Policy Direction for Development of Islamic College Library in Indonesia

Arah Kebijakan Pembangunan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam di Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Islamic college library is expected to change and remain updated in facing global challenges. ***Purpose:*** This research aimed to analyze the policy direction of the development of Islamic college library in Indonesia. ***Method:*** This was literature research from various sources, journals, books, documentation, and the internet. Furthermore, a descriptive analysis method was used in analyzing the data. ***Result:*** The results showed that the Islamic college library faced some problems. First, traditional roles should not be prioritized by providing physical facilities. Second, the Islamic college library should also be prepared for user behavior changes that have occurred with rapid technology advancements. Third, aspects of the college mission, namely developing and advancing research, should be improved. Fourth, the open access movement is also a challenge to consider. In addition to facing various management problems, the library should also prepare a policy direction and grand design for the development of Islamic colleges in the face of the future era. ***Conclusion:*** In conclusion, the policy direction and grand design refer to the components of the library accreditation issued by the National Library Standards Agency for Higher Education.

Keywords: Policy Direction; Islamic College Library; Indonesia

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam di Indonesia dalam menghadapi tantangan global ini harus beradaptasi dan melakukan perubahan agar tidak ketinggalan zaman. **Tujuan**: Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis arah kebijakan pengembangan perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam di Indonesia khususnya menghadapi masa depan.. **Metode**: Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi kepustakaan. Studi literatur dapat diperoleh dari berbagai sumber, jurnal, buku, dokumentasi, internet dan literatur. sedangkan analisis data menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa permasalahan yang dihadapi perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam di Indonesia, pertama, dalam hal peran yang seharusnya tidak lagi mengutamakan peran tradisional dengan menyediakan fasilitas fisik, tetapi lebih dari itu perpustakaan juga harus memahami nilai perpustakaan. Kedua, perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam di Indonesia selain menghadapi perkembangan teknologi yang sangat pesat, juga perlu dipersiapkan untuk menghadapi perubahan perilaku pengguna yang berubah mengikuti perkembangan zaman. Ketiga, aspek misi pendidikan tinggi yaitu mengembangkan dan memajukan penelitian. Keempat, gerakan open access juga menjadi salah satu tantangan yang harus dijawab oleh perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam. Selain menghadapi berbagai persoalan manajemen, perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam juga harus menyiapkan arah kebijakan dan grand design pengembangan perpustakaan perguruan tinggi Islam dalam menghadapi era masa depan. **Kesimpulan**: Arah kebijakan dan grand design yang disusun mengacu pada komponen-komponen dalam akreditasi perpustakaan yang dikeluarkan oleh Badan Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Dikti.

Kata kunci: Arah Kebijakan; Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam; Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Background. The current new paradigm of Islamic college is to have quality management capabilities and competitiveness, and should have a quality assurance system. The Islamic college information system paradigm can also be applied as a management information system model for the library.

The library continues to deal with service quality demands, which are increasingly developing alongside the competitive climate in the context of meeting users' needs. It becomes an institution that should always be responsive and adaptive to changes and progress to increase the bargaining value of service quality. Ida F Priyanto also mentioned that it is a living organism following environmental changes.

Based on this fact, the management that prioritizes service quality and accountability becomes very important. Therefore, it should be supported by reference to certain quality standards that should be achieved. It also has a management foundation oriented to service quality.

The Islamic college library is expected to make changes and remain updated in facing global challenges. It should adapt and make changes, specifically related to information systems management. Therefore, an integrated and comprehensive response is needed in the disruptive technology era. The presence of the industrial revolution 4.0 and 5.0 has affected all sectors of life, including information service institutions, which are none other than the Islamic college library. The latest developments showed that the library has also been transformed from 3.0 to 4.0 and 5.0 to keep up with current developments. This transition is fast, considering that the revolutions are slowly implemented.

In this era, management information system faces several fundamental issues, one of which is the "value of the library." Research conducted by Loughborough University in England found that college library is promoted to actively collect concrete evidence of the role and activity in almost all European and American countries.

Problems. Revitalization of the role and professionalism of librarians should be carried out with the standardization of funding and quality measurement issues (see, for example (Siregar, 2008), (Saleh, 2010), (Suparmo, 2012). The basic problem found is that rhetoric such as "the heart of college" is not yet understood, specifically when the role and status of the library are still limited to "supporters" and far from decisive. Many large Islamic colleges are very serious about developing the facilities and infrastructure. Digitalization and increased internet access, specifically electronic journals, prove this seriousness (Putu Laxman Pendit, 2015a). Therefore, the problems and challenges faced by Islamic college library are not much different from those faced by colleague librarians in the 4.0 and 5.0 eras.

Previous Literature Review. This is not the first research on college library development policy direction. There are also several previous research on the same topic because the library is developing according to the progress of the times. The first result was that librarians' competence and information technology influence the development of college libraries. The current development of information technology impacts the increasingly high demands of users to obtain high-quality library services. The existence of

a library that can provide quality services will be able to increase users' satisfaction (Inajati & Utomo, 2019).

The second research investigated the evolution of Islamic college libraries in the 4.0 era, focusing on difficulties and preparedness. The results showed that the readiness and challenges prioritize traditional roles by providing only physical facilities and understanding the value of the library. Furthermore, Islamic college libraries also need to be ready to face user behavior changes (Rodin, 2021).

Similar to the second research, the third described how the policy direction for developing Islamic college library, specifically IAIN Curup, is facing the 4.0 era. The results showed that several directions and policies were carried out and prepared. First, the direction of collection service policies increases digital collections and services for accessing collections, developing access to learning or open educational resources, and enhancing collaboration with other library to expand access to information. Second, the direction of facilities and infrastructure policies for wider access to electronic information sources, including servers, PCs, and access points, increasing internet capacity or bandwidth. Third, the direction of human resource policies promotes librarians to participate in the Development of Sustainable Competency or PKB. Fourth, the direction of good management policy through the development of a standard-based library management system and accreditation about the Higher Education SNP No. 13 of 2017 as well as other standards such as IFLA, compiling standard operational procedures and making library development strategic plans (Rodin, 2021).

State of the Art. All research succeeded in describing the policy direction of Islamic college library development. However, previous results did not specifically categorize the policy directions to be carried out by related parties. This research explores the policies for the development of Islamic college library, and it is expected to be a reference for future development under the auspices of the ministry of education and culture, research and technology, and higher education.

Purpose. Based on the description above, this research is interested in raising writing about the management of information systems and the policy direction of developing Islamic college libraries in Indonesia.

II. METHOD

This research analyzed literature by looking for theoretical references relevant to the case or problem found. Literature research could be obtained from various sources in journals, books, documentation, and the internet. Documentation was a method for finding documents or data that are considered important through newspapers, magazine articles, journals, literature, brochures, documentation books, and electronic media. The literature review aimed to discover how the management system adapts to the global period and how the policy direction is geared to deal with future eras. In contrast, the data analysis used the descriptive analysis method by describing the facts, which are continued with the analysis, and providing sufficient understanding and explanation.

According to J. Supranto, as quoted by Ruslan in Research Methods for Public Relations and Communication, library research was carried out to find data or information through reading scientific journals, reference books, and publication materials (Rodin, 2021).

Furthermore, Danial and Warsiah (2009:80) stated that the literature research is conducted by collecting several books and magazines related to the problem and objectives (Rodin, 2021).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Condition of Management of Islamic College Library in Indonesia. Islamic Higher Education currently faces challenges and changes very quickly. Demands mark this for improving the quality of graduates, management of modern and professional information systems, and greater accountability and transparency. An adequate library should support Islamic Religious Higher Education (PTKI) to provide accurate and scientific references to respond to these demands. Most Islamic college library have not functioned properly because their implementation is not under the standards (see: 2010 survey). To overcome this, the policy direction and grand design can be the priority scale for developing an Islamic college library in the next five years (2019-2024). The policy direction and Grand Design of PTKI library development were based on sustainability from 2012-2015, prioritizing infrastructure, management, and information technology. Furthermore, they have produced significant changes to direct and sustain the development of the PTKI library. Some regulations that underlie the need for Policy Direction and Grand Design include Law Number 43 of 2007 on the library, the realization of networks in resource sharing, and the need to increase the potential strength of the Islamic college library.

The self-evaluation of the State Islamic Religious Higher Education Library (PTKIN) was conducted by the Association of Islamic Higher Education Library in 2019. Evaluation using 6 (six) accreditation components was listed in the national library standard. The self-evaluation results provided information regarding facilities, infrastructure components, and building area/library space. Meanwhile, of the 46 PTKIN evaluated, there were 27 (58.70%) library with an area of 1500 m² or more, while 19 (41.30%) others were below the national standard. This showed that the PTKIN library did not meet the national standards regarding building space. There were 24 (52.17%) libraries led by functional librarians, while the remaining 22 (47.83%) were led by library managers. This indicated that there are still PTKIN library heads led by people who are not functional librarians. Based on the evaluation, it certainly becomes the foundation for the Ministry of Religion and the Association of Islamic Higher Education Library (APPTIS) in developing the grand design of the PTKI library in the next five years (Mufid, 2019).

Furthermore, the components analyzed to describe the current condition of the PTKIN library collection include development, organizing materials, and care. The condition of the quality standard collection is shown in the following table 1.

Table 1

Quality Achievement of PTKIN Library Collection Components Based on Status

Library Status	Quality Standards Achievement		Whole	
	Lowest	Highest	Not Ideal	Ideal
UIN Library	9.54 (48%)	19.38 (97%)		
IAIN Library	8.62 (43%)	19.54 (98%)	50%	50%
STAIN Library	6.77 (34%)	12.46 (62%)		

Source: Grand Design Library of PTKIN 2020-2024

From the table above, the achievement of the standard component collection of the entire PTKIN library is only 50% ideal.

In response to the description above, the revitalization of the role and professionalism of librarians is a problem, in addition to the standardized funding and quality measurement (see, for example (Siregar, 2008) (Saleh, 2010), (Suparmo, 2012). The classic problem is the realization of jargon such as "the heart of college," specifically since the role and position of the library in the academic world are still limited to supporters. This does not mean that the library is completely ignored. Many large Islamic colleges are very serious about developing facilities and infrastructure. Increased access to the internet, specifically to electronic journals and digitalization of library collection content, is one proof of this seriousness.

The role of the library cannot be demonstrated by providing physical facilities. One important aspect in asserting the importance is the analyzed evidence of the contribution of services and the collection to the advancement of research. Currently, the Indonesian National Library Standards are available (SNI 7330: 2009), and the accreditation process is a means to guarantee quality. The accreditation tools can be used as a measure for the role of a high Islamic library, as long as they do not emphasize technical readiness and are oriented towards users. As stated by Sulistyo Basuki, accreditation tends to be more technical and still voluntary to reduce credibility in the eyes of other stakeholders.

One recommendation for academic librarians in the United States might also be adopted by the college library (Association of College and Research Library, 2010). According to the recommendation, library and librarians need to confirm the outcomes relevant to the mission and strategy of the parent institution before measuring the extent to which they are achieved. Librarians can compile a performance appraisal framework that links library outcomes with various areas, such as the research productivity of lecturers, the achievements of teachers and students, and even the overall quality of the parent institution's performance. Therefore, library and librarians of Islamic universities seem to familiarize themselves with the users' satisfaction survey, evidence-based practice,

benchmarking, and other evaluation tools. It should be demonstrated that items are appraised for the ranking system related to the contribution of the Islamic college library when institutions in Indonesia opt to pursue rankings in one of the schemes, such as webometrics. Alignment research between college and library ranking can be conducted, as stated by (Muntashir, 2012). This can be used as a basis for further analysis of the role of library and librarians in increasing the interest and habits of lecturers at an Islamic college.

Based on the explanation above, many solutions and initiatives can be taken when the librarians and library managers of Islamic colleges have laid the foundations for revitalizing their institutions' role. One of them is the information literacy initiative which is associated with the research capacity of the academic community. Considering this research is one of the important issues in determining the quality of an institution, it is very strategic when librarians offer programs that can help increase the capacity. An example can be seen in Loughborough University (UK)'s work in African countries. (Hepworth, M. & Duvigneau, 2012) stated that there is a close relationship between information literacy, learning ability, and critical thinking. Therefore, to achieve these ideal conditions, librarians skilled at being tutors and facilitators should carry out information literacy programs in college and have a kind of trust mandate from the participants. Lecturers may assume they do not need help, let alone lectures and training from librarians. Although this can be overcome by asking for expert assistance or the leader's opinion, in the long run, this less harmonious relationship requires more mutual understanding, which is certainly a concern for the Islamic college library.

Libraries in the UK (Putu Laxman Pendit, 2015b) recognized that their institutions still need to "contribute directly to academic missions." The substantial funds, which amount to 682 million pounds for the 2010-11 budget, should be accounted for to fully serve the needs of academics and students, particularly in the form of information technology-based services. This support will certainly strengthen the library's position in meeting users' needs. Meanwhile, librarians are very fortunate but still need to improve their professionalism to be more involved in the research missions of universities.

Another country with an advanced and sophisticated library system is the United States, which emphasizes the same result. In conclusion, observations on the condition of the library in the country (the Association of College and Research Library, 2012) stated that the function of college librarians as connectors and integrators had become the center of attention of all stakeholders. Since the rapid development and change in college education, librarians are required to improve their abilities as collectors and managers of knowledge, as well as communicators and promoters in the research and teaching process. College library also faces new challenges because the development of science has been influenced by information technology.

In addition to facing rapid technological developments, the library needs to be ready to face changes in users' behavior. This has been anticipated since early 2000 through various information behaviors. The research consistently showed that the information behavior of scientists in various fields has transformed following the availability of digital resources. From the librarian's perspective, the biggest change is in the communication and trust relationships between scientists and librarians, as well as in the attitude toward the library

as an information and knowledge resource. Access to free internet and the availability of various digital resources has greatly influenced the role and position in serving the research community (Bradley M, Hemminger, B.M., Lu, D., Vaughan, K.T., dan Adams, 2007); (Haines, L.l., Light, J., & O'Malley, 2010).

The research by (Bernius, S., Hanauske, M., Dugall, B., & König, 2012) showed interesting results about the benefits of open access to scientists classified as "first movers" in the transition period. Open access increases the research's impact on citations during the transition. Within the scientific community classified as a "non-Open Access community," "first movers" scientists are often quoted more quickly. Additionally, it should be emphasized that low-quality, "uncitable" works can become potentially cited since they were published in open-access journals. In the early days of using open access, the research of Berneus and friends showed that scientists continued to use traditional communication patterns based on journals.

The research by (Creaser, C., Fry, J., Greenwood, H., Oppenheim, C., Probets, S., Spezi, V., & White, 2010) stated that scientists accept the idea of open access, although they still do not know in detail. They understand the potential of this openness for scientific communication but cannot detail the role of activities. Only a few respondents did not know this role, but more than half thought open access would challenge classical communication through paid journals. Some scientists still care about the function of the journal for disseminating their work, which is linked to the journal's reputation. They also highly value the peer review process, and only a few believe that open access can threaten the process.

The results of the above research can be used as examples that in the reality of life and the behavior of daily scientists, open access will continue to develop with "traditional" habits built up in journal-based scientific communication. This is reinforced by (Jingfeng, 2011), where open access is a new model that needs to co-exist with the old system. As a new communication model, open access can only be accepted when the behavior of the "insiders" has been fully understood by "outsiders" to increase the development strategies precisely.

Based on the description above, the magnitude and weight of the challenges faced by college library and librarians can be understood. One aspect of the college's mission is to develop and advance research to accommodate the rapid changes in teaching, which are also greatly influenced by information technology development.

Problematics Management of Islamic College Library in Indonesia. In the global era, college library should be able to reach the entire academic community of universities through information technology. Similarly, the Islamic college library should positively impact the campus community.

Director General of the Islamic Education Ministry of Religion of Indonesia, Prof. Kamaruddin Amin, on various occasions, always emphasized the importance of the library for college. The library has been subjected to several evolutions, and when the development initially focused on service collections, it shifted to added value (Noh, 2015). This is needed to adjust to the development of users and information technology. The hope is that various adjustments can make the library more valuable and have a greater impact on the world of education. The existence of artificial intelligence (AI), big data, the internet of things (IoT), cloud-based services, and intelligent tools, as a feature of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 will

make many changes in the world of education (Grewal, Dhruv, Motyka, Scott, and Levy, 2018). Therefore, library managers are guessing the next breakthrough that should be conducted to match users' needs with information technology advances. Information technology can be realized when the designed needs and solutions have begun to form.

There are still librarians who can be the selling points and reinforcement of the library's existence. The collection of electronic books is more easily obtained with borrowing and repayment procedures that are easier and more independent, not even a hassle for users. For example, applications for iJakarta, iJateng, and iPusnas, make users feel pampered in borrowing books or repaying automatically when the loan period is up. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate added values that are the strengths of each library. The concept of Library 4.0, which adopts the main elements in the Industrial Revolution 4.0, needs to be developed by policymakers.

The traditional library features a collection of past and present books neatly arranged on shelves and tables for independent research. There may also be a library situation that looks more modern with several computers for digital access to the internet. The quiet and lonely atmosphere illustrates the library inherent in many people, making it a place to "mojok" or avoid the crowd. These conditions should be taken seriously by the leaders of the Islamic college library, leaders of institutions, observers of librarianship, and even leaders in the Directorate of Higher Education. The library should be relevant and not outdated as a place for the collection of books and sources of reference. This will certainly support the library's interaction with social communities and working space to grow productive and constructive innovations. Concerning the open access movement and institutional repository development, many lecturers still do not understand the benefits and opportunities of open access and institutional repositories. Librarians and managers of highly Islamic library still do not know much about open access, and when associated with electronic journal subscriptions and contract schemes, they undertake with vendors. Information literacy programs involving lecturers utilizing electronic journals and open access can help a college form a practical community. The involvement of those handling college issues will also create an integration to increase a college's research capacity.

One of the problems universities face is a change in the scientific communication model between scientists and the relationship between scientists and electronic journals. In an abrasive, the electronic journal organizers have indeed succeeded in creating a collaboration model between themselves and the library, but it is merely business oriented. It is unclear how this model can be justified by increasing research capacity in universities, specifically in developing countries, where scientists are more consumers of scientific articles. Therefore, it becomes very relevant and important when librarians join in moving lecturers to activate the institutional repository to expose themselves to the outside world.

The advancement in information technology and networks has resolved the difficulty of sharing documents in this era. Meanwhile, Islamic universities have begun to build web-based research information systems. Online access facilitates the process and management of research by the academic community while allowing efficiency in monitoring and evaluating the parties' performance. In addition to facilitating research management, several universities have realized the importance of integrating this information with the library

system. For example, the University of North Sumatra has an Information System Center that is one roof with a library under the Library and Information Systems unit. The existence of the integration between various information systems in higher education institutions can develop digital asset management (DAM) specifically for research. Careful management of research results as college assets can help library prove their role in improving the performance and quality of research (Putu Laxman Pendit, 2015a).

(Ratnaningsih, 2008) in an inaugural speech, stated that having access to e-books should be greater than 10,000 titles. It may not be too heavy because many websites provide e-books that can be downloaded "free" for the benefit of users. A library that cannot provide e-books should be proactive with minimum procurement of 100,000 copies/year. For an average book import per ex. for Rp. 1 million, then at least Rp. 100,000,000,000 is needed for procurement per year. However, it is different when the policy for local books can be fulfilled because the price is not as expensive as those imported.

The Directorate of Islamic higher education in 2015, 2016, and 2017 has made a breakthrough in improving scientific qualifications, competencies, and experience for librarians of Islamic colleges through the activities of DELSMA (Development of Library System Management). This activity positively increases the experience and knowledge of librarians abroad. In 2015 and 2016, librarians who passed the selection were sent to Australia and learned about the management and system. In 2017, the writer became one of the participants after participating in a series of selection activities ranging from administrative selection, written test, and English test. In 2017, the country of destination for the DELSMA activities will be Germany. Many positive occurrences and valuable experiences were gained from these activities. Positive activities are activated in the environment of Islamic college for Islamic librarians' human resources (HR) to compete nationally and internationally.

Therefore, the Islamic college library cannot stop innovating and can become a place to obtain richer visitor experiences. By becoming an innovative library of Islamic college, the library can provide new experiences, generate added value for the people and become a reservoir of knowledge. The institutions that shelter the Islamic college where the library is located and the directorate should support librarians to innovate. Meanwhile, material and moral support largely determine the sustainability of Islamic librarians in Indonesia.

Discussion of Research Findings: Policy Direction and Grand Design of Islamic College Library Development in Indonesia. As part of management, planning cannot be separated from implementing activities within an institution or organization because it determines the program's success. The library is one organization that is always growing and cannot be separated from planning. Moreover, one of the library's most important activities is management.

This management aims to achieve ideal conditions under the expectations of users, collections with adequate quantity and quality, consistent and easy-to-use feedback systems, services and activities that provide lives for all information, comfortable rooms, and fulfillment of library information needs. The ideal condition will continue to develop with the parent institution, which oversees a library, to achieve many points.

However, the library environment's development, which continues to change rapidly, supported by the acceleration of information technology, also requires planning. A library with a strong vision, mission, and strategy will be ready to follow this development. It can even influence the development of information to have strong planning through the Grand Design Library, which is the foundation to face the constantly changing environment. The library has a clear direction on the objectives and expected results of various programs and activities. Therefore, Appleburry (1992: 8) predicted 27 years ago that the availability of information would develop rapidly when it doubled progress every 73 days in 2020. This is because information can be saved, copied, transferred, and even modified automatically. In response to this, the Islamic college library, as a provider and manager of information services, has to improve the quality of its services and increase the need for information users.

This paradigm shift cannot be separated from the role of Information technology as its absolute main tool in the data processing. Professional management is needed to conduct careful planning, and information technology can only last for a short time because no system makes it run smoothly. The library site has been installed beautifully, but in the absence of a content manager, it has been outdated for months. Furthermore, the library information system has been installed, but the development of the system is not available. The application of information technology needs to be based on a solid management system supported by human resources (Labibah Zain, 2011).

This indicates that the role of human resources (HR) in their intellectual property is very important. Facilities, including technology, cannot be maintained when no human resources can manage them well. However, quality human resources can produce tangible facilities by making proposals and responsible library management. Library services can be increased according to user needs when managing human resources with professional management. Based on the description, the PTKI Library Development Grand Design 2019-2024 had its original draft in Bali on July 3-5, 2019. The preparation of the grand design prioritizes 6 (six) components, namely collection, facilities and infrastructure, services, personnel library, management, and reinforcement. These components are based on accreditation standards by the Higher Education Library Standardization Board. The preliminary draft was carried out by a team based on a Decree (SK) established by the Directorate of PTKI and the APPTIS. The Task Force Decree determined that the Preparation of PTKIN Library's Grand Design Activities was carried out from 1 July to 30 September 2019. Grand Design for developing an Islamic college library refers to the 6 (six) components mapped as a priority scale. Therefore, developing an Islamic college library in the next five years, specifically facing the 4.0 era, can be conducted in a structured and planned manner (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019).

Discussion of Road Map Development Library. The Grand Design of PTKIN Library Development 2020-2024 was compiled to become the Directorate of Higher Education guideline for the next five years to accelerate the development of the PTKIN library. The acceleration of the development consists of the organizational and service strengthening stage as well as the regional and international level of recognition and reputation. The indicators used to compile the PTKIN Library Grand Design for 2020-2024 are the National

Library and the Association of College and Research Library (ACRL) standards (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019).

IV. CONCLUSION

In the face of the 4.0 era, the Islamic college library should fix all the existing components and function as important to the college. All management problems should be improved to provide quality and excellent service to the visitors. In addition to reforming existing problems, Islamic college libraries need a structured and systematic strategic plan to compete with public colleges. The Directorate of PTKI, in collaboration with the APPTIS, also held a coordination meeting on drafting the Grand Design in the next five years. This is related to the scope of the Directorate of PTKI in developing an Islamic library. The activity is certainly to accommodate the progress of facing challenges in the 4.0 era.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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