

Preserving Knowledge of Local Content of Learning Model in Higher Education Using Bibliometrics Through Repository Method

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ABSTRACT

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Universities have an important role in preserving local content. The research generally aims to analyze the mapping of knowledge on the form of local content and types of collections, synthesize the results of the mapping of knowledge, explore the role of actors involved in the preservation of local content knowledge, analyze the form of cooperation in building a repository that focuses on local content, and design a strategic management model for the preservation of local content knowledge in higher education through repository development. The method used in this study is a quantitative approach with data collection using bibliometric analysis in three university repositories, namely UIN Raden Intan Lampung, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. The results of this study indicate that the three Islamic universities have an interest in local content studies, although with different focuses. Each university has a unique approach to local content in their respective regions, which reflects the cultural characteristics and educational needs of each institution. Furthermore, in the development of the repository, several actors are needed, namely starting from the institutional library, lecturers and researchers, students, information technology system managers, policy makers, and local communities. Strategic management in the development of the repository can be started from determining regulations, human resource development, finance, and cooperation between institutions.

Keywords: Preservation, , Repository, Local Content.

INTRODUCTION

In 2023, Indonesia is ranked 2nd as the country with the most languages in the world, namely 720 languages/dialects. Previously, in 2017, Indonesia was dubbed by UNESCO as a superpower in culture by ranking 39th in the world. Local Content in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is data, information or local (regional) knowledge which is also called local content. Bhattacharjee explained

that local content is an expression, data, information, knowledge, communication and experience by the local community that is relevant to the conditions of the community itself (Uzuegbu, 2019). In line with that, Sulisty-Basuki stated that local content can be translated into local content or local content which means local material or information (Basuki, 2017). Local content here is gray literature which contains the work of academics at a University (Utomo, 2019). Based on the Explanation of the 2009 Government Regulation concerning National Library Standards Article 6 paragraph 2, what is meant by local content collections are types of collections consisting of internal publications and/or with regional characteristics. Local content collections are collections that have local characteristics (Agrifoglio, 2015).

Based on the 2020-2024 Indonesian National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), it is stated that one of the priority programs is the mental revolution and cultural development implemented in an integrated manner, one of which is through the advancement and preservation of culture and strengthening of literacy, innovation, and creativity culture. The cultural treasures of the community that need to be appreciated, preserving the nation's culture and advancing the nation's culture; all three are the goals and orientations of socio-cultural mainstreaming. The RPJMN states that national development with the utilization of ICT infrastructure for digital transformation for sustainable development (SDGs). Strengthening ecosystem demand (supply), utilization of needs (demand), and Big Data governance are mainstreaming strategies for Digital Transformation. One of the digital transformations in knowledge is the creation of a repository (Bangani, 2018).

Repository is a system that allows institutions to store and manage digital documents (soft files) and can interact and collaborate between users in an institution. Repositories in higher education usually collect digital collections of academics in the form of theses, dissertations, proceedings, and other research results (Herschung & Kleinmanns, 2017). The diversity of collections in the repository is an object that can be studied, especially in this study which focuses on local content (Damayanti, 2018).

Local content studies in repository can be analyzed using bibliometrics to map knowledge based on collection types (Firmansyah et al, 2021). Bibliometrics has unique instruments, identifying the dissemination process, and visualizing the dynamics of development. Even one of the green and sustainable open access models allows scientists and scholars to immediately archive peer-reviewed preprints, post-prints in repositories.

According to 2020 higher education data, 12 universities have implemented open access to their repositories. Islamic Religious Colleges (PTKIN), which are supervised by the Ministry of Religion, are the most numerous. This is an opportunity to build knowledge preservation through repository development. Digitization of local content collections is needed to improve utilization and ease of access.

This study aims to comprehensively examine the prevalence of local content knowledge in higher education using a bibliometric approach through the development of a repository. The study is expected to map the extent to which local knowledge has been documented, developed, and disseminated within academic environments, and to formulate strategies for strengthening repositories as a medium for preserving and promoting local knowledge.

METHOD

In this study, a quantitative approach is used. This means that the variables or events to be studied will be measured by numbers, which are obtained through the use of questionnaires, examinations, and observations (Imam, 2021). To calculate variables quantitatively, the bibliometrics

method is used. Bibliometric analysis focuses on measuring the number of research citations and the impact of research on a particular subject, also known as output measurement (Jim Hoy & Taufik, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IAEA states that knowledge preservation is the process of maintaining an organization's knowledge system and capabilities by retaining and storing experiences, perceptions, and actions over time. It also ensures that the knowledge can be retrieved in the future (International Atomic Energy Agency/IAEA). Preservation and transfer of knowledge are necessary to be considered in knowledge management. The most important elements of knowledge are preservation and transfer, identification and development, and evaluation and application. In addition, Explicit knowledge preservation can be done independently of its transfer (Faust, 2010).

The results of the knowledge audit indicate problems with information access, preservation, and retrieval levels. Likewise, knowledge management can be found in organizations that are primarily concerned with information organization, access and preservation such as libraries (Dalkir, 2011).

According to Nasihuddin and Amir, a local content collection is when an intellectual's work and publications are produced by academics at the educational institution itself. However, Liauw's opinion differs. A local content collection is a collection that has local characteristics even though it does not originate from an educational institution. A local content collection is a type of collection that is an internal publication and/or a collection about a region in Government Regulation of 2009 (Farida, 2020). Strengthened by Liauw's opinion, local content contains data, information, knowledge about a local entity, whether on an individual scale, institution, geography, culture, etc., which is usually called Grey Literature.

According to Moed, bibliometrics is a method for assessing research based on its publications and citations, which is increasingly used in various research evaluation processes. A digital repository is a collection of online resources/collections. Each community can have a number of sub-communities and a number of collections. Each collection can contain a number of publications, reports, data, and other digital materials. One of the green and sustainable open access storage models allows scientists and scholars to immediately.

Mapping Knowledge to Local Content Forms and Collection Types

Local content-based knowledge mapping is based on cultural elements that include traditions, customs, arts, languages, and local values that are unique to an area. This approach aims to identify, group, and document various aspects of culture that exist in each local community, so that they can be preserved and utilized in education and daily life. By emphasizing local understanding, this mapping serves as a means to maintain the sustainability of culture and strengthen the cultural identity of the local community.

a. Language

UIN Lampung Repository maps several main keywords such as "Arabic," "English," "Indonesian," and "Children's Language." This shows the diversity of language research at UIN Lampung, covering Arabic as part of the Islamic education curriculum, English which shows internationalization efforts or foreign language learning, as well as Indonesian and children's language, which reflect a focus on local linguistics and language education at an early age.

Keywords appearing in the UIN Jakarta repository include "Arabic," "English," "Indonesian,"

and “English.” This mapping shows a similar focus to UIN Lampung on Arabic and English, indicating an emphasis on teaching these languages in the UIN Jakarta academic environment. There is also the keyword “Indonesian,” indicating an emphasis on the study of the national language.



Figure 1 Language Mapping in the UIN Palembang Repository

Figure 1 displays the language mapping in the UIN Palembang repository, with a focus on Arabic, Palembang, and Indonesian, as well as language learning in general.



Figure 2 Language Mapping in the UIN Lampung Repository

Figure 2 illustrates the language mapping in the UIN Lampung repository, which shows variations in language studies including Arabic, English, Indonesian, and children's languages.

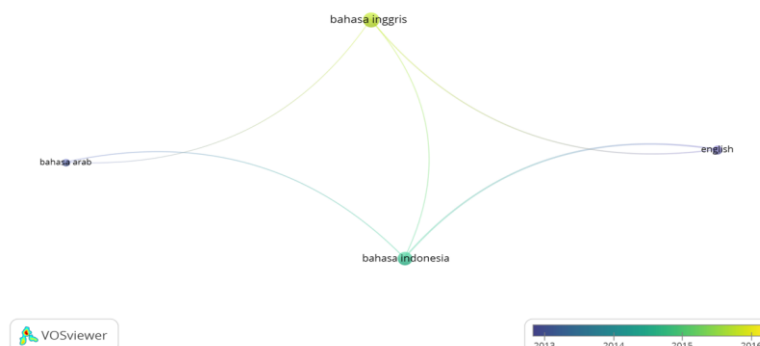


Figure 3 Language Mapping in the UIN Jakarta Repository

Figure 3 shows the language mapping in the UIN Jakarta repository, with a concentration on Arabic, English, and Indonesian, and the use of the term "English" to emphasize English language studies.

Based on the table and figure above, we obtain similarities and differences in knowledge mapping in the form of local content "Language. The similarities consist of three aspects, namely focus on Arabic, attention to Indonesian and English. Focus on Arabic: All three UINs (Palembang, Lampung, and Jakarta) have a strong focus on Arabic. This reflects the importance of Arabic in the curriculum and research in the Islamic academic environment.

Attention to Indonesian: All universities also display Indonesian as a keyword, indicating attention to the study of the national language as part of their research and curriculum. English Language Teaching: UIN Lampung and UIN Jakarta both have a focus on English, indicating an effort to include foreign language learning in their educational programs.

b. Art



Figure 4 Mapping of Arts in the UIN Palembang Repository

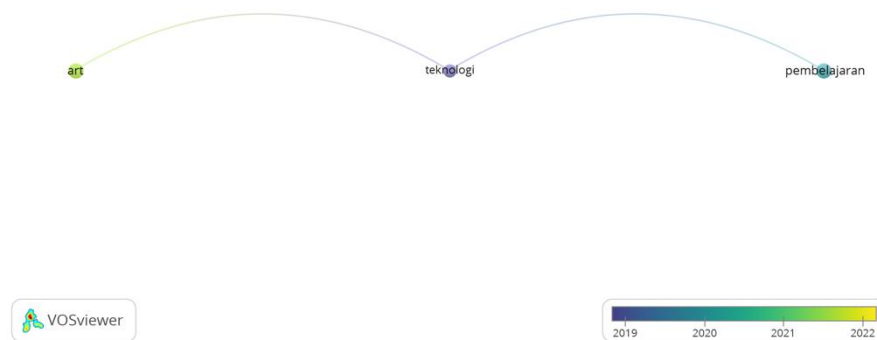


Figure 5 Language Mapping in the UIN Lampung Repository

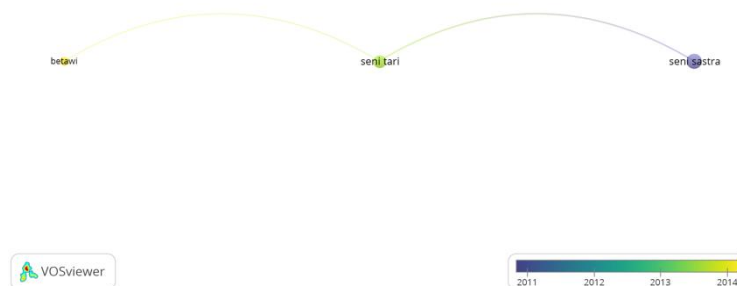


Figure 6 Language Mapping in the UIN Jakarta Repository

The Results of this Knowledge Mapping Can be Preserved in Higher Education Repositories in Indonesia.

Knowledge mapping with the keyword “Language” in the repositories of three State Islamic Universities (UIN) in Indonesia, namely UIN Palembang, UIN Lampung, and UIN Jakarta, provides an overview of the priorities and focus of research in each institution. Through this mapping, it can be seen how each university develops studies and research in the field of language according to their academic needs and local cultural context.

Table 1 Mapping of the keyword "Language" in the repositories of 3 universities

Raden Fatah State Islamic University of Palembang	Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung	Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta
Arabic	Arabic	Arabic
Palembang	English	English
Indonesia	Indonesian	Indonesian
Language Learning	Children's language	English Language

Based on table 1 above, the mapping of local content forms with the keyword "Language" has a variety of keywords. The main keywords related to "Language" in the UIN Palembang repository are "Arabic," "Palembang," "Indonesia," and "Language Learning." This shows that research at UIN Palembang has a strong focus on Arabic, which may reflect the need for Arabic language education in Islamic academic environments. In addition, there is also attention to Indonesian and local aspects such as the Palembang language and language learning in general.

Table 2 Mapping of the Keyword "Art" in the Repositories of 3 Universities

Raden Fatah State Islamic University of Palembang	Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung	Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta
City of Palembang	Art	Betawi
Public	Technology	Dance Art
Tanjung Batu regency	Learning	Literacy Arts

The art-related keywords found in the UIN Palembang repository are "Palembang City," "Society," and "Tanjung Batu District." This mapping shows a focus on geographic and social contexts, such as cities and art-related communities in Palembang and its surroundings. The main keywords found in UIN Lampung are "Art," "Technology," and "Learning." This shows that art studies at UIN Lampung focus more on the general art approach (art) and its relationship to technology and the learning process. Meanwhile, in the UIN Jakarta repository, the keywords that appear are "Betawi," "Dance," and "Literary Arts." This mapping reflects a focus on traditional arts and literature, especially Betawi culture which is characteristic of Jakarta, as well as dance and literary arts that may be studied in the context of local culture.

Based on the table and figures of the results of the bibliometric mapping, it can be concluded that the three Islamic universities have an interest in art studies, although with different focuses. Each university has a unique approach to art, which reflects the cultural characteristics and educational needs of each institution. The differences are, first, in the geographical and social context. UIN Palembang: Focuses on the geographical and social context, with keywords such as "Palembang City," "Society," and "Tanjung Batu Kab." This shows attention to art in the local context and the community around Palembang. Second, the approach to modern art and learning, UIN Lampung displays keywords such as "Art," "technology," and "learning," which show a more general approach to art, including the relationship between art and technology and education. This shows that UIN Lampung is more open to the integration of art with other disciplines. Third, focus on traditional art and literature, UIN Jakarta: Has a focus on traditional art and literature, with keywords such as "Betawi," "Dance Art," and "Literary

Art." This reflects a special interest in Betawi culture that is typical of Jakarta and in traditional performing arts and literature.

Based on these findings, keyword uniformity is needed in the form of local content as a means of searching in the university repository. The uniformity of keywords in searching the repository has several important functions. First, keyword uniformity facilitates the search for relevant information because it allows users to find various documents or studies related to a particular topic more efficiently and systematically. With uniform keywords, searches become more focused and directed, reducing confusion and the time required to find the desired source. Second, this uniformity helps in organizing and grouping information in the repository, thus facilitating data management and the compilation of digital archives that are neater and more structured. Third, keyword uniformity also supports more accurate data analysis, because it allows further research on trends, frequencies, and relationships between topics in the repository. Thus, keyword uniformity serves as an important tool to improve the accessibility, efficiency, and quality of data management in the repository system.

The importance of keyword uniformity in the context of metadata for digital resources and archives. They argue that keyword uniformity standards help in maintaining data quality and integrity, and improve interoperability across different systems and platforms (Garcia, M., & Thompson, R., 2024). Keyword uniformity plays a role in research trend analysis and academic reference management. They point out that consistency in keywords facilitates more accurate data collection and analysis on research topics, and allows for clearer identification of patterns and trends in academic literature (Zhao, Y., & Wang, L., 2024). Thus, keyword uniformity in metadata systems improves search efficiency and information accessibility. They emphasize that with the increasing volume of digital data, consistency in keyword usage helps in reducing redundancy and ensuring that information can be found in a more systematic manner (Kim, J., & Kwon, N., 2021).

The impact of keyword uniformity on information management systems allows AI-based search algorithms to function more effectively, increasing the relevance of search results and facilitating the search for specific information (Lee, S., & Yu, H., 2022). Keyword uniformity plays a role in the management of large digital collections. Nielsen argues that the use of a consistent authority control system for keywords improves the quality of metadata and facilitates the integration of data from multiple sources, which is especially important in the context of digital repositories and cross-platform collections (Nielsen, H., 2023).

The Role of Actors Involved in the Preservation of Local Content Knowledge in Higher Education Repositories in Indonesia

In the effort to preserve local content knowledge in higher education, various actors play key roles in the management and preservation of this knowledge. Based on the findings in the repositories of UIN Lampung, UIN Palembang, and UIN Jakarta, each institution shows a different focus in terms of local content, which is reflected through the use of keywords in research and scientific publications.

a. The Role of College Libraries

Higher education libraries act as institutions responsible for the management and preservation of local knowledge in digital repositories. Collections related to local languages, arts, customs, and cultures from each institution are stored and published for public access. At UIN Palembang, for example, research results show a dominance of Arabic and local Palembang language studies, reflecting the institution's focus on teaching languages that are closely related to regional culture. At UIN Jakarta, research emphasizes Betawi cultural studies, including traditional dance and literature, which strengthen Jakarta's local identity. At UIN Lampung, the library also manages diverse research on

languages, including Arabic, English, Indonesian, and children's languages, reflecting the richness of multilingual research at the institution. The library thus becomes a link between local knowledge and users who need access to this information.

b. The Role of Lecturers and Researchers

Lecturers and researchers are the main contributors in producing knowledge stored in the repository. They contribute scientific works that focus on local content, whether in the form of language research, art, or regional cultural traditions. At UIN Lampung, research focuses a lot on art learning integrated with technology and innovative learning methods. Meanwhile, at UIN Palembang, lecturers produce more research related to traditional arts in the local social and geographical context, such as the city of Palembang and its surrounding communities. At UIN Jakarta, research highlights Betawi culture, especially dance and literature, as an important cultural heritage to preserve. The role of lecturers in producing research that is relevant to the local context is very important in enriching the repository with knowledge that is specific to a particular region.

c. Role of Students

Students also play an important role as contributors and users of the repository. They produce scientific works such as theses and dissertations that focus on local issues. At UIN Palembang, for example, students often produce research related to local languages and learning, which is very important for the preservation of local knowledge. At UIN Lampung, students show great interest in the development of language education for children, as seen in the use of the keyword "children's language" in their scientific works. Meanwhile, at UIN Jakarta, students are more involved in research on teaching Arabic and English as part of the Islamic education curriculum and internationalization. The role of students in producing scientific works that raise local themes also enriches the content of the repository and preserves local knowledge in an academic context.

d. The Role of Information Technology System Managers

Information technology (IT) system managers at each university are responsible for managing and maintaining digital repositories. They ensure that the repositories are always accessible to users, and support long-term storage of various data formats, such as written documents, images, and audio-visual data. Findings from the repositories at UIN Palembang, UIN Lampung, and UIN Jakarta indicate that the repository systems at these institutions already support bibliometric-based knowledge mapping. This technology enables research trend analysis based on the collected data, which is very helpful in the context of local knowledge preservation. Efficient digital repository maintenance supports the sustainability of local knowledge management.

e. The Role of Government and Policy Makers

Government and policymakers play an important role in supporting the development of repositories in higher education through regulation and provision of resources. The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Education and Culture, has encouraged the development of digital repositories in various higher education institutions, especially in efforts to preserve local culture and languages. This regulatory support helps universities to continue developing their repositories as part of a national effort to maintain local cultural identity. This is also in line with government policies to encourage digitalization and widespread accessibility of knowledge.

f. Role of Local Communities

Local communities are the primary source of knowledge documented and stored in repositories. They provide vital information about local customs, languages, and traditions that are unique to each

region. Research at UIN Palembang, for example, highlights the involvement of local communities in documenting the culture of Palembang City, which then becomes the focus of research by lecturers and students. At UIN Jakarta, the local Betawi community plays a role in preserving culture through participation in research that examines their local arts and traditions. The involvement of these communities is key to ensuring that the knowledge documented in the repository remains relevant and authentic.

Form of Cooperation to Build a Higher Education Repository in Indonesia that Focuses on Local Content

The development and management of higher education repositories that focus on local content requires synergy and collaboration from various related parties. Not only universities are involved, but also the government, research institutions, local communities, the technology sector, and religious institutions. Here are some forms of cooperation that are relevant in this context:

a. Collaboration Between Universities

Universities in Indonesia can build partnerships in building local content-based repositories. For example, UIN Lampung, UIN Palembang, and UIN Jakarta can form a shared repository network that allows the exchange of local research data. This collaboration aims to prevent duplication of research, enrich local content-based content, and accelerate the process of data digitization in all institutions. The uniformity of keywords and metadata standards applied among these campuses will also help facilitate data searches and support bibliometric efforts and data analysis.

b. Multi-Party Collaboration for the Development of Local Content Knowledge Repositories

The development of a local content knowledge repository in higher education requires collaboration between various parties, including the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Education, research institutions, and cultural centers. Through regulatory support, funding, and training, this collaboration aims to create a repository that not only integrates local knowledge into the educational curriculum, but also preserves and promotes local cultural and religious values. This initiative will strengthen the position of educational institutions as centers of study that are relevant and adaptive to the local context, encouraging the development of high-quality content that is beneficial to the community.

c. Local Community Involvement

Local communities are vital sources of information in developing local content-based repositories. Universities can collaborate with indigenous communities, cultural figures, and community leaders to document local traditions and customs. For example, at UIN Palembang, local communities can play a role in collecting data related to the Palembang language and traditions, while at UIN Jakarta, the Betawi community can be an important partner in documenting Betawi art, dance, and literature. This collaboration ensures that the archived data is not only valid, but also has high authentic value and is relevant to the preservation of local culture.

d. Cooperation with the Information Technology Sector

A strong digital repository requires a reliable technology infrastructure. Universities can work with technology companies to provide secure, integrated, and easily accessible cloud-based storage solutions. In addition, this collaboration can also include the development of artificial intelligence (AI)-based search systems that make it easier for users to find local content more quickly and accurately. This technology support can also include training for repository managers to use relevant digital content management software and tools.

e. International Cooperation

Through partnerships with international institutions such as UNESCO, universities in Indonesia can improve the quality and standards of their repositories. UNESCO, for example, has a world cultural heritage preservation program that is relevant for local content-based repository projects. This collaboration can help universities access the latest training, resources, and technology in digital archive management, as well as contribute to spreading local Indonesian culture to the global stage.

Model Strategic Management that is Able to Answer Various Future Challenges by Preserving Local Content Knowledge in Higher Education Through Repository Development

The following is an example of a strategic management model to support the preservation of local content knowledge.

To create a strategic management model that is able to answer the challenges of preserving local content knowledge in higher education through repository development, this study considers several important elements related to key aspects that have been discussed previously. The following are strategic points integrated into this model:

a. Regulations and Policies

Policies supported by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and other government institutions must be directed at supporting the development of local content repositories. This includes policies on intellectual property rights, metadata standards, and open accessibility for wider users. Policies that support repository development are essential to protect intellectual property rights and ensure accessibility of information. According to Budiyanto (2020), good regulations must ensure that repositories can be accessed by the wider community while paying attention to legal aspects.

b. Technology Infrastructure

Reliable repository infrastructure must be supported by the latest technology for storage, data management, and accessibility. Continuous system maintenance, including security systems and data backup, is an important part of this model. Utilization of data in bibliometric analysis is also needed to understand research trends and local content as a basis for making strategic decisions on system development in the repository. Djatmiko (2019) stated that the right technology can support efficient data management, including the use of bibliometric analysis to understand research trends.

c. Human Resource Development

Training and development of staff involved in repository management is an important factor in ensuring the quality and sustainability of the repository. This includes technical competence, digital collection management, and metadata management. Continuous training for repository management staff is essential to maintain the quality of services and collections. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture (2021), the development of technical competence and metadata management is key to the success of repository management.

d. Financial Sustainability

Repository development also requires a sustainable funding model, either through internal university funding allocations, research grants, or collaboration with the private sector. Incentives for contributors, such as lecturers, researchers, and students, need to be provided to increase their participation in the repository. Incentives can be in the form of academic awards, recognition in the

form of performance points, and support for publication. A sustainable funding model is essential for repository development to run smoothly. Santoso (2022) suggests incentives for contributors as a way to increase the participation of lecturers and students in managing the repository.

e. Inter-Agency Cooperation:

Collaboration involving universities, local governments, and related ministries, such as the Ministry of Religion, will strengthen the repository network. This collaboration can also take the form of a data exchange program and shared access to enrich local content stored in the repository. Collaboration between universities, governments, and related institutions will strengthen the repository network. Djatmiko (2019) highlights the importance of collaboration to enrich content and support the integration of local content in the repository.

CONCLUSION

Role in preserving the cultural and linguistic diversity of Indonesia, which is one of the countries with the greatest cultural richness in the world. Local content knowledge includes works of academics such as grey literature and academic works, as well as cultural elements that reflect national identity. The development of higher education repositories must accommodate both aspects to ensure the preservation of local knowledge.

Through bibliometric studies at three Islamic universities (UIN Lampung, UIN Palembang, and UIN Jakarta), differences in art approaches were found that reflect the socio-geographical characteristics of each institution. UIN Palembang focuses on local art, UIN Lampung integrates art with modern technology, while UIN Jakarta emphasizes traditional art and Betawi literature. Good repository management requires uniformity of keywords to facilitate data search and analysis.

Collaboration between universities, government, local communities, and the technology sector is key to success in developing a local content repository. A strategic management model involving regulatory policies, technology infrastructure, human resource development, financial sustainability, and inter-agency cooperation is needed to ensure the repository functions effectively and sustainably. This supports the preservation of local culture while improving academic quality and competitiveness.

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