Theme
Innovation and development of Information Networking and Database Related to Islam

Presenter
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Topic
Islamic Information Resources Shares Among State Islamic Higher Educations In Indonesia
ISLAMIC INFORMATION RESOURCES SHARES AMONG STATE ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATIONS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

There are state Islamic higher educations throughout Indonesia. They consist of 15 UINs (Islamic State Universities) and IAINs (State Institute for Islamic Studies) that their libraries have similar subjects for their collections. Unfortunately they don't have a database concerning Islamic Studies, even no one of them has subscription on online journal for Islamic subject or religious subject. The purpose of this project is to share Islamic Information resources among state Islamic higher educations in Indonesia. The methods that could be taken are to establish a database concerning Islamic information resources and share fees of the subscription on online journal database. The database covers all subjects in the field of Islamic studies which grow in ASEAN countries and all over the world. It is the ultimate method to bridge a gap of Islamic information resources among State Islamic Higher Educations in Indonesia. To implement this project, each institution
has obligation to submit its faculties’ works including researches they have done. The project enable each institution to share information besides avoid redundancies in researches on any subject.

Keywords: Cooperation; Resource share; Academic database

1. Introduction

Department of Religious Affairs Republic Indonesia (DEPAG RI) releases data on its official web site about number of Islamic higher institutions that there are 14 UINs/IAINs (State Islamic University /State Institute of Islamic Studies) and 33 STAINs (www.ditpertais.net). All these institutions have academic journal to publish. Even each institution has more than one academic journal concerning Islamic Studies.

Most of these journal publishing are supported by the government. It means that journal publishing depend on government support. Ideally, these journal should keep publish even though there is no government support anymore to symbolize the creativity of the lectures or knowledge workers.

The fact says that there have been many journals published by UINs, IAINs, and STAINs but they don’t have any deposit for the journal they have had published. It is very difficult, of course, to identify the existence of all articles written on those journals. In order to collect all articles that had been published, there must be cooperation among Islamic Higher education i.e. UINs, IAINs and STAINs represented by their libraries. The cooperation enables
libraries to collect Islamic information written in journal to share by members of cooperation.

The cooperation also can subscribe online database, besides resource sharing.

2. Cooperation among UINs, IAINs, and STAINs

Reitz, at ODLIS (Online Dictionary for Library Information Science), defines library cooperation as Methods by which libraries and library systems work together for the mutual benefit of their users, including centralized processing, cooperative cataloging, international exchange of bibliographic information, union catalogs, resource sharing, etc. And he defines resource sharing as the activities that result from an agreement, formal or informal, among a group of libraries (usually a consortium or network) to share collections, data, facilities, personnel, etc., for the benefit of their users and to reduce the expense of collection development (http://lu.com/odlis/search.cfm#ascal).

According to Edmonds, such as MacDougall cited (1991: 9), Essentially, the activity of cooperation can be defined as the reciprocally beneficial sharing of resources, developed or pre existing, by two or more bodies.

Why cooperation? There must be cooperation among Islamic higher educations for reason:
o The academic activities in Islamic higher educations are getting conducive that demand the availability of academic resources.
o Information and telecommunication technology make cooperation easy.
o Campus community needs information services. The fact that campus based in Java could get information concerning academic information much easier than that who lives outside of Java. This cooperation is a strategic mean to bridge information gap.
o To overcome the isolation of libraries.
o The cooperation will minimize fee.

To strengthen cooperation among Islamic higher institutions, there must be something strengthening organization. The structure will make cooperation easy to plan or make policy.

The cooperation needs a system of communication among members. There are two systems, firstly, direct communication and secondly indirect communication. Direct communication system enable member to communicate to other members directly without coordinator permission. Example, a member of main library IAIN Walisongo Semarang needs an article about history of ancient mosque in Riau, Pekanbaru. He can contact main library UIN Pekanbaru directly without any permission from coordinator. And indirect communication is a kind of communication which should be conducted with coordinator's permission.
3. Cooperation between main library IAIN Walisongo Semarang with public/private universities/colleges in central Java (case study)

State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Walison go situated in suburb of Semarang, the capital city of Central Java. IAIN, recently, made cooperation with 22 universities/colleges situated in Central Java. They are:

- Akademi Akuntansi Dian Kartika.
- Akademi Kesejahteraan Sosial Ibu Kartini.
- Akademi Kimia Industri Santo Paulus.
- Akademi Pelayaran Niaga Indonesia.
- Akademi Statistik Muhammadiyah.
- Akademi Teknik Prima Agus Semarang.
- Akademi Teknik Wacana Manunggal.
- BPLP (Akademi Pelayaran)
- IKIP PGRI.
- Sekolah Tinggi Farming.
- STIE Anindyaguna.
- STIE Dharma Putra.
- STIE Stikubank.
- STIE Widya Manggala.
- Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 (UNTAG).
- Universitas Darul Ulum Islamic Centre Sudirman Ungaran (UNDARIS).
- Universitas Dian Nuswantoro (UDINUS)
- Universitas Diponegoro (UNDIP).
Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA).
Universitas Katolik Sugijapranata (UNIKA).
Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana (UKSW).
UNNES (Universitas Negeri Semarang).

Based on the list above, the universities that made cooperation with IAIN Walisongo are not from Islamic institutions. And they have vary collection in their libraries. Diversities of collection makes networking among them is strong.

The type of cooperation among them, is actually simple where a member of cooperation can use other member of cooperation. They only share their collection Example a user of IAIN Semarang main library can use UNNES collection as long as he can show a special card issued by the cooperation. And the other hand, an UNNES library member can use IAIN library collection as long as he can show a card of cooperation too.

4. Member & type of material for cooperation (a proposal)

4.1 Anggota kerjasama

Recently, IAIN Walisongo succeeded in making cooperation with private and public universities in Central Java. I myself assume that cooperation that will be conducted by Islamic Higher Educations will succeed too. Luckily, among them have the same type of collection i.e. Islamic Studies.
There are too many Islamic Higher educations in Indonesia. So that I proposed to make cooperation among 14 UINs/IAINs in Indonesia. They are:

- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Ar Raniry Aceh
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Sumatra Utara
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Imam Bonjol Padang
- Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sulthan Syarif Qasim Pekanbaru
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Sulthan Thoha Saifuddin Jambi
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Raden Fatah Palembang
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Raden Intan Bandar Lampung
- Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif hidayatullah Jakarta
- Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Gunung Jati Bandung
- Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Walisongo Semarang
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Sunan Ampel Surabaya
- Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Antasari Banjarmasin
- Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Alauddin Makasar

To make coordination easy, I propose IAIN Sunan Ampel be a coordinator of this cooperation because it has good human resources besides, infrastructure of information and telecommunication technology.
4.2. Jenis bahan untuk kerjasama

As mentioned above that the cooperation stresses up on Islamic resource sharing on journal published Islamic higher education. To implement such cooperation, organization should publish tools of bibliographies including bibliography, union list of serials, index, abstracts and directory. Bibliography is needed as guide because it provides information about library collection which had been published concerning Islamic Studies. Union list of serials provides information related to journals owned by members of cooperation. There are two choices to decide which record should be written in union list of serials i.e. simple or complete record. Simple record covers title, and the institution that publishes it. And complete record covers title, volume and numbers owned by member of cooperation. To sign the location of member of cooperation, it can use police number. Example, B shows Jakarta, H shows Semarang etc. Besides material of cooperation is Islamic information resources, I propose to have shared fee for subscribing online academic database.
5. Proposed implementing guidelines in cooperative acquisition

To implement cooperation among university libraries, there must be:

5.1. Formalization of agreement among members to realize the cooperation.
Formalization needed in order to legalize the form of cooperation. Cooperation is a concept to give and acquire. It is unfair if one of the members only take an advantage from cooperation meanwhile it does not contribute anything to the cooperation. Giving and taking an advantage should be balance to make cooperation run well. This way will make the members feel satisfied.

5.2. Setting up of an organizational structure which will govern the activities of the network.

Organizational structure I propose does not place coordinator of the cooperation above all members. The coordinator functions to motivate and coordinate members in information exchange among them. The model of the networking enable each member to communicate with the coordinator and also other members. It will make egalitarian among members because they have the same right and obligation.
To monitor activities among members, they should let the coordinator know. It is important for coordinator to know what kind of subject do they discuss or they need.

Below is the organizational structure.
6. Proposed mechanics for information sharing.

6.1. Each member of the cooperation that publishes journal should submit title of journal, volume and number of journal to coordinator.

Information around the journal is important for the coordinator in order to know the journal. It is possible for other members to ask question about any journal to coordinator. In that case, the coordinator could provide complete data.

The mechanic of delivery is the member submits the journal physically or in digital material. Digital material will make easier for coordinator to collect. Ideally, members should submit journal in the form of digital, but if they don’t have enough infrastructure to digitize, coordinator is responsible for digitizing.

Finally, this kind of material will be spread out to all members of the cooperation.

6.2. Recently, subscribing online academic database is a need. Every member must know that it is strategic for academicians / researchers to use it as core reference. But the fact they are able to subscribe online database because of the financial obstacle.

There must be efforts to overcome this problem. I my self propose to coordinator of coordinator to subscribe that online database based on shared fee. How much money should they share depend on how much subscription costs. Then the coordinator can share the ID and password.

The coordinator, in the name of members, must subscribe online database. Then the coordinator should download all
journals or articles found in database and put them in a special server that could be shared by the members.

The coordinator is demanded to make an index of articles downloaded from database.

7. Conclusion

Information sharing in a cooperation will give a huge advantage among members (Islamic higher educations). Based on the cooperation, finally we know the progress of Islamic Studies in Indonesia.

Even if the members of cooperation agree to submit their local repositories including faculties' works, researches, thesis and also dissertations, this cooperation will be a giant cooperation.

Again, if it work out, it is possible to create a new network in ASEAN countries to make such cooperation concerning Islamic Studies.

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