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Panel Discussion 3 | Open Educational Resources: Involvement of libraries and LIS professionals

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UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA LIBRARY
October 27 – 28, 2021

TOPIC: WHAT YOU SEEK IS SEEKING YOU: OER IN MALAYSIAN LIBRARIES

- 1. The aspect of libraries and librarians roles in OER.
- 2. Librarians awareness on OER
- 3. Challenges of OER use and integration in libraries
- 4. OER integration and promotional strategies in libraries
- 5. Dexterity, agility and resiliency of Librarian

Malaysian higher Education Blueprint 2015– 2025



Introduction

The 10 Shifts



Brief Profile of Research Universities in Malaysia

	STUDENT POPULATION	ACADEMICIAN	FACULTY	PROGRAM
UNIVERSITI MALAYA	14,749 (UG) 9,714 (PG)	2,244	24	200
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA	21,333 (UG) 10,694 (PG)	2,108	42	532
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA	16,835 (UG) 12,636 (PG)	2,038	27	541
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA	25,676 (UG) 5,057 (PG)	1,225	21	243
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA	18,086 (UG) 11,801 (PG)	1,623	16	149

DEFINITIONS OF OERS (OECD, 2007)

The term open educational resources (OER) first came into use at a conference hosted by UNESCO in 2002, defined as "the open provision of educational resources, enabled by information and communication technologies, for consultation, use and adaptation by a community of users for noncommercial purposes" (John stone, 2005).

The definition of OER (OECD, 2007) now most often used is: "Open educational resources are digitized materials offered freely and openly for educators, students and self-learners to use and reuse for teaching, learning and research".

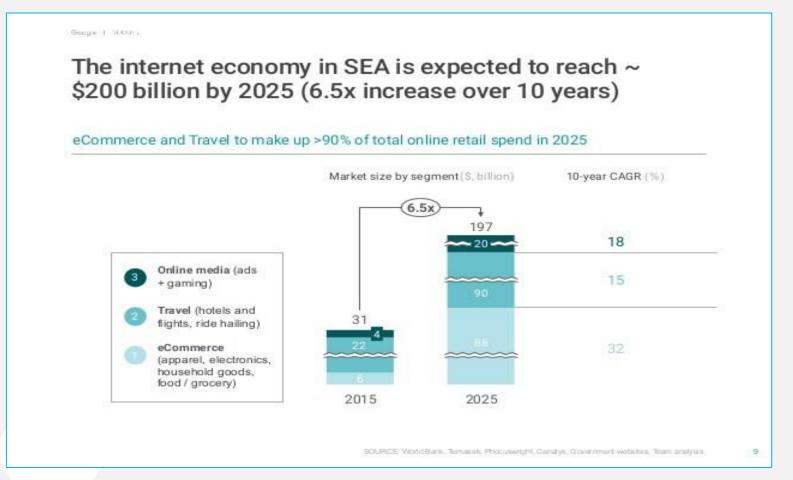
OER & SDG-UNESCO

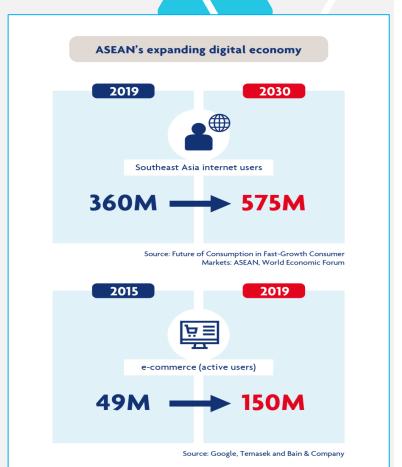






- ASEAN is the fastest growing Internet market in the world.
- With 125,000 new users coming onto the Internet every day- estimated \$1 trillion to regional GDP over the next ten years.

























THEASPECTOF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS ROLES IN OER



Learning/Teaching methods implemented at includes:

- Blended Learning
- Online Learning
- Action Learning
- Experiential Learning
- Problem-Based Learning
 - E-Learning
- Student Centered Learning
 - Conventional
 - E-learning and blended learning
 - Conventional

SCHOLARLY HUB & RESEARCH **SUPPORT**

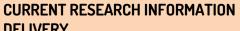
INITIATIVES

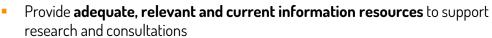
RESEARCH INFORMATION **PLATFORM**



- **Open Science** Initiative & Program
- National Open Access Initiative & Policy
- Research Data Management (Data Steward, Data Management Plan, etc.)
- Develop Research Support Values & Index
- Expand Research Capacities via Support Trainings
- Provide **Embedded Librarian** in Research Universities
- Institutional Repository (Published & unpublished resources)

CURRENT RESEARCH INFORMATION DELIVERY





- Strengthen Research University Library facilities, services and collections.
- Consolidate **Profiling** (eg. USM/UM Expert, UTM Scholars etc)

KNOWLEDGE OUTREACH



- Facilitate Open Distance Learning with Open Educational Resources and Online Resources (MOOCs. Micro-Credentials, YouTube Channel, etc.)
- National & International Network (PERPUN. AUNILO, ERASMUS, etc.)
- **Community Engagement** with Local Agencies/NGOs/Start Ups
- Support **SDG** (SDG 11, etc)

THEME 1 REFERS TO A **NEED FOR GOVERNMENT** TO RECOGNISE THE **IMPORTANCE OF** PROVIDING RESEARCH **LEADERSHIP**

THEME 2 REFERS TO A **NEED FOR RESEARH** LEADERSHIP IN INSTITUTIONS.

THEME 3 REFERS TO A **NEED FOR MANAGEMENT** TO SUPPORT RESEARCH **LEADERSHIP**

THEME 4 REFERS TO A NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP OF **RESEARCHERS WITHIN INSTITUTIONS**

THEME 5 REFERS TO THE **PROVISION BY** MANAGEMENT OF SUPPORT TO THE LEADERSHIP OF **RESEARCHERS**



RESEARCH INFORMATION PLATFORM - MALAYSIAN RESEARCH POLICY

OBJECTIVE:

To develop and support the workforce to become research active and innovative

BENEFITS:

Engagement goes further than participation- initiate research, advice, challenge or collaborate

KNOWLEDGE OUTREACH -RESEARCH SUPPORT TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS (ASIA PACIFIC)

OBJECTIVE:

To drive new collaborative ways to accelerate research and public benefit

BENEFITS:

Capacity and skills development for librarians- to supports by being data stewards & embedded librarianship

CURRENT RESEARCH INFORMATION DELIVERY -MALAYSIA RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

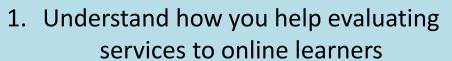
OBJECTIVE:

To deliver a system that enables all UA to do research collaboratively systematically

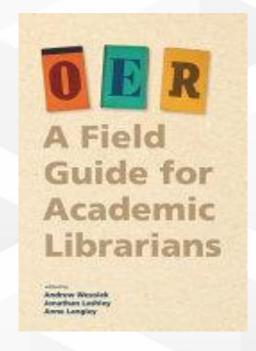
BENEFITS:

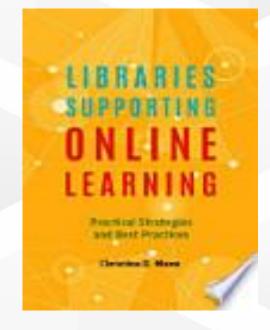
A platform for all research output products – IR using DATAVERSE as platform

THE ASPECT OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS ROLES IN OER



- 2. Help them find what they needmaking resources discoverable, shareable, affordable
- 3. Creating community- by subjects, tribes, by companies, by habits
- 4. Help them connect by peers, by community by habits
- 5. Help them to help themselves information and digital literacy for online learners









- Types of OER: syllabi, lesson plans, learning modules, lab experiments, simulations, course videos, discussion prompts, assignments, assessments, library guides, and course design templates.
- Is OER the same as e-learning? OER is not the same with online learning or elearning, although many people make the mistake of using the terms interchangeably. Openly licensed content can be produced in any medium: paperbased text, video, audio or computerbased multimedia.





Forgotten but not gone: how the brain re-learns (Gesellschaft, 2008)

CHALLENGES OF OER USE AND INTEGRATION IN LIBRARIES



	LEARNING & TEACHING	
UNIVERSITI MALAYA	E-learning and blended learning; Conventional Open Access Databases (Interaktif Portal), Open Access Repositories (Research, Students, Common Repository), Open Source Softwares (Omeka, KOHA, Eprints)	
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA	Blended Learning, Online Learning, Action Learning, Experiential Learning, Problem-Based Learning, E-Learning, Student Centered Learning, Conventional	
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA	Open Resource Initiatives (ORI@UKM), MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) and Blended Learning	
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA	Course Delivery Method:- Traditional Lecture, Tutorial, Practical, Active Learning, Collaborative Learning, Inquiry Based Learning, Cooperative Learning, Problem Based Learning, Peer Led Team Learning, Inquiry Guided Learning, Just In Time Learning, Small Group Learning, Project Based Learning, Question Directed Instruction, Case Study, Web Tool (F2F),Online Learning, Assessment, Online Assessment	
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA	Blended Learning, E-Learning, PutraMOOC – Open Learning, Putra Open CourseWare, Problem Based Learning	

OER INTEGRATION AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES IN LIBRARIES



		ROLE OF THE LIBRARY
I IINIVERSIII MAI AYA		Open Access Databases (Interaktif Portal), Open Access Repositories (Research, Students, Common Repository), Open Source Softwares (Omeka, KOHA, Eprints)
	UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA	Online Course Reserves, Open Education Resources (Open Textbooks, Open Courses, Open Access Journals, etc.), Open Source Softwares
I IINIVERSIII KERANGSAAN MAI AYSIA		Promoting and encouraging usage of OER in information literacy classes, social media, reference services, providing open access resources through library portal
	UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA	Open Learning (MOOC), UUM eJournals, Online Learning (open resources shared by lecturer), Public Accessible Library
	UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA	Online Course Reserves, Open Access Journals, Open Source Softwares – KOHA, UPM IR, AGRIS, MyAGRIC, eGallery Memory@Serdang, e-Learning Portal

INITIATIVES, PLANS, EXPERIENCES, AND INNOVATIONS



INITIATIVES, PLANS, EXPERIENCES, AND INNOVATIONS

	initiatives, i ento, entertoes, and initiations	
UNIVERSITI MALAYA	 Information Literacy workshops - 2 credit hour Information Literacy - Micro credential Malaysiana collection Self archiving by researchers, Online User Education, Webinar, Research Support Tools 	
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA	 Information Literacy workshops, Information Literacy MOOC, Online User Education, Webinar, Research Support Tools 	
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA	 Introduce Online User Education (Online Tutorial), Provide list of open access e-journals, e-books, e-thesis in library portal, Developed UKM journal repository using Open Source Software 	
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA	 Information Literacy and User Education Workshops, Research Support Tools. Compile list of free open access e-journals, e-books, e-thesis in library website. Develop and maintain MALRep & MALCat for public access. 	
	Online User Education	

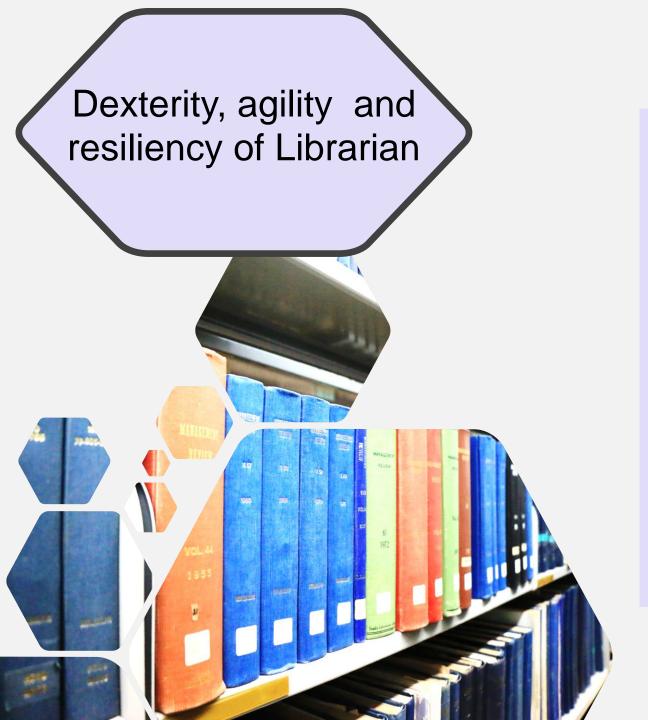
Research Information Hub

Subject GuidesAGRI@UPM

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



OPPORTUNITIES		CHALLENGES	
 Collaboration Networking Skill Upgrade for Librarians and Support Staffs Upgrade of Library Info structure to accommodate open learning object (OER). 		 Determination of the resources quality Sustainability of resources Technical support Infrastructure & upgrading of ICT facilities 	
 UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA Skill Upgrade for Librarians and Support Staffs Upgrade of Library Infrastructure (Info Commons, Learning Space, ICT facility etc.) 		 IT facility (Maintaining current equipment), Infrastructure (DIY) Infostructure (Open Source) 	
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA	 More free accessible e-resources can be offered to users librarians and support staffs gain experience with changing technologies 	 Uncertainty in ongoing maintenance of OER Determination of the resources quality Sustainability of resources Technical support 	
UNIVERSITI UTARA Malaysia	 Skill Upgrade for Librarians and Support Staffs Upgrade of Library Infostructure to accommodate open learning object (OER). 	 Need to increase 'Knowledge Sharing Culture' among community Encourage submission of learning object to OER system. 	
UNIVERSITI PUTRA Malaysia	 Upgrade skills and knowledge Upgrade Library Facilities and Services More free accessible e-resources can be offered to users 	 Copyright and ownership issues Budget Constraint Maintain the quality of the resources 	



- Open Access Databases (Interaktif Portal),
- Open Access Repositories (Research, Students, Common Repository),
- Open Source Software (Omeka, KOHA, Eprints)
- Open Learning (MOOC)
- Online Learning (open resources shared by lecturer)
- Public Accessible Library
- Online Course Reserves
- Open Education Resources (Open Textbooks, Open Courses, Open Access Journals, etc.)

Recommendations: Towards National Policy Guidelines on Open Educational Resources in Malaysia (2017)

- First Priority: Awareness Raising
- If OER are to contribute to increasing access to and sharing of knowledge and resources in Malaysia, it is crucial that all contributing parties from policy and decision makers at all levels, to teachers and academics be made aware of OER's potential, so that they will be able to make informed decisions on whether and how OER can be used in their local situation. Raising awareness of OER and their attendant issues must be the primary goal of the designated spearheading institution, as it is clear that continuing and concerted awareness raising actions must be a priority.
- Second Priority: Communities and Networking
- The strength of the OER community and the continuing adherence of its members underline the importance of this type of national forum for discussion and information sharing. Building and supporting such a community should be centralized: as a laboratory of ideas and a clearinghouse, a standard setter, a capacity builder at all levels and in all organizations, and a catalyst for national (and, in the future, international) co-operation.

Third Priority: Developing Capacity

• Individuals and institutions interested in creating or adapting and reusing OER are in need of support to help them develop their own capacity to do so. The interactions of a community focused on the elaboration of a "do-it-yourself/do-it-together" resource would serve this function. Such a resource was seen as particularly important to promote OER creation and use in Malaysia. In this context, the development of the content will be value-added, with elements of tagging to facilitate for a more rigorous search mechanism to locate OER.

Fourth Priority: Quality Assurance

If the OER movement is to take hold widely, the resources must be
 — and be seen to be — of high quality. When information is taken
from websites worldwide, the user often lacks a frame of reference
for determining the quality of the information being accessed. The
OER movement would benefit from an exploration of current
international quality-assurance mechanisms and general guidelines
and, potentially, from linking with existing quality assurance
agencies.





