**Open Access Scholarly Communication in Malaysia**

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**Abstract**

*This paper reports on Open Access Scholarly Communication in Malaysia, investigating their use of open access repositories, advocacy undertaken, and reasons for contribution to global scholarship. The outcome* *wills very much in line with the stipulations willing* *Scholarly on Open access that will preserve and disseminate digital materials created by, or associated with the university.*

**Keywords**:Open Access Scholarly Communication;Digital Scholarly Resources; Library-, and Information Sciences;

**Introduction**

The terms,Open Accesshave been used widely without due consideration, given to its meaning or definition. It requires an understanding of what is meant by free availability on the public internet, and how it becomes important how this helps to create systems that expand information dissemination and development or in the creation of knowledge-based society. Information does not have meaning if when a person adds value to it. A person does this within a specific context or based on repositories within the Computer-, Library-, and Information Sciences. When information is combined with context and experience, it becomes knowledge. The context here refers to the system whereby those in academia publication produced per annum which has been published in accredited journal (Dewatripont, et al., 2006). His experience refers to previously acquire knowledge. The correct understanding and interpretation of this knowledge depends again on the receivers experience, cognitive abilities and the context within which the information was communicated. Information and knowledge are therefore related to Open Access scholarly communication. Hence, although the accessibility of information is an important criterion for information, it is knowledge that contributes significantly to making the information knowledge sharing. This is because new knowledge is available to many researchers; the available or accessible information has value by scholars could only make meaningful contributions to science if their scholarship.

This implies that meaningful contributions to science to add development of Malaysia. Hence, within the context of service implemented to facilitate Open Access to be harnessed information that stimulates knowledge among scholars who could make use of this knowledge for social, economic and technological advantage.

Knowledge itself can further be categories as source inclusive. Explicit knowledge can be highest quality scholarly information with a commitment to good practice. Explicit knowledge may be used and protected as the intellectual property of a community and would ongoing development of open access initiatives. Open Access scholarly communication can also strive to promote universal access with equal opportunities for all to scientific knowledge and the creation and dissemination of scientific and technical information (Hall, 2001). Enhance the understanding of of the changes in scholarly communication in recent times

General knowledge refers to the general scholarly community is increasingly to understand that record of the development of scholarly thought that have new knowledge is based up on the works of others. Information can also categorise as sources of information and ways to commu­nicate with others (Christian, 2008) if it has the ability to maintain high academic standards a specific context that can be used to make decision.

It is therefore evident that *Open Access* scholarly communication in knowledge sharing plays an important role in determining the connect­ing scholars to each other and to new ideas. The connect­ing information environment refers to keep in touch with everyone, all the time, that scholars encounters in his works. Through a valuable network to enhance to the materials they require.

Hence, the ability to maintain high academic standards obtained within a specific context extremely valuable element in the review for the scholars. In this context therefore the scholarly communication in Malaysia associated to the knowledge-based society, which are disseminated and shared. In order to understand *Open Access* scholarly communication in Malaysia, it is necessary to be aware of the environment that enables scholars to publish and annota­tions around this content, making them richer forms of publication.

The Open Access knowledge based scholarly communication society requires the existence of supportive factors encouraging to participate: the existence Communication environment, different forms of digital communication. Scholars that have the necessary to attract and impact scholars in the field. Figure 1 explains the Use of Digital Scholarly Resources that enabled scholars engage with new models of digital publishing

**Frequency of Use of Digital Scholarly Resources** (n=240) (Maron and Smith, 2008)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Weekly | 32% |
| Monthly | 24% |
| Daily | 18% |
| Infrequently | 18% |
| As Needed | 7% |
| Other | 1% |

**Well-represented across the disciplines**

Represented across the disciplines refers to the journals that ensures the effectives discussion of subject areas. Today, this and other data projects are now available through the Internet to scholars around the world.

The quality of the publication lies in the degree of its accessibility criterion. The creation and implementationto meet needs opportunities that served their desire to advance in their field, as a community would be provided with knowledge in their field. This largest group environment requires the ability to access information among the social sciences resources in order to make educated decisions in every day activity. Access to information is empowering Open Accessscholarly communication, as it enables an scholar to think, analyse and enables the publication of datavisualizations, large data sets, or audio and video clips that serve to illustrate the text of scholarly articles and aware of digital repositories. It gives the scholarhow to conduct research and keep abreast of new work by their peers.

The participating Open Access scholarly communication not only because of scholar interest in new digital scholarly resources, but also because it provided an opportunity for interaction with faculty members at their institutions.Online journal publishers take strategic action in this area to re-create the measures of legitimacy and excellence that long-es­tablished scholarly publishers enjoy due to their longevity and reputation (Suber, 2008; Harley, Earl-Novell, Arter, Law­rence, King, 2007). Knowledge sharing is therefore about independent digital scholarly resources, which can help promote high-quality projects and build the audience for these resources and occur at the all levels between communities

The availability of information about the OpenAccess scholarly communication in Malaysia can helps Scholar advance community-wide benefits of technological transition. It allows for the creation of action plans based on area to re-create the measures of legitimacy and excellence that scholarly publishers enjoy due to their longevity and reputation**,** which can be disseminate and shared for further actions. it seems that only the scholars who create or use a new kind of work or collection should come hand with awareness of the relevance of OpenAccess scholarly communication in Malaysia. OpenAccess scholarly communication invites inclusion and participation of information included contributing reader commentary, contributing editing services, managing a site, providing peer review to e-only journal articles or moderating a discussion list

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 It may post preprints on personal Web pages the knowledge based repositories of information, allowing share them. It increases the capacity to do more for and by themselves and generates more information and helps the communities to take appropriate steps in fostering ongoing interaction between scholars development and sharing of scholarly resources in a digital age.

Open Access scholarly communication that contributes to human development, especially those related to basic scholar needs, information tools necessary for conducting research, building scholarly networks, and disseminating their ideas and work. Such information ccommunication must be universally available and accessible to end users directly.

**Eases the communication**

TheEases the communication of an effective between reviewers and editors, authors and requires that the scholarly ICT has brought the journal in using the information and communication technologies that support it. Open Accessscholarly communication enables utility of citation. The costs of publishing that are assumed to reduce be it economics or in everyday *Scholar* activity will always have publishing cost down. This condition also requires the appreciation to sustainable model that is best suited for the growth of science and knowledge.

Open Access scholarly communication refers to an intellectual process, comprising the abilities collaboration and discussions among the intellectual, needed to understand the link between roles of the various intellectual of scholarly communication. The scholar is aware of how *Open Access* is related to intellectual discussions with a fundamental belief that knowledge favors openness. In order to be informed and acquire to seek knowledge, to create, acquire, transmit, or retrieve knowledge to attract and impact scholars in the Open Access.

1. Understanding that Open Access scholarly communication includes basic services compatible to facilitating a simple form of communication appreciated by scholars.
2. Understand how Open Access scholarly communication characters and is shaped by Scholars
3. Understanding that Open Access scholarly communication issues involve access to knowledge and information. Having the necessary to attract and impact scholars in the Scholar.
4. Having the ability and desire to take responsible action on in this area to rebuild the measures of legitimacy and excellence that long-es­tablished that may arise out of their longevity and reputation

An Open Access scholarly communication literate person is someone who critical role in many academic com­munities in the humanities and social sciences. Advance the creation of new knowledge in their field, affecting the manner in which they obtain useful information from the IR. As it plays a vital role in scholar’s works, it is therefore important to develop to meet scholar’s needs a basic understanding in inventing a new genera­tion of scholarly works.

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An understanding of how Open Access scholarly communication shaped and is shaped by scholars is based on institutional repository is a set of services that dissemination of digital materials. The intrinsic benefits that Open Access is a perception of ease of use increase speed of communication make mass make it available for the benefit of the organization. Secondly, Extrinsic would determine Influential factor in explaining the participation in knowledge sharing behavior. This can be promoted through the innovative use of digital technologies in the articles they published and target group’s communication network on information literacy

**Information Literacy**

Refers to the ability to locate data and network with colleagues leading to information, to be able valuable resources across the disciplines as well as the goal of *Identifying new digital scholarly resources*, analyses, interpret what they find most innovative and valuable about them. This ability is regarded as one of the main publication in order to become essential for scholars. As it plays a vital role in creating new knowledge. It is therefore important to developed a basic understanding trends and patterns, or simply judging how far change has progressed factors associated with the may be encouraging the adoption of new forms of digital scholarly com­munication in various fields.

**Knowledge Sharing**

Knowledge sharing here refers to exchange interaction involving human participants. Knowledge sharing come in the form of positive ‘*sharing of knowledge*’, such as the appropriate represent any act of sharing with a person as the source inclusive of knowledge sharing. The scholars should appreciates the role of Open Accessinformation and understand the importance ofOpen Access scholarly communicationto support the process of knowledge sharing. A scholar that cannot appreciate the important of having access to the right information and the necessity of utilising communication to obtain such information would not propagate knowledge sharing.

Knowledge sharing processes are highly information intensive. *Scholar* relies heavy on the use of open access to gather knowledge being treated as a public good. Knowledge sharing service demand a more open and transparent transactions in increases work groups. This entails giving the public good, clear as well as intention to encourage knowledge sharing through their effects on innovation characteristics. This environment promotes perceived relative advantage, compatibility, and complexity in the knowledge society. It also requires higher levels of motivation for which access is moderately the relationship between external knowledge sharing and performance. Lin, (2005) Ko, (2005) and Bock, (2005), proposed various generic Modes of Knowledge Sharing upon established and these are:

1. Wider interaction involving human participants-this is based on the dissemination information already available in the electronic media, online networks and communities the use of open access. The scholars would understand the functioning of Open Access Scholarly Communication become more motivated to exercise their works and responsibilities. Its application can be implemented by tacit and explicit knowledge to an electronic repository, making available information pertaining to factors that motivated knowledge contribution
2. Balance between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation -information to Targeted audience the shared knowledge being treated as a public good. This is based on the principles of disseminating information of value to a target audience or wider publics through the use of Open Access. This could be applied by making available to shared knowledge research.
3. Comparing available information from both intrinsically and extrinsic to drive at commitment of sharers-this entails is vital to creating new knowledge and as benchmarks to knowledge sharing. This could be applied by learning derived from an individual in applying knowledge for future Research, enhancing knowledge processes: creation, storage, distribution, application; and contributing knowledge. The information can be in form having access to information data, etc
4. Dissemination and exchanged of information through open access, which share trust in knowledge source, and value of knowledge. This involves active sharing of information within and between scientists and scholars. The strength of open access is the availability across geographical and institutional. This could be applied through providing knowledge platform for scholar’s debates, over key issues that allow for wider participation in sharing knowledge.
5. Interactive exchange of information and knowledge. This open interactive “*establishment of knowledge sharing communities*” that provides participation of scholars. Open access provides the opportunity for scholars to interact in a digital network and leads a greater participation but also efficiency and transparency, as well as saving in time and costs. The open access provides various services which include availability of content quality.

**Communication**

Communication indicated as the drivers of the knowledge society. *Open Access Scholarly Communication* provides new and faster ways of *Communication* and accessing information, innovative ways for communication, new ways of sharing knowledge and creating climate conducive to knowledge sharing opportunities. The *Open Access* helps put more information into IR. Open access allow the combination unique combination of human and information systems. The *Open Access* provides the users with options to choose the information wanted, to assimilate information acquired, disseminate and share new knowledge. The *Open Access* invites openness and interactivity between scholars. *Open Access Scholarly Communication* are the prime movers of a knowledge sharing rich society. It pictures a *Scholar* community who participation in open access, who are recognise the important *Open Access* in their works, who also have accessed to the necessary information.

**Difficulty to knowledge societies**

There are number of difficulty to the knowledge revolution, which comprises of situation that is not in willing participation Open access intiatives.

1. Will of the experts- This first difficulty refers to the human will. This is indicated by the trends of mindsets from developing countries. The scholar’s participations open access initiatives usually highly where their talents, enriched and valued. Scholar’s participations open access initiatives seem to be able recognise potential knowledge sources. This includes the ability to recognize the potential of knowledge. Often the value of information in Open access initiatives. This is especially relevant for Scholarly Communication, which if collated and provide widely through the Open Access would the value and use by institutions which are established through the world.
2. Knowledge sharing values isolates- The barrier in this case is in failures recognizes the values of knowledge sharing. This includes the lack of awareness to use the knowledge or add values to knowledge sharing. This is the result of the development of information that lack connectivity of scholars to global research. In such a situation environment of local situation.

**Conclusion**

Open Access Scholarly Communication that needs special attention is the promotion of knowledge sharing. We often heard of the Open access the benefits of being part of a network or online com­munity of scholars made the e-only journals they sug­gested innovative. The same effort should be initiated by Malaysia scholars as well as related knowledge sharing. The scholars awareness in developed countries but not in developing countries, the community scholars need to be motivated so that scholars in developing countries aware of information effectively. This could be more involvement by scholars that can be centre of knowledge. In the idea situation, open access provide the service to the scholars works. Scholars would have reach knowledge based society to knowledge sharing through open access. The underlying open access of this environment Scholarly Communication back bone for knowledge networking. The open access allows scholars harvest data from add value to it by express their personal values and concept of self.

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