

Research Article

Malay and Malaysia Hits on the Australian Universities E-Library: A Recommendation to Australian National University (ANU)

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Abstract: Problem statement: The importance of knowledge sharing and information retrieval has stimulated each university in Australia to develop e-library. This would assist students, researchers, scholars and intellectuals to access materials for purpose of their assignments, study and research. In order to assist ANU to increase their collection in Malaysian Studies, this study intends to examine important factors needed for ANU to revamp their strategies for establishing a Global Malaysian Studies Network (GMSN). Approach: This study uses 12 search engines on e-library from 12 universities in Australia to get hits results on Malay and Malaysia collection. Results: The highest results of the hits have shown factors that need to be discussed as recommendations to ANU to adopt an alternative strategy to proliferate their collection in Malaysian Studies. Conclusion: ANU needs further efforts to strengthen its capability in becoming a one stop center in Malaysian Studies.

Keywords: Australian National University (ANU), E-library, Malay, Malaysia, summon solution

INTRODUCTION

Malay and Malaysia are two different terms. Malay is used to refer to Malay ethnic whilst Malaysia is used to refer to the region of Malaysia. Both terms are widely used in mass the media, governance and academic. In academic, Malay and Malaysia are two popular terms used for subject articles in journals, books, data paper, microfilm, microfiche, archive, record and other forms of publication including cd or dvd. In search of the various referential use of the terms Malay and Malaysia in Australian University E-Library, a brief study was conducted online at 12 universities in Australia. The study aims to provide recommendations to the ANU to re-develop its own library system to have multiple hits in Malay and Malaysia and to set up a Global Malaysian Studies Center.

The Australian National University (ANU) (2012) was established by an Act of the Federal Parliament in 1946. Its founding mission was to be of enduring significance in the post-war life of the nation, to support the development of national unity and identity, to improve Australia's understanding of itself and its neighbors and to contribute to economic development and social cohesion. Its mandate was to undertake 'postgraduate research and study both generally and

relation to subjects of national importance'. This national mission gives ANU a distinctive relationship with the Australian Federal Government. ANU was founded around four initial research institutes in physics, medicine, social sciences and Pacific studies and was the country's only full-time research university. Since then there have been many progressive additions to the University's range of activities, including offerings for undergraduate students since 1960.

As to support the study and research for undergraduate and postgraduate, ANU has its own library which aims to achieve excellence in the provision and promotion of information services to meet the research, teaching and learning needs of the University. In the context of Malay and Malaysia collection, ANU still far behind the Adelaide University. According to the Table 1 in the result section, ANU has 4011 hits for Malay collection and 7323 hits for Malaysia title. The Fig. 1 is quite small compared to other universities such as Monash, Griffith, Murdoch and Adelaide University. To multiple collection in Malay and Malaysia hits, there are strategies need to consider thoroughly. This is very important as it will driven ANU to achieve more collection thus it can help for the establishment of Malay and Malaysia collection in the library especially on the E-Library.



Fig. 1: ANU library compared to other universities

This study has been motivated by other works from researcher which has been involved in the area of searching tools, web scale discovery tool and Summon Tools. Arnett and Forrestal (2012) has discussed the creation and unique implementation of a browser-based search tool at Stevens Institute of Technology. They have also provides a brief history of similar discovery tools, as well as a look at recent literature highlighting the importance of convenience and innovation for academic researchers. Fawley and Krysak (2012) has studied the establishment of best practices to assist librarians in developing instructional classes for students to conduct research using a discovery tool. Problems and issues related to the undergraduate students requirement for searching their resources online will be solved once Summon Tools implemented on the online library of any universities. Works from Majors (2012) has scrutinized the interfaces from web scale discovery tools for assisting students searching of resources on the online digital library. It includes software such as Encore Synergy, Summon, World Cat Local, Primo Central and EBSCO Discovery Service. Results from the study has noted none demonstrated trouble using the software as well as feedback or suggested improvements that the users may have about the software, will assist academic libraries in making or validating purchase and subscription decisions for these interfaces as well as help vendors make data-driven decisions about interface and experience enhancements. Meadow and Meadow (2012) observed user behavior within the Web-scale discovery tool, Summon by Serials Solutions, at Montana State University. The most common search query within Summon at the time of this study was facebook.com. Two hypotheses have been explored: a majority of search queries performed within Summon are of low quality; and search query quality improved during the first two semesters of

implementation (Meadow and Meadow, 2012). Transaction log analysis was performed on a random sample of search queries (Meadow and Meadow, 2012). Search query quality was consistently high over the first two semesters of implementation, but it did not increase thereafter. Further analysis revealed that users neglected to use Boolean operators (Meadow and Meadow, 2012). Finally, Buck and Mellinger (2011) has studied the web scale discovery system through Serial Solutions' Summon™ Service. They surveyed instruction librarian perceptions of Summon's impact and student information literacy skills. The survey reveals librarians ambivalence toward Summon.

Studies from all researchers has concluded that the Summon tools which is a web scale discovery system has assisted students in searching the resources for academic purposes. It also helps library to enhance more efforts for increasing their collection un any discipline of academics. Through all of these, this study aims to examine important factors needed for ANU to revamp their strategies for establishing a Global Malaysian Studies Network (GMSN). Observation through all of library in Australia is very crucial for getting information needed that will be used as an aid for ANU to redevelop its own library and online library.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used the E-Library System owned by the 12 universities (Table 1). Each of the systems has its own search engine provided to user for online searching. The term Malay and Malaysia appears separately in each of the search engines. This is to display the results of a collection owned by 12 universities. Results for each hit are displayed in the Table 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adelaide University has the highest collection of Malay and Malaysia while Deakin University has the lowest collection of Malay and Malaysia. Our investigation unravels particularly 5 factors that contribute to this big hit.

Summon solution: Adelaide University Library used Summon in their E-Library. Summon can quickly

Table 1: Hits results

	University	Malay	Malaysia
1	Australian National University	4011	7323
2	Monash University	41,742	392,563
3	Sydney University	1159	3196
4	Griffith University	317,574	1,287,846
5	Adelaide University	329,029* (the highest collection)	1,461,939* (the highest collection)
6	Western Australia University	615	1995
7	Murdoch University	318,585	1,154,441
8	Melbourne University	795	2651
9	La Trobe University	321,732	1,279,602
10	Deakin University	335* (the lowest collection)	1265* (the lowest collection)
11	James Cook University	239,604	865,501
12	Darwin University	70,431	557,732

search, discover and access reliable and credible Library content-print and electronic books, single articles to entire e-journals, newspapers, theses and more. Once found it is only one further step ahead to the full text of articles and ebooks, or finding books on shelves. Users are able to limit their results to peer-reviewed materials, to filter by year and format, to narrow by additional subject terms and save, print or email references. Summon is a good starting point to find material for your research.

Adelaide research and scholarship: It provides a platform for the collection, organisation, access, annotation and preservation of information in digital formats, as well as digital management of information in physical formats. Its primary focus is on the scholarly output of members of this University and items of interest to those members (for example the rich resources of Special Collections).

The Digital Resources Management Centre (DRMC): DRMC provides a central point for the digitisation of all copyright text material that is required for teaching purposes. This allows for monitoring of the use of copyright material in digital format, to ensure compliance with Copyright legislation.

Databases: The Library provides online access to over 20,000 scholarly journals, through individual and package subscriptions, to both current and in many cases back years. The Library also facilitates access to these journals, providing a link resolution service which adds links to citation databases to articles we subscribe to and also by providing a "proxy" service for access from any location outside of the University.

eBooks@Adelaide: eBooks@Adelaide is their own collection of Electronic Texts. Started in 1987, there are now over 1,600 ebooks in collection, which includes classic works of Literature, Philosophy, Science and History.

Deakin University has the lowest collection among all the universities. This is due to the size of the university in terms of programs offered and total of undergraduate as well as the postgraduate which is smaller than other universities in the list. Researches related to Malay and Malaysia are limited and thus this shrinks the collection of Malay and Malaysia at Deakin University Library. With all of this information, there exists an interest to use all of this data to propose to ANU Library to re-develop its Library and its library contents that encompasses the Malay and Malaysia collection. This is very important as it can support the establishment of Global Malaysian Studies Center.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

To set up a Global Malaysia Studies Center, ANU has to renovate its library collection and multiple the

hits of Malay and Malaysia subjects search? It is crucial for ANU to view this matter seriously and to leap-frog towards its vision. Here we propose 4 strategies to ANU:

Summon tools: From our brief study on 12 universities, the biggest collection from 12 universities goes to Griffith, Adelaide, Murdoch, La Trobe and James Cook University. These 5 universities use Summon Library Search Tool for accessing all collections in their libraries and also with other libraries. The Summon web-scale discovery service enables a familiar web-searching experience of a full breadth of content in library collections; from books and videos to e-resources such as articles. It goes beyond federated search, beyond next-generation catalogs to create an all-new service for libraries. Through one simple search to a single unified index, the Summon service provides instant access to the breadth of authoritative content which is the hallmark of great libraries. There is not a need to broadcast searches to other databases as it provides one search box for a researcher to enter any terms they intend to search and to get immediate credible results in one relevancy ranked-list.

Librarians should want the power of services to transform their institution's search experience, since it is found to be easy to set up and to be integrated into their current library operations. Summon is a new kind of database or library search engine that includes records for books, articles, conference proceedings, theses and dissertations, videos, music, images, manuscripts, standards, maps and more. It also has records from other publishers, government agencies, database providers and the numerous other libraries that participate in Summon. A single search in Summon can return records from all of these sources. It can be related to Google Scholar, though Summon has many advantages over Google Scholar. Here we obtained some advantages from the Summon Service websites (<http://www.serialssolutions.com/en/services/summon>).

Advantages in using summon:

- Searching is fast, easy and uses a familiar interface, almost like Google
- Search results include citations of many kinds of sources: books, journal articles, newspaper articles, conference proceedings, dissertations, photos, multimedia and much more
- Search results can be quickly narrowed by using the facets: content type, library location, subject terms, publication date, language and more
- Search results can be limited to scholarly or peer-reviewed sources with one click
- Summon provides a search interface optimized for smart phones

- Citations in your search results can be viewed in six commonly used citation formats (APA, AMA, MLA, Uniform, Chicago and Harvard), exported to End Note, emailed and printed
- RSS feeds are automatically created for any search you run; subscribe to a feed to receive notification when new search results meet your criteria
- Summon is not restricted to any users; anyone (including alumni) can search the database, but access to full-text, subscribed resources does require users be on the campus network or use Off Campus Sign In.

Digital center: This center will operationalise as the central place for all collection that ANU Library has. It will digitize all collection of publications related to Malay and Malaysia. It includes library catalog records, e-journal articles, databases, newspaper articles, e-books, dissertations, institutional repositories, conference proceedings, grey literature, cited references, reports, digital library and more.

Multiple collection: To multiply collection in Malay and Malaysia, other than efforts from librarian and curator, ANU Library should have a special unit to look after all collection online such as e-books, database, archive and other forms of online library. This will add up more collection to Malay and Malaysia subjects at ANU Library.

Revamp guidelines to researchers: New guidelines and instructions for researchers, students, academicians, or individuals who attached with ANU should submit any of their writings, even with a single sheet of paper commenting or reviewing subject search relating to Malay and Malaysia. At the same time, student assignments on Malay and Malaysia can also be used to increase the collection at ANU Library. Articles, books, manuscripts, data paper, reports, book reviewing, related to Malay and Malaysia should be prioritized as a main resource for Malay and Malaysia collection at ANU Library.

CONCLUSION

Moving towards the Global Malaysian Studies Center, ANU needs further efforts to strengthen its capability to become one stop center for Malaysian Studies. In order to make the dream come true, the role of its library should be considered as the first step for a better move. ANU Library has to be enhanced by all means in order to increase the Malay and Malaysia collections. Upgrading some operations and process needs a lot of changes thus it can promise a huge collection which supports research and studies on Malaysian. Recommendations given are suggestions in making ANU as the main point of reference for Malaysian studies and it should certainly assist ANU to achieve its mission and vision in setting up the Global Malaysian Studies Center.

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