



IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL ERA 4.0

Eni Amaliah¹, Nadya Amaliah Sholiha²; Rahmat Iqbal³, Faizafati Matus Zahro⁴

^{1,3}UIN Raden Intan Lampung

²MIN 5 Bandar Lampung

⁴Penggerak Literasi Lampung

)* Corresponding Author, Email: : eni.amaliah@radenintan.ac.id

Received: March 2024; Accepted: April 2024; Published: June 2024

Abstract

Perguruan tinggi islam merupakan Fragmentasi dari sebuah kemajuan peradaban yang terjadi masa-masa kejayaan islam di Andalusia dan Eropa. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menarasikan akan sebuah perkembangan dunia islam akan ilmu pengetahuan hingga munculnya sebuah perguruan tinggi islam hingga di era di gital. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Pada proses pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan kajian literature dan dokumentasi. Di Era revolusi industri 4.0 harus bisa memulai menggunakan strategi dan juga perencanaan yang terarah dan terukur. Seperti yang terjadi di era revolusi industri 1.0 yaitu perpustakaan masih sangat manual dalam segi layanan dan pengarsipan data-data pengunjung yang dimulai menggunakan buku, kantong peminjam, dan alat penelusuran tradisional menggunakan nomor klasifikasi yang langsung dicari di rak. Selanjutnya di era 2.0 perpustakaan sudah mengawali menggunakan sistem otomasi yang memudahkan dalam temu Kembali informasi yang dibutuhkan oleh pengguna, sedangkan di era 3.0 perpustakaan sudah memulai bekerja sama membentuk suatu database hingga berlangsung sampai di era 4.0 perpustakaan sudah berbasis user *empowerment*. Jika dilihat dengan perkembangan perpustakaan saat ini khususnya perpustakaan perguruan tinggi tentu sudah memiliki kebijakan dalam menghadapi era revolusi industri. Perpustakaan perguruan tinggi melatarbelakangi sebagai sumber rujukan yang luas serta memiliki koleksi dalam bentuk tercetak dan elektronik untuk mendukung kegiatan pengajaran, pembelajaran dan penelitian. Salah satunya dengan mengikuti era revolusi ini sangat bermanfaat bagi perpustakaan-perpustakaan perguruan tinggi lainnya, hal ini dilakukan agar memudahkan para civitas ataupun mahasiswa dalam temu kembali informasi yang mereka butuhkan, tidak hanya itu saja melalui perkembangan teknologi ini saja perpustakaan juga dapat menjalin informasi dan komunikasi dengan perpustakaan lainnya secara luas sehingga meghasilkan dampak positif dalam peningkatan akreditasi perpustakaan.

Katakunci: *perkembangan perpustakaan perguruan tinggi islam di era digital 4.0, tantangan perpustakaan perguruan tinggi islam di era digital 4.0.*

Abstrak

Islamic universities are a fragmentation of the progress of civilization that occurred during the heyday of Islam in Andalusia and Europe. The purpose of this study is to narrate the development of the Islamic world of science until the emergence of an Islamic university in the digital era. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. In the process of collecting data, researchers used literature review and documentation. In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 must be able to start using strategies and also directed and measurable planning. As happened in the era of the industrial revolution 1.0, the library was still very manual in terms of services and archiving user data which began using books, borrower bags, and traditional search tools using classification numbers that were directly searched on the shelves.

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24042/el-pustaka.xxxx.xxxxx>

Copyright © 2022 Author(s). This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license

Website: <http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/elpustaka/index>

Furthermore, in the 2.0 era the library has started using an automation system that makes it easier to find the information needed by users, while in the 3.0 era the library has started working together to form a database until it continues until the 4.0 era the library is based on user empowerment. When viewed with the development of libraries today, especially college libraries, of course they already have policies in facing the industrial revolution era. The college library has a background as a broad reference source and has collections in printed and electronic form to support teaching, learning and research activities. One of them is by following this revolutionary era which is very beneficial for other university libraries, this is done to make it easier for the community or students to find the information they need, not only that, through this technological development, the library can also establish information and communication with other libraries widely so that it has a positive impact on increasing library accreditation.

Keywords: development of Islamic university libraries in the digital era 4.0, challenges of Islamic university libraries in the digital era 4.0.

INTRODUCTION

College libraries are well-known as information sources that play an important and central role in assisting learning and research activities of campus residents including the provision of e-resources as scientific information sources for the academic community. So far, we have often heard the slogan that the university library is the heart of the university.¹ College library as an academic library is an integral part of higher education which plays an important role in the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely research, teaching and learning activities, and functions as a learning resource center to support the achievement of the vision, mission, and educational goals in higher education.²

College libraries serve the needs of students, lecturers and education personnel. The collection must be able to meet the needs of the college academic community both in quantity and quality. This is in line with the "Standards for Libraries in Higher Education (SLHE)" issued by the "Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)" which contains nine domains of quality standards for higher education libraries, namely: "Institutional Effectiveness, Professional Values, Educational Role, Discovery, Collections, Space, Management/ Administration/ Leadership, Personnel, External Quality".

Relations. "In the collection element of the standard above, it is explained that the collection must be able to support the implementation of the tri dharma of higher education by providing the widest possible access to a variety of library materials, both in quality and depth of subject matter, as well as diversity of formats and following the times.

In this era of technological revolution, it will fundamentally change the way of life, the way of working, the pattern of thinking and the way of working with each other in the domestic and international scope. One of the most prominent in this change is that the world must try to change in an integrated and comprehensive way by involving all stakeholders, both from global political users, starting from the

¹ Rhoni Rodin, 'Analisis Kesiapan Dan Tantangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Indonesia Menghadapi Era 4.0', *Media Pustakawan*, 26.2 (2019), 81–90 <<https://ejournal.perpusnas.go.id/mp/article/view/179>>.

² Widia Nursetyaningsih, 'Pengembangan Koleksi Elektronik Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Di Era Digital Sebuah Studi Pustaka', *ACARYA PUSTAKA: Jurnal Ilmiah Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 6.2 (2019), 1–15 <<https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/AP/article/view/20200171>>.

government sector to the private sector, academics, companies, and of course all communities.

In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 must use strategies and also directed and measurable planning. As during the industrial revolution 1.0 the library was very famous in terms of manual services such as borrowing books still using books, borrower bags, and traditional search tools using classification numbers that were directly searched on the shelves. Then in the 2.0 era the library has started using an automation system that makes it easier to find information for its users, while in the 3.0 era the library collaborates to form a database, and now in the 4.0 era the library is based on user empowerment. If we observe the current development of libraries, especially university libraries, of course we can already make policies in facing the era of the industrial revolution.³

From the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "**Implementation of Islamic Higher Education Libraries in the Digital Age 4.0**".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive analysis method with a qualitative approach, the method is carried out by collecting, analyzing, and pouring ideas and ideas that have been processed into a single unit from several opinions and references. The data collection technique in this research is by reviewing previous journals.⁴

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History Library

From the long history of the existence of Islamic libraries from the prophetic period followed by the Khalifatul Rashdi period, followed by the reign of Bani Umayyah, Bani Abbasyah, and the Fatimid Bani period, we can conclude that from the beginning the library was indeed a place where culture and science were built. The construction and development of culture cannot be separated from the historical background of mankind in an effort to build a social system and emphasize identity.⁵

³ Rhoni Rodin, 'Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Era 4.0 (Studi Pada Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup)', *TADWIN: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 2.2 (1970), 108–22 <<https://doi.org/10.19109/tadwin.v2i2.11634>>.

⁴ John Olsson, 'Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa', metode penelitian kualitatif, 1.1 (2008), 305 <<http://e-journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/viewFile/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0Awww.iosrjournals.org>>.

⁵ Saifuddin Saifuddin, 'Strategi Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi Di Era Digital', *LIBRARIA: Jurnal Perpustakaan*, 4.1 (2016), 55 <<https://doi.org/10.21043/libraria.v4i1.1243>>.

The development of civilization during the glory of Islam goes hand in hand with the glory of science, this is evidenced by the birth of Islamic scholars who from their hands have produced breakthroughs that make the world amazed, the birth of algorithmic thinking to the birth of the first surgical science.

Library Law number 43 of 2007 article 1 explains that a library is an institution that manages collections of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works professionally with a standardized system to meet the educational, research, preservation, information, and recreational needs of the users. (Library Law, 2007).⁶

Stating that a library is an organized collection of books and journals and other reading and audio-visual materials and the services of staff (librarians) who are able to provide and interpret such materials needed to meet the information, research, education and recreational needs of its visitors.⁷

The university library as a medium for disseminating information is an important and central part in supporting the learning and research activities of the campus community including the provision of e-resources as sources of scientific information for the academic community. So far, we have often heard the jargon that the college library is the heart of the college.⁸

College libraries as stipulated in Law Number 43 of 2007 Article 24, that; (1) Each university organizes a library that meets national library standards with due regard to National Education Standards. (2) The library as referred to in paragraph (1) has a collection, both the number of titles and the number of copies, which is sufficient to support the implementation of education, research, and community service, (3) College Libraries develop library services based on information and communication technology, (4) each college allocates funds for library development in accordance with statutory regulations in order to meet national education standards and national library standards.⁹

"Regulation of the Head of the National Library of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning National Standards for Higher Education Libraries". Here it is explained

⁶ Ahmad Syawqi, 'MEMBANGUN PERPUSTAKAAN YANG ISLAMI (Implementasi Prinsip-Prinsip Manajemen Perpustakaan Yang Islami) Manusia-Manusia Sebagai Fenomena Kehidupan Modern Manusia Dalam Dunia Nyata . Karenanya Ilmu Manajemen Yang Berisi Struktur Teori Islam . Dengan Kata Lai', 95–118.

⁷ Ibid, Syawqi.

⁸ Rodin, 'Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Era 4.0 (Studi Pada Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup)'.
⁹ Irma Lucyda and Wia Adawiyah, 'Manajemen Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam : Studi Sistem Manajemen Perpustakaan Digital Universitas Islam Bandung', *Al-Idarah : Jurnal Kependidikan Islam*, 7.1 (2017), 159–70

<<http://www.ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/idaroh/article/view/2291>>.

that college libraries can collect all types of collections in printed, written, recorded, digital or electronic formats, non-fiction or fiction. Non-fiction collections are required course books, general reading, references, serialized publications and local content, research reports and so on. The number of collections is adjusted to the course, at least three titles per course. While the number of books supporting the course (enrichment) is twice the number of compulsory books (Indonesia, 2017).¹⁰

Technology Revolution

The current era of technological revolution will fundamentally change the way of life, the way of working, the way of thinking and the way of working with each other in domestic and international scope. In this 4.0 era, the challenges faced by librarians and libraries of Islamic universities in Indonesia are not much different from those faced by fellow university librarians in general in Indonesia, as well as fellow librarians in other countries, especially in countries that have advanced in librarianship. Revitalizing the role and professionalism of librarians is a problem of Islamic librarianship in Indonesia, in addition to funding and standardized quality measurement (Siregar, 2008; Saleh, 2010; and Suparmo, 2012).¹¹

The world has now entered the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which is characterized by increasingly rapid technological developments, which emphasize the pattern of digital economy, artificial intelligence, big data, robotic, and so on or what is known as the phenomenon of disruptive innovation, so librarians are required to be friendly with the development of the internet, including social media in the 4.0 era as it is today, besides that librarians must also be able to change their mindset to become partners for researchers in higher education. In fact, now it can be said that the era of "digital librarians" (M.Pandu Ristiyono, 2018).¹²

The components that must exist in a digital library are first, digital resources consisting of digital collections or electronic forms in the form of text, graphics, audio-video, computer programs, and others. Second, technological infrastructure. Digital libraries integrate computing, storage and communication technologies together with other tools and techniques to operate and maintain a network of digital information systems. Third, experience and expertise. The human factor also gives priority in

¹⁰ Nurmalina., *ibid*

¹¹ Rodin, 'Analisis Kesiapan Dan Tantangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Indonesia Menghadapi Era 4.0'.

¹² Rodin, 'Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Era 4.0 (Studi Pada Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup)'.

designing, building, organizing, managing and operating digital library systems. The experience and expertise required in digital libraries include the knowledge, skills, competencies and capabilities of library staff and other human resources related to digital resources, digital technology and system design and service promotion. Fourth, digital library services. Digital library systems, people, processes and technology work together to satisfy the needs of users anywhere and anytime.¹³

College libraries widely hold collections in printed and electronic form to support teaching, learning, research and recreational purposes (Weber and Flatley 2013). These collections include books, journals, abstracts, audio and video CDs, and other electronic resources such as databases, online databases, web resources, e-journals, e-books that have come with the advent of information and communication technology (ICT). Such as paperless society, electronic resources, digital library. The rise of the digital environment or global community, characterized by the pervasiveness of electronic resources in information storage and retrieval, has resulted in a complete change to the library system in various tertiary institutions including collection development practices.¹⁴

Libraries must always keep up with the rapid development of technology and information. Especially at this time the development of the industrial revolution 4.0 is being intensified, where this revolution has been discussed by several countries in the world. The emergence of the industrial revolution 4.0 makes the use of IoT and CPS apply, while the definition of IoT (Internet of Things) is a concept / scenario where an object has the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction and CPS (Cyber Physical Systems) is a system that functions to protect the physicality of an object or other. If this is left without preparation, it will affect the function of librarians in particular, namely serving and providing quality and up-to-date collection resources, in order to be ready to face the development of information technology. In addition, higher education libraries must also direct what policies will be taken to face the industrial revolution 4.0 which a priori has not yet occurred and is still in the form of ideas. In this case,

¹³ Saifuddin. Ibid

¹⁴ Nursetyaningsih. ibid

professional human resources are needed to realize the library to be ready to compete in the face of the times.¹⁵

Library Information System

Other countries that also have advanced and sophisticated library systems, such as the United States, are experiencing the same thing. In a conclusion from observing the condition of libraries in that country, ACRL (2012) stated that the function of college librarians as connectors and integrators has become the center of attention of all stakeholders. From a librarianship perspective, the biggest changes are in communication patterns and trust relationships between scientists and librarians, as well as changes in researchers' attitudes towards libraries as information and knowledge resources.

The free access to information on the internet and the availability of digital resources outside the library have greatly influenced the role and position of libraries in serving the research community. In some universities, the role of the library has increased, while in others it has decreased (Bradley et al., 2007; Haines, Light, & O'Malley, 2010; Xuemei, G., 2010).

Various information systems that can be used by libraries in improving information services include the SLiMS information system, this software was created by library observers in order to facilitate the performance of librarians in improving services and in accordance with library needs, then there is INLisLite, this information system was created by the National library which is expected to integrate directly with regional libraries throughout Indonesia in providing easy dissemination of information, besides that there are also research information systems such as repositories, this information system is specialized as a place to store information on research results originating from academics from each university in Indonesia, individual research or collaborative research with students or other universities.

So specifically in the context of librarianship, the reality of a librarian in the activities and behavior of scientists reaffirms the need for librarians to continue to hone their competence and understanding of the scientific community. If necessary, librarians themselves must also demonstrate the attitudes and behaviors of scientists who are pro-open access. As stated by Mercer (2011).

¹⁵ Rodin, 'Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Era 4.0 (Studi Pada Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup)'.

There are at least 5 strategic steps needed in this framework, namely: Sharpen IP&I degree education programs, Implement ongoing programs in the form of training and refreshers on scientific communication in university libraries, Actively promote institutional repositories, Get involved in the development (and changes) of the scientific publication system, Ensure policy support from universities and libraries as the shelter of librarians who want to drive open access. Based on the above description, it can be understood that the challenges faced by higher education libraries and librarians are great and severe.¹⁶

CONCLUSION

Islamic university libraries have an advantage in playing a role in this challenging situation. The key lies in the ability of librarians and library managers to prove systematically and scientifically that their role is indeed relevant and needed by all stakeholders. It is in this aspect that the professionalism of Islamic university librarians will be tested, not in the aspect of mastering technical skills alone.

Electronic Collection Development (ECD) is a part of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) that is starting to be used by libraries, especially university libraries, for better and more efficient information storage and delivery. Through the development of information and communication technology, there is an increase in speed in several library operation services such as acquisition, cataloging and classification, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. With the development of sound and efficient electronic collections in university libraries, staff and students will have the opportunity to access desired information more easily. university libraries have the opportunity to connect their users with electronic databases spread all over the world through the Internet. Ultimately, as the world of information continues to move towards electronic formats, librarians working in universities and the public.

REFERENCES

- Lucyda, Irma, And Wia Adawiyah, 'Manajemen Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam : Studi Sistem Manajemen Perpustakaan Digital Universitas Islam Bandung', *Al-Idarah : Jurnal Kependidikan Islam*, 7.1 (2017), 159-70
<[Http://Www.Ejournal.Radenintan.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Idaroh/Article/View/2291](http://Www.Ejournal.Radenintan.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Idaroh/Article/View/2291)
- Nurmalina, Nurmalina, 'Kebijakan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan Universitas

¹⁶ Rodin, 'Analisis Kesiapan Dan Tantangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Indonesia Menghadapi Era 4.0'.

Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang', *Tik Ilmeu : Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 4.2 (2020), 97 <<https://doi.org/10.29240/Tik.V4i2.1477>>

Nursetyaningsih, Widia, 'Pengembangan Koleksi Elektronik Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Di Era Digital Sebuah Studi Pustaka', *ACARYA PUSTAKA: Jurnal Ilmiah Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 6.2 (2019), 1-15 <<https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/AP/article/view/20200171>>

Olsson, John, 'Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa', *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 1.1 (2008), 305 <<http://ejournal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/viewfile/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0Awww.iosrjournals.org>>

Rodin, Rhoni, 'Analisis Kesiapan Dan Tantangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Indonesia Menghadapi Era 4.0', *Media Pustakawan*, 26.2 (2019), 81-90 <<https://ejournal.perpusnas.go.id/mp/article/view/179>>

— — —, 'Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Era 4.0 (Studi Pada Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup)', *TADWIN: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 2.2 (1970), 108-22 <<https://doi.org/10.19109/Tadwin.V2i2.11634>>

Saifuddin, Saifuddin, 'Strategi Pengembangan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi Di Era Digital', *LIBRARIA: Jurnal Perpustakaan*, 4.1 (2016), 55 <https://doi.org/10.21043/Libraria.V4i1.1243>

Syawqi, Ahmad, 'Membangun Perpustakaan Yang Islami (Implementasi Prinsip-Prinsip Manajemen Perpustakaan Yang Islami) Manusia-Manusia Sebagai Fenomena Kehidupan Modern Manusia Dalam Dunia Nyata . Karenanya Ilmu Manajemen Yang Berisi Struktur Teori Islam . Dengan Kata Lai', 95-118