



# Institutional Repositories of State Islamic Higher Education in Indonesia : Challenges and Opportunities

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## ABSTRACT

The growth and development of institutional repositories (IRs) in Indonesia within the broader framework of open access has significant impact on preserving intellectual capital and scholarly communication. Institutional Repositories play a fundamental role in centralizing, preserving, and making ccessible institution's intellectual capital and, at the same time, they form part of a global system of distributed and interoperable repositories that provide the foundation for a new disaggregated model of scholarly publishing (Johnson, 2002; Negahban, 2010). State Islamic universities as part of the higher education which is under the coordination of Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Agama Islam – Kementerian Pendidikan Agama (The Directorate of Islamic Higher Education - Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs) has an important role for developing IRs in Indonesia. According to the Directory of Open Access Repositories (DOAR) there are 36 Indonesia's IRs registered, and for the Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR) 70 IRs were registered. Nevertheless, only 7 state Islamic higher educations in Indonesia has been registered on DOAR and ROAR. Study using qualitative approaches as a method of data collection to examine the design and development of IRs of State Islamic Higher Education as an effort to enhance open access to university intellectual capital and scholarly communication were done. This study concluded that IRs not only give benefit to students and institutions by enhancing education and research, but also increases the visibility of universities and contributes to the impact and ranking of the parent institutions.

## INTRODUCTION

The explosion of information has created challenges and has provided huge opportunities in library and information profession in higher education. Open source software has enabled those in many countries around the world to develop digital library systems and the open access movement provides researchers and students the accessibility to current literature and research outputs (Krishnamurthy, 2007)

Institutional repositories play a fundamental role in centralizing, preserving, and making accessible institution's intellectual capital and, at the same time, they form part of a global system of distributed and interoperable repositories that provide the foundation for a new disaggregated model of scholarly publishing (Johnson, 2002; Negahban, 2008).

The Directorate of Islamic Higher Education facilitates and coordinates more than 600 Islamic higher education institutions in Indonesia which are classified into: 1) 8 State Islamic Universities (IIN), 2) 19 State Islamic Institutions (IAIN); 3) 26 State Islamic Higher Institutions (STAIN); 4) 637 Private Islamic Higher Institutions (PTAIS) (Indonesia Ministry of Religious Affairs, 2014). Based on these data, the potency of Islamic higher education in Indonesia should be generating a lot of Islamic scientific work that can be disseminated and become a new knowledge

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Lynch (2003) definition of IRs is as a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members

Digital libraries and institutional repositories offer opportunities for librarians and libraries to re-assess their influence in the creation and dissemination of knowledge. DLs/IRs is a strategic move for libraries to maintain their relevance in the new landscape of ICT-savvy society. They have unconsciously played 'silent' marketing role, promoting their host institutions in the process. Their unique nature as public spaces has allowed them to be visited by various members of the community, inside and outside of campus boundaries (Liau, 2011).

Richard Johnson (2002) Director at the United Kingdom's scholarly publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), defined a digital IR as "any collection of digital material hosted, owned or controlled, or disseminated by a college or university, irrespective of purpose or provenance".

Kim (2008) suggests that these benefits can be categorized as extrinsic and intrinsic, extrinsic benefits being accessibility, increased publicity for the research, trustworthiness of documents, recognition for the individual and the institution, and academic reward, all of which may motivate researchers to deposit

The benefits of creating institutional repositories has been tested by a number of bibliometric studies investigating whether articles published in Open Access sources, freely available over the Internet have greater impact (Norris, 2008). These studies show advantages of the order of a 40 to 80% increase in citations, and appear to vary between disciplines. Thus, the authors suggest, demonstrates that the use of institutional repositories can enhance the "research community's existing system for evaluating and rewarding research productivity."

## SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This study is using qualitative approach and limited to the websites of the state Islamic higher education that has IRs by searching on search engines, institution websites and directory of open access. The study will help to understand the challenges and opportunities for the development of IRs with the analysis that have been considered related to institutions, URL, IRs software, content and coverage and the access. In this study, 7 IRs websites has been observed; State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, State Islamic Universities Sunan Maliki Malang, State Islamic Institute Tulungagung, State Islamic Institute Walisongo Semarang and State Islamic Higher Institution Salatiga.

## ANALYSIS

Table 1. shows that the software used for the management of IRs in state Islamic higher education are Eprints and DSpace which is an open source software. The open source software has enabled those in many countries around the world to develop digital library systems and the open access movement provides researchers and students the accessibility to current literature and research output (Krishnamurthy, 2007).

Table 1. Description IRs of State Islamic Higher Education

No	Institutions	URL	Software	Records <sup>*)</sup>	Content Started
1	State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	http://diglib.uin-suka.ac.id/	Eprints	12.177	1989
2	State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/	Dspace	7.975	Not Specified
3	State Islamic Universities Sunan Maliki Malang	http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/	Eprints	35	Not Specified
4	State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya	http://diglib.unsby.ac.id/	Eprints	3.296	1981
5	State Islamic Institute Walisongo Semarang	http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/	Eprints	3.062	2008
6	State Islamic Institute Tulungagung	http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/	Eprints	416	2013
7	State Islamic Higher Institution Salatiga	http://eprints.stainsalatiga.ac.id/	Eprints	980	2009

\*) The total number of records in the collection IRs

Table 2. Content of IRs

No	Institutions	Scientific output	Thesis output	Learning Object	Detail
1	State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	✓	✓	✓	Article, book sections, conference or workshop item, thesis, video, image, dataset
2	State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	✓	✓	✓	Thesis, article, book sections, speech, conference or workshop item, book, Article
3	State Islamic Universities Sunan Maliki Malang	✓	✓	✓	Article
4	State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya	✓	✓	✓	Research, news, conference or workshop item, article
5	State Islamic Institute Walisongo Semarang	✓	✓	✓	Article, thesis, book
6	State Islamic Institute Tulungagung	✓	✓	✓	Thesis, monograph
7	State Islamic Higher Institution Salatiga	✓	✓	✓	Teaching resources, thesis, article

In this study, the most collection development in the digital content available at the IRs are local scientific papers especially theses and undergraduate theses. The IRs collection should not only have such a content as Liu (2011) argued instead it also encompasses documentation of the activities of the institution itself in the form of records of events and performance and of the ongoing intellectual life of the institution. So it needs to get attention for the institutions to be able to develop a collection of documents uploaded by activities other than scientific papers in the form of these which can show various local content (Table 2).

IRs is basically a software development so that the user can access the fullest of each collection owned by the institution. However, not all of these IRs provide open access to all collections. IRs of the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, State Islamic University Sunan Maliki Malang, and State Islamic Higher Institution Salatiga only open partially of the collection owned for fulltext access. But the user can ask for fulltext paper to the management of IRs (Table 3.).

Table 3. Detail Access IRs

No	Institutions	Fulltext Access	User Can Create Account
1	State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	Partial	No
2	State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	Yes	No
3	Manlana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University	No	No
4	State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya	Yes	No
5	Institute of Islamic State Walisongo	Yes	No
6	State Islamic Institute Tulungagung	Yes	Yes
7	State Islamic Higher Institution Salatiga	Yes	Yes

## CONCLUSION

1. Islamic scientific paper published by state Islamic higher education in Indonesia has potential information resources to be disseminated.
2. The host institution has an important role to design and develop policies related to IRs as a place to publish scientific paper, enable long-term preservation, provide accessibility and visibility.
3. Open access software, such as Eprints and Dspace that support interoperabilities for data exchange can be utilized to manage scientific papers of an institution which can save the costs and meet all the needs in the management of IRs.
4. Some of the state Islamic higher education has already involved the library which is given the authority to collect all scientific papers written by students and faculty members not only limited to thesis collection.
5. Internal challenges of the institution to develop and maintain IRs must be forced to give sustainability service to digital content.
6. Visibility as one of the impact on manage IRs was shown by the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta which is at third rank of Indonesian top 50 ranking by Webometrics.
7. The Ministry of Religious Affairs coordinator of the state Islamic higher education can create a 'union catalogue' of metadata for local contents from Islamic higher education (state and/or private) institutions across Indonesia such as a portal Garuda, in order to a specific collection of Islamic subjects in addition, the portal become a reference in the previous information retrieval for researchers and students prior to writing scientific papers and to avoid plagiarism. Information access to state Islamic higher education collections can be used as intellectual capital assets in Indonesia.

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