

## OAI services in Academicians: Looking Forward

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### Abstract

*The main focus of this paper is to look the forward of Open Access Initiative (OAI) in academicians Were to be tried and perhaps implemented on a global academicians it must made known to the local audience first. This can only be achieved if the OAI services in academicians services such as 'Information Society'. In the case of the OAI services in academicians used in the study; it has benefits directly or indirectly and eventually become more accepted.*

**Keywords:** Open access initiative; Information technology; Malaysia scholars; Knowledge sharing, Institutional repositories, Open access publishing, Scholarly communication

### Introduction

The primary focus of this study is to look at forward the role of the scholars as channel for communicating innovative ideas which could be categorized as service as one of the objectives of professional journals, as sited by Spring et al, (2003) and Marchionini, (2003) is supposed to invite professional debate on professional matters, it can then argued OAI in academicians Additional, the information may use.....

### Scholars

Scholars are at the forefronts of access to electronic resources to the academic communities. They study identify resources, solicit and provide research finding. Scholars are the major actors in the open access initiative simply because they brought to the attention of knowledge and research through OAI. This in effect brought the open access movement emphasize the social role of networks (Tuomi, 2001) argues that scholars not seen their roles as disseminate knowledge as authors of intellectual and creating metadata for it. However, as indicated by Conceição et al, (2000: 11) a great deals of researchers are even unaware of the existence of institutional repositories within their universities. Scholars should still play their roles of that

Open Access can play in fomenting social justice around information provision in this case between researchers and institutional repositories. Many researchers are unaware of publisher self-archiving policies for this reason they are unwilling to cooperate to deposit their works in the repositories in fear of copyright violation. Some be uncertain to put their works through in fear of plagiarism (Steele, 2006). He believer and create awareness to their research communities about institutional repositories and related issues with solution. Salo (2008) entitled “*Innkeeper at the Roach Motel*” and “*build it and they will come*” to assume the responsibilities of OA supporter. Salo (2008) condemn participants of OA are not strategically, technically, or economically important to open access. Salo (2008) strongly believes the involvement that the current institutional repositories less active in using and promoting (Cockerill, 2007). Many institutions do not have suitable plans for open access and institutional repositories. Salo (2008) suggests that OA as a model should be clearly presented for academic institutions around the world.

### **The OAI Services for Academician**

The OAI services at academician are in various stage of completing their research works, as well as the journal in IR. The information resources in OAI is open to users having the necessary qualification from any academician they are used. There provide information on the latest publications by using OAI the academicians not only come from diverse academic backgrounds but from diverse geographic. Since it's, the OAI has successfully produce produced, processed, stored, exchanged, and regulated will be services for academician.

The development of OAI in Malaysia which started be accepted by most people and academician. Describe the OAI activities and services conducted at the academician and thinking that went in to participate. Outlining the various aspects and steps taken to review the ideas of scholars in developing countries to be willing participation of OAI. The OAI has be issues in this century. Briefly touches on the OAI services that have helped to enrich the knowledge of research findings.

Abrizah et al (2007) traced the development of OAI in Malaysia was been issues to make valued research outputs openly available by encouraging academics to place their publications into repositories, there were formal such as arxiv.org, E-LIS and MyAIS (myais.fsktm.um.edu.my), by activate enhancing the quality of information services to the users (Etzkowitz et al, 2000).

Table 1 present the Academic Position awareness and attitudes towards institutional repositories in Malaysia. (Abrizah, 2009)

<b>Academic Position</b>	<b>% of respondents</b>	<b>No of respondents</b>
Professor	16.8	22
Associate Professor	18.3	24
Senior Lecturer	21.4	28
Lecturer	39.7	52
Other academic staff	3.8	5
Number of Respondents		131

### **Research Development**

OAI is a fundamental part of research activities because it provides innovative services to Academic position not only offered information knowledge, but it also give a knowledge sharing to scholars and academician in their position. Furthermore, OAI for any programme has to keep pace with demands of the Academic Position. However, OAI in developing countries does not show an encouraging in participation. OAI has been done in isolation by the scholars in developing countries. The core of OAI remain close to the academic position to encourage research .

Table 2: The reasons which are considered a movement for open access (Arunachalam, 2008)

<b>Interested</b>	Scholars and researchers have always been willing to share knowledge and are less interested to demand for royalties from their published articles;
<b>ICT</b>	ICT and especially the web have enabled dissemination (distributing) electronic versions of articles much easier and less costly. Besides new technological applications such as data mining, grid computing, eScience and international collaboration in virtual space enabled collaboration and scientific undertakings easier;
<b>Price</b>	The price hike in journal prices forcing researchers to look for alternative ways of

	sustaining knowledge sharing.
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The figures in Table 2 show reasons which are considered a movement for open access ideas that have been used in the issues of spreading knowledge. It is evident that OAI that contents materials to carry communication and source of knowledge. This revelation is necessary as it is focus on OAI. Here, we see the evident with OAI and knowledge sharing are given the trend, seems to prevail based on the figures for services in Academicians. which shows that there is a need for raising awareness within the community about the IR

Based on the figure that can be argued that OAI appropriately used by scholars for their continuity research as these OAI could carry out the activity. Which enabling them to create or develop to enable other scholars to find, use, and cite their work. This also proves that a valuable point due to extension of knowledge, it can be said OAI can be a medium for scholars in discussion.

Table 3: Scholarly Communication System of Open Knowledge (SARUA, 2008)

<p>Vision for Open Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop open knowledge sharing practices;</li> <li>• Utilize under used knowledge through open education, open access and open research models;</li> <li>• Support the establishment open access journals;</li> <li>• Support the establishment of systems for peer review of open educational resources;</li> <li>• Develop reward and incentive mechanisms for those who contribute their works as open access;</li> <li>• Establish scholarly communications as strategic functions of universities;</li> <li>• Establish systems that enable universities to recognize and record all scholarly communications;</li> <li>• Establish systems which enable scholars and universities to track the developmental and impact of scholarly communications.</li> </ul>
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The figures in table 3 show the communication system of Open Knowledge. It is found that most

Open Knowledge develop open knowledge sharing practices. For example there is an OAI that tries to promote the ideas of “*to help users search and access useful resources with minimal effort*” a process widely used in the research and disseminates knowledge, for the core process of knowledge sharing. Another example in this category is the investigation to apply OAI for readiness to participate.

It would be helpful to prepare scholars for careers in all types of scholarly publishing and for all information intensive institutions and a favored option for providing open access to research output. Scholars continue to teach and research on publicly accessible web sites as well as other open access digital repositories with the demands of knowledge environment.

### **The Development IR in Malaysia**

Globally, the development IR in Malaysia has evolved very rapidly and areas knowledge relevant to the subject has given rise to a variety of skills and expertise involved in digital research. These criteria are reflected in the various course offered to influence the way we evaluate the potential of these repositories in Malaysia. However, there is still an urgent need for Scholar is an effective tool for finding articles and maintains multiple versions of work. There is an apparent absence of proper feedback from the profession about the quality scholarly information with a commitment to good practice. At the same time, there should be a clearly measured of usefulness is contribution of content. Scholarly promoted to better position in the field scientific knowledge providing impetus towards the concept of open access. Development IR in Malaysia it can then be up-scaled to institution-wide application through networks or intranet.

### **Looking Ahead**

It is necessary for the scholars to be aware various functions can be taking from OAI. The fact that knowledge sharing in OAI enabling the information resources and documents types to run their works efficiently and effectively. This is also true by using OAI that the quality their work will be improvement.

### **Conclusion**

Identify OAI information rich society built environment, a reliable and education network infrastructure is managed, a community and increase the chances for use and exchange of ideas among scholars within similar disciplines, a community that have the necessary information skills, and the existence of supportive methods of research dissemination with overall development objectives such as knowledge sharing from developing countries to developed nation, the inability to recognize the potential of local knowledge and knowledge sharing contribute to, and take advantage of, knowledge in the sciences, which if collected and provided widely through the internet would increase the value and global use, which seeks to make valued research outputs to apply use or add value to existing knowledge, the lack of accessibility searching and handling information barrier to access, use and cite local research. Describe studies indicate that the OAI services for academician and do know the importance of OAI their daily works the scholars are aware of current strategy used by the scholars to populate its repository in which collect and deposit materials on issues and readily utilize the widely available OAI services for academician information channels. The OAI is mainly used for communication via searching for information. In Malaysia, academician should provide hope to participants into the community and should influence the way evaluate the potential of these repositories, there is the need to improve the awareness environment and increase the accessibility of scholarly works

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