

Sosialisasi perpustakaan



Semarang, 22 Agustus 017



Central Library

Muhammad Qomaruddin, Ph.D.

Muhammad Qomaruddin



- **Professional experience**
 - 2000 - present : Lecturer, UNISSULA
 - 2003 - 2006 : The head of Informatics Engineering
 - October 2015 – present : Head of Library
- **Education history**
 - Ph.D in Information System, UTM Malaysia
 - M.Sc (Master) – IT Management, UTM Malaysia
- **Research Interest**
 - E-learning
 - Technology and learning
- **Research Interest**
 - 3 wonderful children from 1 wife





Agenda

- **Organisasi Perpustakaan**
- **Landasan Hukum**
- **Kebijakan**
 - Central Library
 - E-journal
 - Pengembangan Local Content
 - SIM Perpus

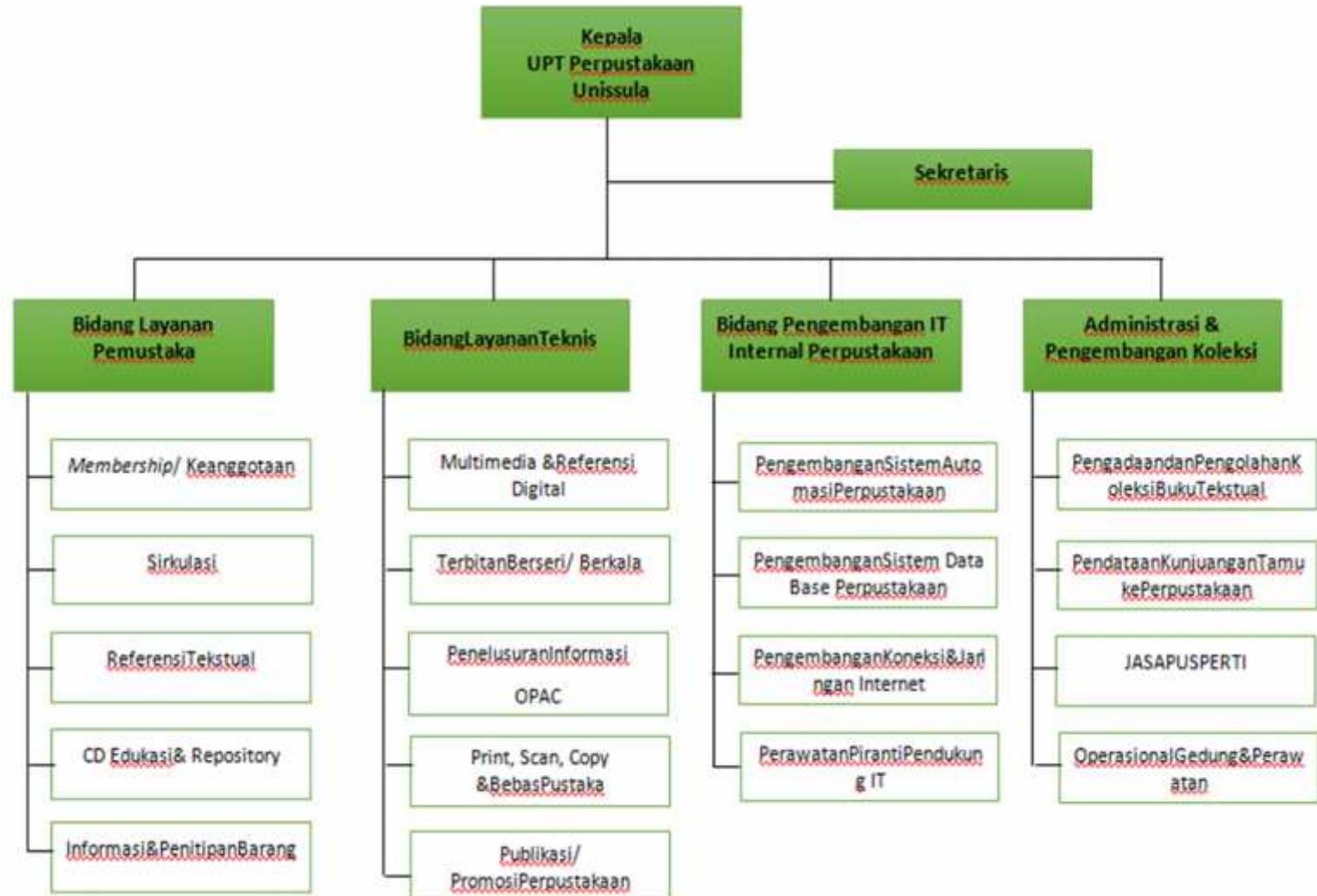


Breaking News

- Bookless
- Koha
-  LibLime™
Material Supply, Service, Information Management
- Atlas.ti
- Nvivo
- EndNote
- SirsiDynix Symphony

Organisasi Perpustakaan

- Struktur



Organisasi Perpustakaan

NAMA	FUNGSI	TUGAS
Muhammad Qomaruddin, MSc.,Ph.D	Kepala	Kepala
Muhammad S. Alam, SIP.	Pustakawan	Sekretaris
Wafqi Ajroh, SS.,M.Ikom	Pustakawan	Pengembangan
Eti Sumiati, SIP.	Pustakawan	Multimedia
Ahmad Hidayah, S.Hum	Pustakawan	Sirkulasi
Nurlaela Fitriawati, S.Hum	Pustakawan	Sirkulasi
Ahmad Muzaki Nurdin, S.Hum	Pustakawan	Terbitan berseri
Fivi Munia Orchytiawati, A.Md	Pustakawan	Multimedia
Ikhwan	Staf Adm.	Sirkulasi
Ponco Wibowo	Staf Adm.	Layanan loker
Kustini	Staf Adm.	Pengolahan
M. Safii	Staf RT	Rumah Tangga
Cholid	Staf RT	Rumah tangga

Dasar Hukum

- Permen Diknas Nomor 17 Thaun 2010 Pasal 7) :
 - 1. Karya mahasiswa (Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi) dilampiri dengan surat pernyataan dari yang bersangkutan yang menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah tersebut tidak mengandung unsur plagiat.
 - 2. Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi berkewajiban mengunggah semua karya ilmiah yang dihasilkan di lingkungan perguruan tingginya, seperti Portal Garuda atau Portal lain yang ditetapkan oleh Direktorat Perguruan Tinggi.
- Undang-Undang No. 43 tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan pada Pasal 24 ayat 3 menjelaskan perpustakaan perguruan tinggi dapat mengembangkan sistem layanan perpustakaan berbasis teknologi informasi dan komunikasi
- Pedoman Akreditasi Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi oleh PNRI (2013) ada beberapa komponen penilaian yang disebutkan diantaranya terdapat pada Bab :
 - Komponen Layanan, poin (9.) Pelayanan berbasis TIK.
 - Komponen Koleksi, poin (5.) Perbandingan Prodi dengan Jurnal Ilmiah yang dilanggan, poin (12.) Melanggan Jurnal Elektronik dan poin (15.) Jurnal Elektronik
- Renstra UNISSULA

Central Library

- **Keuntungan**

- Mempermudah proses akreditasi fakultas maupun prodi di UNISSULA
- Bertambahnya statistik pengunjung dan intensitas pemanfaatan layanan Perpustakaan UNISSULA.

- **Kendala**

- Koleksi yang dimiliki UPT Perpustakaan UNISSULA saat ini ada 31.132 eksemplar buku. Jika dijumlah dengan koleksi Perpustakaan se-UNISSULA, total koleksi yang terkumpul mencapai 94.734 eksemplar buku.
- Staff dari perpustakaan fakultas yang berjumlah 33 orang. Sebagai catatan saat ini UPT Perpustakaan UNISSULA memiliki 13 orang pegawai yang mana 7 orang diantaranya adalah pustakawan.

Pengembangan Local Content

- Mulai periode wisuda bulan April 2016, UPT Perpustakaan UNISSULA mentertibkan pengelolaan koleksi digital dengan melaksanakan instruksi Kepala Perpustakaan mengenai Prosedur Bebas Pustaka yang didalamnya mewajibkan setiap penulis *local content* untuk melampirkan “Halaman Pengesahan beserta Tanda Tangan Dosen dan Cap Fakultas, Pernyataan Keaslian Karya Ilmiah, serta Pernyataan Persetujuan Publikasi Karya Ilmiah”.

JUMLAH KOLEKSI DIGITAL

NO .	Jenis Koleksi	Jumlah
2	Jurnal Internasional	1538
3	Skripsi	7234
4	Tesis	357
5	Disertasi	14

Jumlah	Tahun
2583	2016
2040	2015
1473	2014
116	2013
367	2012
45	2011
1	2010
1	2007
1	2006
41	2005
148	2004
2	2003
1	1962
6.819	1962 - 2016

JUMLAH KOLEKSI REPOSITORY

E-Journal

- **Definition?**
 - A publication made available in a computerized format and distributed on the Internet
 - may be published simultaneously with a paper edition
- **Differences from printed journal?**
 - You can search the contents pages and/or the full text of journals to find articles on a certain subject.
 - You can read journal articles on your desktop, you don't have to be in the Library.
 - You can e-mail articles to yourself or download them for printing.
 - The article that you want to read will always be available, even when the Library is closed.
 - Hypertext links allow you to move to different sections within individual journals or articles and can link you to related resources on the Internet.
 - Journals can include more images and audio-visual material.
 - Journals can be interactive - you can e-mail the author or editor with your comments.

Which journals are available?

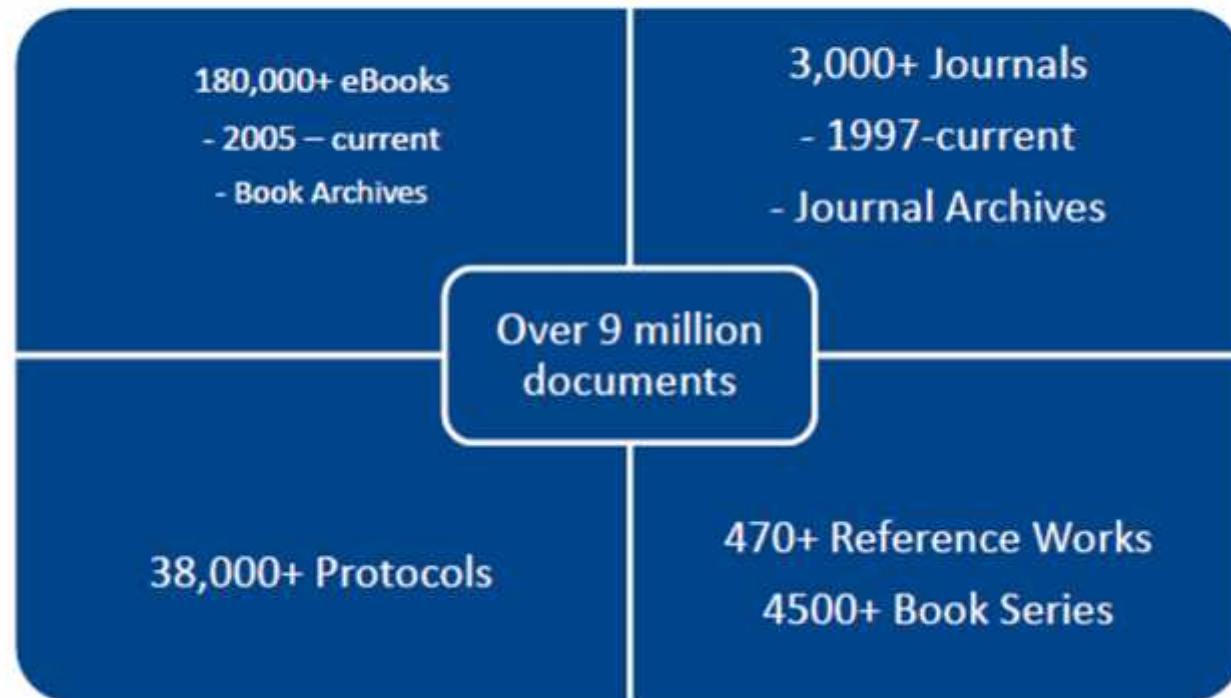
- Our library subscribes to (only one) collection of electronic journal which is **springer**





Why Springer?

Content Coverage





Why Springer?

Journal Titles



Publisher	# titles	Share # titles
Springer Nature	1,697	16.0%
Elsevier	1,597	15.1%
Springer	1,575	14.9%
Wiley-Blackwell	1,198	11.3%
Informa	981	9.3%
SAGE	473	4.5%
OUP	200	1.9%
CUP	199	1.9%
Wolters Kluwer Health	197	1.9%
IEEE	144	1.4%
Macmillan	122	1.2%
de Gruyter	110	1.0%



MIS in Libraries

- Library Automation
- Institutional Repository (IRs)
- Electronic Resources & E-Thesis

Library Automation

- *Library automation* refers to the use of computer to *automate* the typical procedures of *libraries* such as cataloging and circulation (Wikipedia).

- Library automation is the application of ICT to library house keeping operations and services.
 - Cataloging, Online Public Access Catalogue(OPAC)

The Major Library Automation Software Packages:

- ❖ LIBSYS LTD.- New Delhi , India.
- ❖ VTLS (*Virginia Tech Library System*) – Virginia Technologies, US.
- ❖ Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), India.
- ❖ CDS/ISIS – UNESCO

Open source Integrated Library System (ILS) :

- ❖ SLiMS (*Senayan Library Management System*), Indonesia
- ❖  by Verus Solutions, Hyderabad, India
- ❖  by Katipo Communications - New Zealand

Digital Libraries / Institutional Repositories

- A digital library is a networked collection of digital objects – text, still images, moving images, sound, etc.



Digital Libraries / Institutional Repositories – (cont.)

The well-known Digital Library Software's for Institutional Repositories:

❖ E-Prints

 is a free and open-source software package for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (Wikipedia).

❖ D-Space

DSpace is an open source repository software package typically used for creating open access repositories for scholarly and/or published digital content (Wikipedia)



❖ Green Stone

Green Stone is a suite of software tools for building and distributing digital **library** collections on the Internet or CD-ROM. It is open-source, multilingual software, issued under the terms of the GNU General Public License (Wikipedia).

Electronic Resources /DLs

- Springer
- Open J-GATE (a free database of open access journals)
- ScienceDirect (Elsevier)
- IEEE
- Emerald
- Ebsco



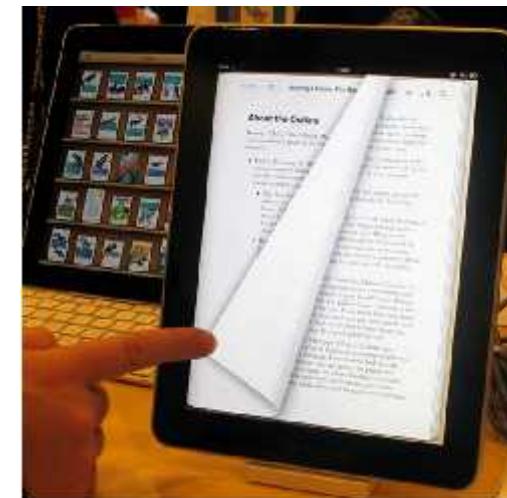
Unissula library

- What we have already done:
 - Online Catalog using SLiMS (<http://library.unissula.ac.id/pusat/>)
 - Repository using  (<http://repository.unissula.ac.id>)
 - E-Journal:  Springer and 
 - Local content of thesis: <http://unissulalibrary/elr/>
- The future of Unissula library:
 - Self developed Online Public Access Catalogue
 - Integrated RFID system: Self-check in, Book Drop , Security gate
 - Bookless?
 - Sertifikasi Pustakawan



Bookless library

- **Bookless libraries** are public, academic and school libraries that do not have any printed books.
- **They** offer all-digital collections of literary works, reading material and scientific and academic research material.





Bookless library - Advantages

- **No physical boundary.** The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- **Round the clock availability** A major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access 24/7 to the information.
- **Multiple access.** The same resources can be used simultaneously by a number of institutions and patrons. This may not be the case for copyrighted material: a library may have a license for "lending out" only one copy at a time; this is achieved with a system of [digital rights management](#) where a resource can become inaccessible after expiration of the lending period or after the lender chooses to make it inaccessible (equivalent to returning the resource).



Bookless library – Advantages (*cont.*)

- **Space.** Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before.
- **Added value.** Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of images, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration.
- **Easily accessible.**

Cyber Library UNISSULA





How to access?

- Please Connect to the “SMARTLIB UNISSULA”
- Open your browser, type: bookless.id
- From smart phone
- Download QR Code application
- Scan any book’s QR Code that you want to read





References:

Vuppala, L., Prabhavathi, D., and Anjaiah, M., 2011, "Library and Information Centers in the ICT Era", *MS University*, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Haq, Husna (17 July 2012). "["Bookless libraries" – has it really come to this?](#)". *Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved 31 July 2013.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_library

<http://www.lisbdnet.com/Various-challenges-of-ict-in-library/>

<http://www.michalsons.co.za/blog/what-is-ict/2525>

- Terimakasih
Thank You
Matur Nuwun
Hatur Nuhun



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