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**"Innovative Information Management : Towards a
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Institutional Repository Access Policy in Public University Libraries in Central Java, Indonesia

MZ Eko Handoyo^{1*} and Atin Istiarni²

¹ Semarang State University
ehandoyolib@mail.unnes.ac.id

² Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
atinistiarni@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the repository as a service access policy developed and implemented in public university libraries, Central Java, which still protects intellectual work's rights. University-led policies, especially regarding the access of repository collection, becomes very important in this era, as concerning scientific works of academicians and the rights of one's intellectual work. This study aimed to analyze the policies, implementation barriers, and stakeholders' views on accessing the repository imposed in Central Java public university libraries. Samples were taken from ten libraries State University (PTN) in the province of Central Java, Indonesia. Qualitative research method using descriptive, by collecting data through questionnaires distributed to respondents, and study documents to support this research. The results showed that the state university library has a collection of the institutional repository that contains the scientific work community. The software used to manage repository generally uses software-based Eprints, SImis (GPL v3), and others. Simultaneously, the repository's existing content includes scientific paper form, thesis, thesis, dissertations, and articles. While the policy of access to the collection in the library repository respondent is open access, open access part, and the access is closed, which is reinforced by the legal umbrella of Decree (SK) Rector, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), or other policies. The head of the library's role in this regard is as a facilitator in developing policies on access to the repository collection.

Keywords: collection repositories, libraries, policies, access to the repository, Universities, Central Java

1.0 PRELIMINARY

The development of science and technology in the present era drove very fast. Various studies have been conducted to find solutions to the problems that exist in society (Bornmann, 2014). In addition to a study carried out to develop a science, because it is in the process should use scientific rules can be justified or scientific-based (Fortune et al., 2015). Research output may then be distributed in the form of such research; thesis, dissertations, articles, books, regulations, research reports, and so on. While the dissemination of research results outlined in the so-called scientific publications (Tkaczyk & Collins, 2018).

In higher education, a college not infrequently publishes its scientific work through scientific journals, conferences, repository, and others, as in a repository in college, which is a content library functionalized form of the scientific activity of academicians in digital form.

According to Manas Das (2018), the college library has several functions, namely:

1. Points collection and dissemination of information.
2. Information access service provider
3. Scientific literacy centre, and
4. The service provider repository

The development of college libraries is required to provide digital service on scientific work academic community results. In this case, the library can be said to turn into a digital library with digital collections in a repository that can be accessed via computer (Susanto, 2010),

According to Seadle & Greifeneder (2007), the digital library is a resource that reconstructs the conventional library services' substance to digital. The digital library has a digital collection that is not only text-based links that are connected with simple or complex but also provides access to the collection through software, both simple page and the database management system is involved.

The digital library concept by McCray and Gallagher (2001), the library has the concept of automation in library services, as shown in the following figure.

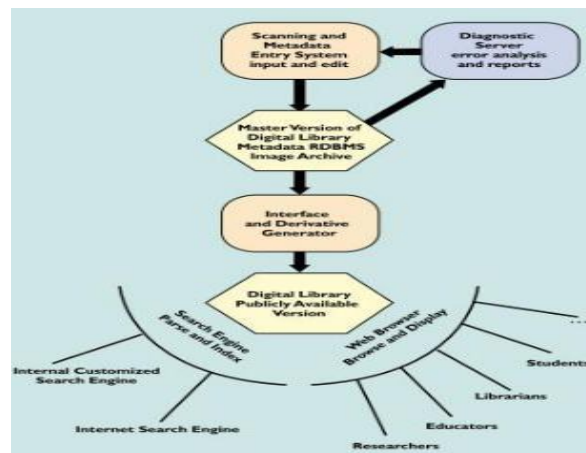


Figure 1. Digital library concept

Digital library in the realm of higher education is instrumental, either by the librarian and library users. For librarians, the digital library helps recognize better library services that the library collection management becomes more effective and efficient. As for library users, digital libraries facilitate access to library collections in the process of information retrieval (Susanto, 2010).

Digital libraries at Indonesian universities are generally expressed in the form of repository or institutional repository. In this case, the library with the repository capable of storing data cumulatively (in increasing numbers), and can serve as long-term storage (long-term preservation), which can be accessed continuously, both in the present and future (Das, 2018). Besides, the institutional repository is also used to indicate the excellent research results (showcase), increase the prestige and visibility of the institution, hence repository for higher education institutions will improve usefulness as a media agency for supporting research and reference search for students (Ernaningsih, 2017),

While the repository as a digital library product have some principles in its operation, i.e. no data updates, team involvement, the draft system used, open access, automation, standard operating procedures to maintain quality (McCray and Gallagher, 2001), Besides, repository also has a function as a medium of publication of scientific works without any restrictions of access to Content. However, in terms of protecting intellectual property rights, scientific work in the repository has a different treatment: a policy on access to intellectual work. With it, the leadership of the college, on the one hand, has a significant role in accommodating the needs of those seeking access library users open, and on the other hand, to protect one's intellectual work.

2.0 FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

As one of the products of digital library services, repository requires access restrictions to protect the rights of someone who is an intellectual work typical library collection. Based on this, the problem is how to create a policy on access institutional repository that protects the right to intellectual work published in a library person, in this case, access policy repository in ten academic libraries in the province of Central Java, Indonesia.

3.0 PURPOSE

The research objective was to determine the college leadership policy on access institutional repository collections that protect one's intellectual work

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 Digital Library

The digital library was first introduced by the NSF / DARPA / NASA in 1994 to digitize documents in digital document development. Digital library or electronic library has a digital collection and can be accessed via computer (Susanto, 2010). The transformation from conventional libraries to digital to guide the successful integration of non-digital library format to digital libraries require policies, strategic planning holistically, legal aspects, standardization of collection development, network infrastructure, access methods, funding, bibliographic control, preservation, and so on.

According to Susanto (2010), the design of digital libraries is described with fish design as follows:

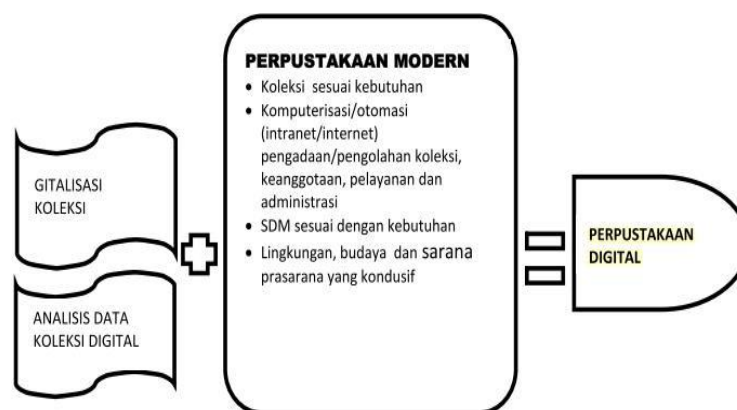


Figure 2. Fish Design Digital Library

Digital library is effectively storing and manipulating the library materials in electronic format (Jones, Andrew, and MacColl, 2006). Problems in digital libraries, in general, are related to the information system network that concentrated on how to develop an adequate infrastructure for

manipulating information (library materials) that is spread on the Internet. While the significant problems in technology are how to find a technology that can be used to locate and display the desired collection of the whole collection away large numbers. It is, therefore, necessary in the

Digital library online catalog does access the library collection. This online catalog is provided in the library as a means to find a digital library collection quickly and effectively, through access points spread across the library.

4.2 Institutional Repository

Etymologically, the institutional repository is defined as a place for storing (archiving). While the meaningful institutional institution or owned by institutions, such as universities, government agencies, and others. The repository is a wide range of services (a set of services) that were developed by an institution for the management and dissemination of the results of various scientific activities of academicians in the form of digital collections, while significant institutional or owned by institutions, such as universities, government agencies, or others (Lynch, 2003).

Institutional repository of research publications in higher education is the appropriate use of information technology and can be accessed quickly, which is built into a library service. Hence institutional repository serves as publisher of materials research, papers, theses, dissertations, reports of scientific papers, working papers, and other document types.

According to Royster (2008), an institutional repository serves as a publication on the original library collection that has not been published elsewhere and its use as a "major reference" eligible to scientific publications. Also, the repository has a function to store and access records scientific works and acts as a medium of online publishing scientific papers in general. Institutional Repository is technical support for libraries to realize the digital ecosystem.

According to Saini (2018), Institutional Repository is a Web-based database in an institution, a library containing a recording material for long-term preservation, using OAI-compliant software, which aims to collect, store, preserve, and disseminate scholarly material in digital form. Meanwhile, according to Crow (2002), the repository is a digital library for accommodating the results of original research results intellectual property from various fields of science, the work of employees/staff of the institution. In the institutional repository (college) realm, the repository library is the intellectual product of researchers and students that can be accessed publicly by library users, both inside and outside the library.

The institutional repository is significantly associated with research that has been validated by experts or advisers scientific papers in the domain-specific knowledge. The institutional repository serves as publisher of materials research, papers, e-prints, theses, reports of scientific papers, conference papers, working papers, and other document types (Jones et al., 2006).

4.3 Open Access In the Institutional Repository

Open access (open access) in institutional repositories positively influences the institution because the institution's scientific papers will be more frequently cited by other authors (Cullen & Chawner, 2011). However, open access repository also raises some issues related to the policy (McCray and Gallagher, 2001) of the protection of works of the author and the principle of transparency of information into digital libraries principle. In this case, open access to the content repository not only be interpreted as complete access to the information without restriction but also the information can be accessed without the use of special tools.

According to Valentine Stanton & Li Liew (2011), open access to students' writing in the repository has positive and negative aspects. On the one hand, open access to students is something that is interesting because they can disseminate research findings to a wide audience and more easily cited by researchers. On the other hand, open access raises concerns about copyright, plagiarism, and publication of the findings were premature.

4.4 Policy Repository Service

Policies are guidelines on how the passage of a system or process that will run and is a guideline for the run. Etymologically policy (policy) is derived from the Greek, Sanskrit, and Latin. The root word in Greek and Sanskrit is derived from the word polis (city-state) and pur (city), then developed in Latin into politia (state), and finally in Middle English became Policie which means dealing with public issues or administration , In Big Indonesian Dictionary, is defined as a series of policy concepts and principles are an outline, a basic plan in the execution of a job, leadership, and how to act (on governments, organizations, and so on), statement of goals, objectives, principles,

According to Leo Agustino (2008), the policy is defined as a series of actions / activities proposed person, group or government in a particular environment, where there are obstacles (difficulties) and the opportunity of the implementation of these policies in order to achieve certain goals. In making policy, the basis is their purpose and objectives to be achieved. Policies that do later are what will be done in the process of achieving goals.

Elements of Policy Systems

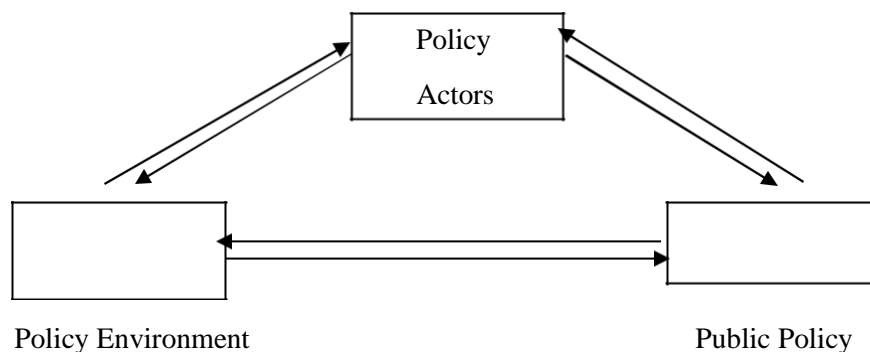


Figure 3. Element management system (Agustino, 2008)

A policy (policy system) or institutional pattern, wherein a policy made, includes the interrelationships between the three elements, namely, public policy, the perpetrator policy, and the policy environment. Public policies (public policies) are a series of choices about interconnected, including decisions to act or not to act. Existing policies in the repository will evolve and be used by institutional development and use. There are many guides to policy development repository that generally revolve around content, how content will be entered into the repository, and what will happen after the content is published in the repository.

5.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method of data collection instrument was a questionnaire. A qualitative approach is used because it is considered most appropriate to seek information subjectively of respondents were involved to collect information on the implementation of the policy of open access repositories institution. The respondents were involved in this study were 10 Universities in Central Java.

6.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Repository Usage in Higher Education Institutions

Repository at higher education institutions must be drafted carefully and systematically according to purpose. Repository as one indicator of implementing a digital library is supposed to be implemented by universities in today's digital ecosystem. This opinion was expressed in the previous chapter by Crow (2002) which states that the repository is a digital library, accommodating the results of research from various disciplines presented digitally, which is the intellectual work of the residents of the institution.

All institutions (libraries) of respondents already use the repository to manage the results of their academic society. This indicated that the libraries of the universities in Central Java have led to the digital ecosystem. The findings show that some respondents are already managing their institutional repository in a reasonably long period, which is between three to ten years. It is expected that the repository system that is used in a long time, libraries can provide information in a long period of time anyway, especially information related to the research.

Agency	Content types
A University	The final task the students, the work of Professors, research reports.
University B	thesis, dissertation, scientific papers, journal articles lecturers, lecture materials
University C	<i>Local Content</i> UNS (all works by UNS)
University D	Thesis, Scripts, books, articles
University E	Results of research professors, students final project, a scientific oration
University F	Thesis / final project, students, faculty and articles and proceedings etc
University G	Thesis, Student Final Project, Research Report
University H	Thesis, dissertations, papers, books, proceedings, the final report
University I	Thesis and thesis
University J	Thesis Results

The software repositories used by respondents listed vary, depending on the purpose and function of the inception of the repository by their institutions. But in general, the majority of respondents use Eprints known as an institutional repository for easy in operation, are free of charge, and widely used by college libraries in Indonesia. Eprints addition, several libraries of respondents also use other software, such as slims (GPL v3), or software creations of their own institutions. In this case the making of any software-based repository is permitted, provided that appropriate objectives and functions. But most important is the repository can provide better assessments against their institutions.

6.2 Content Repository

Repository as a document management tool is highly dependent on the content that is available. More variety and quality of the content will further increase the number of users accessing the repository. Research findings related to different content repositories. But in general, the repository used for document archival system thesis and thesis, and not a few respondents use the repository to archive the proceedings, journals, documents, courses, and books. The results are consistent with the theory presented by Jones et al., (2006) which states that the type of content repository serves as a media publishing research results, e-prints, theses, reports of scientific papers, conference papers, working papers, and other document types.

6.3 Repository Access Policy

Respondents to this aspect have a relatively strong level of differences. Some respondents use open access policy, partial and close access to their institutions.

6.3.1 Open Access

Open access policy is taken to embody the disclosure of information related to the research institution, but in practice, the need to prevent plagiarism from the user. Some college libraries' respondents use security system documents that have been uploaded. In this case, before the open access imposed on the document must be an agreement between the institution and author, related to the publication of their scientific work.

6.3.2 Partial

Also there is also open-access that enforces access policies partially or half-open, i.e. only in individual chapters, library users can access the information/content repository, but in other chapters cannot be accessed. In this case, a library of respondents distinguishes some types of content that can be accessed in the open or closed, at the discretion of the prescribed institution. This policy aims to protect the rights of authors of copyrighted works in certain parts associated with the research findings.

6.3.3 Closed Access

Another policy imposed by the respondent is close access. The existing content in the repository is not accessible. This policy was conducted in order to maintain the security of the data in the repository. Some differences in access policies that have been imposed happen because institutions are already using the online system so that the library cannot monitor documents after they are accessed. However, the repository as a digital product library should use the principle in its use, namely the renewal, understand content owned, to define access policies as appropriate, the involvement of the right team to manage the repository can run well, the design of a system that can protect the rights of copyright works writer, supports the disclosure of information, ensure open access, their automation, the implementation of standardized procedures to maintain quality and to guide the use of the repository. Applying policies to each respondent library is closely linked to the right of a copyrighted work. Based on this research, the rights of creative works that have been approved by the author to publish then it will be the right institution. However, in general, respondents' library transferred its rights to the authors of creative works, although it is open.

Agency	Content types
A university	Almost all of the available open access, except for a small document for some reason, could not be opened.
University B	By the policy in each collection and each section
University C	Partial
University D	Open access: Openness and prevention of plagiarism
University E	Close access, because to maintain the security of data Following the request of the author, if the author chose
University F	The option open, then we will open access. Jik did not choose then closed access. The reason that does not happen off the content of The work responsibilities.
University G	Partial. Due to adjusting to the policies that have been determined to Protect copyright and authorship.
University H	Partial, still keeping the values related to copyright and citations
University I	Open access
University J	Open access, Disclosure

6.4 The Legal Framework

The legal framework used to implement access policies on institutional repositories is to publish the Rector Decree (SK), Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), and the local college policy. The regulation is essential to protect the process and use of the repository to be run according to the procedure. The use of rules in the repository, as described by McCray and Gallagher (2001), stated that the required standards of performance guide the use of the repository to maintain quality and content. Open access is primarily imposed by the respondent library offset by the regulations as a legal basis.

6.5 Role of Leaders and Head Institution Libraries

The role of some parties is needed to make fundamental policies. In this study, the respondents provided some data on a library leadership role in making policy repository access, i.e., the leading sector, drafting policy, and proposing policies at the institutions/universities' level. The critical role of the head of the library will provide a good synergy in policy implementation institutions. Open access policies are a necessity in the digital ecosystem will work well when the role of walking. Thus, in this study, researchers describe the relationship a few elements in the digital repository system access policies as in the following picture:

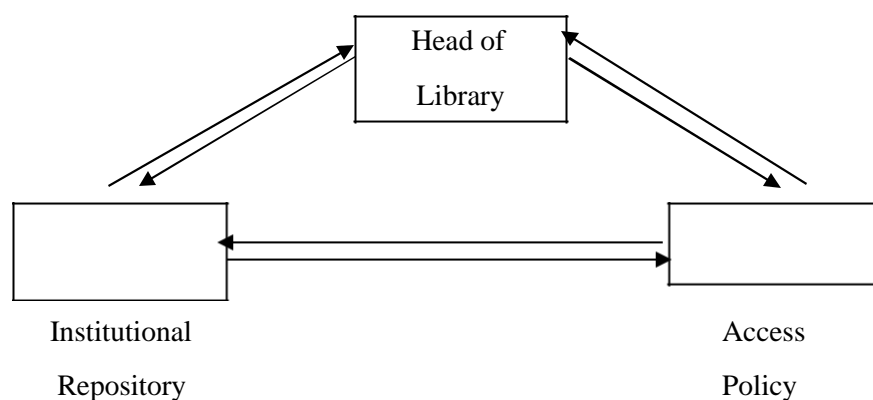


Figure 4. Element of the policy system

Based on Figure 4, the Head of the Library has a role in creating and monitoring the passage of policies on access repository as an evaluation when a policy is seen as less precise so that the policy needs to be adapted to the surrounding community's in this case institutional repository related to the content, facilities, infrastructure, and information. Policies can be done in the open access repository as soon as the relationship between these elements can work well.

7.0 CLOSING

The presence of information technology and the Internet has helped many people's lives today, including library service. Digital products are a concrete manifestation of library services' transformation. Digital Services in the realm of the library requires the disclosure of information. The policy and legal framework necessary for data security is the study published by the repository library. Research shows that the library and repository managers have realized the importance of legal protection for policy service to answer open, closed, or partially repository access questions.

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Perpustakaan Tun Abdul Razak
Universiti Teknologi MARA
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