## Theme

Networking and ICT in the Islamic World

## Presenter

Ummi Rodliyah

## Topic

IIBN ((*Indonesian Islamic Bibliographic Network)*: solution to minimize    information access gap among Islamic Universities in Indonesia (prospect and problem)

**World Congress of Muslim Librarian & Information Scientists**
**25th -27th November 2008**
**Putra World Trade Center**

_____

**IIBN ((***Indonesian Islamic Bibliographic Network)***: solution to minimize    information access gap among Islamic Universities in Indonesia (prospect and problem)**

UMMI RODLIYAH*

Librarian at Sunan Ampel Islamic State Institution (IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)

umir06@yahoo.co.uk

**Key Word**    : Library  Cooperative,  Information  Resource,  Islamic University, Indonesia

**Abstract**

There is no library that has completed information resources to their users' needs. Therefore a cooperative network is not only necessary but also urgent. With a good cooperative network among Islamic Academic libraries in Indonesia, they  can  develop  their academic potency as fast as possible.  The common problems of libraries  around Islamic University in Indonesia  such as lack of collections, space and human resources can be solved by resource sharing  and  inter  library  loan. Libraries  of  Islamic  Universities  in Indonesia that were joined in cooperative network has an embryo of Islamic  bibliographic,  IIBN  (*Indonesian  Islamic  Bibliography Network*)  is  inter  library  network  between  Islamic  universities  in Indonesia.  Since December 1, 2006 the official web site of IIBN available on the net, it has internally tested offline at Sunan Ampel's library. The team of IIBN portal suggested that this portal will give more easy way to exchange the information among IIBN members. IIBN  can  be  access  by  www.iibn-id.org  as  union  catalog  and  the

digital collection in full text document can be access by www.hub.iibn.info . Although it's a good idea to reach an achievement to forward together in resource sharing but it isn't easy. In the fact, there are many problems to fulfill the program. Almost of Islamic university's libraries have not connection to internet, and some have not automation service and IT staffs whose maintain the database. Beside those problems IIBN is not familiar event for members, so the strategy of socialization must be removed. As prospect, IIBN is a model of library services that allow to resource sharing among Islamic universities in Indonesia who have the gaps of information access one. According to the team of IIBN that it can be access by member although their institution have not connected by internet, by the dial up the member can access the resource from IIBN database.

## INTRODUCTION

Information and communication are the foundations of human advancement and prosperity. Various forms of advancement in human development are the manifestation of science and technology. But it is realized that the rate of development and utilization of science and technology revolution in Indonesia is not evenly distributed. Information gap caused by asymmetric access is very up and need to be minimized.

Technology have been able to overcome constraint traditional, especially concerning distance and time problem, and has becomes supporting facilities which can create dialogue

between fellow beings and in general becomes medium to increase quality of human life. But is realized that height of development speed and benefit from revolution of the existing science and technology does not distribute equally and increase the access gap information, Either developed countries and state that have been growing and also among public area. One of the gap happened at digital technology area also is known as Information and Communication Technology/ICT. This gap in general is known as digital divide and usually is related to availability of infrastructure of Technology, especially internet access, and ownership of peripheral like telephone, HP and also computer. The really, a seriously problem is lack of information content base on Institution characteristic.

One of efforts to minimize the information gap that must be done is by resource sharing in library co-operation. Library co-operation covers the collaboration and sharing of commitments and facilities between such co-operative enterprises and is a logical development, particularly under the strained financial circumstances in which most kinds of Indonesian libraries have operated. Library co-operation in Indonesia is viewed by type of library in various forms. One of these forms is bibliographic network among academic libraries. Union catalog can use for sharing information among members.

Indonesia has many Islamic Universities that have high potency to develop as good as possible when they have a good co-operation. There is no library that has completed information

resources to their users' needs. Therefore a cooperative network is necessary. IIBN (*Indonesian Islamic Bibliography Network*) is interlibrary network between Islamic universities in Indonesia. The portal would give more easy way to exchange the information among IIBN members. The members of IIBN range from National Islamic Institute (IAIN), National Islamic university (UIN) or another Islamic university.

As conclusion of paper by Sulistyo-basuki : information networks and library co-operation in Indonesia, that The co-operation activities were based on projects that were usually funded only for a limited time, e.g. five years. When the funding projects were finished, then the co-operation activities were also finished. There was no commitment from the members of the co-operation to fund the activities themselves. But by build the bibliographic network and get commitment to sharing information it is one of effort to bridge the information gap among Islamic Universities in Indonesia. The content of information in digital form and online can help to distribute the information flattens.

It is reality that strength of Islamic Universities in Indonesia is difference which is a real between Universities that have location in down town and in country, in Java and outside Java. Some Universities have big collected 60.000 titles and internet connection with strength bandwitch, in the other hands there is also universities which only had under 20.000 collections, and most of Universities outside Java have not internet connection. With this condition can be estimated development of science and information becomes

domination by one who have broader access so that the gap of information tends to increase. By providing and increasing content of information in online digital form enabling to be accessed together and to minimize the gap information and bridge generalization of information access.

## INFORMATION GAP

Information gap in politic concept is related with human right to participate on development of country. Everyone have right to communicate and obtains information to developer of his social environment, and to look for, obtains, has, save, process, and submits information by using all available channel types as include UUD 1945 Section 28F.

**Definition**

*Information gap* Synonymous with digital divide : to focus public awareness on the gap in access to information resources and services, Public libraries are helping to bridge the gap between information "haves" and "have-nots".(Online Dictionary, 2008)

Definition of Digital divide in general explains the fact that the world is divided into dissociation of people who has and doesn't have access and ability to apply modern information technology like telephone, television and internet.

According To Otani (2003) digital divide referred to unequal access to digital network and technology, including internet, and opportunity to study and exploiting of information technology and communications. That usually is resulted from economics issues,

social and culture like earnings, age, education, gender and ethnical background and limitation of physical.

Indonesia with Moslem as most of peoples, has more than 30 Islamic state Universities and many private sector Islam colleges which spread over in all province. With geographical condition and strength of immeasurable area autonomy with great possibility happened gap between the rich and the poor information society. There are many types of Islamic Universities :  UIN, IAIN and STAIN that describe a level of  strength of each budget also influential to information access of their academic societies. While every student and lecturer is entitled to get information for personal and social expansion for human resources development.

According To Tambunan ( 2001) as cited by Sri Wahuni Wijayanti ( 2006), The Information gap happened in Indonesia especially between Javas and outside Java for example happened because :
a.   Concentration of regional economic activity
     Akita and Lukman (1993) express that concentration of high economic activity in certain area become cause the happening of interregional development lameness. Area with concentration of development of high economics would more onward is compared to area which concentration of economic development. Manufacture industry in certain area is caused the happening of disparity.
b.   Allocation of  Invesment.
c.   Low  interregional factors of production mobility

d.   Difference of natural resources and human resource between provinces

e.   Difference of Demography between regions

f.   Less fluently of commerce between provinces

While according to Sumodiningrat ( 1998) as cited in Thesis by Sri Wahyu Wijayanti ( 2006) source of interregional differences is natural resources potency, infrastructure and supporting facilities built, available capital, and ability of human resource of the each area.

Knowledge is power and knowledge comes from information". Globalization of Information: must minimize gap between "the rich and the poor information society", generalization and justice related existence of lameness in accessing between poor publics of information with rich public of information, as economic disparity effect and social.

According to Servon (2002), there are three component of digital divide that have interrelationship between each other. The components are access, training and content.

1.   Access: The difference of skill to get a good recall, its caused that information could not be distributed.

2.   Training. The information gap or digital divide happened because lack of skill to process and use the information as access result.

3.   Content. When person had access and could process or use the information as right, than the digital divide is if the

information as access result did not relevant with their needs.

For the last point, that the effort to providing content of information in digital form is important activity. Built content as resource sharing is one of effort to solve the problems. In library cooperation usually develop many activities that can minimize the gap, for example: Interlibrary loan, resource sharing, and union catalogue.

**Tabel. Description of Digital Devide in Indonesia**

| Year 2000 | USA | RRC | S. Korea | Malaysia | Indonesia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population (in million) | 250 | 1.278 | 47,3 | 23,3 | 212,6 |
| People/phone | 1,033 | 11,6 | 2,1 | 5,0 | 34,4 |
| Internet Device (in million) | | 5,91 | 6,22 | 1,17 | 0,66 |
| Intranet Device (in million) | | 1,87 | 1,37 | 0,31 | 0,22 |
| Internet User (in million) | | 9,00 | 7,10 | 2,07 | 1,74 |
| Telephone Penetration | 97,0% | 8,6% | 47,6% | 20% | 3,5% |
| PC Penetration | 51,0% | 0,6% | 16% | 6,4% | 1,0% |
| Internet Penetration | 41,5% | 0,7% | 15,0% | 8,9% | 0,5% |

## UNION CATALOGUES

Up to the late 1980s many libraries had joined various library consortia to establish a union catalogue and a union list. However, with the increasing usage of information technology, many libraries worked together to build up databases, covering their holdings, which is actually a union catalogue.

The first union catalogue published in Indonesia after independence was Union catalogue of periodical holdings in the main science libraries of Indonesia, published in 1952 by the Unesco Science Cooperation Office of Southeast Asia in Jakarta. This covered 6 libraries in Jakarta, Bogor, Yogyakarta and Bandung.

In 1962 Biro Perpustakaan (Library Bureau) Department of Education and Culture issued a union list called Checklist of serials in Indonesian libraries: katalogus induk sementara madjalah2 pada perpustakaan2 di Indonesia. This union list was followed by Katalog induk madjalah pada perpustakaan chusus di Indonesia published by PDIN (Pusat Dokumentasi Informasi Nasional) LIPI. The union catalogue, which covered books, was also published by PDIN LIPI in 1979 and 1980. Badan Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Indonesia Barat (BKS PTN IB) released a union list Katalog induk majalah perpustakaan BKS PTN Barat 1939 – 1989

Islamic Universities in Indonesia also had union catalogue covered 20 libraries of Islamic Universities in Indonesia. It will be an

embryo of Islamic bibliographic; it is called IIBN that can be access by www.iibn-id.org.

The functions of union catalogue are not different with the basic functions of catalog by Charles Ammi Cutter in the Paris Principles were bring out the three function : identifying, collocating, and evaluating, but there is additional functions specially for union catalog is locating and others functions that are :1. facilities for copy cataloging, 2. for bibliographic control, 3. for supporting interlibrary loan.

## IIBN (*INDONESIAN ISLAMIC BIBLIOGRAPHY NETWORK*)

### A. History of IIBN

Indonesian Islamic Bibliography Network (IIBN) is interlibrary network between Islamic universities in Indonesia. IIBN was started in 2004 with initiatives from IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. IIBN is developed to overcome the common problems around Islamic university's library such as lack of collections, space and human resources. IIBN proposed to be the solution of those problems because all of people have access to all library collections from the member of IIBN. The member of IIBN could do interlibrary loan. Since December 1st 2006 the official website of IIBN available on the net. it has internally tested offline at sunan ampel's library. The team of IIBN portal suggested that this portal will give more easy way to exchange the library information among IIBN members. IIBN begun from the innovative idea of the library of Sunan Ampel

Islamic State Institute at 2004. Since that time, the ministry of religious affairs full supported the IIBN.

There are many activities have been done by IIBN. The primary objectives are information exchange about library collections between the members. The library collections from members could be accessed online via IIBN website. Another activity is such as sharing experiences about managing library operation. The IIBN is not only talk about library collection. The IIBN also concern about the implementation of information tech in library field.

Currently the IIBN website using 2 languages for it's content. There are bahasa Indonesia and English. You can choose the language suitable with your preference by choose the combo box at upper position in IIBN web pages. But not all features supported many languages such IIBN's forum and wikipedia. Both of them currently only supporting bahasa Indonesia language.

Library of Islamic Universities in Indonesia (PTAI) under construction of DIKTIS has developed Bibliographic Network which is the only bibliography network between Islamic Universities in Indonesia. This network then is named Indonesian Islamic Bibliographic Network (IIBN) this is temporary include covers more than 20 Universities in Indonesia.

### B. Objectivities and Activities

With existence of this network hence can be done standard control to bibliography description, integrated the bibliography description between member of network, and publication catalog collection of network members. This net work supports efficiency in process of acquisition, processing, increases quality of research with providing digital content of library collection nationally, avoids duplication in research and resource sharing, reciprocal borrowing between libraries of network member.

IIBN as one of institution under DitPertais (Direkturat Jendral Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam Departemen Agama Republik Indoenesia) step by step has done efforts an activities below:

1. Library automation of PTAI in Indonesia.
2. Providing of facilities Hub server to dispersal collective electronic data base for all PTAIN bases on web.
3. Divergence of collective database in web format.
4. Exploiting Maximum of hub Server as supporting facilities for communications and interaction with all libraries as member.
5. Make agreement and follow-up framework realistic and can answer requirement demand of information in the form of stipulating of platform networking database priority with and responsibility of each member for continuity of program.

Technically, development of Bibliographic Network PTAI can be depicted as this description :



The editing computer in local (member) that is connecting to server, have 2 functions:  to uploading and editing. The Internet connection in local area functioned to export and import metadata with root hub server and if enabling dedicated 24 Hours at the same time publish in Internet. Server hub functioned as acceptor link and carried metadata to all members.

## C. Target Attainment of IIBN expansion 2007

1.  Divergence of IIBN content via Web by dynamic website in address www.iibn.info. Server hosting in US with service hosting www.masterweb.net.

    Content website IIBN has been developed is:

    a.  Guest Book as supporting facilities for internal and external communications

    b.  Catalogue with supporting facilities for searching collection of IIBN members,

c.  Forum as supporting facilities for organizer community discussion

d.  News as supporting facilities to informative community activity

e.  Profile IIBN and member of IIBN as supporting facilities for external communications of IIBN existence,

f.  Open membership as supporting facilities for expansion of member of IIBN community

2.  Acceleration of Library Automation in PTAI

    Library Automation must be done for integration of IIBN, It is always in racing the realization in area PTAI. In 2007 all PTAIN under DIKTIS have done realization of library automation although with level of immeasurable success. Starts 2007, DIKTIS broadens acceleration help incentive of automation and library expansion to library institutions of PTAI private sector.

3.  Expansion of Library Facilities And Basic Facilities IAIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

    Sunan Ampel Library as hub center of IIBN and model library in PTAI, as hub center inter network and expansion of model book in area PTAI, always raced to increase quality of service and implementation of information technology. In its In implementing mission as hub center inter network IIBN, IAIN sunan ampel has provided server with specification for hub center internetwork IIBN, and internet connetion dedicated with 64 KBPS applied as special supporting facilities of divergence of common collector IIBN, Inter Library Loan ( ILL) and interconnection server hub of digital library network.

The specification of supporting facilities for this infrastructure is:

a. Server HP INTEL XEON is made [by] server interconnection hub of digital library member of IIBN with IP address 222.124.172.84 and address web http://hub.iibn.info

b. 1 PC which in making database server with and interlibrary loan with IP addres 222.124.172.83 and address web http://ill.iibn.info

c. Internet Connection Dedicated 128 kbps with ISP astinet. Customer contract until September 2008.

4. Expansion of Catalogue with IIBN


**D. The Members of IIBN**

Catalogue with IIBN we have extended covers 20 Universities that every point of Universities are given special id of network. With detail as follows:

1. SHJ, abbreviation from Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as special id of node UIN Jakarta.

2. SKY abbreviation from Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta as special id of node UIN Yogyakarta.

3. SAS abbreviation from Sunan Ampel Surabaya as special id of node IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

4. WSS abbreviation from Wali Songo Semarang as special id of node IAIN Walisongo Semarang.

5. IAB abbreviation from IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin as special id of node IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

6.  STJ abbreviation from Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi as special id of node IAIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

7.  Suska abbreviation from Sultan Syarif Kasim Pekanbaru as special id of node UIN Syarif Kasim Pekanbaru.

8.  CRBN abbreviation from Cirebon as special id of node STAIN Cirebon

9.  PLK abbreviation from Palangkaraya as special id of node STAIN Palangkaraya

10. PKL abbreviation from Pekalongan as special id of node STAIN Pekalongan

11. SMRD abbreviation from Samarinda as special id of node STAIN Samarinda

12. TLG abbreviation from Tulungagung as special id of node STAIN Tulungagung

13. WTP abbreviation from Watampone as special id of node STAIN Watampone

14. MTR Singkatan from Metro as special id of node STAIN Metro

15. AMB Singkatan from Ambon as special id of nodeIAIN Ambon

16. IKAHA for Node IKAHA Jombang

17. GRTL for node IAIN Gorontalo

18. KDS for node STAIN Kudus

19. TBK for node IAI TRIBAKTI KEDIRI

20. CMS for node IAI Darussalam Ciamis


**E. Expansion Interlibrary Loan**

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) in Application and infrastructure has been built by using the application of ILL bases on PHP Script and

database mysql, linux server which dedicated access 64 KBPS in IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya with address http://ill.iibn-id.org.


## F. Digital Library Expansion and Digital library Network.

Now IIBN has been realized digital library network of PTAI from IIBN members. The centre Server/HUB located in IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya that can be access by hub.iibn.info. The members of this network are:

1. Library of IAIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA with id node JIPTIAIN and access address digilib.sunan-ampel.ac.id.
2. Library of IAIN WALISONGO SEMARANG with id node JTPTIAIN and address ases digilib.iainwalisongo.ac.id
3. Library of STAIN KEDIRI with id JIUNKDR and access address kdr.iibn.info.
4. Library of STAIN PONOROGO with id JIUNPNRG and access address pnrg.iibn.info.
5. Library of STAIN TULUNGAGUNG with id JIUNTLG and access address digilib.stain-tulungagung.ac.id.
6. Library of STAIN PALANGKARAYA with id KTUNPLK and access address digilib.stain-palangkaraya.ac.id.
7. Library of STAIN WATAMPONE with id JIUNKDR and access address wtp.iibn.info
8. Library of IAIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG with id LAUNRI and access address ril.iibn.info
9. Library of IAI TRIBAKTI KEDIRI with id JIUNTBK and access address digilib.iai-tribakti.ac.id
10. Library of STAI DARUTTAQWA GRESIK with id JIUNDTQ and access address dtq.iibn.info

11. Library of IAI DARUSSALAM CIAMIS with id JBUNCMS and access address digilib.IAI-darussalam.ac.id

12. Library of IAIN GORONTALO with id SSUNGTL and access address gtl.iibn.info

## G. Constraint and problem Attainment of IIBN Expansion 2006

### 1. Technical Constraint

Marginally the biggest constraint technically is:

a. The limitations of Human Resources in ICT (Information and Communication Technology).

b. The limitations of network infrastructure, not all libraries of PTAIN have adequate internet access.

### 2. Technical Xenon Constraint

a. The low of funding further attention for implementation ICT in library in assumed calculation of high cost.

b. Less synergy between success of applying IT in library with learning process in education system,

## H. Partner of IIBN

| Partner ID | Partner Name | Hostname | Remote |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GDLHUB | Indonesian Digital Library Network | http://gdl42.lib.itb.ac.id |
| 2 | JBPTITBUSDI | Unit Sumber Daya Informasi | http://kmrg.itb.ac.id |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | JKIBIIPP | Perpustakaan IBII | http://digilib.ibii.ac.id |
| 4 | JBPTITBE-COURSE | Free Course Material | http://www.lib.itb.ac.id/e-course |
| 5 | JBPTITBMATH | Departemen Matematika ITB | http://digilib.math.itb.ac.id |
| 6 | JBPTITBPL | Departemen Planologi ITB | http://digilib.pl.itb.ac.id |
| 7 | JBPTITBFI | Departemen Fisika ITB | http://digilib.fi.itb.ac.id |
| 8 | JBPTITBCHEM | Departemen Kimia ITB | https://digilib.chem.itb.ac.id |
| 9 | JBPTITBCHE | Departemen Teknik Kimia ITB | http://digilib.che.itb.ac.id |
| 10 | JBPTITBGEOPH | Departemen Teknik Geofisika dan Meteorologi ITB | http://gdl.geoph.itb.ac.id |

**THE PROBLEM AND PROSPECT OF IIBN DEVELOPMENT**

As effort to overcome information gap, IIBN collects all digital collection owned by library of IIBN Member, into a big database exploited to be access together with resource sharing. Even it works along with institute technology Bandung ITB and becomes member of Indonesian Digital Library Network (IDLN). But this activity to minimize the gap of information between Islamic Universities is not without resistance, various problems are most off all caused by condition and strength of each library of Islamic Universities as IIBN member having immeasurable. Especially not all PTAIN has internet connection, so that opportunity of access is very limited, also Problem about the lack of human resources as IT staff that having competence. To be more sharpness breakdown of the source of difficulty is as follows:

1.  Access difficulties ( electrical infrastructure, telecommunications, peripheral)
2.  Limitations of  skill ( Human Resources, and community)
3.  Limitation of information contents /matter ( content)
4.  Lack ( inexistence) incentive from government
5.  Internet Access only be limited in metropolis (specially Java) and above average family

Although   it's a good idea to reach an achievement to forward together in resource sharing but it isn't easy. In the fact, there are many problems to fulfill the program. Almost of Islamic university's libraries have not internet connection, and some have not automation service and IT staffs whose maintain the database.

Beside those problems IIBN is not familiar event for members, so the strategy of socialization must be removed. The problem in internet connection, it must be not a problems because today there are many alternative ways to get connection, for example it can be access by member although their institution or library have not connected by internet, by the dial up the member can access the resource from IIBN database.

## A prospect

As prospect, IIBN is a model of library services that allow to resource sharing among Islamic universities in Indonesia who have the gaps of information access one. According to the team of IIBN that it can be access by member although their institution have not connected by internet, by the dial up the member can access the resource from IIBN database. This database can be develop and bridge a cooperation among Islamic library like interlibrary loan (ILL) that have been built many years ago.

Especially in Indonesia, existence of this digital divide can be shown from profile that released by Badan Pusat Statistik in Formal News Statistical ( 2006), based on result of national economics social survey ( SUSENAS) 2005, what tells that only around 7,7 million of 58,8 million families ( 13,11%) which has owned house telephone, and 6,6 million among others is household in urban. Mean while, 11,7 million families ( 19,96%) in Indonesia has had Hand phone and the most of them are urban, reachs approximant 9,0 million households. Condition of ownership of peripheral to access internet nor different far; noted 2,2 million households out of 58,8 million entirety households ( 3,68%) what

has computer; 2 million among others is urban public household. Hereinafter from every 100 households having computer, only 27 households (arounds 0,6 million) what applies it to access to internet. Indicating that above numbers is usage of computer and internet in Indonesia tends to that there are still become part of urban public compared to countryside.

As prospect, IIBN is solution to minimize information access gap between ISLAMIC University by providing digital content as effective as possible with collecting and using information resources together in resource sharing. The small college with limited fund has the same rights and opportunity of information access with the academic peoples in the big Islamic university. So increasing of this gap can be depressed

There many workshop as effort to develop IIBN, The first workshop resulted 15 recommendation to library expansion  : automation, internet connection etc, and the others have 3 result : **Workshop expansion of library network of PTAI Indonesia** On 31 Julies - 2 August 2007, carried out workshop expansion of library network Islamic Universities in Indonesia, attended by 50 library heads. This Workshop with big theme: expansion of librarian profession and expansion of library network. With  guest speakers ; Drs. Zulfikar Zein, MA, (General Secretary of IPI/ Association of Librarian Indonesia), Head of library Bina Nusantara, Head of Library Indonesia University, and Chief of Department Library and Information Science, Workshop successfully formulates fundamental three things, :

1.  Library Standard in area PTAI

2.  Design and policy of Inter library loan and digital of library in area PTAI

3.  Recommendation and change of formation of management JPPTAI ( library network of Islamic University )


## CONCLUSION

The function of library is meeting user needed.  To serve all that they need is not easy, the library must provide any material for all subjects, it can not be done without cooperation. By library cooperation in many formats likes union catalogue, interlibrary loan, bibliographic network, resource sharing etc, there are many benefits for libraries especially to meeting user needed. Bibliographic network and union catalog have more access and bridge to providing digital content for resource sharing. IIBN as effort to providing online digital content for resource sharing among Islamic Universities in Indonesia has been develop for interlibrary loan with 20 members. With all problems and prospects, IIBN had minimized the information gap in Indonesia by posting a content digital of information base on Islamic and institutional Repositories.

## REFERENCES

Akita, T and R.A. Lukman (1995), *Interregeonal Inequalities Sectoralm Decomposition*, analysis for 1975-92, Bulletin conomic Studies, 34 (2), pp.61-68.

Aslam, Mahfut (2007). *Ragam Silang Layan antar perpustakaan berbasis web : pengalaman dan studi kasus di Australia*. Jurnal FKP2T, Tahun 2, no. 1, hlm.9-13

Harmawan (2007) *Fungsi Katalog Induk Nasional Karya Ilmiah Perguruan Tinggi bagi Kebutuhan Informasi Stakeholders*. Jurnal FKP2T, Tahun 2, No.1, Juni 2007, hlm 15-20.

Haryati, (2004). Chatting : *isu budaya dalam kesenjangan Digital : pengalaman Pengguna Internet di jakarta Memaknai Ruang Budaya Baru*, Tesis, Depok : Universitas Indonesia, 2004.

Hilmi, Hasbullah (2007). *Progress Report Indonesia Islamic Bibliographic (IIBN)* http://www.iibn.info

No Name. (2006), *Profil pemanfaatan teknologi informasi oleh masyarakat*, *Berita Resmi Statistik*, Agustus 2006., Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

Otani, Shuho Sosial, *cultural and Economic Issues in Digital Devide :Literature Review at Case Study of japan,* : http://satjournal.com.chiou

Pratomo, Wahyudi. *Pengentasan Kesenjanga Digital di Riau melalui pengembangan peran Warnet,* Tesis. Bandung : Institut Teknologi Bandung, 2007.

Raharjo, Budi. *Menjembatani kesenjangan Digital di Indonesia=Bridging TheDigital Devide*http://209.85.175.104/search?q=cache:FqK7lOC0tEcJ:www.cert.or.id/~budi/presentations/menjembatani-digital-divide 2.ppt+kesenjangan+informasi+di+ indonesia&hl=id &ct=clnk&cd=13&gl=id

Reitz, Joan M. *Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science.* Libraries Unlimited. http://lu.com/odlis/odlis_d.cfm#digitaldivide

Servon, L.J. (2002), *Four myths about the digital divide, Planning Theory and Practice*, 3, 222-227

Sulistyo-Basuki. *Information networks And Library co-operation In Indonesia.*

Wijayanti, Sri Wahyuni,(2006) *Analisis Pengaruh : Desentralisasi fiscal terhadap tingkat KEsenjangan Regeonal di Indonesia : Analisis data Panel propinsi tahun 2001-2004*. Depok : Universitas Indoenesia, 2006.