Knowledge, Present Status And Opinion Of Open Access Resources Among The Higher Educational Institutions In Cuddalore District

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Abstract

This paper is discusses about the Knowledge, Present Status and Opinion of Open Access Resources among the higher educational institutions in Cuddalore Distrcit. The relevant data has collected from the faculty members who are working in higher educational institutions which consists of Engineering & Technology and Arts & Science from January 2022 to May 2022. Totally 1272 questionnaires were distributed which includes 432 from Engineering & Technology institutions and 840 from Arts & Science Colleges in Cuddalore District, Which indicates the questionnaires distributed who are in the role during the study period. And out of 1272, 1035 were received from faculty members after duly filled and responded. The dographic details wise analysis of the 1035 faculty members, 284(27.44%) of stated to ways known about the open access resources through 'Library Professionals' which includes 75(7.25%) of them from 'Engineering and Technology institutions and 209(20.19%) of them from 'Arts & Science' institutions.

1. Introduction

In the modern information society, both the supply and the demand for information are rapidly growing. The libraries are unable to subscribe to print journals to satisfy researcher demand because of the declining quantity of print journals, rising costs for printed publications, and the bound volume of those journals. The inability to access the results of research impedes effective and efficient research and development efforts. Social media's inherent characteristics, such as openness, interactivity, participative, and user-centric activities, have propelled it to the forefront thanks to new online technology

2. Open Access

Open Access (OA) is the term used to describe the free, unrestricted online access that researchers have to peer-reviewed literature. Open access is more than just posting anything

online; it is not vanity publishing or shows blatant disregard for the law. Rather, it is a revolution working within the bounds of the law against structures that have allowed and enabled a business model that erects and facilitates barriers against users in terms of law, cost, and technology. By offering a legitimate platform to open what the information distribution system has legally closed up, it aims to enable people' access to knowledge.

The term "open access" was first coined in Budapest, where the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) was crafted and signed. The Bethesda Statements on Open Access Publishing, released about a year later, on the 20th of June 2003, is similar to that of the Budapest initiative. The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities is similar to Bethesda's definition. The declaration, which was signed on the 22nd of October 2003, also defines the term by defining an open access contribution and the conditions it must satisfy. The Bethesda and Berlin declarations particularly provide that for a work to be open access, prior consent is required to have been given by the copyright owner permitting users to "copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship..."

3. Review of Literature

Mani and Padma (2019) studied the use and perception of e-resources among college students of Thiruvananthapuram. The study found that 35 (29 %) respondents are satisfied with the use of e-journals, 48.34 % of respondents searched for the articles with the use of keywords wise in the college libraries, 29.2 % of respondents use Google search engine for trace the electronic content and 48.33 % of respondents faced the main problem for using E-resources was the slow speed of the system. Ravikumar and Ramanan (2019) explored the impression of academics over subscription journals and open access resources with their openness, visibility and credibility. It was found that investigation holds a high motivator for online bought in journals as far as their validity; meanwhile, availability to the equivalent is quite a challenge. Of course, open access journals lead to visibility and moderateness. Along these lines, the authors have highlighted the need to make open access resources more trustworthy.

Burhansab, Batcha, and Ahmad (2020) investigated an awareness and level of use of electronic resources by library users in selected colleges of Solapur University. The study revealed that most users were aware of electronic resources and used them for their academic purposes. Joshi (2021) revealed that 364(44.4%) respondents were moderately aware and287(35%) extremely aware of open access publishing. The respondents were moderately aware of 10 out of 14 types of open access resources. These include e-newspapers, e-books, e-journals, e-theses etc. 273(33.3%) respondents were moderately aware of Shodganga followed by World Wide Science. Shastri and Chudasma (2022) reveals how library professionals provided services and resources to users when they need resources/ information and which techniques/ methods library professionals adopted to fulfill the requirements of patrons during COVID-19. The methods adopted by patrons to access library resources were also studied. The 100 questionnaires were circulated via social media and email to library professionals of Gujarat state and 77 (77%) responses received in this study

4. Objectives

The aim and purpose of the research work are to get an overview of the current status of the open access initiatives, awareness and use among faculty members   The following objectives have been framed to carry out the study.

1. To study the knowledge on Open Access Resources among the faculty members in higher educational institutions.
2. To identify the present status and opinion of Open Access Resources among the faculty members in higher educational institutions.
3. To know the present status and opinion of Open Access Resources among the faculty members in higher educational institutions.

5. Methodology

It is an attempt to study about the present status and opinion on open access resources among the faculty members of higher educational institutions in Cuddallore District. The relevant data has collected from the faculty members who are working in higher educational institutions which consists of Engineering & Technology and Arts & Science from January 2022 to May 2022. Totally 1272 questionnaires were distributed which includes 432 from Engineering & Technology institutions and 840 from Arts & Science Colleges in Cuddalore District, Which indicates the questionnaires distributed who are in the role during the study period. And out of 1272, 1035 were received from faculty members after duly filled and responded

6 Analyses and Interpretation

6.1. Distribution of Questionnaires

The questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members among the select higher educational institutions in Cuddalore District which consists of Engineering Institutions and Arts & Science Colleges. Totally 1035 faculty members were responded and the response rate was 81.37% which are shown in 1.

Table 1: Distribution of Questionnaires

S. No.		Name of Institutions	Received
1	Engineering & Technology	Krishnasamy College of Engineering & Technology,Cuddalore.	68
2		CK College of Engineering & Technology,Cuddalore.	89
3		MRK Institute of Technology, Kattumannarkoil.	80
4		Anna University Tiruchirappalli,Panruti Campus,Panruti.	45
5		St.Anne's College Of Engineering & Technology, Panruti	48
6		Dr.Navalar Nedunchezhiyan College of Engineering & Technology, Tholudur.	32
1	Arts &	Krishnasamy College of Science,Arts & Management For	57

	Science College	Women,Cuddalore.	
2		Government Arts College, Chidambaram.	72
3		Periyar Arts College, Cuddalore	102
4		Thiru Kolanjiappar Government Arts College,Virudhachalam.	92
5		St.Joseph College of Arts & Science, Cuddalore.	119
6		Shree Raghavendra Arts and Science College,Chidambaram	63
7		Thiruvalluvar Arts and Science College,Kurinjipadi.	48
8		Jawahar Science College,Neyveli	38
9		C.Kandasamy Naidu College for Women,Cuddalore.	82
		Total	**1035**

The table 1 depicts the total number of faculty members available in the higher educational intuitions in Cuddalore District. Among the 1035, 362 received from Engineering Institutions and 673 from Arts & Science Colleges. It is observed that only fifteen higher educational institutions were considered and other type institutions were not taken for this study.

6.2. Demographical Details of Faculty members

The responses were received from the faculty members among the selected higher educational institutions in Cuddalore District has been analysed based demographic details which includes Type of Institutions, Gender, Age and Designation and which are shown table 2.

Table 2: Demographical Details of Faculty members

Sl.No.	Descriptions	Frequency	Percentage
Type of Institution			
1	Engg. & Tech.	362	34.98
2	Arts & Science	673	65.02
Gender			
1	Male	463	44.73
2	Female	572	55.27
Age			
1	30 and below	327	31.59
2	31-40	504	48.70
3	41 -50	132	12.75
4	Above 50	72	6.96
Designation			
1	Assistant Professor	701	67.73
2	Associate Professor	334	32.27
	Total	1035	100

Fig.4.1 - Demographic details

The demographic details of the faculty members were shown in table 2. Among the 1035 faculty members, 362(34.98%) were from 'Engineering' institutions and 673(65.02%) were from 'Arts & Science' institutions. It clearly shows the maximum faculty members from 'Arts & Science' institutions only. Amongst 1035 faculty members, 463(44.73%) were 'Male' and 572(55.27%) 'Female'. It seems the 'Female' faculty members were more responded than 'Male'. Similarly, out of 1035 faculty members, 327(31.59%) were 30 and below years age group, followed by 504(48.7%) were 31-40 years age group, 132(12.75%) faculty members were 41-50 years age group and 72(6.96%) were above 50 years age group. And also the designation wise analyses, 701(67.73%) of them 'Assistant Professor' and 334(32.27%) of them 'Associate Professor'. It shows nearly 68% of the faculty members were from 'Assistant Professor'.

6.3. Knowledge about open access resources

The faculty member's knowledge about open access resources were obtained using the variable such as website, seminar/conference/workshop, a professional forum, library professional, research supervisor and friends and colleagues. The same has been analyses and the frequency and percentile analysis were shown in Table 3.

Table 3: How to Know About Open Access Resources

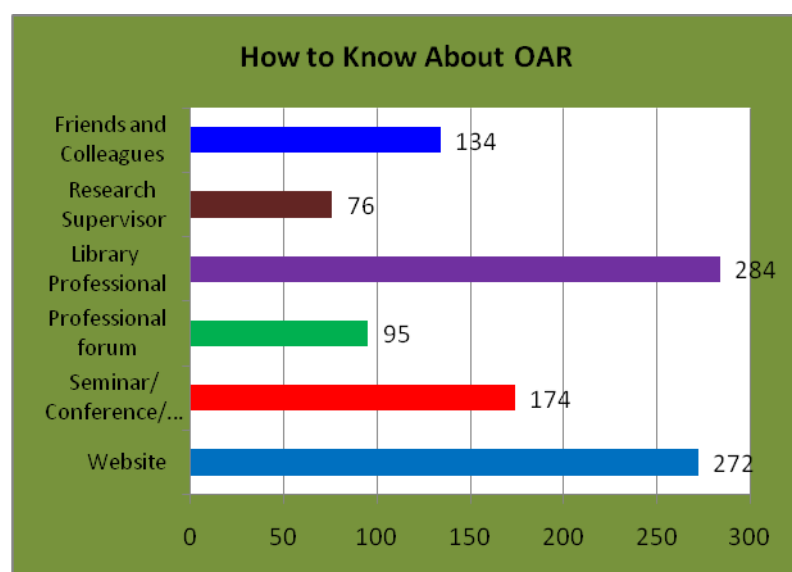| S.No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Website	272	26.28	2
2	Seminar/Conference/ Workshop	174	16.81	3
3	Professional forum	95	9.18	5
4	Library Professional	284	27.44	1
5	Research Supervisor	76	7.34	6
6	Friends and Colleagues	134	12.95	4
	Total	1035	100.00	

http://www.webology.org

Fig. 1.- Knowledge about open access resources

The table 3 shows that how the faculty members known about open access resources in higher educational institutions in Cuddalore District. Out of 1035 faculty members, most of the faculty members are known about open access resources through 284(27.44%) of them 'Library professionals", followed by 272(26.28%) of faculty members through "Websites", 174(16.81%) faculty members through "Seminars, conferences and workshop". This table also revealed that 134(12.95%) of faculty members know about open access through "His/her friends and colleagues", 95(9.18%) of faculty members from their "Professional forum", and 76(7.34%) of faculty members are known about open access resources through their "Research supervisor". It is observed that the majority of the faculty members are known about the open access resources through 'Library Professionals' only.

6.4. Knowledge about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

The study has further been extended to demographic details of the respondents known about open access resources based on opinion and responses which were shown in table 4..

Table 4: Knowledge about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

Sl. No.	Description	Website (W)	Seminar/ Conference /Workshop (S)	Professional Forum (P)	Library Professional (L)	Research Supervisor (R)	Friends & Colleagues (F)	Total
Type of Institution								
1	Engg	123(11.88)	58(5.6)	25(2.42)	75(7.25)	17(1.64)	64(6.18)	362(34.98)
2	Arts	149(14.4)	116(11.21)	70(6.76)	209(20.19)	59(5.7)	70(6.76)	673(65.02)
Gender								
1	Male	109(10.53)	91(8.79)	55(5.31)	101(9.76)	35(3.38)	72(6.96)	463(44.73)
2	Female	163(15.75)	83(8.02)	40(3.86)	183(17.68)	41(3.96)	62(5.99)	572(55.27)
Age								
1	Below 30	80(7.73)	54(5.22)	14(1.35)	121(11.69)	26(2.51)	32(3.09)	327(31.59)
2	31-40	145(14.01)	86(8.31)	52(5.02)	119(11.5)	30(2.9)	72(6.96)	504(48.7)
3	41-50	33(3.19)	21(2.03)	25(2.42)	25(2.42)	20(1.93)	8(0.77)	132(12.75)
4	Above 50	14(1.35)	13(1.26)	4(0.39)	19(1.84)	0(0)	22(2.13)	72(6.96)
Designation								
1	Assistant Professor	205(19.81)	120(11.59)	60(5.8)	195(18.84)	27(2.61)	94(9.08)	701(67.73)
2	Associate Professor	67(6.47)	54(5.22)	35(3.38)	89(8.6)	49(4.73)	40(3.86)	334(32.27)
	Total	272(26.28)	174(16.81)	95(9.18)	284(27.44)	76(7.34)	134(12.95)	1035(100)

(Figures in the parentheses denote percentage)

Table 4 shows the demographic details wise the respondent ways to known about open access resources based on opinion and responses of the faculty members of higher educational institutions in Cuddalore District. The dographic details wise analysis of the 1035 faculty members, 284(27.44%) of stated to ways known about the open access resources through 'Library Professionals' which includes 75(7.25%) of them from 'Engineering and Technology institutions and 209(20.19%) of them from 'Arts & Science' institutions. Similarly in the cage Gender wise, 101(9.76%) of them 'Male' faculty members and 183(17.68%) of them 'Female' faculty members were replied. And frequency of age wise, 121(11.69%) of them in the age of 'Below 30' , 119(11.5%) of them from the age of '31-40', 25(2.42%), of them in the age of '41-50' and 19(1.84%) of them in the age group of 'Above 50'. Further in the designation of the faculty members, 195(18.84%)' of them were 'Assistant Professor and 89(8.6%) of them 'Associate Professor'.

Followed by 272(26.28%) faculty members were known the ways of open access resources through 'Websites' which consists of 123(11.88%) of them from 'Engineering and Technology institutions and 149(14.4%) of them from 'Arts & Science' institutions. Similarly in the cage Gender wise, 109(10.53%) of them 'Male' faculty members and 163(15.75%) of them 'Female' faculty members were replied. And frequency of age wise, 80(7.73%) of them in the age of 'Below 30' , 145(14.01%) of them from the age of '31-40', 33(3.19%) of them in the age of '41-50' and 14(1.35%) of them in the age group of 'Above 50'. Further in the designation of the faculty members,' 205(19.81%) of them were 'Assistant Professor and 67(6.47%) of them 'Associate Professor'.

6.5. Difference in Knowledge about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details
The Chi-square text applied in the ways to known about the open access resources against demographic variables within the groups were identified, and the same has been shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Difference in Knowledge about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

S. No.	Group	Demography	N	Mean	SD	Chi-square	df	Sig
2	Type of Institution	Engg.& Technology	362	2.992	1.875	40.000	5	0.000
		Arts& Science	673	3.183	1.620			
3	Gender	Male	463	3.168	1.743	271.175	5	0.000
		Female	572	3.073	1.693			
4	Age	30 and below	327	3.168	1.641	87.250	15	0.000
		31-40	504	3.038	1.757			
		41-50	132	3.015	1.587			
		Above 50	72	3.611	1.910			
5	Designation	Assistant Professor	701	3.001	1.728	44.823	5	0.000

		Associate Professor	334	3.356	1.666			

The Table 5 shows the Chi-square text applied in the ways to known about the open access resources against demographic variables within the groups such as Institution, type of institutions, Gender, Age & Designation of the faulty members. The table values at 5% level of significance, the calculated value for all variables were higher than the table value which indicated the all the variables are highly significant towards the ways to known about the open access resources by the faculty members within the groups.

6.6. Present Status of Open Access Resources

The status has been ascertained based on the present status of knowledge in open access resources. The knowledge on open access resources of the faculty members was obtained based on the variable such as "I have heard about it"; "I am new to open access resources"; "I have accessed open access resources"; "I have contributed to open access resources" and "I have been using open access resources continuously". The same has been analysed the frequency, and percentile analysis was shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Present Status of Open Access Resources

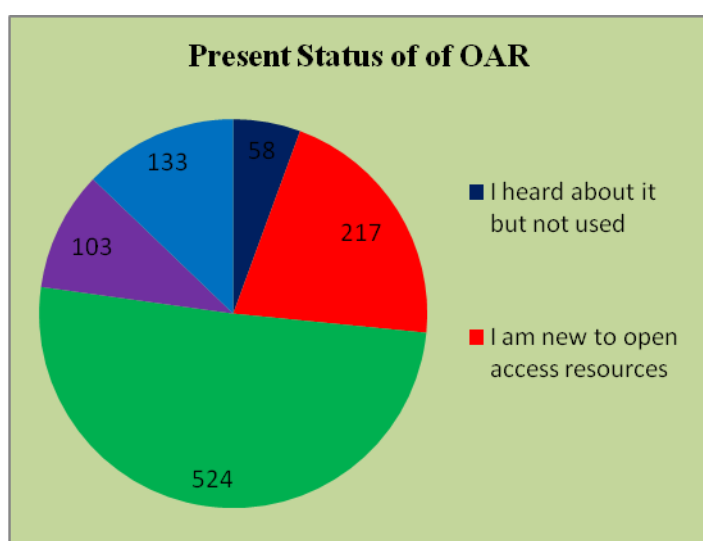| S. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1	I heard about it but not used	58	5.60	5
2	I am new to open access resources	217	20.97	2
3	I am using open access resources	524	50.63	1
4	I've contributed to open access resources	103	9.95	4
5	I've now used open access resources every time	133	12.85	3
Total		**1035**	**100**	

Fig. 2 - Present Status of open access resources

Table 6 reveals the present status of open access resources. Out of 1035 faculty members, 524(50.63%) were stated 'I am using open access resources', 217(20.97%) were stated 'I am new to open access resources', 103(9.95%) of them stated 'I've contributed to open access resources', 133(12.85%) of stated 'I've now used open access resources every time' and 58(5.6%) of stated 'I heard about it but not used'. It is observed from the table, majority of the faculty members have using open access resources.

6.7. Present Status of Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

The study has further been extended to demographic details wise known about the present status of open access resources among the faculty members based opinion and responses which were shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Present Status of Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

Sl. No.	Description	Heard (H)	New (N)	Accessed (A)	Contributed (C)	Frequent use (F)	Total
Type of Institution							
1	Engg	13(1.26)	61(5.89)	190(18.36)	45(4.35)	53(5.12)	362(34.98)
2	Arts	45(4.35)	156(15.07)	334(32.27)	58(5.6)	80(7.73)	673(65.02)
Gender							
1	Male	37(3.57)	112(10.82)	216(20.87)	47(4.54)	51(4.93)	463(44.73)
2	Female	21(2.03)	105(10.14)	308(29.76)	56(5.41)	82(7.92)	572(55.27)
Age							
1	Below 30	15(1.45)	37(3.57)	212(20.48)	25(2.42)	38(3.67)	327(31.59)
2	31-40	37(3.57)	130(12.56)	222(21.45)	41(3.96)	74(7.15)	504(48.7)
3	41-50	6(0.58)	28(2.71)	61(5.89)	29(2.8)	8(0.77)	132(12.75)
4	Above	0(0)	22(2.13)	29(2.8)	8(0.77)	13(1.26)	72(6.96)
Designation							
1	Assistant Professor	40(3.86)	158(15.27)	364(35.17)	66(6.38)	73(7.05)	701(67.73)
2	Associate Professor	18(1.74)	59(5.7)	160(15.46)	37(3.57)	60(5.8)	334(32.27)
	Total	58(5.6)	217(20.97)	524(50.63)	103(9.95)	133(12.85)	1035(100)

(Figures in the parentheses denote percentage)

Table 7 shows the demographic details wise the respondent present status of open access resources based on opinion and responses of the faculty members in higher educational institutions in Cuddalore District. The demographic details wise analysis of the 1035 faculty members, 524(50.63%) of replied as 'I am using open access resources' which consists of 190(18.36%) of them from 'Engineering and Technology institutions and 334(32.27%) of them from 'Arts & Science' institutions. Similarly in the case Gender wise, 216(20.87%) of them 'Male' faculty members and 308(29.76%) of them 'Female' faculty members were responded. And frequency of age wise, 212(20.48%) of them in the age of 'Below 30' , 222(21.45%) of them from the age of '31-40', 61(5.89%) of them in the age of '41-50' and 29(2.8%) of them in the age group of 'Above 50'. Further in the designation of the faculty members, 364(35.17%) of them were 'Assistant Professor and 160(15.46%) of them 'Associate Professor'.

Followed by 133(12.85%) faculty members were of replied as 'I've now used open access resources every time' which consists of 53(5.12%) of them from 'Engineering and Technology institutions and 80(7.73%) of them from 'Arts & Science' institutions. Similarly in the cage Gender wise, 51(4.93%) of them 'Male' faculty members and 82(7.92%) of them 'Female' faculty members were replied. And frequency of age wise, 38(3.67%) of them in the age of 'Below 30' , 74(7.15%) of them from the age of '31-40', 8(0.77%) of them in the age of '41-50' and 13(1.26%) of them in the age group of 'Above 50'. Further in the designation of the faculty members,' 73(7.05%) of them were 'Assistant Professor and 60(5.8%) of them 'Associate Professor'.

6.8. Difference in Present Status of Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

The data were further analysed with Chi-square test to know the significance of the Present Status of Open Access Resources Based on Demographic Variables , and the same has been shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Difference in Present Status of Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

S. No.	Group	Demography	N	Mean	SD	Chi-square	df	Sig
2	Type of Institution	Engg.& Technology	362	3.1768	0.99679	13.729	4	0.000
		Arts& Science	673	2.9584	1.02994			
3	Gender	Male	463	2.9201	1.04865	17.519	4	0.002
		Female	572	3.1276	.99357			
4	Age	30 and below	327	3.1040	.91085	80.919	412	0.000
		31-40	504	2.9702	1.10534			
		41-50	132	3.0379	.92798			
		Above 50	72	3.1667	1.06149			
5	Designation	Asssitant Professor	701	2.9629	.98201	13.991	4,	.0.007

		Associate Professor	334	3.1856	1.09118			

Above Table 8 shows the knowledge of open access resources against demographic variables. The Chi-square text applied in the present status of open access resources against demographic variables within the groups such as Institution, type of institutions, Gender, Age & Designation of the faulty members. The table values at 5% level of significance, the calculated value for all variables were higher than the table value which indicated the all the variables are highly significant towards the ways to known about the open access resources by the faculty members within the groups.

6.9. Opinion about Open Access Resources

The opinion about open access resources has been ascertained based on "Lack of authentication"; "Under reckoning of its quality"; "Lack of citation"; "Low Impact Factor" and "Doubt of peer review" in a five-point scale such as "Strongly Disagree"; "Disagree"; "Neither agree nor disagree"; "Agree" and "Strongly Agree". The mean and standard deviation were calculated. The ranks were assigned based on mean and standard deviation. The frequency, mean, standard deviation and rank were shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Opinion about Open Access Resources

S. No	Opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	SD	RANK
1	Lack of authentication	332(32.08)	189(18.26)	331(31.98)	148(14.3)	35(3.38)	2.3865	1.169	4
2	Under reckoning of its quality	110(10.63)	394(38.07)	293(28.31)	201(19.42)	37(3.57)	2.6725	1.018	3
3	Lack of citation	309(29.86)	256(24.73)	296(28.6)	112(10.82)	62(5.99)	2.3836	1.187	5
4	Low Impact Factor	114(11.01)	365(35.27)	265(25.6)	143(13.82)	148(14.3)	2.8512	1.217	2
5	Doubt of peer review	128(12.37)	194(18.74)	448(43.29)	151(14.59)	114(11.01)	2.9314	1.124	1

It can be seen from the Table 9 the opinion about the faculty members of higher educational institution in Cuddalore District were analysed and five variables were used. The faculty members stated that, "Doubt of peer review"; "Low Impact Factor" is the first and second opinion. It is followed by "Under reckoning of its quality", "Lack of authentication ", and "Lack of citation" as their third, fourth and fifth. The mean value ranges between 2.3836 to 2.9314. It can be inferred that all the variables lie between 'Neither agree nor disagree' and 'Agree'. The deviation of opinion ranges between 1.018 and 1.217.

6.10 Opinion about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

The study has further been extended to Institution wise based on the respondents opinion and responses which were shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Opinion about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Details

S. No.	Description	Lack of authentication (LA)		Under reckoning of its quality (U)		Lack of Citation (LC)		Low Impact Factor (LI)		Doubt of peer review (D)		Preference
**Type of Institution**
1	Engg.& Techn.(E)	2.17	1.19	2.56	.91	2.27	1.26	2.37	.99	2.80	.95	D>U>LI>LC>LA
2	Arts& Science(A)	2.50	1.14	2.73	1.07	2.45	1.14	3.11	1.25	3.00	1.20	LI>D>U>LA>LC
	Preference	A>E		A>E		A>E		A>E		A>E		
**GENDER**
1	Male (M)	2.32	1.16	2.59	.99	2.43	1.26	2.91	1.24	2.88	1.12	LI>D>U>LC>LA
2	Female (F)	2.44	1.17	2.74	1.03	2.34	1.13	2.80	1.20	2.97	1.13	D>LI>U>LA>LC
	Preference	F>M		F>M		F>M		M>F		F>M		
**AGE**
1	30 and below (B)	2.64	1.27	2.94	1.04	2.66	1.15	2.88	1.12	2.95	1.07	D>U>LI>LC>LA
2	31-40	2.39	1.08	2.68	1.00	2.36	1.22	2.99	1.36	2.89	1.25	LI>D>U>LA>LC
3	41-50	1.72	.87	2.03	.82	1.95	1.01	2.33	.88	2.92	.91	D>LI>U>LA>LC
4	Above 50 (A)	2.44	1.34	2.54	.84	2.10	1.12	2.69	.82	3.17	.73	D>LI>U>LA>LC
	Preference	B>A>31-40>41-50		B>31-40>A>41-50		B>31-40>A>41-50		31-40>B>A>41-50		A>B>41-50>31-40		
**Designation**

1	Assistant Professor	2.37	1.17	2.64	0.97	2.39	1.19	2.90	1.25	2.93	1.17	D>LI> U>LC> LA
2	Associate Professor	2.42	1.18	2.73	1.12	2.36	1.19	2.74	1.15	2.93	1.03	D>LI> U>LA> LC
	Preference	ASP>AP		ASP>AP		AP>ASP		AP>ASP		AP>ASP		

It can be seen from the Table 10 the opinion about the faculty members of higher educational institution in Cuddalore District were analysed and five variables were used. In the case of type on institutions, with the demographic details of the faculty members from 'Engineering & Technology' opined that there is a 'Doubt of peer review' about open access resources, whereas faculty members 'Arts & Science' institutions replied it is a 'Low Impact Factor' In the case of gender, the Male faculty members opined that there is a 'Low Impact Factor' about open access resources, whereas Female faculty members replied it is a 'Doubt of peer review'

In the case of age group, most of the faculty members have an opinion of 'Doubt of peer review 'on open access resources. Age group, 30 and below, 41-50 and above 50 have the same opinion of doubt of peer review on open access resources with the mean value of 2.95, 2.89 and 3.17, respectively. At the same time, 31-40 age groups having an opinion of 'Low impact factor' on open access resources with the mean value of 2.99. In the case of Designation, most of the Assistant Professor as well as Associate Professors have an opinion and stated 'Doubt of Peer Review' about the open access resources.

6.11. Difference in Opinion about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Variables

The data were further analyses with the Chi-square test to know the significance of the opinion about open access resources, and it has been shown in table 11.

Table 11: Difference in Opinion about Open Access Resources Vs Demographic Variables

S. No.	Description	Lack of authentication		Under reckoning of its quality		Lack of Citation		Low Impact Factor		Doubt of peer review	
		Ch. V	Sig	Ch. V	Sig	Ch. V	Sig	Ch. V	Sig	Ch. V	Sig
1	Institution	191.270	S	10.8166	S	101.840	S	208.390	S	148.614	S
2	Type of Institution	27.502	S	17.6075	S	21.644	S	92.678	S	40.364	S
3	Gender	37.257	S	8.209	NS	36.347	S	17.360	S	6.668	NS
4	Age	147.14	S	97.468	S	68.996	S	138.445	S	133.807	S
5	Designation	20.283	S	43.093	S	2.523	NS	23.200	S	13.098	S

Df: 1(56), 2(4), 3(4), 4(12), 5(4)

The above Table 11 shows that opinion on open access resources against demographic variables. The study denotes that there is significant difference between the opinion on open access resources about the Institution, type of institutions, and age because the calculated values for all the variable higher than the table value. And in the gender and designation wise test, the majority of the variable are significant and only tow & one variable are not significant.

7. Conclusion

The study indicates people's attitudes regarding open access resources and how they perceive their relevance. Open Access can ensuring that students receive the greatest education possible and are not unnecessarily constrained by the range of academic papers that can be made available on their campuses. . If the information is not quickly and widely accessible to society, our primary purpose of sharing knowledge may only be partially achieved. It describes open access as a vast repository of human knowledge and social heritage that is supported by reputable experts.

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