

## DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE AND ITS PROBLEMS IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN (STUDY ON THE LIBRARIES OF UIN ANTASARI BANJARMASIN, IAI DARUSSALAM MARTAPURA, AND STAI RAKHA AMUNTAI)

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### Abstrak

Perpustakaan perguruan tinggi agama Islam sebagai perpustakaan yang berada dibawah naungan perguruan tinggi Islam, yang kegiatan belajar mengajarnya tidak lepas dari nilai-nilai agama Islam. Perpustakaan Islam merupakan informasi yang sifatnya utama (core collection). Penting untuk mengenalkan dan melestarikan kebudayaan lokal melalui perpustakaan dengan menyediakan perpustakaan Islam berkearifan lokal (keperustakaan Islam Banjar). Terlebih pengembangan perpustakaan Islam Banjar pada Perpustakaan UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, IAI Darussalam Martapura, STAI RAKHA Amuntai. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif dengan subjek penelitian kepala perpustakaan dan pustakawan. Pengumpulan data dengan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan metode dari Miles dan Huberman dan pengujian dengan triangulasi. Koleksi perpustakaan Islam Banjar: Subjek Utama Koleksi yaitu al- qur'an dan tafsir, ilmu hadits, ilmu kalam (Teologi), Fiqh, akhlak dan tasawuf, sosial dan budaya Islam, organisasi keagamaan orang Banjar filsafat dan perkembangannya, Psikologi Islam, aliran dan kepercayaan dalam Islam, sejarah agama Islam dan biografi tokoh dan Ulama Banjar. Pengembangan perpustakaan Islam Banjar pada Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Islam Kalimantan Selatan, memang mempunyai kebijakan masing-masing. Namun, keterbatasan dana dan kurangnya SDM menjadi kendala pengembangan.

Kata Kunci : perpustakaan islam banjar; koleksi lokal; pengembangan koleksi

### Abstract

*Islamic college library as a library under the auspices of an Islamic college, whose teaching and learning activities cannot be separated from Islamic religious values. Islamic literature is the core collection of information. It is important to introduce and preserve local culture through the library by providing local wisdom Islamic literature (Banjar Islamic literature). Especially the development of Banjar Islamic literature in the libraries of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, LAI Darussalam Martapura, STAI RAKHA Amuntai. Descriptive with the research subjects of the library head and librarian. Data collection by observation, interview and documentation. Using theory from Miles and Huberman and the testing by triangulation. Development of the Banjar Islamic literature collection; The main subjects of the collection are al-qur'an and tafsir, hadith science, kalam science (theology), fiqh, morals and Sufism, Islamic social and culture, Banjar religious organizations philosophy and development, Islamic psychology, sects and beliefs in Islam, history of Islam and biographies of Banjar figures and scholars. The development of Banjar Islamic literature at the South Kalimantan Islamic College Library does have its own policy. However, limited funds and lack of human resources are obstacles to development.*

*Keywords: banjar islamic library; collection development; local collection*

## INTRODUCTION

Islamic universities are universities that give birth to scientists who are expected not only to master the science of religion, but also other fields, and also become the foundation of Muslims in order to provide or facilitate Muslim communities who want to study Islam, so that they are able

to make themselves a better person, and are able to utilize their knowledge to participate in building religion, nation and state.

The support of the Islamic college library is by providing and serving literature that is in accordance with user needs. The relationship between literature and user needs is the task of the library because it is an integral part of teaching and learning activities. The research carried out is directed to provide discoveries and renewal of theories, and also to re-test and modify previous discoveries and developments which will ultimately provide benefits and can describe, explain, estimate and even change something that initially had a negative impact to be positive, both from humans and also from the results of community culture.

Islamic university libraries play an important role in educating the next generation, producing cadres who are experts in the field of religion, which will realize the function and role of religion in the progress of the nation and state. The existence of libraries is evidence of the progress of human thought and the development of community culture. Libraries are referred to as places of science, technological development, culture, art, and the center of library resources (Junaeti, 2019: 29).

The purpose of the library is to collect literature, process and process the literature based on a predetermined system, store and preserve literature, as a place of recreation, research, center of knowledge, learning resources, preservation, and also other scientific activities, agents of change and cultural agents of the surrounding community in general and other communities (Fatimah, 2018: 2).

The needs of library users are the main requirement in developing the library, the college library not only serves the needs of students but also lecturers and education staff as well as other users from outside the college. The library must serve all users both in terms of quantity and quality of existing literature. This is in line with the "*Standards for Libraries in Higher Education (SLHE)*" issued by the "*Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)*" containing the quality of college libraries into nine categories or domains, namely: "*Institutional Effectiveness, Professional Values, Educational Role, Discovery, Collections, Space, Management/ Administration/Leadership, Personnel, External Relations*" (ACRL, 2018).

Library development is an activity that must be carried out by the library, in library development there are systematic activities that are directed as a reference for library development. According to Haryanto (2015: 112) states that library development must be carried out in order to maintain the currency of literature, suitability of needs and can be used optimally by library users.

The prophetic period was the beginning of the emergence of Islamic literature because at this time the tradition of communal writing began to emerge, and this is what has a direct relationship

with the emergence of Islamic literature. Islamic literature comes from the Islamic religious tradition which is collected in various texts with various languages, manuscripts, documents, and other library materials from various nations in the world (Nurul Hak, 2020: 35-36). Islamic literature is a treasure of intellectuality, science, and literature that is very rich and diverse in accordance with the culture of its people.

The people of South Kalimantan are known as a religious society, of course, they have diverse Islamic literature in accordance with their culture. According to Mujiburrahman (2021:1-2) the study of the Banjar people's Islam began in 1981 by the Dutch scholar Van Djik *under the title Rebellion Under the Banner of Islam*. The study was about Darul Islam, one of which was a movement led by Ibnu Hajar of South Kalimantan called Kesatuan Rakyat Jang Tertas (KRJT). Meanwhile, the most prominent Indonesian scholar who studied Banjar Islam was M. Idwar Saleh, one of whom studied the Banjar war.

Banjar Islamic literature is valuable local cultural information and is the wealth of the Banjar community and is different from other cultures in that it has its own uniqueness as a characteristic. Understanding and love of local cultural information is important to always instill in the younger generation so that they realize the important values of their local culture. As an Islamic college library, it should provide local wisdom Islamic literature to meet the needs of users and to participate in preserving the results of local culture, this is contained in Law No.43 of 2007 listed in article 22 paragraph 2 concerning libraries, that libraries are institutions that function to support the preservation of culture produced by the surrounding community and support the realization of lifelong learning for the community.

Based on the results of preliminary observations made by the author, at the library of the Antasari State Islamic University (UIN Antasari) there are 741 titles with 2,259 copies of Banjar Islamic literature, both those served for lending (circulation collection) or those served only for reading on the spot (reference collection) with consideration of rarity and type of literature. based on the results of temporary interviews with the head of the library, the development of Banjar Islamic literature at the UIN Antasari Library has the full support of the leadership, but there are still obstacles in the development of Banjar Islamic literature, namely limited Banjar Islamic publications and development funds.

Based on the results of observations at the IAI Darussalam library, there are 221 titles with 751 copies of Banjar Islamic literature, all of which are loaned out (circulation collection), based on the results of temporary interviews with librarians, the development of Banjar Islamic literature at the IAI Darussalam Library also gets full support from the leadership and is constrained by the amount of funds for development. The results of observations at the STAI RAKHA library were

298 titles with 630 copies of Banjar Islamic literature, all of which were loaned out (circulating collections), based on the results of temporary interviews with librarians, the development of Banjar Islamic literature at the STAI RAKHA Library also received full support from the leadership, but for the obstacles felt in the development of Banjar Islamic literature there was still no. The results of the interviews with librarians showed that the development of Banjar Islamic literature at the STAI RAKHA Library also received full support from the leadership, but for the obstacles felt in the development of Banjar Islamic literature there was still no.

The author is interested in studying how the development of Banjar Islamic literature at UIN Antasari Library, IAI Darussalam Library, and STAI RAKHA Library, as well as what obstacles are found in the development of Banjar Islamic literature. Novelty in this research lies in several important aspects. First, the focus on Banjar Islamic literature in three Islamic universities (UIN Antasari, IAI Darussalam, and STAI RAKHA) provides a local perspective that has not been widely studied. This research not only highlights the collection aspect but also the challenges such as limited resources and funds faced in its management, while offering solutions such as collaboration with local authors. Secondly, it contributes to the preservation of local culture and Islamic literature through strategies that integrate the library's role as an agent of change, not just an academic service provider. Third, the analysis of the different collection development policies and practices in each library provides new insights into the variations in local collection management.

The research utilizes the Miles and Huberman framework with a data triangulation approach, which strengthens the validity of the results and offers a comprehensive perspective on the effectiveness of library development. As such, this research presents an important scientific novelty in culture-based library management as well as opening up space for further development in the field of libraries and the preservation of local traditions.

This research is very important because Islamic university libraries not only act as providers of academic information sources, but also as centers for the preservation of local culture and literature, especially Banjar Islamic literature. By strengthening the collection of Banjar Islamic literature, libraries can support the integration between Islamic tradition and local culture that is deeply rooted in South Kalimantan.

The need for quality and relevant collections is also a priority in supporting teaching and research activities, especially in order to produce a generation of intellectuals who are able to maintain local Islamic values. This research helps identify obstacles to collection development, such as limited funds and lack of competent librarians, so it is hoped that it can provide solutions to improve library services and strengthen Islamic literacy in South Kalimantan.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. REVIEW OF KNOWN LITERATURE

The first research is a journal written by Hasan with the title "Islam and Banjar Culture in South Kalimantan" this paper examines how Islam comes into contact with Banjar culture, the history of the entry of Islam in South Kalimantan, so that Banjar Islamic literature emerges. This research found how Islam can come into contact with Banjar culture that has been a habit of the community, but does not explain in detail what Banjar Islamic cultures are the result of the acculturation (Hasan, 2016: 78-89).

The second research is a journal written by Hilman Nugraha with the title "Cultural Preservation in Libraries". The author feels that how important the preservation of regional culture is, it can all be done also by the library, which is one of its functions as a cultural preservation institution. The conclusion that the way library users know the library collection related to regional culture is by: providing information about the existence of the collection, placing it in a strategic place in the library, helping researchers who want to research about Yogyakarta culture, and providing a complete collection. This research does not discuss the obstacles faced and solutions to these obstacles. (Hilman nugraha, 2015: 22-32)

In its development constrained by funds and also human resources who are experts in their fields, there are several solutions in the development of digital local literature, namely empowering existing librarians to digitize local literature, recruiting prospective librarians to do field work practices to be able to assist in the development of digital local literature. As for the advice and infrastructure in the digitalization process of digital local literature, it has received support and attention from the rectorate and every year it experiences rapid development.

Nugraha (2013) emphasizes the important role of libraries in cultural preservation, especially through the storage and utilization of ancient manuscripts as a source of research and documentation of local values. This idea is in line with the focus of this research, where libraries at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, IAI Darussalam Martapura, and STAI Rakha Amuntai have the potential to become centers for the preservation of Banjar Islamic literature. From this research, collection management strategies, such as digitization of local manuscripts, can be developed to increase access and academic participation in preserving this cultural heritage. In addition, Nugraha identified obstacles such as physical damage to manuscripts and limited human resources as challenges that are also relevant to the problems in the universities studied.

Hasan's (2016) research provides an additional perspective on the integration between Islam and Banjar culture, where local traditions such as Maulid Nabi and Baayun Maulid are adopted and harmonized with Islamic values. This is important in the context of library collections because the

development of Islamic literature in South Kalimantan should not only focus on religious literature, but should also reflect local traditions that are rich in cultural values. Thus, the library is not only an information center, but also an agent that documents and supports cultural transformation in Banjar society.

Both studies help the researcher to strengthen the argument about the importance of preserving Banjar Islamic literature through libraries, while providing practical guidance to overcome the obstacles faced. Nugraha focuses on the technical and managerial challenges, while Hasan emphasizes the cultural reform aspect, i.e. how the library can support the process of adapting local culture in an Islamic context.

## **THEORETICAL OVERVIEW**

Islamic literature begins with oral and written traditions that come from religious and scholarly traditions. Islam is a religion that glorifies knowledge and knowledgeable people. According to Nurul Hak (2020: 192) the progress and decline of Islamic literature in modern times is highly dependent on the point of view (what) is used. Islamic literature in modern times can be considered a setback, if viewed from the productivity of Islamic literature works and the emergence of scientists. However, it can also be said to be an age of progress for Islamic literature, if viewed from the emergence and development of modern technology as a means of disseminating information such as the proliferation of printing and publishing.

Library development is an activity carried out in order to keep library materials in accordance with user needs and up-to-date. This activity consists of collecting library selection tools, literature surveys, user interest surveys, registering library materials, selecting them, evaluating, and weeding library materials (Lasa HS, 2009: 34). Library development activities will produce information that is relevant to user needs if done properly and correctly.

According to Barry (2011: 14) literature development activities include six (6) phases of activity, which are as follows:

- a. *Community analysis*, also known as community analysis, is the first process in library development to analyze who the library users are.
- b. The library development policy is an effort to develop the library, prepare funding, and inform the library according to user needs.
- c. Selection, in essence, is choosing literature that suits the needs and type of library.
- d. *Acquisition* is the implementation of a library procurement activity by means of either purchase, gift, grant, exchange, self-publishing, and entrustment.
- e. *Weeding* is an activity carried out to weed the literature.

f. Evaluation is the final activity in literature development (Winoto, 2017: 123).

According to Johnson, a library that runs without a collection development policy is like running an organization without a plan for the future (Jhonson, 2009: 123). This means that if an organization runs without a plan, every activity that will be carried out cannot be directed. Qalyubi (2007: 29) explains that in order for collection development policies to be implemented in a directed manner, collection development policies must be compiled in writing. Without a written policy, misunderstandings will occur between one staff and another so that collection development towards an up-to-date and relevant collection will not be fulfilled.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This type of research is direct research to the *field* (*field* research), this research was conducted by the author by going directly to the research location in order to obtain appropriate and formulated data. The subjects in this research are the head of the library, librarians at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin library, IAI Darussalam Martapura Library, and STAI RAKHA Amuntai Library. While the object of this research is the development of Banjar Islamic literature and its problems in UIN Antasari Library, IAI Darussalam Library, and STAI RAKHA Library

In this research, data validity and reliability play an important role to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the information collected about the development of Banjar Islamic literature in the libraries of Islamic tertiary institutions in South Kalimantan. Data validity ensures that the methods used, such as interviews, observations and documentation, actually measure aspects relevant to the development of Banjar Islamic literature, including user needs, constraints and collection development policies. Validity was achieved through data triangulation, i.e. comparing data obtained from different data collection techniques and sources (e.g. librarians, library heads and library users) to ensure compatibility and completeness of information. Meanwhile, the reliability of the data in this study shows that the results obtained are consistent and reliable, despite repeated measurements or under the same conditions. This consistency is obtained through structured data recording procedures and repeated assessments, so that the results of the analysis related to the development of Banjar Islamic literature can be accounted for.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE AT UIN ANTASARI LIBRARY**

Banjarmasin Islamic literature already existed and developed during the spread of Islam in Banjarmasin by Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad al-Banjari. He utilized the Banjar Islamic literature as a

medium for proselytizing and spreading Islam. All of the Banjar literature is collected at the Banjar Corner Library of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

"*Banjar Corner*" contains Islamic studies about: Banjar or Banjarmasin, biographies of Banjar figures and scholars, essays from Banjar scholars in various subjects, such as the works of Sheikh Muhammad Arshad al Banjari (Sabilal Muhtadin) and the works of other scholars, studies of Banjar writers, both academic and literary literature, including the works of lecturers and students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, a collection of repro manuscripts and old research books of lecturers who still use typewriters. The number of Banjar corner collections until February 2021 are: Books totaling 670 titles 2073 ex, Repro manuscripts totaling 15 and research in the 80-90s totaling 266. Until now, UIN Antasari Library continues to develop Banjar Islamic Literature and make Banjar corner a place and source of Banjar Islamic research.

## **B. BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE AT THE IAI DARUSSALAM LIBRARY**

The IAI Darussalam Library, which is one of the Islamic university libraries in South Kalimantan, has collected Banjar Islamic literature which is used as a collection in its library and served for educational purposes for the academic community. Banjar Islamic literature owned by the IAI Darussalam Library in various subjects such as moral creed, Fiqh, Tafsir Science, Hadith Science, Kalam Science, Fiqh, Sufism, Philosophy and history, including biographies of Islamic scholars and figures in Banjarmasin. The following is a statement from Mrs. RM: "The Banjar Islamic collection that we have includes the subjects of moral creed, Fiqh, Tafsir, Sufism, history and biographies of figures, sects and beliefs of the Banjar people, religious organizations of the Banjar people." From this statement, it can be seen that there is conformity with the theory of Islamic literature: the sources of information for Islamic literature consist of Islamic studies, al-quran, hadith science, morals and Sufism, Islamic social and culture, philosophy and its development, sects and beliefs in Islam, as well as the history of Islam and biographies (Eryono, 1999: 201).

## **C. BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE AT STAI RAKHA LIBRARY**

Banjar Islamic literature is one of the legacies of local wisdom about Islam in Banjarmasin, whether it is about Islam in Banjarmasin or the biographies of Islamic figures in Banjarmasin. This right is in line with the theory about Islamic literature, namely: Islamic literature consists of Islamic studies, al-qur'an, hadith science, morals and Sufism, Islamic social and culture, philosophy and its development, sects and beliefs in Islam, as well as the history of Islam and biographies (Eryono, 1999: 201). The following is the same statement made by Mr. MH: "We have an Islamic collection



that goes to Banjaran/Banjar Islamic literature such as biographies of figures from time to time, other Islamic studies such as bunga rapai also exist, about akidah akhlak, about the sects and beliefs of the Banjar people or the Banjar people's belief organizations." Banjarmasin Islamic literature already existed and developed during the mass spread of Islam in Banjarmasin by Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad al-Banjari. He utilized the Banjar Islamic literature as a medium for proselytizing and spreading Islam.

#### **D. DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE IN UIN ANTASARI LIBRARY**

Library collection development is an effort made by the library to provide library collections according to the needs of the users. Ideally, every library has a written collection development policy so that library collections can meet the needs of users and support the learning curriculum, especially in higher education libraries. UIN Antasari Library in the development of Banjar Islamic literature already has a library collection development policy, which will be updated at least once every 3 years so that the collection remains updated, in accordance with the needs of users and the curriculum, as well as the vision and mission of the institution. The development of Banjar Islamic Literature at UIN Antasari Library is carried out through 6 stages of activities, starting with analyzing the needs of users by distributing questionnaires / forms containing suggestions or input about their needs. We distributed the questionnaire offline and online. In addition, we also sent the form to the Faculty to provide recommendations on what collections should be held. The next activity is the drafting of a written development policy. The third activity is selection, followed by procurement (*Acquisition*) based on the policies that have been formulated. The next activity is *weeding* and the last stage is Evaluation, evaluating the extent to which our collections meet the needs of the users

#### **E. DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE IN THE IAI DARUSSALAM LIBRARY**

The development of Banjar Islamic Literature at the IAI Darussalam Library is carried out by analyzing the reader community, then selecting library materials, procuring library materials, weeding and evaluating. Collection evaluation activities at the IAI Darussalam library carried out in the development of Banjar Islamic literature are by comparing library collections with standard title lists that must be owned, circulation studies, user opinion surveys, and so on. From the evaluation results, it can be seen what collections are widely used and what collections are no longer used by users. Then, the results of the evaluation can be utilized by the library in developing the

collection in the future. The conclusion of the IAI Darussalam library can be concluded that the Banjar Islamic library development activities carried out are in accordance with what was discovered by Barry (2011: 14) library development activities include six (6) phases of activity, namely as follows: *Community analysis*, Library development policy, Selection, Procurement (*Acquisition*), *Weeding* and Evaluation.

#### **F. DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE IN STAI RAKHA LIBRARY**

Library collection development is an effort made by the library to provide library collections according to the needs of library users, STAI RAKHA library in developing Banjar Islamic literature does not have a book or guideline for developing library collections, but the library develops Banjar Islamic literature based on the development theory they know. The development of library collections, including Banjar Islamic literature, should indeed be made policies and guidelines in the development of collections, so that collections that are developed are not wasteful (will be used according to user needs), as the theory put forward by Lasa HS, namely library development, namely activities carried out in order to maintain library materials in accordance with user needs and their sophistication (Lasa HS, 2009: 34). Library development activities will produce information that is relevant to user needs if done properly and correctly.

STAI RAKHA Library in collection development activities including Banjar Islamic literature collections still need to improve themselves and improve them again, so far the STAI RAKHA library in developing library collections including Banjar Islamic literature has only carried out two (2) activities, namely registering library materials and weeding library materials while for other activities it is still in an effort to do so for future collection development. The development of Banjar Islamic literature at STAI RAKHA Library has not conducted user analysis, collection selection and collection evaluation is still not running in collection development.

#### **G. THE OBSTACLES FACED AND WHAT SOLUTIONS ARE CARRIED OUT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE AT UIN ANTASARI LIBRARY**

Based on the interview with the head of the library, the development of Banjar Islamic literature at UIN Antasari Library is fully supported by the leadership, because the development of Banjar Islamic literature supports the 4 pillars of scientific philosophy at UIN Antasari campus "Locally Based and Globally Insightful". This support can be seen from the availability of funds

for the development of Banjar Islamic literature, and the encouragement of leaders to all lecturers to gift books by lecturers to the UIN Antasari Banjarmasin library.

The development of Banjar Islamic literature aims to fulfill the needs of library users (especially students and lecturers), support the curriculum and learning process, as well as the preservation of regional/local culture because with the number of students who read and conduct research related to Banjar Islamic literature, they will also recognize their regional culture and will develop a sense of belonging and at the same time participate in preserving it. The development of Banjar Islamic literature also faces several obstacles in its development. The obstacles in developing the Banjar Islamic literature collection are mainly the lack of local authors (locally published) and inadequate funding for collection development. Some Islamic essays are published by local printers and printed in limited quantities, so they are not distributed nationally and are not listed in the National catalog or the Indonesian National Bibliography, making it difficult for librarians to collect these local essays. Librarians have to contact the authors one by one to inquire about Banjar Islamic literature. The second obstacle is that the funds that have been provided for the procurement of Banjar Islamic literature are inadequate, requiring additional funds to expand the collection.

The solution to the first obstacle is to contact local authors and request data on other local authors and contact them one by one. The solution for inadequate funds is to increase funds for the development of the Banjar Islamic collection from free library donations.

#### **H. THE OBSTACLES FACED AND WHAT SOLUTIONS ARE CARRIED OUT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE IN THE LIBRARY OF IAI DARUSSALAM.**

The development of Banjar Islamic literature at the IAI Darussalam Martapura Library receives full support from the leadership, there are special funds for the development of Banjar Islamic literature. However, it cannot be denied that every university has shortcomings that ultimately cause obstacles in achieving the goals set. However, these obstacles can be overcome if the college and library managers can find solutions to overcome these obstacles. The obstacles faced in the development of Banjar Islamic literature at the IAI Darussalam Martapura Library are related to funds and human resources as explained by Mrs. RM below: "The obstacles in developing the Banjar Islamic literature collection at the IAI Darussalam Martapura Library are funding and the lack of library staff/librarians. The solution is to use funds from late book fines/sanctions and donations from new students to increase book funds and for the shortage of personnel overcome by utilizing the help of students and employees at IAI Darussalam Martapura".

## I. THE OBSTACLES FACED AND WHAT SOLUTIONS ARE CARRIED OUT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BANJAR ISLAMIC LITERATURE IN THE STAI RAKHA LIBRARY

Activities that lead to the good of the college and its library should be that the college provides support for any activity, including the development of Islamic literature collections at the STAI RAKHA Library because with the development policy, all collection development activities will run well and smoothly in accordance with the procedure. but it cannot be denied that every college has shortcomings that ultimately cause obstacles in achieving the goals set. However, these obstacles can be overcome if the college and library managers can find solutions to overcome these obstacles.

The STAI RAKHA Library in his interview said that in developing the collection as a whole or developing the Banjar Islamic literature collection, there is no policy so that it is the biggest obstacle in the procurement of Banjar Islamic literature, and other collections. because of the absence of the policy, the funds provided are also not there, so the STAI RAKHA Library takes its own initiative to get funds and also collections, the library usually submits proposals to get funds to the foundation for the development of Islamic literature, besides that they also submit proposals to regional libraries for overall collection development.

These results are slightly contrary to the theory put forward by Lasa HS and Qalyubi, namely library development, namely activities carried out in order to maintain library materials in accordance with user needs and their sophistication (Lasa HS, 2009: 34). Qalyubi (2007: 29) explains that in order for collection development policies to be implemented in a directed manner, collection development policies must be prepared in writing. Without a written policy, misunderstandings will occur between one staff and another so that collection development towards an up-to-date and relevant collection will not be fulfilled.

The development of Banjar Islamic literature collections should indeed be made a policy to fulfill the needs of library users, the learning process and as a preservation of regional/local culture. With many students reading and doing research related to Banjar Islamic literature, they will also get to know their local culture and a sense of belonging will arise and inadvertently or intentionally they will participate in preserving it.

*Table 1 Summary of Research Results*

No.	Problem Formulation	Research Location	Results

1	1. Banjar Islamic Literature at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin Library, IAI Darussalam Library, and STAI RAKHA Library	<p>a. UIN Antasari Banjarmasin Library</p> <p>b. IAI Darussalam Martapura Library</p> <p>c. STAI RAKHA Library</p>	<p>a. The main subjects of the collection are al-qur'an and tafsir, hadith science, kalam science (theology), fiqh, morals and Sufism, Islamic social and culture, Banjar religious organizations philosophy and development, Islamic psychology, sects and beliefs in Islam, history of Islam and biographies of Banjar figures and scholars.</p> <p>b. Main Subjects Collection, akidah akhlak, Fiqh Ilmu tafsir, tasawuf, biographies of religious figures of South Kalimantan, sects and beliefs of the Banjar people, religious organizations of the Banjar people</p> <p>c. The main subjects of the collection are biographies of religious figures of South Kalimantan, akidah akhlak, a collection of bunga rapai about Islam in South Kalimantan, sects and beliefs of the Banjar people, religious organizations of the Banjar people.</p>
2	Development of Banjar Islamic literature at UIN Antasari Library, IAI Darussalam Library, and STAI RAKHA Library	<p>a. UIN Antasari Banjarmasin Library</p> <p>b. IAI Darussalam Martapura Library</p>	<p>a. The development of Banjar Islamic Literature at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin Library has been carried out according to theory, there is already a collection policy, and collection activities go through 6 stages of activities, namely analyzing user needs, preparing a written collection development policy. selection, procurement (<i>Acquisition</i>) <i>weeding</i> (<i>Weeding</i>) and Evaluation,</p> <p>b. The development of Banjar Islamic Literature at the IAI Darussalam Martapura Library includes a collection through 6 stages of activity, namely analyzing library needs, preparing a written collection development policy. selection, procurement (<i>Acquisition</i>) <i>weeding</i> and Evaluation,</p>



		c. STAI RAKHA Library	library to be given a library collection in general and for Banjar Islamic literature.
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## CONCLUSION

The research found that in the development of Banjar Islamic literature in the South Kalimantan Islamic College Library, the first consideration as a reference for collection development policy is funding. User needs analysis is the next consideration. So that funding for some libraries becomes an obstacle that must be overcome with a variety of solutions such as contacting local publishers, submitting proposals for collection assistance, and donations from free libraries. The collection of Islamic literature in the Islamic College Library is: The main subjects of the collection are al-qur'an and tafsir, hadith science, kalam science (theology), fiqh, morals and Sufism, Islamic social and culture, Banjar religious organizations philosophy and its development, Islamic psychology, sects and beliefs in Islam, history of Islam and biographies of Banjar figures and Ulama. While the policy in each library relies on a joint collection policy (overall collection).

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