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Fall 11-6-2021

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Yunus Winoto

Padjadjaran University, yunus.winoto@unpad.ac.id

Sukaesih Sukaesih

Padjadjaran University, sukaesih@unpad.ac.id

Rohanda Rohanda

Padjadjaran University, rohanda@unpad.ac.id

Falih Ijlal Septian

Padjadjaran University, falihijlal98@gmail.com

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Winoto, Yunus; Sukaesih, Sukaesih; Rohanda, Rohanda; and Septian, Falih Ijlal, "Cooperation Between Islamic University Libraries In West Java Province, Indonesia" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6577.

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Cooperation Between Islamic University Libraries In West Java Province, Indonesia

Yunus Winoto
Padjadjaran University
yunus.winoto@unpad.ac.id

Sukaesih
Padjadjaran University
sukaesih@unpad.ac.id

Rohanda
Padjadjaran University
rohanda@unpad.ac.id

Falih Ijlal Septian
Padjadjaran University
Falihijlal98@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The occurrence of the very rapid development of science marked by the abundance of various scientific publications, both in printed form and in electronic form, requires a swift response from library managers. However, there are limitations in most libraries, especially university libraries in developing countries such as Indonesia, so it seems very unlikely to meet the information needs of all library users. Therefore, building a collaborative network between libraries is a very appropriate choice. This study aims to determine the cooperation network between Islamic university libraries in West Java, Indonesia. The method used in this research is the descriptive survey method. The population in this study was the library of Islamic universities in West Java Province as many as 70 Islamic universities, and the sampling technique was carried out by census. Based on the results of the research, it is known that several motivations encourage Islamic university libraries to establish collaborative networks, including to meet the needs of collections that cannot be provided by the libraries they manage, to increase the knowledge and skills of library managers and to access information between libraries based online. As for the cooperation network model they want, namely building a collaborative network between Islamic university libraries throughout the West Java region with the Sunan Gunung Jati State Islamic University library and the Syeh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Library as nodes and coordinators in these collaborative activities.

Keywords: cooperation between libraries, collection development, Islamic university libraries, West Java Indonesia.

A. INTRODUCTION

The existence of libraries in higher education institutions in Indonesia has a function and role that is quite important to support the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education from its parent institution. Through the provision of sources of information, both printed and electronic, it is hoped that it can meet the needs of the academic community of the educational institution so that the role of the university library as the heart of educational programs can be realized. Regarding the library's existence as a learning infrastructure in higher

education institutions in Indonesia, referring to Government Regulation Number 30 of 1990 concerning Higher Education Article 106 states that students have the right to use learning facilities in the context of the smooth learning process. As for the learning facilities and infrastructure, it is explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Education Standards Article 33, stating that the standard of learning facilities and infrastructure is a minimum criterion of facilities and infrastructure by the needs of the content and learning process in the context of graduate learning outcomes. The standard of learning facilities includes books, electronic books, and a repository, while the learning infrastructure is the library.

Speaking of higher education institutions, there are also Islamic universities in the West Java Province of Indonesia, apart from public universities. According to data from the coordinator of Islamic higher education institutions in West Java, about 70 Islamic higher education institutions in West Java Province are spread over nearly 20 cities and regencies. Of the 70 Islamic universities, two are state universities, namely the Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Jati, Bandung and the State Islamic Institute of Islamic Religion, Syeh Nurjati Cirebon, and the rest are Islamic universities with private status. The number of Islamic universities is as follows:

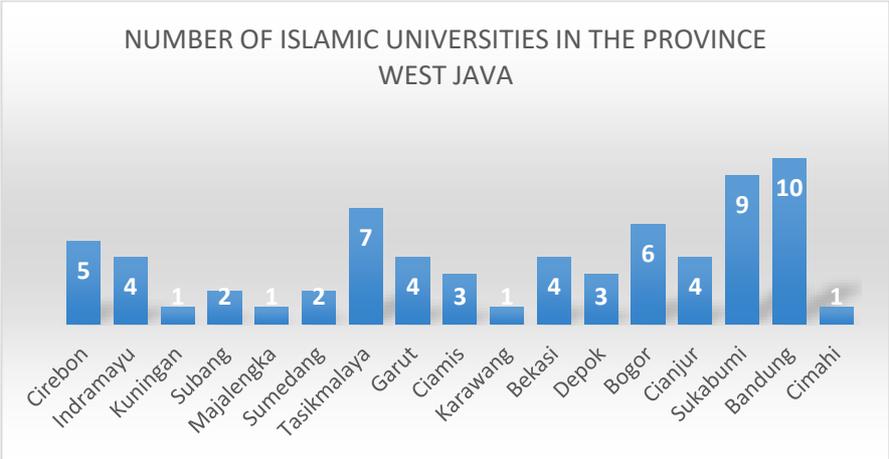


Figure : 1 Number of Islamic Universities in West Java Province
 Source : Koodinator Peguruan Tinggi Islam Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2019

Then, in line with the development of science, which is marked by the abundance of various scientific publications, both in printed, electronic and information technology-based forms, it has become a particular problem for several Islamic university libraries in Indonesia, primarily related to the procurement and management of these information sources. Some Islamic university libraries have encountered problems such as the lack of human resources who have the expected competencies, limited library facilities, budget constraints and not all Islamic university libraries in West Java have implemented information and communication technology in supporting library operations. Realizing the limitations faced by several Islamic university libraries in West Java has encouraged them to build a collaborative network between libraries.

Regarding the collaborative network between libraries, Suwarno (2014) defines the network as a system of relations between libraries that are regulated and structured according to various forms of agreement, which allows continuous communication and delivery of bibliographic information and other information. Meanwhile, Sulisty Basuki (1996) distinguishes between the concepts of library cooperation and information networks. The definition of library cooperation is a form of cooperation between two (2) or more libraries without questioning whether these activities use information technology assistance or not. Meanwhile, the notion of an information network is a form of cooperation that emphasizes the use of information technology devices. The members involved in the cooperation network are limited to library institutions and other information centers such as information documentation centres and information analysis and referral centres.

The establishment of a collaborative network between libraries is not only due to the increasingly rapid development of science which is marked by the delegation of various scientific publications, but it is also due to the development of information and communication technology that supports management activities and access to information quickly without being limited by distance and time. In addition, through this collaborative network, the library can meet its users' information needs, which cannot be provided in the library it manages. Therefore, researchers are interested in studying the cooperation network between Islamic university libraries in West Java. This study aimed to determine the motivation, the expected form of cooperation, and the model of cooperation that allows Islamic university libraries to be carried out in West Java. The method used in this research is the descriptive survey method.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

In line with the rapid development of science and information and communication technology today, cooperation between libraries has become a must. With the abundance of various scientific publications, a library cannot meet all the needs of its many and varied users without collaborating with libraries or other information institutions. Various advantages can be obtained through cooperation between libraries, such as saving on facilities, costs, human labor, and time (Sulisty-Basuki, 2004; Suprihati, 2004).

The principle of cooperation between libraries is carried out because it is assumed that no one library has a complete collection, so cooperation with other libraries is needed. Various forms of library cooperation are commonly carried out, such as cooperation in the procurement of collections, cooperation in the exchange and redistribution of collections, cooperation in collection processing, cooperation in providing facilities, cooperation in lending between libraries, cooperation between librarians, cooperation in the preparation of master catalogues and cooperation in providing information services.

Still about cooperation between libraries Michael Sinclair (1999); Evans (2000) states that there are four models of library cooperation, namely:

- 1) Type A is a bilateral exchange model. In this cooperation model, the two libraries exchange information resources. In practice, each library involved in this cooperation must first agree on the number and value of information sources or collections to

- collaborate. In addition, usually in this cooperation, there is an evaluation or review in every specific period, for example, every six months, every one year or every two years;
- 2) Type B is a pooling model. This cooperation model is a development of the type A model. In this model, several libraries collaborate by submitting collections to the library appointed to be the cooperation coordinator. Furthermore, each library involved in the cooperation can borrow other collections not owned by the library it manages.
 - 3) Type C is the dual-service model. In this cooperation model, two or more library institutions collaborate to take advantage of the facilities of one of the participants (libraries) in producing joint outputs. The term dual-service is used to distinguish it from the previous cooperation model and emphasizes that all participants, including the facilitator, play a role in the shared output.
 - 4) Type D is the service centre model. In this cooperative model, some libraries use the services of institutions that facilitate the collection and processing of materials for each library and not for general output.

Then in reviewing the cooperation network between libraries, several previous studies are references in conducting this research, including research conducted by Yunus Winoto et al. (2013) researching collection development activities in private university libraries in the eastern Priangan area West Java Province. The method used in this research uses a qualitative approach with the type of case study research. Based on the results of the study, it is known that several Islamic university libraries in the East Priangan area of West Java, such as the Siliwangi University Library and the Galuh Ciamis University Library, indicate that each stage in the development of collections, such as user needs analysis, selection policy-making, collection selection, collection procurement and stages evaluation has been carried out by the collection development team but has not been carried out optimally. Meanwhile, the weeding stage of library materials cannot be carried out because it faces several obstacles such as limited personnel, the absence of standard operating procedures (SOP) in conducting weeding collections, and the number of collections is still small.

Another study was conducted by Tati Sumiati (2012) entitled a study on the cooperation between private university libraries in Kopertis Region IV, West Java. The method used is the descriptive method. From the results of the study, it is known that the cooperation between private university libraries in West Java is carried out because of the development of science and the development of information technology which is very rapid today and the limitations they face such as human resources, facilities, funds, etc. there is cooperation. Meanwhile, Rohanda et al. (2015) conducted a study entitled, Collection development strategy at several state Islamic universities in West Java and Banten Province. The method used is the descriptive method. Based on the study results, it is known that the strategy in collection development is based on building a collection that is by the demands, interests and tastes of library users while maintaining the quality of the collection.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This study examines the cooperation network between Islamic university libraries in West Java Province. The method used in the study uses a descriptive method, namely a method that

aims to describe a symptom, event, and event that occurs factually, systematically, and accurately (Soegiyono, 2019). The population in this research is the head of the library of Islamic universities in West Java, totalling 70 people. As for the sampling technique, it is done using a census technique. This study's data collection techniques were carried out through questionnaires, observations, interviews, and library research. Meanwhile, the data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistical analysis, namely by presenting the research data in tables or the form of diagrams for further analysis and interpretation.

D. RESEARCH RESULTS

As previously stated, in the province of West Java, there are about 70 Islamic universities spread across 27 cities and regencies. Judging from the status of higher education institutions, as many as 68 are private universities, and only two universities are state or government-owned.

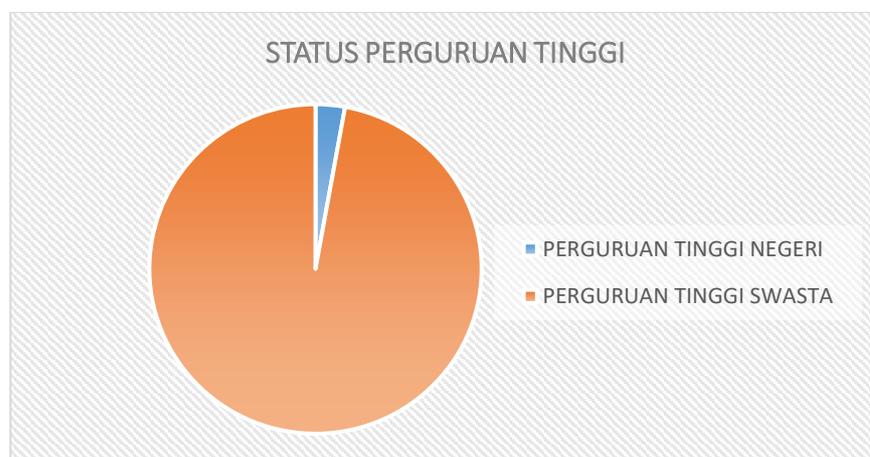


Figure 2: Islamic College Status
 Source : Data penelitian, 2019

Meanwhile, judging from the type of tertiary institution, Islamic tertiary institutions in Indonesia can be grouped into three (3) tertiary institutions, namely Islamic Universities, Islamic Institutes of Religion and Islamic Colleges. Based on the data that the researchers obtained from as many as 70 Islamic universities in West Java, which is an Islamic Universities, only one (1) university, namely the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Jati, which is located in the capital city of West Java Province in Bandung City. Meanwhile, there are 9 Islamic institutes of Islamic universities. One of them is a state Islamic university, the Syeh Nurjati State Islamic Institute, located in Cirebon City, West Java Province. The remaining eight universities are Islamic Religious Institutes with privately owned status. A total of 60 other Islamic universities in the form of Islamic Religious Colleges, and all of them are privately owned. As for an Islamic college in general, the location of the Islamic college is in and belongs to a boarding school.

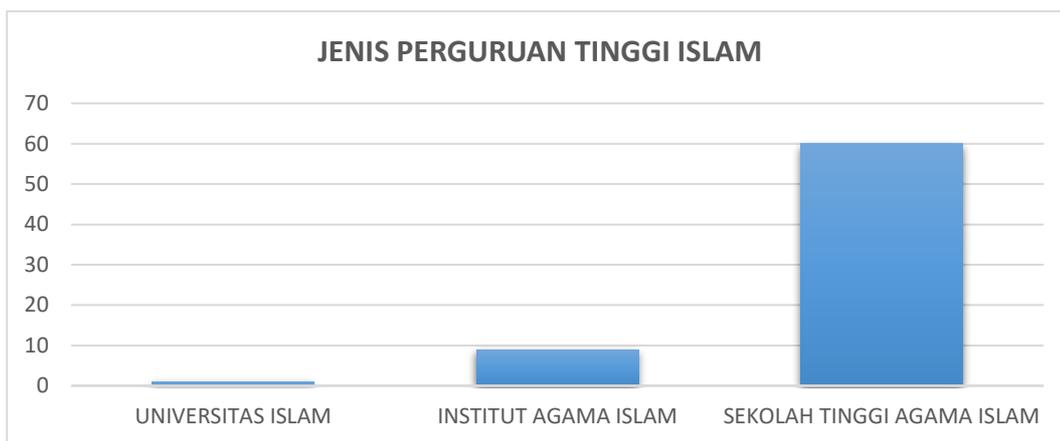


Figure 3: Types of Islamic Universities In West Java
Source : Data Penelitian Tahun 2019

Of the 70 Islamic universities in West Java, all of them have libraries. However, based on observations made by the author, the condition of each library varies significantly from one library to another. Some libraries already have complete collections, buildings, facilities and human resources, but most of the collections, facilities, and human resources are still inadequate. In addition, it is also seen from the aspect of the budget for the implementation of the library, especially for the development of collections; in general, it is still lacking.

Realizing every Islamic university library in West Java has limitations, such as budget, facilities, and human resources. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the development of science is very rapid, which is indicated by the large number of scientific publications that the library must manage, so every library cannot meet all the needs of its users. In addition, in line with the development of information and communication technology, users are increasingly demanding a fast, precise, and diverse service. Therefore, it is necessary to build cooperation between Islamic university libraries in West Java. In this regard, it was revealed that all Islamic university libraries in West Java wanted a network of cooperation between libraries. There are several motivations among library managers to carry out collaborative networks between libraries, including meeting the needs of users that cannot be met by the libraries they manage, increasing the knowledge and skills of library managers, and expanding access to information for library users.

Then regarding the form of cooperation desired by the library manager of Islamic universities in West Java, including:

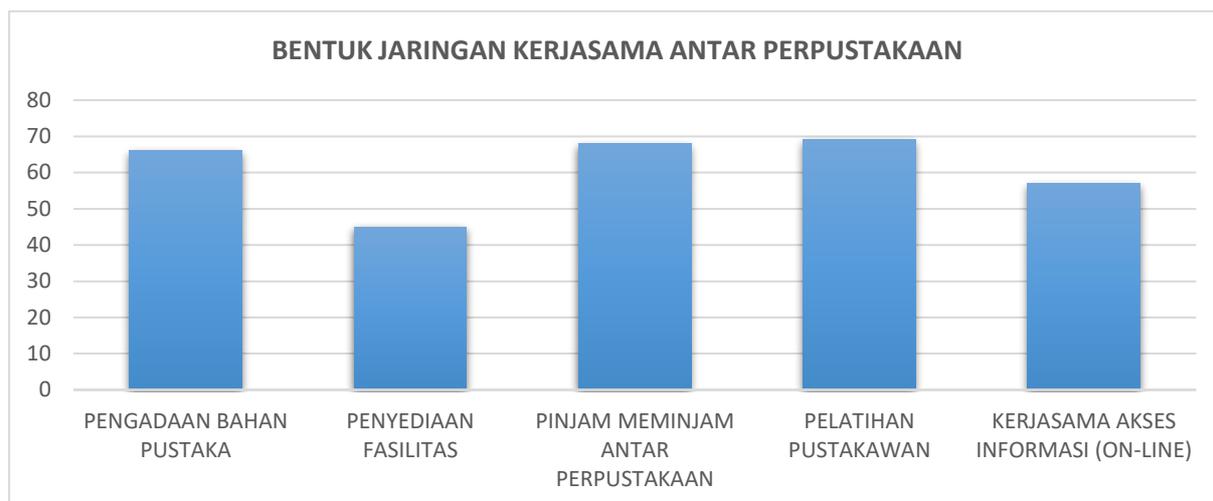


Figure 4: Form of Cooperation Network Between Islamic College Libraries
Source: Data Penelitian Tahun 2019

Through cooperation between Islamic university libraries in West Java, each library can exchange information, share knowledge, and use each other's sources of information in each library to meet the needs of its users. Cooperation in the sense here is not just the exchange of books, borrowing and borrowing books, but various things that can be done together, mutually beneficial to improve the quality of library services. It is not easy if a library wants to try to meet all the needs of its users without cooperating. Regarding cooperation between Islamic university libraries, several activities have been carried out, such as establishing a West Java Islamic university library forum, seminars and training activities organized by library forums or other university libraries.

Then regarding the desired inter-library cooperation network model based on interviews with library managers of Islamic universities in West Java, namely the establishment of a collaborative network by involving all Islamic university libraries by appointing libraries that are already libraries from the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Jati and the Library of the Islamic Institute. The State of Syeh Nutjati Cirebon is a node and a coordinator for other Islamic higher libraries. One of the considerations is that the libraries of the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Jati and the State Islamic Institute of Islam Syeh Nurjati have relatively more complete collections, facilities and human resources when compared to other Islamic universities libraries. Based on the results of interviews with library managers about this cooperative network model, they hope there will be training on how to create a repository for every Islamic higher education library manager. After the repository of information exchange, cooperation between Islamic university libraries can run optimally.

D. CONCLUSION

Islamic university libraries in West Java have very diverse conditions. Of the 70 Islamic university libraries in West Java, seen from the aspects of collections, facilities, human resources, library buildings and the budget for library management, most of them still do not meet the standards of university library management. Realizing the limitations faced by some libraries, the managers desire to collaborate with Islamic university libraries in West Java.

Several forms of cooperation have been carried out so far, such as establishing a library forum for Islamic universities in Indonesia and West Java, seminars and training activities carried out by several university libraries. Meanwhile, other forms of cooperation desired are cooperation in the procurement of library materials, cooperation in training, cooperation in exchanging information sources and cooperation in accessing information between libraries online. Regarding the cooperation network model between libraries, what is desired is to build a cooperation network between libraries of Islamic universities in West Java by appointing the library of the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Jati and the Library of the State Islamic Institute of Syeh Nutjati as nodes and coordinators in these collaborative activities.

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