members have finished their Ph.D. and less than half of the respondents i.e., 37.8% cleared their NET/JRF.
5. More than three fourth of the respondents have less than 10 years of experience, 10.1% of them have 11-20 years of experience.
6. More than half of the respondents come under arts category and 49.4% of them come under science based category.

II. Research Findings

7. Merely half of the respondents use open access in a moderate way. Nearly one fourth of the respondents vary in both ways not used sufficiently and highly used.
8. 69.9% more than half of the respondents moderately use this resource.
9. 41.4% of them use moderately and 28.7% do not prefer this resource and 29.9% of them highly use this resource.
10. 31.8% of respondents do not prefer courseware 36.9% respondents moderately prefer this resource and 31.3% respondents highly prefer this courseware resource.
11. Nearly half of the respondents 47.8% moderately use this database.
12. 47.3% moderately use this open access resources.

III. Findings of Hypothesis

13. There is a significant difference between streams of programme with regard to their use of institutional repositories open access resources.
14. There is a significant difference between streams of programme with regard to their use of theses and dissertation open access resources.
15. There is a significant difference between faculty user's educational qualification and their familiarity in using electronic resources.
16. There is a significant difference between faculty user's designation and their familiarity in using databases.
17. There is a significant difference between educational qualifications of the faculty and various dimensions of open access resources.

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that faculty members of Christian colleges in Kottayam district Kerala have only moderate use of open access resources. Hence it is expected that the libraries of the study colleges should organize orientation programme to the teaching faculty to bring awareness on the availability of different e-resources. The study uncovers that administrators need to consider genuinely the open access and free resources available their college libraries. The administration should accept a library budget that needs space for the subscription of the useful e-resources (e.g.) N-List, Web of Science etc..

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