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Table of Contents

INSANIYAT
Journal of Islam and Humanities, Vol. 9 (2) May 2025 p. 83-96
e-ISSN : 2541-500X p-ISSN : 2614-6010

The Role of the Repository for the Preservation of Management Information and Digital Services in the Library of the Raden Intan Islamic University

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Abstract

The repository application is a tool used by librarians in preserving managed information and improving library digital services. Utilization evaluation is important in knowing the management of the repository. This is only to achieve one expectation, which is satisfaction for users. The purpose of this research is to ensure the use of the repository as a form of information preservation owned by the UIN Raden Intan library to make it easier for academics to take research information and to make it easier for students to conduct thesis research. The method used is qualitative descriptive. This method gives freedom to researchers to conduct research reviews so that researchers can deliver this research according to the conditions that occur. To support data collection, researchers used interview, observational and literature methods. The result of this study is that the UIN Raden Intan library stores information periodically with the aim of presenting information as needed. Repository information is presented using the format of year, study program and faculty. This provides convenience and flexibility for all UIN academics in taking digital information and services. The repository has been implemented using an online model, this adds flexibility for academics and researchers in obtaining research references without being hampered by distance and time in the UIN Raden Intan library.

Keywords: *Digital Services; Management; Information Retrieval; Repositories*.

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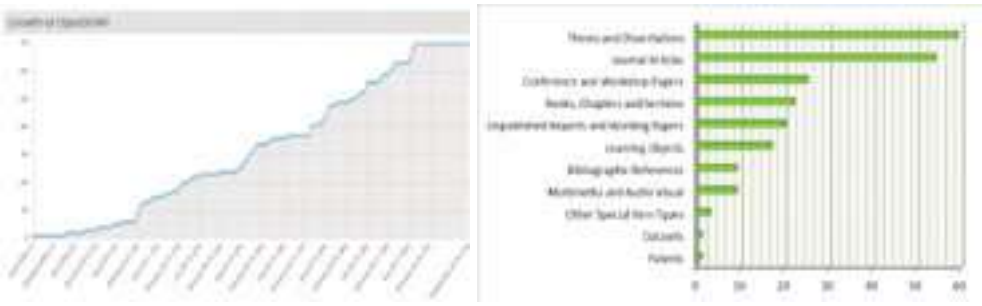
Introduction

Digitalization has become a key driver of service transformation in educational institutions, especially higher education institutions. This effort aims to improve academic satisfaction and demonstrate the institution's readiness to embrace technological developments. Digital innovation is often used as an indicator of quality and competence, making technology a strategic focus. As part of its commitment to the era of technology-based services, every higher education institution is required to have an information service unit that supports knowledge development through print and digital media. Based on the data the researcher found, repository development continues to grow year after year because the repository focuses on open access. This means that anyone can access information through the

repository, even if they are not affiliated with the repository agency (Asmad et al., 2018).



Graph of the number of OAIR content in Indonesian Universities

Several regulations require educational institutions to provide academic facilities and infrastructure in accordance with accreditation standards. Law No. 12/2012 stipulates requirements for higher education infrastructure, including the existence of a library. Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 3/2020 strengthens national standards, requiring verbal and nonverbal academic facilities and a library. The 2019 higher education accreditation guidelines reiterate the importance of adequate facilities and infrastructure, including a library, for obtaining or maintaining study program accreditation.

Libraries are a mandatory facility for educational institutions, including madrasas and universities, as they serve as information centers for enhancing skills and knowledge. Information is provided in two formats: conventional (manual and printed) and digital (electronic). Library collections, such as books and research materials, are organized based on the needs of the academic community, making them a vital resource often referred to as the "heart of higher education" as they support the development of knowledge and insight. UIN Raden Intan Lampung is an institution that provides digital information through an electronic repository focused on the storage and distribution of scientific information. Although the repository has been established, an evaluation of its usefulness has not yet been conducted. This evaluation is crucial to assess the effectiveness of metadata management and ensure the repository truly supports the academic community's need for optimal access to scientific information.

Research information is crucial because it contains systematic scientific studies that generate new knowledge. UIN Raden Intan, as an information institution, is obligated to uphold the value of research in accordance with the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. Information preservation is necessary to prevent data loss or damage due to biological, physical, or human factors. Librarians must provide optimal service by providing access to various information sources without damaging library materials, so that research results can be utilized by lecturers and students for scientific development and the preparation of final assignments. According to Feather the method of physical preservation of library materials is divided into four parts: first, those related to routine maintenance; Second, related to disaster preparedness plans; third, involving the transfer of information from damaged media to other media; and fourth, which require cooperative action or large-scale use of technology(Elnadi, 2021).

Institutional repositories are a form of digital transformation presented by the library information institution of the State Islamic University of Raden Intan (UIN) in preserving research information in the university environment. Institutional repositories are containers intended for the collection and preservation of electronic information collections produced from intellectual works sourced from lecturers or students from universities (Iqbal et al., 2021).

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Meanwhile, another opinion says that a repository is a form of institutional storage facility that refers to an activity or collection and preservation of digital intellectual collections produced by certain educational institutions (Amaliah et al., 2022). So, a repository is a means of storing intellectual information or research that aims to preserve information so that it can be enjoyed in the long term.

To get maximum information preservation, a management role is needed in organizing information in the software repository. In addition, management also has another role, namely making it easier for the academic community to find or find the research information they need. This study aims to analyze the management of information management of the library repository of UIN Raden Intan, based on four concepts, namely the concept of the author's name, study program, year and subject.

Method

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a process of inquiry that prioritizes understanding based on deep traditions about a problem, constructing research, elaborating on information and conducting research in a natural environment (Irrubai, 2019). This research method is used to understand and analyze the role of information management in preserving repositories at the UIN Raden Intan Lampung Library. This method allows researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of the perceptions, views and experiences of the academic community regarding the use of repository collections in academic activities.

This study uses data from interviews and observations of 12 students and seven lecturers at UIN Raden Intan who actively use library repositories to search electronic research collections. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on relevant experience. In-depth interviews and participant observation were used to collect data on repository utilization for final assignments and academic needs.

This study's data analysis adopted the Miles & Huberman model, which includes three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and verification. The reduction stage involves compressing and focusing information through summarization and grouping. The presentation stage involves organizing data in tabular or graphical form. The verification stage aims to ensure the validity of the findings through cross-checking. Research validity was ensured through triangulation of data sources, and reliability was maintained through consistent data collection, recording, and analysis. Research ethics were upheld by safeguarding participant confidentiality and obtaining ethical approval from the relevant authorities.

Result and Discussion

Management Information

The development of information technology is transforming educational services, including the role of libraries as information providers. This transformation is realized through the Library Management Information System (SMI), which integrates technical and administrative work and provides a digital repository for searching scientific collections. These services, which were previously offline, have shifted online to improve access to information for the academic community. Library digitization requires three main components: (1) technological infrastructure, such as a TCP/IP-based LAN network, internet access, and computer devices; (2) content in the form of printed and electronic documents, as well as service applications; and (3) human resources that are competent in utilizing technology. The synergy of these three components is key to providing quality digital library services that support knowledge development in higher education. Library

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information institutions should provide special training for librarians or library managers in the field of information technology; this is because library information institutions will not be able to develop or provide the best quality of service without being supported by qualified and competent human resources in their fields (Sinaga, 2021).

The goal of library automation is to integrate activities, facilitate collaboration, build networks, avoid duplication, improve efficiency, expand information dissemination, and create opportunities to promote library services and products. Four main components are required to achieve this: (1) users (including librarians, staff, and patrons) who utilize automation applications, (2) hardware (such as computers, barcodes, scanners, and printers) to support operations, (3) software installed on computers as a management system, and (4) an internet-based network that enables data integration and communication between units. Together, these components ensure optimal automation, enabling libraries to provide the academic community with accurate, efficient, and needs-based information services (Anindya & Wicaksono, 2021).

In library information institutions, there are two types of library information management systems that are integrated into information services owned by libraries, especially university library information institutions, namely:

Automated Information Management System

There are two library applications that are integrated with university library services, including the SLiMS application and the INLISLite application. SLiMS Application (*Senayan Library Information Management System).* Library automation systems integrate all information technology-based activities, known as integrated systems. Technological developments, particularly through the SLiMS application, have transformed library services from manual to automated, making processing library materials and searching for collections faster and easier (Indah et al., 2021). SLiMS is open-source, multiplatform, web-based library management software licensed under GPLv3. Initially developed by the Ministry of National Education Library using PHP and MySQL, it won the 2009 INAICTA award (Astuti & Nurasmi, 2013; Gaja & Suripto, 2023). SLiMS supports OPAC, circulation, membership, inventory, and barcode scanning features, facilitating book borrowing and returning transactions(Manu & Fallo, 2022; Sastrawangsa et al., 2021)

SLiMS provides a range of important features to support comprehensive library management. The catalog feature allows for the creation, editing, and deletion of bibliographic data in accordance with description standards, and supports the management of collections in various formats, such as monographs, serial publications, and audio-visual media. In addition, the OPAC (Open Public Access Catalog) feature makes it easy for users to search for collection information and display complete details, including title, author, publisher, and location. The circulation feature is designed to efficiently manage the borrowing and returning of collections, including setting fines and late fees. Membership management allows for the creation of membership cards with barcodes and the presentation of membership information based on user identity. Meanwhile, the collection inventory feature supports reporting on library activities, such as the number of collections based on classification, borrowing and returning data, late returns, membership statistics, and fine management (Gaja & Suripto, 2023)

On the other hand, implementing the INLISLite application is an innovation in using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in libraries. The use of ICT in libraries is regulated by Law Number 43 of 2007 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Libraries, which emphasizes the obligation of all libraries to use ICT to process materials and provide services to visitors. INLISLite is an integrated library system developed by the National

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Library of Indonesia since 2011 to simplify library management. Since its initial launch, the application has undergone several updates, from versions 2.1.2 and 3.0 to 3.1 and the latest, 3.2, an improvement on 3.1, released in 2021. INLISLite version 3 is recommended by various information institutions, especially in regional areas, because it supports library automation and interoperability, facilitating the exchange of library materials. Its main features include creating digital catalogs according to MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) metadata standards; web-based access via browsers; simple installation on a single server computer; multiuser capability; an open-source, free nature; and online collection and multilocation service management (Anindya & Wicaksono, 2021).

INLISLite information management automation software has several strategic objectives, including speeding up the information retrieval process, enabling flexible library collection searches at any time and from any location, and providing more effective and efficient services. Additionally, INLISLite facilitates updating bibliographic information in library collections while enhancing the institution's image and popularity. INLISLite makes it easier for users to access library materials and helps librarians and information managers optimize collection management to provide excellent, high-quality service (Asmad et al., 2018).

In the field of information management, INLISLite offers library managers a variety of modules that can be utilized to their fullest potential. These modules are designed to support the development and performance of information institutions. They include the Back Office module, on-site reading services, guest books, online membership, digital collection services, an online public access catalog (OPAC), member registration, and statistics and survey modules. Using these modules enables library managers to respond more quickly and effectively to user needs (Iqbal & Peramita, 2023).

Repository Information Management System

Advances in information technology have introduced various search applications to libraries, simplifying previously complex processes. Libraries are now required to use technology, such as repository management systems that store final projects in digital format. These systems allow users to search for theses and research results online, making information retrieval more efficient (Atara et al., 2021). An institutional repository (IR) is an online database that collects institutional work. It serves as a means for scientific publication, plagiarism prevention, establishing digital library networks, and enhancing the visibility and reputation of universities. IR also facilitates access to information and supports scientific development through data exchange (Rodliyah & Habib, 2019).

The success of institutional repository management is influenced by internal factors, such as information and service management, as well as external factors, such as its positive impact on the institution. Furthermore, there are four main components that serve as benchmarks for repository quality: Institutionally Defined, Scientific Content, Interoperability, and Open Access. These components are important indicators of repository effectiveness. Repository management involves organizing database content according to procedures that facilitate collection access and managing user uploads, including file formats, watermarks, and the approval of uploads of scientific work (Hamim et al., 2019). Various web-based software, both paid and open-source, has been developed to support the storage of digital objects and metadata and expand information services within institutions. University libraries use applications such as ePrints, DSpace, GDL, and SLiMS, while some institutions develop their own repository software (Rodliyah, 2016).

The UIN Raden Intan library uses the ePrints application for information management and to manage its intellectual property repository. The repository contains

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digital archives of research papers, images, research data, and audio, which makes it easier for managers to process metadata before presenting it to users. ePrints is simple digital library software that is easy to manage and integrates with metadata. It also supports advanced searching and other features. It can be customized to suit an institution's needs. Users can access the repository through the library's homepage and utilize advanced search features based on author name, research subject, faculty, study program, or research year. This makes it easier for academics to obtain relevant scientific information.

Repository Applications

Information institutions are recommended to use repository software to store and archive electronic documents, thus facilitating access to and retrieval of information. Repository applications function as repositories for digital collections of scientific works and books, among other uses. Most repository software is open source and can be used free of charge, which helps institutions avoid budgetary burdens. These applications support metadata management and interoperability and are compatible with various digital content formats. Some commonly used repository software in higher education environments include DSpace, ePrints, and Setiadi, which enable structured scientific collection management and support web-based information services.

DSpace App

DSpace is a web-based repository software designed for storing, managing, and preserving digital content for the long term. It is a leading choice for academic institutions, nonprofits, and commercial organizations looking to build open digital repositories. DSpace is free, easy to install without complex configuration, and flexible for customization. The software supports a wide range of file formats, including text, images, videos, and datasets, enabling efficient digital content management. Furthermore, DSpace provides open access and easy search, making it easy for users to find the information they need. With its interoperability and digital preservation features, DSpace is an ideal solution for managing institutional repositories focused on openness and sustainability.

DSpace is web-based digital repository software designed for long-term storage, management, and preservation of digital content. As an open-source system, DSpace enables academic institutions, nonprofits, and commercial organizations to create open, sustainable digital repositories. The application supports various file formats, including text, images, videos, and datasets, meeting diverse digital storage and preservation needs. DSpace's strengths lie in its flexibility, which allows customization to suit specific organizational needs, and its ease of installation, which does not require complex configuration. Furthermore, DSpace provides open access and efficient search features, making it easy for users to find relevant information. With a focus on interoperability and long-term preservation, DSpace serves as both a live repository service and a foundation for further development. These capabilities make DSpace a strategic choice for information institutions seeking to ensure sustainable access to digital content while supporting the advancement of science and education through open access to information.

In the DSpace system, administrators and e-persons carry out the collection building process. Administrators can create communities, subcommunities, collections, and items. They can also manage access and editing rights. Examples of administrators include department directors, project managers, librarians, and system administrators. E-Persons, meanwhile, are individuals authorized by an administrator to upload objects to the repository. Examples of E-Persons include lecturers, library staff, and project members. Once a collection is created, E-Persons can add content directly or via an Administrator-verified process. This

DOI : https://doi.org/10.15408/insaniyat.v10i1.42413

mechanism ensures structured, procedural content management. DSpace supports various types of digital content, including text, images, videos, MPEG files, and datasets. It provides open access, which makes it easier for researchers and academics to find relevant archives to support scientific development (Tang et al., 2020).

Setiadi Application

Setiadi (the Senayan Electronic Thesis and Dissertation System) is an extension of Cendana's SLiMS automation software that is specifically designed for repository management. Although its name implies that it is only for theses and dissertations, Setiadi can also be used to manage other types of scientific work, such as final assignments and project reports. This software is free because it follows the open source SLiMS distribution model. Since its initial launch, Setiadi has been updated and a second version, Lukulo, was released in mid-2018 with several improvements. The application is widely used in university libraries to digitally manage and display final assignments for online access. As a relatively new repository application, Setiadi represents the transformation of SLiMS from a library automation system to a more comprehensive information technology, including electronic repository management (Asia & Arfa, 2018). Difoss, an institutional repository application, is a continuation of Setiadi's development. It started as an SLiMS distribution. Difoss was developed with a focus on ease of installation, business process efficiency, and the standardization of metadata, digital assets, storage, and data exchange. Thus, it has become a more integrated and professional repository solution that supports digital collection management.

Eprint Application

The UIN Raden Intan Library developed an institutional repository using the EPrints application to manage information and digital scientific collections belonging to the academic community. EPrints is considered adequate software because it has high interoperability through the OAI-PMH protocol, allowing integration with national digital library networks, such as Indonesia One Search (IOS) and Garuda. EPrints is open-source software developed by the University of Southampton in the UK. It supports storing various types of digital archives, including research papers, images, data, and audio. The application is user-friendly, integrated with metadata, supports advanced searches, and can be modified according to local needs. Advantages include fast access, full-text indexing, OAI interoperability, and support for data exchange standards such as OAI_DC, METS, and MARCXML (Harmoko, 2020). Additionally, EPrints is open access, which makes it easier for researchers to find relevant references. As a database-based institutional repository, EPrints publishes scientific works, prevents plagiarism, builds digital information networks, and increases universities' visibility (Rodliyah & Habib, 2019). The platform supports various multimedia formats and is considered a flexible solution for building high-quality repositories (Pasrah & Marlini, 2016).

The UIN Raden Intan institutional repository was developed using the EPrints application to manage information and digital scientific collections belonging to the academic community. The repository contains electronic collections from six faculties: Tarbiyah and Teacher Training; Sharia; Ushuluddin; Islamic Economics and Business; Da'wah and Communication; and Adab. In addition to undergraduate research, the repository includes master's and doctoral publications such as theses and dissertations in Islamic economics, religious philosophy, Quranic interpretation, family law, Islamic educational management, and Islamic community development. As open-source software, EPrints facilitates the preservation of digital collections and supports system development and operation for

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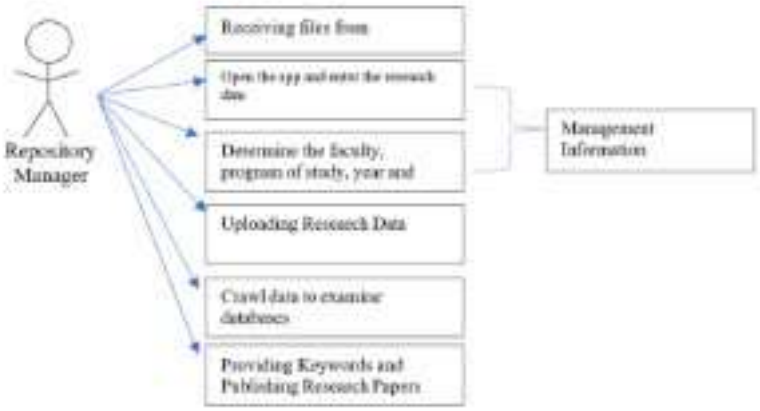
administrators. It is compatible with various operating systems, including Windows Server and Red Hat, and supports the OAI-PMH protocol for interoperability with the national repository network. The upload process involves program study verification; then, the digital collection is stored on the repository server, where it can be accessed online. Thus, the UIN Raden Intan repository serves as a means of scientific publication, increasing the visibility of higher education institutions and facilitating access to information for the academic and wider communities.

Figure 1.
Management Information



Repository Preservation Discussion

The rapid development of technology has expanded the meaning of the term "Library." Library information institutions are no longer just a place to "collect and store monographs or prints" but also store various records of information in other forms such as computer disks, films, documents, artworks, artifacts, and various other types of electronic collections managed by the library. This is done with one goal, which is to ensure that the information contained in it does not suffer damage or extinction, so that readers who want information sourced from library materials can enjoy it.

Sourced from Walker, he said that preservation is risk management for collections to limit the level of loss of value of collections to a low level. Preservation can be defined as all managerial, technical and financial considerations applied to slow deterioration and extend the useful life of collecting materials, to ensure their continued availability (Elnadi, 2021). Based on the theory above, it can be drawn a common thread that preservation is an activity or action carried out by library information institutions using policy and strategy concepts with the aim of preventing damage to collection materials, especially collections that have a lot of interest, resulting in intensity damage to library materials. large enough, so that library information institutions strive and ensure that the information contained in the collection materials is protected.

There are several preservation functions in keeping the scientific collection from being disturbed by factors that cause damage to the scientific collection such as the hands of ignorant users/readers, insects that like the raw materials for making paper for scientific collections, or fungi that always appear if there is no virgin collection because By placing the collection in a humid place, 8 functions are formed in the preservation of collection materials, namely the protective function, Preservation function, health function, educational function, patience function, social function, economic function and beauty function.

The preservation of intellectual collection materials into the media of repository applications is a choice made by the library information institution of UIN Raden Intan to

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protect the information contained in it. This is in line with the managerial duties of library information institutions, which include making policies and strategic concepts in the preservation of library materials, environmental maintenance and collection storage, implementation of collection conservation and restoration, implementation of digital preservation and digitalization, making disaster planning and securing library materials.

Based on the results of the interview that the researcher received with the initials YKK, "*the information on the results of the research contained in the repository is very helpful in the process of working on the final project*". In addition, the researcher also received different information from the informant with the initials INS, "*working on lecture assignments related to articles and journals can be facilitated by looking at scientific information in the repository*". Based on this, the common thread can be drawn that the preservation of scientific information using repositories is a good solution in solving problems faced in the academic field.

This is also corroborated by the source of IFLA (*International Federation of Library Associations*), preservation includes all efforts to preserve library materials, including financial management, labor, and storage methods and techniques. Sudarsono (2006: 14) explained that preservation involves all efforts to preserve library materials and archives, which include management policies, finance, labor, and storage methods and techniques. Meanwhile, Martoadmodjo (1993) defines preservation as an effort to prevent library materials from deteriorating rapidly. The preservation of rare book collections aims to ensure the preservation of these books so that they can continue to be used by library users (Asaniyah, 2019).

In order to maintain the quality of information, preserving library collections requires attention to various factors. One of the main threats is biological factors because collections made of cellulose, adhesives, and proteins can serve as food sources for fungi, insects, and rodents. These organisms thrive in environments with high humidity and temperature, so controlling storage conditions is crucial. Physical factors also play a role. The quality of the collection materials must be supported by maintenance measures, such as proper lighting, a stable room temperature, and cleanliness. The better the quality of the materials and maintenance, the longer the collection will last. Chemical factors include oxidation and hydrolysis reactions that damage cellulose fibers in paper. Oxidation occurs due to exposure to oxygen, while hydrolysis occurs when water breaks the polymer chains, thereby reducing the material's strength. Additionally, adequate protection systems must anticipate natural disasters such as floods, fires, and earthquakes. Controlling these factors strategically ensures the sustainability of scientific information and maintains the collection's value so it can be used long term (Karmidi, 2014).

Media transfer is a choice that must be made by information institutions for the preservation and maintenance of their information materials, especially collections that contain research information that is in great demand by final year students in the process of making their final projects or thesis. A repository is a container that becomes a digital storage facility that collects activities for the preservation and maintenance of scientific collections or intellectual works produced by the community, lecturers or students (Qurotianti & Rokhimatun, 2019).

Media transfer is the perfect step formulated to save the academic intellectual results owned by lecturers or researchers at UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Sourced from the information of lecturers that the researcher summarized with the initials AMF "*media transfer using the repository is a savior and at the same time a place to promote the results of research carried out by lecturers*" is different from the information that the researcher summarizes with the initials RNAP said "*the transformation of information into electronic*

DOI : https://doi.org/10.15408/insaniyat.v10i1.42413

and stored systematically and managed shows that the Tri dharma at the UIN institution has been running as it should, the results of the researcher who It should be able to be used by the wider community and enjoyed by students, because the purpose of research itself is to provide innovation and solve problems".

In the process of information preservation management, the researcher found that the library uses the concept, namely POAC initiated by George R. Terry. This concept has principles in the management of ideal information dissemination which includes Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling. The function of POAC itself is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of a repository as a digital library service.

Starting from **the intended planning** , which is to maintain the intellectual results owned by the UIN Raden Intan institution sourced from students' final projects or lecturers' research results so that they are not lost and damaged, then transferring media to the repository application becomes a concrete choice, so that the information that is electricized can be used by the academic community, without the institution worrying about damage to scientific information. This is directly proportional to the results of the interview we got from the informant with the initials KA "*we final semester students feel helped by the scientific information presented that is systematic, making it easier for us when we want to search for theoretical foundations related to certain research*". **Organizing** is also presented to ensure that scientific information that through the process of transferring media to electronic can be easily found by the academic community, so that effective and efficient words can be produced for information preservation. The provision of good organizing produces convenience for users, this is according to what was conveyed by the lecturer who the researcher can with the initials IR" *well-organized information then produces a satisfaction and comfort for information seekers, this also applies to repositories we can use the subject as a keyword tool and use the search through the name of the author, department or faculty or can also use a search engine in general to find the scientific information we need*". **Actuating** and **Controlling** both have an important role in the performance of the repository as managed information, such as providing the right subject so as to provide information and present information in accordance with the needs of the academic community. This is proportional to the graph of repository utilization increasing from year to year.

Figure 2
Results of the recapitulation

Based on Ray Crow, it is confirmed that institutional repositories are a collection type storage medium in the form of research proposals, research results, freelance books, teaching

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modules, textbook materials, data, research reports, results of proceedings or seminars, theses, theses, dissertations and guidebooks (Wiyarsih, 2016). In the process of transferring research collections to digital media, the library management of UIN Raden Intan considers a number of important characteristics to ensure the quality and authenticity of information. First, the research title must be approved by the supervisor and the head of the study program in each faculty. Second, the research must undergo a proposal seminar to maintain quality and thematic diversity in accordance with scientific composition. Third, research implementation follows the university's official guidelines. Fourth, a team of examiners consisting of two assistant examiners and one main examiner tests the research results. Fifth, scientific papers use reference management to ensure the accuracy of sources. Finally, the research has high informational value, which is greatly needed by the academic community. This increases reading interest and the intensity of use. However, this often causes physical damage to the print collection, so digitization is a strategic solution for maintaining sustainable access. Considering these characteristics, digital repositories function not only as a means of preservation but also as a medium for disseminating knowledge that supports academic development and increases institutional visibility.

Reference collection is a form of collection in the form of information sources that are widely used among the academic community in doing lecture assignments or research in making references in the teaching and learning process in writing lecture assignments and the process of making final projects or scientific research. Online integrated references are an effective alternative form in solving problems that occur among the academic community in the problem of accessing reference information materials. Online references can be in the form of electronic books, electronic journals, electronic proceedings or electronic theses packaged in institutional repositories (Amaliah et al., 2022) .

UIN Raden Intan repository software is a form of facilities and infrastructure provided as a digital archive with an open access model, which contains details about research published by students, staff and lecturers as researchers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The software application was established to provide deposit services for academic staff and researchers, supported by the university's information services and research office staff. The research collection containing details of each item that provides explanations in the archive will include links to digital copies of the full text or other electronic documentation of the results of research conducted by UIN Raden Intan researchers free of charge. The UIN Raden Intan repository is in accordance with the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) standards. This ensures that research stored in these repositories will rank higher on search engines like Google and will be retrieved and indexed by specialized services like OAIster.

In increasing the usefulness of scientific collections through repositories in the library of UIN Raden Intan, the repository manager takes several steps, namely the library can increase socialization and education to the academic community about the services and collections of available repositories and their benefits in the learning and research process, expand and increase the availability of repository collections by inviting the academic community to upload scientific papers and pay attention to technical aspects such as improving internet access and technological infrastructure in the UIN Raden Intan library in order to be able to access the repository collection easily and quickly.

Conclusion

This study reveals that the UIN Raden Intan Lampung institutional repository plays an important role in preserving research information and improving digital library services. The repository stores scientific collections in digital format and ensures that these works are preserved and easily accessible to the academic community for reuse. Repository

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management optimizes this process. Planning involves establishing the repository as a means of preserving intellectual works. Organization involves compiling metadata based on year, course, faculty, and study program. Implementation involves uploading, managing, and verifying collections. Control involves evaluating utilization and improving service quality. The results of the study also show that the repository provides significant convenience for students and lecturers in finding scientific information, especially for the preparation of final projects, research, and other academic needs. The utilization of the repository that continues to increase every year proves that this service is effective and according to the needs of users. Thus, the UIN Raden Intan repository has proven to make an important contribution in supporting digital preservation, increasing information accessibility, strengthening academic culture, and affirming the role of libraries as a center for information services that are relevant and adaptive to technological developments.

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