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Editors:
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Preface

Libraries, museums and archives hold valuable collections in a variety of media, presenting a vast body of knowledge rooted in the history of human civilisation. These form the repository of the wisdom of great works by thinkers of past and the present. The holdings of these institutions are priceless heritage of the mankind as they preserve documents, ideas, and the oral and written records. To value the cultural heritage and to care for it as a treasure bequeathed to us by our ancestors is the major responsibility of libraries. The past records constitute a natural resource and are indispensable to the present generation as well as to the generations to come. Libraries preserve the documentary heritage resources for which they are primarily responsible. Any loss of such materials is simply irreplaceable. Therefore, preserving this intellectual, cultural heritage becomes not only the academic commitment but also the moral responsibility of the librarians/information scientists, who are in charge of these repositories.

Libraries need to ensure access to the literary treasures by preserving source materials in their original format, reformatting or copying materials at risk of loss. The book deals with the advanced knowledge of conservation ethics, principles, techniques, and procedures related to heritage collections materials. The papers published here pick up on the multiple issues relating to curation and management of cultural heritage through libraries.

The book discusses the best practices of knowledge preservation and access to cultural heritage in the form of manuscripts and archives. Several chapters study the aspects of collection management which directly affect the preservation of the items.

This volume of publication provides an opportunity for readers to engage with a selection of papers that were presented during the ICoASL 2017 on the theme Curation and Management of Cultural Heritage through Libraries: Challenges and Opportunities for the Digital Society held at State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, Marsda Adisucipto Street Yogyakarta, Indonesia during 10 -12th May 2017. The book is a byproduct of those 69 papers, which were presented on the topic of Curation and Management of Digital Heritage through the Libraries. The international character of this publication is illustrated by the papers contributed from the experts from Asia including Indonesia, India, Philippines, Malaysia and Pakistan.

The high quality of the papers and the discussion represent the thinking and experience of experts in their particular fields. The contributed papers also relate to the methodology used in libraries in Asia to provide access to manuscripts and cultural heritage. The volume discusses best practices in Knowledge preservation and how to collaborate and preserve the culture. The book also deals with manuscript and archives issues in the digital era.

The approach of this book is concise, comprehensively, covering all major aspects of preservation and conservation through libraries. The readership of the book is not just limited to library and information science professionals, but also for those involved in conservation, preservation, restoration or other related disciplines. The book will be useful for librarians, archivists and conservators.

We thank the Sunan Kalijaga University, Special Libraries Association- Asian Chapter for their trust and their constant support, all the contributors for their submissions, the members of the Local and International Committee for their reviewing effort for making this publication possible.

05 May 2017   **Editors**

Access to Manuscripts

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Digitizing Religious Manuscript as an Effort to Support Open Access Movement

Hariyah[1]

Riyan Adi Putra[2]

Abstract

This paper intends to elaborate conservation and conversion conducted by Puslitbang Lektur dan Khasanah Keagamaan, Badan Litbang dan Diklat Kementerian Agama. This activity is done in an effort to save the intellectual assets of the nation and as a support for the open access movement that supports information sharing scientific activity, research, education, and the like. Through descriptions of activities conducted during this digitization and study some literature sources that discuss the manuscript, it is hoped this article can provide a comprehensive picture of how important religious information contained in the classical religious manuscript, especially Islam. Religious manuscript into knowledge that should be studied and disseminated for development and progress of a nation, especially in preserving and guaranteeing the continuity and the existence of manuscripts that became valuable for the history and heritage of human civilization.

Keywords: *Religious Manuscript, Manuscript Digitalize, Open Access Movement, Digitizing, Digital Library*

Introduction

Indonesia is very rich in cultural relics, including the manuscripts or religious manuscripts. Among the abundant of manuscript, religious manuscripts were also a cultural heritage. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2010 stated that cultural heritage is immaterial in the form of objects of cultural heritage, buildings of heritage, structures of heritage, site of heritage, and region heritage on land and/or water to be preserved its existence because it has significant value for the history, science, education, religion and/or culture.

A number of national manuscript is very much. Husen (1974) had argued the number 5000, Chambert-Loir (1980) argues 4.000, and Russell Jones put the figure at up to 10.000 manuscripts (Amin, 2011). These manuscripts are located in several regions in Indonesia such as Java, Bali, Madura, Lombok, Bima, Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra and West Kalimantan. The manuscripts even scattered in various countries, such as England, Germany, France, Netherlands, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam. The existence of religious manuscripts is in danger, including illegally trade, natural disasters, physical damage and so on. As was also mentioned by Aytac (2002) that "flooding, terrorism, bomb threats, explosions, transportation accidents, earthquakes, fire and war also prove dangerous threats to the written cultural heritage".

However, Fathurrahman (2009) states that the greatest disaster is "ignorance of our own as a community owner. Where there is a no awareness of the importance of these manuscripts as cultural heritage, when the

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industrial revolution and the technology is developing so rapidly, resulting traces the history and culture of pre-industrial societies ruled out, it was also true annihilation of the manuscripts as objects of cultural heritage has been started. And, once lost, it can never be replaced, so it will disappear from our memory forever."

There are few studies of ancient manuscripts that are intended to preserve and save the national culture from a variety of threats, such as by capturing the content of the religious manuscripts and transforming the form, or by digitalization the manuscripts. By digitizing manuscripts "make them available to a national and international scholarly audience and, at the same time tosupport critically important conservation and cataloguing efforts" (M'kadem&Nieuwenhuysen, 2010, p.137).

Furthermore, M'kadem&Nieuwenhuysen (2010, p.138) said "if some of these manuscripts were to become available in digital form, this would revolutionize how students and scholars in the country and people around the world could access this literature for research and study or simply for appreciating the beauty of cultural items. Furthermore, by offering a selection of the manuscripts through the internet in the framework of a digital library, we can hope to raise awareness among national and international scholarly communities and local political authorities and academics of the immensity of the challenge, but also the rewards to be gained, inherent in preserving and cataloguing these materials".

Therefore, this paper intends explores religious manuscript digitization activities undertaken by Puslitbang Lektur dan Khasanah Keagamaan as part of the state institutions which participate in saving the intellectual property of the nation and as part of a move to support open access.

Research Methods

This research was a literature review that assessment of religious manuscripts from various literature, including research that have been done by the Puslitbang (Center for Development Research) Lekturdan Khazanah Keagamaan Balitbang diklat Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Result

This researchwill provide assessment starts from the basic concept of digitization, religious manuscripts, some of the institutions that perform preservation of ancient manuscripts, religious manuscripts media over the literature and the experience of the PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaan, Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (TIIM), and the open access movement.

Digitization

Digitization is part of preservation that seeks to save the ancient manuscripts by utilizing digital technology. This meant that the original manuscript or manuscript copies can survive in the long term. Digitizing is the process of transferring manuscripts from its original form into a digital form or copy it by scanning (scanner) or photographed with a digital camera.

In Act 43 of 2007 article 9 letter c or UU No.43 tahun 2007 about library, mentions "Government is authorized to transfer ancient manuscripts owned by the community to be preserved and utilized". Then Hartinah (2009, p. 16) also argued that the purpose of media over from ancient documents are intended to preserve the value or content of information, improving access to information and knowledge, promoting resource that never existed (history, culture, knowledge, etc.) as well as promoting the agency.

Even more Omar (2001, p. 8) explained "with rapid development of information communication and technology, manuscripts can now be preserved electronically through digitization for future keep, simultaneously making it accessible globally. Many libraries are venturing into digitization project which is new and costly. Rapid changes in computer technology offers a multitude of application devices for digitization. It is crucial to study and select the appropriate technology suitable for the needs of manuscript as the manuscripts are fragile and may endanger its physical condition. The most important thing is to define the formal rules which would be worldwide acceptable. Furthermore, this format must fit with the necessary standards for dissemination of data via Internet".

Religious Manuscript

The manuscript is a handwritten essay that stores various expressions of thoughts and feelings as a result of the nation's cultural past (Baried et al, 1994). The word derived from Arabic script, the word *al-naskhah* which have Indonesian equivalents in the form of word manuscript (Fathurahman, 2010). Manuscripts can also define as all the written heritage of our ancestors on paper, papyrus, bark and rattan (Djamaris, 1977). Manuscript is written with the various ingredients (Baried, 1985). The word manuscript is taken from the Latin expression codicesmanuscripti, meaning that the books written by hand. Manu word comes from the word manus, meaning hand, and is derived from the word scriberescriptus, means writing (Mulyadi, 1994). The word manuscript literally means a handwritten (written by hand or *al-makhtuth bi al-yad*). Thus, the term manuscript-which is commonly abbreviated as MS for a single manuscript and MSS for plural- is a handwritten document manually on a medium such as paper, papyrus, palm leaves, daluang, animal skins and more (Tjandrasasmita, 2006). In general terms manuscript can also be used to refer to information created manually on hard objects, such as inscriptions (Faturahman, 2010).

In a study of religious manuscripts, there are two popular terms these are codicology and philology. Codicology, or so-called manuscript science aims to know all aspects of the manuscript studied beyond the contents of the manuscript. Codicologyanalysis pay attention to the physical manuscript and helped produce the catalog list that contains a physical description of the manuscript and the information about where the script is located. Amin (2011) mentions this description useful to help researchers determine the availability of the text to facilitate research. So in addition to looking for the origin and clarity about when, how, and from where the manuscript was produced, codicologyanalysis also developed in the presence/absence of illumination and illustration, the amount of drain script, forms the binding, the extent of damage to the script (shredded, burned, cut, liquid, edible animals, moldy, crushed/broken, etc.) in short term it is everything that can be known about the manuscript.

Meanwhile, Baried et al (1994) mention Science of Philology assumes that the objects of cultural heritage called the manuscript were stored diverse information concerning the thoughts, feelings, beliefs, customs, daily activities, teachings and various other information related to a particular community in the past. Various actual content in the manuscript that is then referred as text and became the object of study Philology.

Furthermore, Trigangga (2000) reported on the study of philology known manuscripts of Indonesia is divided into 14 categories: (1) religious texts, (2) the text of the language, (3) the text of philosophy and folklore, (4) the text of the mystic secret, (5) the text of the moral teaching, (6) the text of the regulations and legal experience, (7) the text of the genealogy of the kings, (8) the text of the buildings and architecture, (9) the text about medicines, (10) script about the meaning of astrology, (11) the text of the prophecy, (12) the text of literature, (13) the text is historical, and (14) the text concerning the calculation of time (Amin, 2011).

The Institution that Undertakes Preservation of Ancient Manuscripts

According Fathurrahman (2011), manuscript preservation includes two aspects: the physical preservation and the text preservation in the manuscript. The first aspect consists of conservation and restoration. While the second aspect consists of the activities of the digitization, cataloging and research in philology. According to Amin (2011) a few ways you can do: the first is digitization, the second is copying, the third is transliteration, and the fourth is translating.

Indonesia has been concerned with the ancient manuscript in a way to study it, so that the rescue of the culture of the nations can be achieved. Some agencies that specializes in the preservation of ancient manuscripts or religious manuscripts as mentioned Fathurahman (2011) and Amin (2011) include:

    a.   Manassa (MasyarakatPernaskahan Nusantara) whose task is to investigate and study the ancient texts that exist in the archipelago, so it does not go away without giving something that can be taken advantage.

b. BadanLitbangdan Diklat Ministry of Religious Affairs through Puslitbang Lekturdan Khasanah Keagamaan with three (3) Unit inBalaiPenelitiandanPengembangan Agama Jakarta, Makassar, and Semarang. Since 2003, PuslitbangLekturdanKhasanahKeagamaan has conducted various programs such as inventory, research, workshops, training, scholarships, and includes digitizing the manuscripts archipelago, especially the religious. By the end of 2009, PuslitbangLekturdanKhasanahKeagamaan have managed to digitize about 500 religious texts archipelago, which come from various areas, such as South Selawesi, West Sumatra, West Java, Banten, and others.

c. National Library. Since the introduction of digitization program manuscript in about 2003, and began intensively in 2006, until 2009, the National Library has been digitizing about 1300 manuscripts. In addition to digitize manuscripts to their collections, National Library actually also have an agenda to make digitizing manuscripts stored in the hands of the public.

d. Library of the Faculty of Humanity, University of Indonesia in Depok. From about 3000 the manuscript collection of Java has, around 1962 titles have been digitized and can be accessed in the form of a digital library of manuscripts.

In abroad, the digitization activities have been long underway. Already many sites or special website about the ancient text. Some of them as mentioned Shafiin Rifin and Zaenab (2007) areMASTER (Manuscript Access Standards for Electronic Records), The Digital Scriptorium (http://sunsite. berkeley.edu/scriptorium/), Oxford University Manuscripts, (http://image.ox.ac.uk), Medieval Manuscripts of Syracuse University (http://libww.syr.edu/digital/collections/ m/Medieva), The Bibliotheque National De France (http://www.bnf.fr/enluminures/), "Medical Manuscripts in NLM", "European Manuscript Server Initiative" (EMSI), and "Unesco Memory of World", and digiIslam.

Digitizing Religious Manuscript, Experience of Puslitbang Lekturdan Khazanah Keagamaan

Efforts to preserve and utilize manuscripts archipelago, especially religious manuscripts are a matter of urgency to do. There are two reasons: first, the number of data importance to the religious phenomena contained in the manuscripts, and the second reason is increasingly fragile physical condition of the manuscripts over time (Bafadhal, 2005).

Puslitbang Lektur Keagamaan has been researching religious manuscripts archipelago. Tens of thousands of manuscripts in various languages (Malay, Arabic, Javanese, Sundanese, Sasak, Bali Wolio, and others) successfully tracked, either stored at home and abroad. The contents of the manuscript was not just about literature, but deals with a variety of disciplines such as religion, history, law, customs, medicine, technology, etc. The manuscript usually written around the 18th century until the 20th, the condition is still "scattered" in a number of libraries, museums, public and private collections. In addition, most of the manuscripts are already vulnerable and damaged with age (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id). PuslitbangLekturKeagamaan has beeninventoried the manuscript from the years 1997-1999, and published two books catalog contains 769 manuscripts (PuslitbangLekturKeagamaan, 1999). In 2003-2007 PuslitbangLekturKeagamaan in collaboration with UIN, IAIN, STAIN, STAHN, and STAKN have been inventoried 1266 religious manuscript (PuslitbangLekturKeagamaan, 2007). In 2008, PuslitbangLekturKeagamaan has been digitalized 100 manuscripts from the four provinces, South East Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and Riau (Rahman, 2010).

As a form of socialization and the publication of "national heritage", then from 2008 to 2014 PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaan has been doing rescue to the *LekturKlasikKeagamaan* (hereinafter referred to as LKK) by digitizing up to 1500 LKK today. These results are then placed into a CD and hard drive. This rescue needs to be optimized in publication by placing in special page, include a watermark in each article and a description of each manuscript. This meant that the more secure the existence of LKK and survive in a longer period of time and their use is thorough without being limited space and time (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

Inclusion watermark in each page of a manuscript is important to maintain the authenticity of the LKK as the property of the PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaan, in addition to getting legacy of intellectual property rights. As for the location-though only a few places in these locations-which have been identified and carried out by the PuslitbangLektur of LKK literature part of Aceh, (specifically in Awe Getah North

Figure 1. Examples of Religious manuscripts belonging to the Puslitbang Lektur dan Khazanah Keagamaan with watermark (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id/manuskrip/)

Aceh and Pidie), West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Banten (Especially Ciledug), West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, South Sulawesi, Buton, Pontianak, and Palembang. Identifying forwarded by digitizing up to the online publication needs to be solved as a whole in each region, so that the LKK in the community could be saved by thorough, not part of it (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id). Optimization Conservation Program LKK including: Substantively includes classical religious texts were written by hand since the century-8M to 20M, which is still scattered and stored by the Indonesian people in person.

a. Methodologically/procedure, the project is limited to the stage of conservation and its implications, in other words confined to the stage of activity to maintain and store the data provided in the form of website page (Thesaurus of LKK)

b. In detail, conservation will be carried out on each sheet that has been digitized by providing a watermark and a detailed description for each of the LKK, as well as taking care of Copyright who then publish it online in a special website page belongs to PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaan. Giving watermark on each page in each document followed by the description is an attempt to distinguish the property of PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaan with the other and keep the authenticity of LKK belongs to PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaan. At the stage of the short-term, this optimization program focused on workmanship watermark and descriptions on LKK digitization has been done in 2014 and making draft of website pages (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

While in the medium term, this program step to the activation of draft website page and realize Copyright digital LKK PuslitbangLektur in 2013 and 2014. For the longer term, the program continued to completion of manufacture of the watermark on all LKK already digitized, will continue to identify and digitization of LKK were still scattered in the hands of the community by cooperating together with the institutions concerned, and classifies them systematically. (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id)

Given the importance of digitizing ancient religious manuscripts, the PuslitbangLektur has undertaken a series of activities aimed at rescuing the ancient manuscripts in particular are content with doing some activities, such as:

a. Improving and Developing Quality of Technical Staff Digitations of Religious Manuscripts

This activity was held on February 17, 2009 in Pekanbaru, which produces some 40 Exploration Team to conduct an inventory and description of classical religious manuscripts in their respective areas. (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id). Teaching materials in this orientation include: Riau Regional government policy about conservation of Religious Malay Manuscript; Research about Religious Malay Manuscript in UIN Sultan SyarifKasim Riau; DitjenBimas Islam Policy about Preservation and development KhazanahKeagamaan Islam; Technical Policy about Digitalization Religious Manuscript, codicology and Religious Manuscript Description; Searching Manuscript in community, and Religious Manuscripts position to Understanding Islam Nusantara Development (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

To combine the material with practicein the field, during the orientation participant do observation and practice of digitizing religious manuscript. This activity is carried out by visits to the Palace of the Sultanate of Siak, Siak Regency, one of the historic sites in Riau, which was founded in 1723 AD. In this Palace stored old archives and manuscripts (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

b. In House Training about Digital Photography

In House Training activity is intended to prepare the human resources master the technique digitalization religious manuscript, especially the photographer would force tasked with digitizing manuscripts to various regions. Three principal material submitted, are: (1) Manuscript Digitizing Technique (Photography and Digitalization); (2) Shooting Manuscripts Techniques by Digital Camera, and; (3) Practice Shooting Manuscripts by Digital Camera. (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id)

c. Manuscripts Digitization Workshop and Development of National Manuscripts Portal

This event was held on 24-27 June 2009 in Solo. Present as the guest speaker at this event was ThoralfHonsten of the University of Leipzig, Germany. This event was attended by 60 participants from all over Indonesia. Participants received material like: "PuslitbangLekturKeagamaan Policyin Manuscript National Program" by Prof. Dr. H. MaidirHarun; (2) "National Library Policy in Digitalization National Manuscript" by TutyHendrawati, S.Sos. (Digital Transformation Division in National Library); (3) National Library Policy in Conservation National Manuscript" by Anna Soraya (Head Division of Conservation in National Library); (4) "Digitalization Manuscript and strengthening research tradition" by Dr. Oman Fathurahman (Chariman of Manassa); (5) "Digitalization Project of Java Manuscripts YasayasanSastra Collection" by John Paterson, MA (Digitalization Consultant of YayasanSastra, Solo); (6) "Manuscripts Cataloging and Digitization International Standard" and "Examples of Manuscripts and Papyrus Project in Germany" By Dr. ThoralfHanstein (Digitalization Program Coordinator, Leipzig University); (7) "MyCoRe-Database" by Ir. Jens Kupferschmidt (informatics and computer experts); (8) "Manuscript Resoration: Initial Phase Maintenance before Digitizing (Leaf-casting) by Joerg Graf; (9) "Scanning Technique, Quality Inspection (Calibration), Upload Pictures to Database" by Gerald Henning and ThoralfHanstein; (11) Restoration Manuscripts: Initial Phase Maintenance before Digitalization (Ink Acid)" by JoergGraf; (12) "Enrichment Experience Manuscripts Digitalization: Digitalization Pesantren Manuscript Project" by Drs. JejeAbd. Rojak, M.Ag (Digitalization Program Coordinator); (13) Enrichment Experience Manuscripts Digitalization: Digitalization Manuscript Project of Community Collection Pidie, Aceh by Dr. Fakhriati (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

In addition, participants are also given to the practice of digitizing and processing software open source portal script, which is: (a) "Practice and Mentoring Digitization of Manuscripts" by Bahren, S.S. (Manuscripts Digitization Program Team Surau and The British Library) and SolihinS.Sos (Digitization Program Team Pesantren Manuscripts and The British Library); (b) "Practice and Development Assistance Manuscripts Portal" by Salman Abdul Muthalib, M.Ag. (Codicology Team Digitization Program Manuscripts Museum Aceh, YPAH and Leipzig University) and also HasnulArifin M, MA (Digitalization and Cataloging Program Team YPAH, C-DATS. TUFS)(http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

As a result of this workshop, participants have formulated a number of notes and important recommendations. Some of these notes include: (1) Until now, the National Manuscript still many scattered in the community, the condition of the manuscript was extremely vulnerable and endangered; (2) Participants agreed that a caring attitude in the form of maintenance, preservation, research, and utilization of national manuscript needs to be disseminated and acted upon; (3) Among the ways to rescue the manuscript, most likely to do is digitalization manuscripts by utilizing digital technology; (4) Participants are optimistic that the academic community will certainly getting benefit from the digitalization results, because they will be very easy to access and use by anyone, anywhere; (5) Whatever efforts regarding access to the manuscript, should not be accompanied by exploitative attitude towards the owner of the manuscript; (6) The rescue effort of national manuscript still hit by a shortage of funds; (7) Efforts maintenance, preservation, research, and utilization of national manuscript can not be done alone (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

Based on that, participants recommended four main points, which is: (1) Need to be made "umbrella" which is become the information center of various activities throughout Indonesian Manuscripts (2) Need political will from the parties involved, especially the government agencies in support of maintenance programs, conservation, research and utilization of national manuscript (3) Participants gave appreciation to the Puslitbang Lektur dan Khazanah Keagamaan which has given its full support to the Manuscripts activities (4) Lovers manuscript should continue to explore the potential that can be developed in the maintenance, preservation, research, and utilization of national manuscript (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id).

d. Exploration and Digitization Religious Manuscripts

Until July 2009 Exploration and Digitalization Team religious manuscript Puslitbang Lektur dan Khazanah Keagamaan has been collecting and digitizing some 321 manuscripts of the 11 regions in Indonesia, among others from the West Sumatra 41 manuscripts, Kerinci 23 manuscripts, South Sumatera 19 manuscripts, Banten 20 manuscripts, Jakarta 38 manuscripts, West Java 27 manuscripts, Cirebon 25 manuscripts, Semarang (Central Java) 23 manuscripts , 40 manuscripts Madura, Sulawesi 22 manuscripts, 24 West Sulawesi manuscript (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id/).

Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (TIIM)

The Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (TIIM) intended to provide complete information as possible about the Indonesian Islamic manuscripts, both written in Arabic and local languages including Aceh, Bugis, Javanese, Madurese, Malay, Minangkabau, Sasak, Sunda, Wolio and others. TIIM also provide some useful information such as the author's name with their biographical account, the number of copies that are stored in all the libraries in the world, the catalog which contains the number of pages and the summary as well as all related articles and books (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id/).

TIM was initiated by the Puslitbang Lektur dan Khasanah Keagamaan are intended to provide access to hundreds or even thousands of religious manuscripts that are not always easily accessible. Additionally, TIIM expected to become an important resource for the society, especially philologists, historians, and scholars from Southeast Asia in the study of Islamic Studies particularly interested to see the characteristics of the local Islam through the exploration of the work of scholars in the past. With the TIIM is expected to minimize repetition of study or research in the study of Islamic manuscripts Indonesia. Even TIIM available in digital form and can be downloaded.

THESAURUS OF INDONESIAN ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPTS

Center for Research and Development of Religious Literatures And Heritages, Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA)

Search: [_____] Go

Manuscript | Subject Matter | Language | Script | Collection | Catalogue | Research | Filtered By

Manuscript » Subject Matter » Ethics

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

No	Title	Author	Language	Script	Subject Matter
1.	Adāb al-marʾah	anonymous	Arabic	Arabic	Ethics
2.	adāb al-mutaʾallim	anonymous	Arabic & Javanese	Arabic & Pegon	Ethics
3.	Ajaran Sunan Kudus	anonymous	Javanese	Hanacaraka	Ethics
4.	Ajisaka	anonymous	Javanese	Javanese	Ethics
5.	Akhbār al-naʾīm	anonymous	Acehnese	Jawi	Ethics
6.	Alap-alap	anonymous	Javanese	Javanese	Ethics
7.	Anis al-muttaqīn	ʿAbd al-Ṣamad ibn Faqīh Ḥusayn	Arabic	Arabic	Ethics
8.	Asrār al-umarāʾi	anonymous	Wolio	Arabic	Ethics
9.	Babad Ranggawarsitan	anonymous	Javanese	Javanese	Ethics
			Arabic & Malay	Arabic &	Ethics

kemenag.go.id/naskah/index.php?filterBy=script&script=20080709163548

Figure 2. Example Display of TIIM (http://lektur.kemenag.go.id/). The presence of religious manuscript TIIM as a portal into one piece of evidence supporting the Open Access (OA) movement. Thus access becomes very wide and open and dissemination of information for the better.

Open Access Movement

Before appearing the Internet, someone who will look for resources must be manual access and use printed text books and journals. With the emergence of the Internet, the information search behavior shifts using search engines and easily access the information in real time through e-books or e-journals (Fatmawati, 2003). Another aspect underlying the emergence of OA (Open Access), due to the existence of the Internet and digital journal article creation has allowed the expansion and ease of access. In addition, the development of science and technology in a country requires data and information that is accurate and current to see conditions occur. While science has always produced and consumed by scientists and academics on an ongoing basis. Thus, for purposes of policy formulation in various spheres of life, the formulator need data and relevant information. One of them through the dissemination of knowledge through OA (Fatmawati, 2003).

In the context of the manuscript world, OA through a digital library can indeed be considered as a new phenomenon, especially Indonesian manuscript. This phenomenon is also growing rapidly with the rapid digital technology and easy internet access. A number of libraries at universities in America and Europe have started the development of digital library manuscript by storing digital files script in a portal that can be accessed free of charge from anywhere, and at any time (Fathurahman, 2011). One agenda introduction of the World Digital Library by UNESCO is "to provide resources for educators, scholars, and general audiences," which provide a source of research for academics, researchers, and the general public. In the context of the national manuscript, the manuscript development of digital libraries means that by itself will open the widest access for academics, researchers, enthusiasts, observers, and society in general, both at home and abroad, the various collections of national manuscripts (Fathurahman, 2011).

However, Fathurahman (2011) reported that most portals only provide a few pages that can be accessed from any manuscript, the rest should be contacted directly to the library. But most of the others decided to show all the relevant manuscript pages, including the cover page and illumination and illustration, so that students and researchers are increasingly easy to do research. To support the acquisition and utilization of local resources in the form of manuscripts in a maximally research, the role of librarians appears here. Mercerin Pendit (2013), explains the strategic steps that can be done by librarians, which is: 1) Understand

all aspects of scientific and technical publication seeks to participate in the process of research and scientific writing, 2) Directly contact in activities pertaining to scientific communication, for example: planning research, publishing journals, raising communication between scientists, 3) Understand usage monitoring tool that can be used by researchers and authors to quantify the benefits obtained when using the means of OA, 4) Getting involved in the development and changes in scientific publication system pro-OA, 5) Ensure policy support from the library as a refuge for librarians that will stir OA.

It is expected the use of primary sources in this case is the manuscripts by indigenous scholars could more leverage and no need constrained due to limited access. Even the native scholars benefited because they are close to these sources, and even master the language used, without the need to work hard to learn. Many studies, for example on foreign scholars who earn academic credit for successfully doing a research-based manuscript with just enough theory and methodology to formulate a proper research and then apply it to the local manuscripts examined (Fathurahman, 2011). For example is the development of a digital library for Malay manuscripts. It would provide significant insurance against the loss of these valuable materials for use to the learning community. The storage of digitized documents in the open Internet environment is an important mechanism for allowing valuable and rare documents to be accessed easily by a large number of geographically distributed users (Rifin&Zainab, 2007, p. 225).

Another example, Chepesiukin Rifin&Zainab (2007, p. 224)in his article mentioned that some of the leading research libraries in United States are taking advantage of digital technology to reach out to the global community after years of limiting the accessibility of their rare books, manuscripts, and documents to on-site visitors.

Conclusion

Strong efforts were made PuslitbangLekturdanKhazanahKeagamaanin digitizing religious manuscript should be appreciated. This hard work is not only to save the nation from extinction richness and variety of other threats, but also that the science contained in the manuscript can be accessed as possible to the nation's progress and development of science globally.

Recorded during the 2002/2003 through 2016 are already thousands of manuscripts succeeded in "capture". It is estimated that about two thousands of national manuscripts, especially religious manuscripts digitized. Moreover, the effort to create portals that facilitate global access digital religious texts is constantly being developed. Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (TIIM) is concrete.

The development of a thesaurus is also balanced with human resource development continuously trained and empowered to manage religious manuscript digital, ranging from awareness of the importance of religious manuscript, to transfer media, managing and disseminating the portal religious manuscript so that they can be accessed globally, by both academics, researchers, and the public at large.

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Assessing Manuscript Usefulness: An Investigation of Javanese Manuscript at The House of Language Library, Yogyakarta

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Sri Rohyanti Zulaikha[2]

Abstract

This study describes the use of Javanese manuscript at the House of Language Library, Yogyakarta as one of special libraries that act to preserve cultural heritage and spread the information to the community. This research is aimed at explaining how to use Javanese manuscript at the library and how the role of the library that provides the information for users. While the research uses a qualitative approach and analyzed using the methods Miles and Huberman consisting of stages of data reduction, data presentation, conclusion and verification. Based on the findings, this study recommends the importance of the promotion of Javanese manuscripts held by the Library so that it can optimally utilized by users.

Keywords: *Javanese Manuscripts, Special Libraries, The House of Language Library Yogyakarta.*

Introduction

A library is one of information, science, research,recreation and conservation sources. As mentioned in Law No.43 of 2007, article 1,a library is a management institution of collection of writing works, printed works and/or record worksprofessionally with a standard system to fulfill the needs of education, research, conservation, information and recreation. It is a basic foundation of a civilization, because a civilization is builtbased upon science. A library has a significant role in the life of nation and state.

In general, Sutarno NS argues that the role of a library is as a source of information, education, research, preservation and conservation of cultural treasures of the nation as well as a healthy, cheap and useful recreational place. Specifically, one of the library roles is as a cultural agent of mankind for various past inventions recorded in the form of writing or certain forms stored in the library will be able to contribute greatly to the future if utilized properly.

Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta (BBY) or Yogyakarta Language Hallas a government institution has duties to carry out studies, development, and research of local languages and literatures. This institution has a special library (privately-owned) where most of its collections are linguistic/literary books, manuscripts and documents. Manuscripts are hand-writtendocumentsusing the lettersof thetime. According to Law no. 43 of 2007,manuscripts are all hand-written documents that are not printed or reproduced by other wayseither in the country or abroad aged at least 50 years oldthat have important value for national culture, history and science.

BBY's library is a library that serves to support researchand development of local language and literature in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) Province. Therefore, its most collections are written in Javanese

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language. Javanese manuscripts are one of the sources used as research objects. In addition to knowing the past, the manuscripts are also for the development of science. Language is a part of the culture; the role of a library as a source of science and information is also definitely as a cultural preservation.

The quite close relationship between manuscripts containing past recordings and the role of libraries in preserving cultureis useful to improve the future; therefore,it is important to know to what extent Javanese manuscripts in special libraries have been utilized. BBY library was chosen as a place of study because itis run under the government and has a collection of quite and rare Javanese manuscripts that need to be preserved. In addition, this library becomesa reference for various studies in the field of philology, research and development of local language, and preservation of manuscripts through digitalization and media transfer.

Theoretical Framework

Javanese Manuscripts

In *KamusBesarBahasa Indonesia*(KBBI) or The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, the word '*naskah*' is defined as: (1) handwritten composition; (2) unpublished composition; (3) news materials ready to be set; (4) design. The equivalent of the word *naskah* is *al-makhtutat* (Arabic) which means books produced by handwriting and manuscript (English) defined as handwritten books, documents and others. The word "manuscript" itself derives from the Latin *manu* and *scriptus*, meaning'handwriting', and eventually called "*manuskrip*" in Indonesian (Fathurrahman, 2016: 21-22). Manuscripts are written in the language or letters according to theirera.

All manuscripts classified as Javanese manuscripts when they are written in Javanese language. All manuscripts areclassifiedas*manuskripkuno*(old or commonly referred to as ancient manuscripts)when they are over 50 years old. Based on its history, Javanese manuscripts are written usingJavaneseletter. The manuscripts contain history, culture, economy, social, etc. Javanese manuscripts are generally written in the form of song (*tembang*) and story.

A Privately-Owned Library

A special library or privately-owned library is a library established to support the activities of institution that shelters it which is not free access and is used by certain groups only.Sutarno NS (2006: 50) explains that a privately-owned library is often called *perpustakaankedinasan* (office-owned library), because it is established within either public or private offices or institutions. It serves to provide information and support the smooth activities of institution that shelters it. Itsexistence and function rely heavily on the institutions concerned.

A privately-owned library is a library where the usersarelimited to a certain homogeneous group(Yulia, 2009:1.22). Therefore, the collections provided areadjusted to the needs of the pertinent institution. It sometimes does not serve readers outside the institution; however, there are some libraries of this type also serves members outside themunder specified conditions. Usually,perpustakaankhusus applies"*closed acces*" where the readers cannot freely take books from their place. Likewise, not all privately-owned libraries lend their collection unless there are conditions that have previously been agreed. According to Sutarno (2006: 50), in particular cases, outsidersmay be allowed to use the library, for example for research, after obtaining permission or recommendation from the authorized official.

In addition to the specificusers, this library also has the specificity of collection, place and management. It is often called the official library, because its tasks and functions are to facilitate and support the official duties of the institution that shelters it so the duties can take place well. According to Yulia (2009: 9.30), a privately-owned library in general has a very specific type of collections and usually uses a limited room. This is because a privately-owned library is usually within the scope of the institution that shelters it.

Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta Library

BalaiBahasa Yogyakarta (BBY) was established in February 1948. After going through various events and name changes,BalaiBahasa Yogyakarta is currently as a research institute and an information and service center in linguistics and literature (Indonesian and local) in Yogyakarta Special Territory (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta/ DIY). Since 2007, BBYhas beenchaired by Drs. TirtoSuwondo, M.Hum. Its dutyis to carry out research, development, and fostering of language and literature in the region.

To support its roles, duties and functions, the BBY's library was established. This library is a specific library where most of its collections aresubjected to linguistic, literature, and some other sciences as supporting studies. The types of collections include scientific papers, textbooks, references, journals, Indonesian and Javanese magazines, e-clippings, e-books, and manuscripts. The public can take advantage of its collectionswithout having to be a member of the library with a note that the collections should only be read on the spot and should not be taken home.

One of its collections is the old manuscriptsthat must be preserved. It preserves, researches and studies not onlylanguage and literature but also manuscript collections. As a source of knowledge as well as information in supporting the performance of the institution's staff, according to Sutarno NS (2006: 39),a privately-owned library, despite relatively limited collections, also provides some other extras which contain entertainment and common knowledge, such as magazines and newspapers.

Basically, every official institution has a library to support its vision and mission. However,the concern from the head of the institution on this library determines the success to its function and role regardless its large or small room/building, its being active or not, the pattern of its management, and usefulness.If each institution has good awareness of the importance of this librarysupportedwithgood preparation, its continuity and usefulness can only follow. It should be established as a provider of information resources and support for the organizational or institutional continuity, not merely as a complement.

Collection utilization

Everything that has the value for use and can support the needsis called "to have benefits". Benefits can take form not only material, but also non-material. As one thing that provides benefits, information should be utilized in which utilization can mean similar to empowerment.According to Sutarno NS (2006: 219),empowerment of the collectionsin a library is that they must be read and used by community groupswhobecome target to usethem. Information and knowledge are presented through various media, and the library is believed to be one of the places.

Good collections of library materials should be able to meet its users' tastes, desires, and needs. The completeness of the library collections becomes a major strength in the process of information transfer. This power will be an attraction for the users. The collection utilization is similar tothe empowerment of the collection, meaning that the collections provided by the library should be read and used by the target groups. Sutarno NS (2003: 220)explains that the utilization of a library's collections can be seen on the intensity and volume of visitors as well asinformation transaction in the short term. The real form of utilizing the collection itself is thatthe collections are read, borrowed, researched, studied, analyzed, and developed for various needs while in the long term the utilization of the collections will give effect to the mindset, the pattern of action, and the form of the practice of knowledge obtained from the collection.

The use of library collections is therefore a series of activity process conducted by the users by utilizing various types of collections in the library to meet the information needs. The utilization is often measured from the frequency of its users to utilize its collections. According toZulaikhain Gandarizki (2016: 24),the utilization of a library'scollections can be measured by two indicators, ie, (1) frequency of use or utilization of the collection, and (2) the suitability of the collection to the needs. Therefore, the use of collections by users means also the form of collection utilization. The higher the use of the collections means the higherthe utilization of the collection in a library.

Discussion

As a privately-owned library that supports the activities of the institution that shelters it (Yulia, 2009: 1.22), the users of the BBY's library is limited to a very homogeneous group. The vision of this library is as a center of Indonesian and local linguistic and literary information. The library provides a complete collection of linguistics and literature that can be accessed online. It is as supporting means for study, development, and research of language and literature. Another role of the BBY'slibrary is to preserve its collections. Based on its visions and missions,the collections cover literature and linguistics. However, this library alsoprovides some other collections,such as entertainment, history and newspapers.

The BBY's library uses a closed service system. In this service, visitors are not allowed to take their own collections. The desired collection is taken by the officer after the user submits the code records of the collection from the catalog. Especially for external users (non staff), the collection can only be read in the reading room of the library so that the users do not need to be a member of the library. If they want the collection, the library provides photocopying services under one condition that the physic of the collection is still in good condition. This photocopying service does not apply to manuscript collections or rare collections. The types of collections in this library are books, research publications, papers (e-papers), thesis, dissertations, manuscripts, transliteration (e-manuscripts), dictionaries, glossaries, thesaurus, encyclopedias, journals (e-journals),magazines, audio/ visual CDs. clippings (e-clipping) and language maps.

One of its privileges of this library is its collection of Javanese manuscripts. Javanese manuscripts (Javanese transliterations, manuscripts, and prints) are one of the collections used by researchers in writing articles. Javanese manuscripts (transliterations, manuscripts, and prints) are rankedtenth in all of the collections cited. The number of citations for the manuscript was 2 citations in 2007-2015 and 5 citations from other manuscripts (Suryani, 2016: 78). Javanese manuscripts belong to rare collections. Javanese manuscripts are manuscripts written in Javanese. These manuscripts are classified as *kuno*manuscripts that are over 50 years old. Based on their history, Javanese manuscripts are written using Javanese letters. Besides being a research object, manuscripts are also used as reference sources. Their existence is already rare, so not everyone can have a free access to use them directly. There are some provisions that must be considered by the users who will use them.

Physically good Javanese manuscripts can be borrowed to be read on the spot or be photocopied. This does not of course apply for manuscripts which are very old and physically fragile. This is one form of the institution's efforts to preserve rare collections. The BBY's library has also taken over the media from printed to digital. There are 123 Javanese manuscripts classified as ancient manuscripts and already digitized. The readers can access the e-manuscript on the computer provided. For users who need physical manuscripts for specific purposes, such as research or philological studies, they may borrow them after obtaining permission from the head of the BBY.

The BBY's library covers the service, processing, media transferand maintenance departments to help meet the needs of its users. Mrs.Suprihandani is thecoordinator of the library supported by Mrs. Susam and Mrs. Parminahin the service department. The closed access system of the library service requires all librarians of the service department to know and understand the overall location of the collections. In fact, the librarians are often required to know the contents of the collections. The Javanese manuscripts in this library have also been digitized, translated, and transliterated into Indonesian. Preservation will also facilitate research activities or other studies.

Utilization of library collections is often measured from the frequency of collectionsused. According to Sutarno NS (2006: 220), the measure of the collection utilization or empowerment can be seen on the volume and intensity of visitors and information transaction for the short term. The form of collection empowerment is that it is read, borrowed, researched, studied, analyzed or developed for a purpose. This isin line with Zulaikha's opinion in Gandarizki (2016: 24) that the utilization of the collections can be measured by two indicators, one of which is the frequency of collection utilization through the number of users. This means that the higher the number of users indicates the higher the utilization rate of the library collection. The

number of the visitors inthe BBY' library experience fluctuations that are not too significant. It was recorded from January to December 2016 that the visit rate ranged from 129 to 378 as presented in the following table:

As a special library, this library supports the institutional activities and scientific development while also serving outsiders to access its collection. In addition, it also receivescooperationfrom academic communities thatconduct lectures in the library roomby utilizing the existing collections therein. Some universities that have cooperation with this libraryare, among others,UniversitasGadjahMada in the field of research, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in the field of conservation preservation; (3) Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteranin the field of linguistics.

Based on a research conducted by the author, almost all users who became the informants statedthat they came to the library to do research and look for reference for lecture assignments. This is in line with the institutional vision and mission of BBY as a government-owned institution that conducts study, research, development and fosteringof language and literature in the region. The role of the library has been done well. The utilization of the collection has been in accordance with the direction of the institution and is quite effective in being the source of reference in the field of research and cultural review primarily in language and literature. Standardization of utilization of library collection is indeed related to the frequency and volume of visitors, but it is also adapted to the type of library. The BBY's Library has specific collections according to the institutional direction, so that its users tend to be homogeneous. The efforts to preserve Javanese manuscripts as rare collections and useful reference resource are also an attempt to meet the needs of its users to increase the frequency and volume of its users to utilize the collections. In fact, the utilization of the collectionsof the BBY'slibrary has been in accordance with its type and roles.

Closing

Javanese manuscripts are one of the rare collections owned by the *BalaiBahasaYogyakarta*'s Library. Its existence as a part of a privately-owned library's collections has become supporting institution activities in charge of conducting studies (research), development, and fostering of language and literature in the region. In addition, Javanese manuscriptsareinteresting collectionsfor outside readers, both for research purposes and as a source of reference. Preservation and translation of Javanese manuscripts are also an effort to preserve and preserve the culture. It also facilitatesits users to dig up information and supports the development of culture and science.

The BBY's library isa library that until recently still has a collection of Javanese manuscripts and for some purposes of research theusersare still allowed to have direct contacts with the manuscripts. It is expected that the manuscripts continue to be studied and explored for future needs. Until now, the utilization of the collections of Javanese manuscripts is quite high. The utilization of Javanese manuscripts will continue to increase if the library continues to conserve, review, translate and facilitate access for its users.

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Codex Preservation of Media Shifting in Sanata Dharma Library Yogyakarta University

Nurul Rahmi[1]

Abstract

This Study is entitled "Codex Preservation of Media shifting in Sanata Dharma Library Yogyakarta University". The objective of this study is aimed to discover the codex process of media shifting in the library of Sanata Dharma University. This research is qualitative study with field research, the data were gained through observation and interview. Preservation is the effort to handling the collection in library. One of the collection that were preserve is the codex. Preservation is made by way of transition or shifting the print media to digital. The codex is the document which more than fifty years as of this preservation the values of the cultural can be maintained as of it can be used in the next generation. The steps of this media shifting are the screening, portrait, editing, cropping. However, it is not easy to perform this preservation media shifting , there are some obstacles, such as human resources, funding, leadership, consistency, timing, and communication. The codex preservation of media shifting manuscript is an attempt to preserve the scarce documents and aims to maintain the authenticity of the contents of the document, preservation, maintenance, and it can be used to the next generation.

Keywords : *Preservation, Media Change, Codex, University Library.*

Introduction

The globalization era is the era of information disclosure since the current rapid development of information bolted especially in developed areas, they can disseminate information quickly, easily, and accurately. At this time also, people already know and use technology to do the work and activities in their daily life. The current development in times had an impact very rapidly in the dissemination of technology, information, and communication. Library is one part that can not be separated in the development of technology. The library is a place where all sources of information are processed, managed, and disseminated to the public.

Preservation is means handling with variation of the technique and the format result were almost not stopping to do as a result of the means of preservation can be used for various scientific research,etc. The scope of the digital world, preservation effort is a digital product creation process that is owned by the value to be preserved at all times (Kusara & Wahid, 2011, page 4). Furthermore, the process of preservation can mean keeping, caring and maintaining long-term collection to be used by communities to support the needs in conducting the research studies.

The development of digital technology and information nowadays have some advantages to be gained by each apply institution. especially for libraries, museums, archives and other information providers or institutions. It is undeniable that digital technologies need to be implemented according to the needs. Through digital media will decrease the risk of loss of such information and valuable resources. Another advantage for the users, especially academics and researchers, can simplify the process of finding the necessary information through various search engine facility (search engine). Unlike the case with the print collection, there are limitations in searching and acquiring (Kusara & Wahid, 2011, p 3).

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According Sulendra in his article "*Alih Media Digital Bahan Pustaka*", media shifting is one of the activities to preserve the cultural treasures to shifted the form, from the original form to a media form (digital media). Media shifting is the shifting of media from print media such as books, magazines, newspapers, photographs, and images in the form of digital data that can be recorded, stored, and accessed through computers or other digital media. Media shifting process as one of the maintenance means will certainly face challenges and considerable risk. Especially related to the budget matters, such as make an equipment support and the preparation of the teams establishments involved. Furthermore, the most important is how the readiness of human resources (HR) from top managers to executive staff in understanding the development and function of digital technology and information, so there will be significant motivation in initiate the efforts to initiatives by leveraging existing infrastructure to the maximum (Kusara & Wahid, 2011, page 3). With the human resources have been trained or do workshops will be the realization of the efforts in digital preservation activities.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (No. 43 of 2007), the codex was all written documents which are not printed or reproduced by any other means, both in regards domestically and abroad aged at least 50 (fifty) years and has important value to the national culture, history, and science. Library Media shifting usually done in historical materials, ancient manuscripts, scarce books or library materials that have already fragile physical condition. However, the shifting of conventional media photocopies normally would further damage the physical library materials so that the library should have a policy to make a copy in the form of media over digital form in order to preserve information materials in the library.

Based on this background, the authors are interested in this research entitled "Codex Preservation of Media shifting in Sanata Dharma Library Yogyakarta University".

Literature Review

Definition of Preservation

The word preservation can be defined by the word comes from the preservation of the English language preservation. According to IFLA in Martoatmodjo, preservation is to preserve all aspects of library materials, finance, tranquility, methods, technique and storage (Martoadmodjo, 1993, p 1). Furthermore, in his Sulistyo Basuki said that preservation is an activity that covers all aspects of the effort to preserve library materials and archives including management policy, finance, human resources, methods and storage techniques (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1993, p 271).

Digital preservation is a process of active management to ensure accessibility of digital objects in the future. Preserving digital materials is achieved by rediscovering combined with the hardware and software. Webb in Shiloba and Zakari said that digital preservation is composed of a process aimed to ensure accessibility of digital material (Shiloba & Zakari, 2012, p 484).

From the above, it can be concluded that preservation is a good effort to prevent and repair the collection in the institution or agency with the procedures instructions as of that these collections can be protected and used with a longer period of time.

a. Preservation goals

According to Sulistyo-Basuki preservation is to preserve the information content shifting form using other media or preserve their original form as completely as possible to be used optimally (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1993, p 271). Furthermore, the purpose of preservation of library materials in his book (Martoadmodjo, 1993, p 5) are as follows:

   a) Save the value of document information
   b) Save the physical document
   c) Addressing the shortage of space constraints
   d) Accelerating the results of information required

With the preservation of library materials, the collection can last in a long time so that the collection can be used by the librarian. Furthermore, with the preservation, the values of history or important values which contained in the collection can be maintained so that if anyone needs it can be used.

b. Preservation function

Preservation function is to keep the collection of the library from disturbed by the cruel hands, insects, or fungus that is rampant on the books are placed in a humid room. Here are some of the functions of preservation stated in his book (Martoadmodjo, 1993, p 1.7) as follows:

a) Protect function, library materials are protected from insects, humans, mushrooms, the heat of the sun, water, etc.

b) Preservation function, with a good cared of library materials the material will be durable to used in a long time, and its expected a lot of readers can use the library materials.

c) Health functions, with good preservation library the materials will be clean, free from dust, mold, vermin, sources and nests of various diseases so that users and librarians become healthy.

d) The function of education, library users and librarians themselves must learn how to use and preserved the document. They must maintain discipline, do not bring food and drinks so it will not contaminate the library materials and library.

e) Patience function, caring for library materials is like caring for a baby or parents, so be patient. Patience in how we patch the hollow book, cleaning small animal dung and droppings nerdy well, also remove stains from library materials requires a high level of patience.

f) Social function, preservation can not be done alone. The Librarians must include a library reader to keep taking care of library materials and library. The sense of sacrifice that height must be given by any person for the sake of durability and the important of library materials.

g) The economic function, with good preservation, library materials become more durable. Finance can be saved. Many other economic aspects related to the preservation of library materials.

h) The function of beauty, with good preservation, a neat arrangement of library materials, library seemed to be more beautiful so there will be a lot of reader comes to the library.

Thus it can be concluded that preservation should be with the people who are experts and have patience in the management and treatment of library materials. Furthermore, library materials must also keep clean to avoid contamination with fungi and other paper animals. Awareness of the beauty of literature should also be cared by humans, do their vandalizing library materials because much of the information found in the book.

Media Shifting

According Sulendra in his article "*Alih Media Digital Bahan Pustaka*", media shifting is one of the activities to preserve the cultural treasures to shifted the form, from the original form to a media form (digital media). Media shifting is the shifting of media from print media such as books, magazines, newspapers, photographs, and images in the form of digital data that can be recorded, stored, and accessed through computers or other digital media.

Here are some of the background of media shifting activity is needed, such as:

a. Overcoming the shortage of space constraints,

b. Preventing physical damage of library materials,

c. Scarcity,

d. The development of technology information.

Thus, at this time the role of digitization activities seen as a means for storing the values of the information contained in the collections. Media shifting process is aimed to spread of the information, education,

science, and also to preserve the historical heritage that can be used by the community in the future.

The steps of media shifting, such as:

a. Collecting and selecting library materials

Library materials will be shifting from its own internal library environment through collaboration with government and non government agencies.

b. Checking the physical condition of library materials

Before the library materials will be shifting, the physical condition must be checked. If the physical condition of library materials is not damaged, it can be directly to shifting, but if the level of damage is high, then do conservation in advance.

c. Scanning or capturing file

The process of scanning the original document is recommended to use a minimum resolution of 300 dpi (dots per inch) and stored in the form of electronic documents in a particular format. The electronic documents have the same information as the original document in order to provide digital versions of the long-lived and high quality.

d. Editing and compiling

This process involves editing a document that has been scanned or captured and manufacture of derivative files. Continued with the process of unification of the files that were previously separated during editing. Compilling process is usually incorporated into the PDF format

e. Final packaging

Packing documents into a multi-media as of the document can be read like the original document.

In Sulendra articles "Alih Media Digital Bahan Pustaka" Sulendra also describes the obstacles encountered in implementing the media shifting. The obstacles are:

a. Human Resource

Not all of the expert staff is able to the new technological development. There will be some staff who can not adapt to the new technologies, especially for the old staff. This would create a leader to be able to provide insight and understanding of the meaning and purpose of the new technological development and find a sense and understanding of the meaning of the change of the new era of technologies, so that the staff is willing to work toward the change.

b. Funding

To make a collection in digital form, would require initial funding, especially for setting up infrastructure such as purchase of computers and other related devices, scanners, electrical network, staff training and so on. All of this requires is a big budget. To anticipate this funding constraints, the library must make a priority of the activities that will be implemented. Furthermore, the necessity of the stages of small increments to shifting the documents into digital form, step by step in accordance to the type of collection which prioritized.

c. Leaderships

Lack attention from the leaders such as; procrastinating, ignoring, avoiding, obstacles can be very influential in the media shifting. This will have implications on subsequent policies and will influence subordinates or staff. Therefore, the commitment and support of leadership is necessary for the smooth and successful activities over the media shifting.

d. Consistency

These constraints arise when there are a lot of staff even the inconsistent leaders and a commitment to change for something new and advanced. Therefore before make the media shifting, it must be planned carefully to avoid a bad things later.

e. Times

Any changes including the benefits will require a long time to make it happen in accordance with the desired expectations.

f. Communication

The changes will be accepted or rejected based on the effectiveness of communication. Communication should be frequent, bi-directional, balanced (positive and negative) and started before the change begins.

Codex

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (No. 43 of 2007), the codex was all written documents which are not printed or reproduced by any other means, both in regards domestically and abroad aged at least 50 (fifty) years and has important value to the national culture, history, and science. According to the Library laws, the library does not only store a collection of printed and digital only. However, the library as well as a storage for preservation of heritage. Therefore, there should be a special attention to the codex or ancient manuscripts so it can be used by the next generations.

Thus, the codex need to be preserved so that its existence is not destroyed and beneficial to society. Conservation efforts can be done by save the storage in a museum or library as well as the process by reviewing the contents contained in there as to easily understood and used by the culture developers.

Policy

Etymologically, the term comes from the word wise policy which means "always use common sense farming; smart; proficient ". Furthermore, by giving affixes ke- and -an, then said the policy means "a series of concepts and principles that menjadu basic outline and plan the execution of a job, leadership.

The explanation above gives an understanding that the decision should be based on logical considerations that can be accepted by all parties and decision making childbirth a decision that could be used as outlines to do a job, a profession, and leadership,

Thus, in the implementation of preservation policy is used as a guideline in the form of a document containing intent, reason, purpose, benefits in detail regarding the conservation and preservation procedures.

According to Ezra and Zakari in Emerald Insight Declare that: "Digital preservation policy is a crucial part of managing the risk associated with rapid computer hardware and software obsolesces. It is a plan of action for the safekeeping of digital objects. Such a plan of action addresses the questions of what needs to be preserved, why, for what purpose, and for how long."

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that in the process of preservation is need for policies written in the form of structure or documents in which there is a process, the purpose, and the benefits and strategies that must be done in the process of preservation so that library materials can be maintained sustainability, and can be used in the long term.

Method

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive method is a research that seeks to describe a phenomenon, and occur events. Descriptive research focusing on actual problems in the research. Through a descriptive study, the researchers tried to describe the research events and happenings that become the center of attention without giving any special treatment to the study (Juliansyah Noor, 2011, p 34). The technique of data collection used are observation and interviews. As for the interview subject in this study are the library leaders of Sanata Dharma University;

a. Library Head of Sanata Dharma University.

b. Management head of Special Collections.

c. Head of Facilities and good infrastructure that serves the network and database of Sanata Dharma library.

The technique of data analysis used is data reduction, data presentation, and the final stage is the conclusion (Sugiyono, 2013, p 197).

Discussion

Sanata Dharma Profil

Sanata Dharma University Library (PUSD) was established on 17 December 1955, which at that time had an official name education college Sanata Dharma which later evolved into the greater as the University of Sanata Dharma. Founder and first head of the library PUSD was Wilhelmus van der Meulern, S.J. PUSD library consists of two units, namely the Mrican university library and the Paingan library which managed in centralization. Mrican campus library is a central library that consists of 4 floors, while the campus Paingan library consists of two floors. Library Mrican and Paingan connected by a computer network to serve users online. System service used is "open system", where users can search for and choose their interest collection.

Sanata Dharma University Library (PUSD) is one of the college library in Yogyakarta which conducted the media shifting preservation from print to digital media. The media shifting Collections is a rare collection of ancient such as a collection of ancient Javanese (Artati collection), a collection of Dutch (Verhaar pusdok) and Sartonos' library. Media shifting process is done by the portrait and then collected in a file folder in the computer. Based on observations and interviews with one of the early researchers staff from the special collection says that the collection of the codex or ancient manuscripts found in the Library of the University of Sanata Dharma as much as 13.113 titles as follows:

a. Artati collection is a heritage collection that contains literature study and Javanese literature, especially ancient Java. Artati collection is the legacy of the union of Jesus called Prof. Dr. Petrus Josephus Zoetmulder. S.J. other than a priest, he is a Professor of Literature of Java in Gadjah Mada university. Special collections of Artati totaled 4,839 titles.

b. Pusdok Verhaar is a collection of relics of the Dutch-language and its personal collection Romo Dr. Johannes Wilhelmus Maria Verhaar. S.J. He is a professor in the field of Linguistics (Linguistics) at Gadjah Mada University and the University of Indonesia in Jakarta. Special Collections Pusdok Verhaar amounted to 4,639 titles.

c. Sartono Library is a collection owned by Prof. Dr. Aloysius Sartono Katodirdjo. He is a historian pioneer of Indonesian history in writing history. He is a Lecturer and Professor of Gadjah Mada university. The Special Collections Library of Sartono amounted to 3,635 titles.

Preservation of Codex

Codex cannot survive long without proper care. The codex preservation is important to be used by the general public, especially to the next generations. The preservation process of Sanata Dharma University Library are, selecting and portrait. Furthermore, these collections are combined in one folder, then edited and moved into PDF format.

The tools used to perform processes and activities of preservation and media shifting from print collections to digital collections are:

a. Nikon Camera DSLR D3100

b. Studio light

c. Unit computer

d. Software ACDSEE

In shifting the media over print collection to the digital collection, PUSD perform steps such as the following:

a. Screenings

Screenings is for selecting the library materials which one is still be used to media shifting. Screenings include page selection, library materials, which paper is still good and intact or not, screening is very important thing before media shifting.

b. Potrait.

After the selection and collection then it is portrait using DSLR cameras which connected to a computer. the high-resolution camera is needed as of the results are good and clear when its inserted into the computer.

c. Editing

After editing a collection has been completed on the photos then collected it in one file for editing. Editing is done to remove the stains on the images or photos and editing using Adobe Photoshop.

d. Cropping

Cropping is done to cut the one sides and the ends of the image or photograph. The purpose of cropping to make it look more presentable so the library visitor who looking for information, easy to use and clear in the codex their search.

After the completion of codex is shifting, then the codex is moved into JPEG, TIFF, RAW, and PDF format.

a. *Joint Photographic Experts Groups* (JPEG), Is the file extension which frequently and commonly used because it has a small size file. This file extension was originally created as a special file for media delivery via the web and have a big degree of compression. This file format is loseless, means that each storage method which is done by selecting this extension will decrease the image quality on a regular basis. The function of the JPEG format is only suitable for publication over media such as web portals, interactive cd, and not good for a long term storage media.

b. *Tagged Image File Format* (TIFF), is the best file format for data storage, this extension will consistently maintain the image quality of the color depth and the pixel quality is not loseless. The function of the TIFF format is very good for long-term storage and are suitable for use as a file publication, reprinting or reproduction.

c. RAW format, which is the only file format that is only generated by digital cameras, generally only DSLR and medium format types that have this file extension. RAW is not a file that is ready to be consumed for printing, RAW is a file semi-finished, it means that this file still has a parameter table and can only be opened with special programs, such as the default camera software and Adobe Photoshop. RAW files are digital files that function and its use is very similar to the negative / positive films, in which a film negative able to be printed with a specific magnification, and the color can changes without distortion quality, as well as with RAW files. The function of the RAW format is ideal for long term storage. With file uncommon extensions, the RAW is safe from virus disruption which tends to damage the specific file extension.

d. *Portable Document Format* (PDF), is a file format created by Adobe systems in 1993 for digital document exchange. PDF is used to represent two dimensional documents that include text, fonts, images, and graphics.

Scarce document storage with the RAW file is like a real store of codex or ancients manuscripts. RAW storing high image quality and parameters that ;ocan be changed so it is ready to use for any purpose including enlarged in reproduction. RAW is also referred as a master of the format file because the file can be backed up in the RAW format. Thus, TIFF and RAW storage media can be used as a medium for long-term storage for the data bank as a digital archive storage, while the JPEG format used for media publications.

The process of converting files from portraits result from JPEG format is adapting to the format of the displayed codex. The JPEG format is used for the purposes of publicity materials both for media CD-ROM and publication on the internet. TIF format used for backing up the data master. Furthermore, the image conversion file

process is made by a specified resolution values. The next process is the process of compilation that combines image file conversion results into the system templates created via flash application is to pack each image file that has been converted into E-Book. Furthermore, to be able to upload the PDF is used FileZilla application. Once the entire process conducted is complete, then the files can be directly consumed by library visitor.

Conclusion

Preservation is maintenance efforts with a variety of techniques and the format results is still going until the preservation can be used in various scientific etc. The scope of the digital world, preservation effort is a digital product creation process which has the value to be preserved at all times. With the media shifting preservation is expected to keep and preserve the codex in the library which aims to maintain the authenticity of the contents of the document, as the preservation and maintenance, so it can be used to the next generations.

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Static Archives Management in Preserving the Historical Values at the Sonobudoyo Museum

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Mutia Watul Wardah[1]

Abstract

Archives is the identity of a nation which must always to be preserved, as of the values of that can be known to the next generations. Archives by its function is divided into two; Dinamis archives and static archives. Static Archives have historical value which must to be preserved. The problem of this research is "how the management of the static archives in preserving the historical values at the sonobudoyo museum". The purpose of this study was to determine the management of the static archives in preserving the historical values at the sonobudoyo museum. This research is a case study in Sonobudoyo Yogyakarta. The research result showed that the Museum Sonobudoyo was properly managing archives in preserving the historical in accordance with applicable directive. This preserved is done for the preservation contained of historical values as its can be used for the next generations. Archival management in Sonobudoyo has implemented in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43 of 2009, such as; the acquisition of archives, static archival processing, static archives preservations and the static access archives.

Keywords: Archives, *Static Archives Managements, Historical Archives Preservation*

Introduction

Archives is the identity of a nation which must always to be preserved as of the values of that can be known to the next generations. In regulations No. 43, 2009 explained that the archive is a recording activities or events in various forms and media in accordance with the development of information and communication technology have made and received by state agencies, local governments, educational institutions, companies, political organizations, social organizations, and individuals, in the implementation of the life of society, nation and state. In addition, the archive also related to all aspects of life, ranging from individual archives, archives of events, thus to the nation history. With the archives then the past events can be known and presented in nowadays. The past events are a wonderful memory and used as a reference for current knowledge and future.

The types of archives according to the function is divided into two; dynamic archives (which was used daily in an office) and static archives (which is not used anymore in a daily activity (Suparjati, 2000, p.11). In regulation Law No. 43, 2009 on archival is emphasized that static archives is an archives that is produced by the creators of the archive because it has historical values that has completed retention and has permanent evidence of certification directly and indirectly by the National archives of the Republic Indonesia. According Sulistyo Basuki (2005, p. 22) static archives has historical values. Thus, it can be concluded according to the functions it can be divided into two; dynamic archival and static archival. in this research, the authors limit the scope of the static archives. Static archival is archives which have historical values on it. Historical value is the value that appears because of its age and the relationship between historic event and person. Therefore, the archives must be maintained to be used by generations who want to find more and deep about it. In order for the information contained in the archives can be used by the need generations, then the archives must be managed properly.

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Human life aspect must be preserved as the evidence towards the historical values on it. One of government agency that cares for the archive is Sonobudoyo museum. Sonobudoyo museum is the State Museum which is under the auspices of the Office of the provincial culture Yogyakarta. This museum serves as an educational tool for scientific activities mainly related to historical values. A Parts of sonobudoyo museum is manuscript room. Based on observations and interview, manuscript room is a part which has a concentration in the management of the static archives in the form of ancient manuscripts from the territory of the palace (Keraton) and ancient manuscripts from the province of Yogyakarta. The room holds the manuscript codex that was already hundreds of years and has a very important values of historical information. Moreover, in the text using characters which are very valuable history by using Javanese and Arabic Pegon. The manuscript is one of the static archives which is certainly susceptible to damage. Paper materials used in the manuscript producing is various, such as free acid paper materials, papyrus and etc. This is why these texts requires special management in storage so as to facilitate the process of rediscovery of the manuscript that has historical value can be utilized.

Based on the explanation above, the writer interested to discuss the management of the static archives in the preservation of historical value in Sonobudoyo museum accordance with existing policy and the type of script that will be saved. Thus, the the title of this research " Static Archives Management in Preserving the Historical Values at Sunobudoyo Museum". The aims of this study is to determine the management of the static archives in the preservation of historical value in Sonobudoyo museum.

Literature Review

Static Archives

Archives as we know it actually comes from the Dutch word archief rooted in the Greek word archeion means city buildings, old-fashioned, or archivum (Latin) means the building. Archivum word comes from the word archives (English), Archivio (Italy), archief (Netherlands), Archiv (Germany), and arsip (Indonesia). In Indonesia From the archives (arsip) words, grew the word affixes, such as kearsipan, pengarsipan (archiving), archivist and archival sciences (Sulistyo Basuki, 2016, p.2013). Law No. 7, 1971 based on Alam, Zulkifli (1996, p.2) explained that the archive according to their functions divided into two; dinamis archives and static archives. The focus of this paper is on the static archives.

Static archives is permanently as of that it can be used. Basir Bartos (2013, p. 87) explains that the use of archives as a national accountability and for research purposes in the future. The archives are stored permanently required as a source of information for researchers due to present reliable information both authenticity and reliability and can be accessed by historical researchers users. Bambang P.Widodo (2014, p. 2.17) states that the archives can open the history, there is a myth 'No Archives, No History', history can be revealed after the research and research obtain the primary data source is from the archices. So it can conclude that static archives can be used in research to give a good contribution both the authenticity and reliability, as it accessible to historical researchers users.

Static Archives Management

The Management of static archives is a series of activities aimed at managing the static archives. Static archives have a high historical value on it. Therefore, the static archives should be managed efficiently. Archival static management is the process of controlling the archives efficiently, effectively and systematically includes the acquisition, processing, preservation, utilization, and public services in a national archival system. As for further descriptions of the management of static archives which can be applied to an institutions in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43, 2009 include the acquisition of static archives, static archival processing, Static archives preservations and archives static access.

Research Methodology

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Sugiyono (2009, Q25) explains that the most suitable method used is qualitative methods which it is used to develop a theory through the data obtained in the field research.

This research was conducted at the Museum Sonobudyo Yogyakarta. Informants in this study was the officer on Sonobudoyo Yogyakarta.

Discussion

a. General Description of Sonobudoyo Museum

Sonobudoyo is one of education and culture museum in the city of Yogyakarta, located in Jalan Trikora 6, Yogyakarta North Square. The originator of the establishment is a foundation that focuses on the culture of Java, Bali, Madura, and Lombok, named Java Institute. The museum was inaugurated on November 6, 1935 by lane VIII. At that time Sonobudoyo was conducted with Dr. Hoesein Djajadiningrat.

Collection of Sonobudoyo museum is various diversified among 13 collections of Geologika, 34 collections of Biologika, 8157 collection of Etnografika, 1981 collection Archaeology, 42 collections Historika, 21.914 collections of numismatic, 1240 collection of Filologika manuscript, 384 collections of Keramologika, 9120 collection of Arts, and 384 collection of Technologika. The amount of the total number is 43.235 collections. It can be concluded that the collection of Sonobudoyo mostly on historical collections. Based on observations interviews, and visitors who visit the Museum Sonobudoyo as seeking information about the archives, especially regard to the historical. It can be seen from the entire collections most of that is historical static archives, in the field of arkeologika, historika, numismatic, filalogika and etc.

b. The Description of Static Archives Collections in Sonobudoyo Museum

One of the type of static archives is manuscript. The manuscript collections of static archival manuscript is placed on the 2nd floor of the Service Library building and Sonobudoyo museum. There are 1,240 static archival collections in Sonobudoyo museum. The collections which was exist since 1748 until the early of the 20th century. These static archival collections were divided into four types, such as; manuscript collections based on the type, writing media, languages script and the contents.

   i. Manuscript Collections based on the type

This collections in the form of Ancient Manuscript and ancient transcript. According to the Law of Republic Indonesia No. 43,2007 about Library, in the 1st Article Paragraph 4 explains that all of the Ancient manuscript is written documents which are not printed or reproduced by any other means, both inside and outside of the country which has at least 50 years old, and which has significant value for national culture, history and science. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the ancient manuscripts is a result of handwritten lists of culture, history, knowledge of the community in the past, which is still original and not a clone. Furthermore, The transcript of ancient manuscript is a script that has been converted from the original characters into Latin script in the form of printed book.

   ii. Collections Based on The Written Media

The collections are not only written on a paper but also written on a palm leaves. Total collections of ancient manuscripts in the form of palm leaves is 177 collections. In addition to the collections of Ancient Manuscript already digitized, so it can be accessed digitally on a computer that is provided in the manuscript room. As for the ancient text transcripts have not been digitized.

   a. Collections Based on The Language and script -Manuscript Collections consists of ancient Javanese, Java Balinese, Saudi *Pegon*, and picture. While based on the script, the collections is consist of the original script and the Latin script.

   b. Collections Based on the Contexts-The contents of manuscript collections in Sonobudoyo museum are folklore, knowledge, letters, social customs, etc.one of the manuscript titles collections are babad tanah jawi, kitab Usulbiyah, Cariyos Andhe-Andhe Lumut, dan Serat Centini Kadipaten.

   iii. Static Archives Management in Preserving Historical Values

   a. Acquisition -In acquiring the manuscript contained in Sonobudoyo using the system of compensation, grants, and consignment orders. As for the script grants obtained from Java Institute, Panti Boedaja

and society. Java institute is the Cultural Foundation which initially collect most of the existing manuscripts in Sonobudoyo museum, while Panti Boedaja Cultural Foundation its concentrated in the field of traditional writing. Manuscripts originating from the consignment is a script derived from the Library of Sonobudoyo. The manuscript compensation and an order is the script that is the result of the purchase to the public based on pre-determined budget. However, nowadays the procurement of manuscripts belonging to compensation and orders already began to be restricted because of the limited budget available. In this acquisition activities contained manuscript identification process. It aims to determine whether the manuscript is worthy to be saved or not. In addition, the identification process is also aimed to determine the origin, content and substance of the text, so the appropriate handling of manuscripts can be done. In this identification process Sonobudoyo has a team of experts which is the result of cooperation with other institutions, one of the institutions is the University of Gajah Mada.

b. Processing -In facilitating the retrieval process manuscripts stored, Sonobudoyo using their method of classification, by providing a code based on the origin of the manuscript, and the numbering of classification based on the subject of Main Archipelago Manuscript Catalog composed by Sonobudoyo edited by Dr , T. E. Behrend. This provision of the code based on the origin of the text, namely by giving the code PB for manuscripts originating from Panti Boedaja, SB to the original manuscript belonging Sonobudoyo, SK for a script derived from studies Collectie (Java Institute), and L for a script derived from Lontar. The coding based on Main Archipelago Manuscript Catalog is the numbering of the classification based on the script subject which is based on the Sejarah (history) (S), Silsilah (lineage) (Sil), Hukum (law) (H), Bab Wayang (W), Sastra Wayang (literature of wayang) (SW), Sastra (literature) (L), Piwulang (P), Islam (I), Primbon (Pr), Bahasa (language) (B), Musik (music) (M), Tarian-tarian (dances) (T), Adat-Istiadat (customs) (F), However, for a script derived from Panti Boedaja was add the code A to H after the code PB. This is because the code is A to H is a classification code script based time entry of text into Boedaja orphanage before being passed to Sonobudoyo. Assignment of this code are also useful in the placement of manuscripts on a rack, making it easier to discover the manuscript when it needed. Script pad placement rack placed in one room, which is in the manuscripts room and stored permanently. Additionally, every script that is given the cover and put into a box adapted to the size of the manuscript. It aims to avoid damage to the script, and keep the temperature to remain the stable when placed on a shelf. Thus, it can be concluded that the storage of static archive is done permanently. The static archives are stored permanently required as a source of information for researchers due to present reliable information both authenticity and reliability and can also be accessed by the historical researchers users. It is intended to preserve the contains of historical values which can be used as an information on historical.

c. Preservation -Manuscript preservation activities in Sonobudoyo done in 2 ways; by Digitization and Freezing.

i. Digitalization -Implementation of the program of digitalization of ancient manuscripts in Sonobudoyo was conducted since 2010 and now all the ancient manuscripts already digitized. The ancient manuscripts has a weak conditions because of his age, as to preserve the historical value we can use the digitalization. Digitization activities undertaken to provide information of ancient manuscript which ready to used for users who want to know the historical value with an instant way but not damage the authenticity of the static archive itself. With this digitalisi then, makes it easy for users to take advantage of the codex that wants to know the historical value is in it. The process begins with registering the manuscripts which is to digitized, then the process of digitizing is started, then editing, and the last one is saving the data on the hard drive and computer. Manuscript room in Sonobudoyo provides 4 computers to access the digital ancient manuscripts. The digitalization of static archives is ancient is a step in preserving the historical value contained. Archive digitalization is a way in saving the static archives as of the historical values is known to the next generations in the future. with the archives digitalization generations in the future could appreciate each histories that has prevailed in the past so that it can be a a good things for them in decisions about what is to be retrieved.

ii. Freezing -Formerly the rescue Manuscript process is with fumigation methods that use chemicals, but nowadays is used Freezing. Freezing is the term used for rescue activities in the ancient manuscript by entering the ancient manuscripts to the refrigerator. In the rescue of archive, then Sonobudoyo prefer a modern way that is by freezing not with fumigation because it is safer for the staff to not use chemicals and more effective in shutting down destructive bug archives. Freezing implementation phases, as follows:

1. Collecting the data collections which will be freezing
2. Insert the ancient manuscripts in plastic and made air-tight
3. Heat up the *Freezing* tools in -9^{0}C temperatures for one night
4. Compile the ancient manuscripts *Freezing* tools for one night with the same temperatures; -9^{0}C.
5. Next, lowered the temperature of *Freezing* tools to -19^{0}C, and left for 18 days.
6. After 18 days, the ancient manuscripts is taken out and the dust is vacuumed
7. Manuscripts returbed to the storage are in the manuscripts room.

d. Access -The manuscript in the Sonobudoyo are not only used by the institution's internal environment, but is also open to the public, so that people who want to use can apply for permission in advance to the Sonobudoyo museum. The purpose of the access of static archives in society generally used for research, looking for family genealogy, and search for specific information that is used to increase knowledge in the field of history. It showed of the historical value of each script. As for access archives is held by the internal Sonobudoyo museum as a research analysis material which usually used for research analysis in text transcripts activities, and implementation of the rescue script, so the script is have a historical values knowledge. However, the access policy script for the public visitors Sonobudoyo museum have some restrictions in its consumer, such as; the public can not access the physical archive directly so they only can access digitally on a computer that has been provided and can only request a transcript printed as 10% of the total page .this aims to anticipate the damage of the archives and rescue efforts.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that has been described in previous chapters, it can be concluded that archive is the nation identity which must always to preserved as the historical values and it could be known to the next generations. archives can open the history, there is a myth 'No Archives, No History', history can be revealed after the research and research obtain the primary data source is from the archives. One of type archive store information about the historical value is a static archive. The static archives should be properly managed in order to know its existence for the next generations. Management of static archive Sonobudoyo museum may apply in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43, 2009, such as; the acquisition of static archives, static archival processing, archives static preservation and access to static archives.

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Cultural Heritage and Libraries

A Search for Historical Values on Asian-African Conference: A Content Analysis

Kamaludin[1]

Abstract

Museum of Asian-African Conference (KAA museum) helps teens recognized the history of their heroes and appreciated the efforts of their predecessors. The various activities conducted to improve their awareness of the history. This study aims to determine the content of the message KAA museum preserved and socialized in the nation's history, and to know content of the message of the appreciation level of teenagers to KAA history. The method used in this research is using content analysis. The research subject is a documentary movie produced by UPT BIT LIPI Bandung (2014) with the title "Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika". The results determined using the content shown in this movie. It showed that KAA museum held a great role in preserving and socializing the history, which can be seen in the comment addressed by Management of museum in managing the assets of history. It was also stated that the teenagers' appreciation to the history of KAA is positive. Those statements could be heard and seen during the preliminary scene: questions to the teenager who hadn't entered the museum have low awareness of the KAA museum and the story behind it. On the contrary, those who had entered and seen the KAA museum show a different appreciation toward the museum and its story. The weakness of this movie is that it couldn't measure the degree of teenagers to the role of KAA museum, questions about the role of KAA museum was not asked to the same teenagers before and after entering the KAA museum.

Keywords : *Library collections; Preserving cultural heritage; Museum; Asian-African Conference; Movie.*

Introduction

Great nation is a nation that respects the sacrifice of their heroes, the sacrifice of these heroes recorded in history. If a nation forget the historical trail, the nation will lose the past, and live without an identity, a nation that will not ever have to build a future. How can a nation expect the future, if they do not know their past.

Conference of the Asian-African (abbreviated Asian-African Summit or KAA; sometimes also called the Bandung Conference) is a conference between the countries of Asia and Africa, most of whom had just gained independence. KAA hosted by Indonesia, Myanmar (formerly Burma), Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), India and Pakistan and co-ordinated by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Sunario. This meeting took place between April 18-24, 1955, at Gedung Merdeka, Bandung, Indonesia with the aim of promoting economic cooperation and culture of Asia and Africa and against colonialism or neocolonialism United States, the Soviet Union or other imperialist countries.

A total of 29 countries representing more than half the total population of the world at that time sent representatives. The conference is to reflect on what they saw as the unwillingness of the Western powers to consult with them about the decisions that affect Asia during the Cold War; their concerns regarding tensions between the People's Republic of China and the United States; their desire to expand

the foundation for a peaceful relationship between them and China with the West; their opposition to colonialism, especially the French influence in North Africa and the French colonial rule in Algeria; and Indonesia's wish to promote their rights in contradiction with the Netherlands over West Irian.

Ten points were the result of this meeting is then contained in what is called the Ten Principles of Bandung, which contains "statement about its support for world harmony and cooperation". The Ten Bandung Principles incorporate the principles of the UN Charter and the principles of Nehru. The conference eventually led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961 (wikipedia, Museum Konferensi Asia Afrika).

Asian-African Conference, meets the requirements as a world heritage, because it has a huge impact for humans, it does not only involve the Indonesian people but involves a lot of people, events that provide a new awareness to many people. Archive Asian-African Conference was so complete, either in the form of paper archives, and the archives of other media such as documentation and films, which consists of 565 photographs, archival paper in 1778, and 7 reel films (Director of ANRI).

The young generation of Indonesia should be proud that Indonesia has important figures, who have an outstanding thought to not only the nation's journey but also the course of human events. It has become our common understanding that a great nation is a nation that respects their heroes, also appreciate the history of his people. Without recognizing the history, certainly a nation will lose the identity of his own people.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this study is to determine content of the message of the role of Asian-African Conference Museum to preserve and to socialize the history of the nation, and to determine the content of the message of teens' appreciation of the history of the Asian-African Conference presented in the movie with the title **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika** which was produced by the UPT Information Technology LIPI (UPT BIT LIPI), Bandung, in 2014. To achieve that purpose, the research problem was formulated as follows: how the KAA museum's content of message delivered by Management of Asian-African Conference Museum in preserving and in socializing of Asian-African Conference Museum, as well as how the content of message of the museum effected the teens' appreciation to the history of the Asian-African Conference based on Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika movie.

Literature Review

Movie

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia number 33 year 2009 about **Film** (Undang-undang, 33/2009), in Chapter I General Provisions, Article 1 states that the definition of Film is art and culture which are social institutions and mass media communication are made under the rules of cinematography with or without sound and it can be demonstrated.

Meanwhile the explanation of this constitution is mentioned that the film as a work of art and culture which is manifested by the rules of cinematography is a cultural phenomenon. It means that the film is the result of a creative process citizens done by combining beauty, sophistication of technology, as well as the system of values, ideas, norms, and human action in the community, nation, and state. Thus the film is not a value-free because it has a string of vital ideas and messages developed as a collective work of many people organized. That is, the film is a social institution who has a personality, vision and mission that will determine the quality and feasibility. It was strongly influenced by the competence and dedication of the people who work collectively, advances in technology, and other resources.

According Widjaja (Widjaja, 2008), the film is an audio-visual techniques are very effective in influencing their audiences. It is a combination of drama with the choir and orchestra, and drama with a blend of behavioral and emotional, can truly be enjoyed by the audience, as well as the eyes, ears and in the dark and and light room.

Museum of the Asian-African Conference

Museum of the Asian-African Conference is one of the museum located in the Bandung is located in Jalan Asia Afrika No. 65. This museum is the memorabilia Asian-African Conference. The museum has a very close relationship with the Gedung Merdeka (Merdeka Building). Overall Gedung Merdeka has two main buildings, which first called Gedung Merdeka as the main venue, while residing beside the Gedung Merdeka is the Museum of the Asian African Conference as a memorabilia of the Asian-African Conference.

The background of the construction of this museum is the desire of the leaders of the nations in Asia and Africa to know about Gedung Merdeka and surrounding places Asian-African Conference took place. This makes the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, SH, LL.M had the idea to build a museum. He proposed this idea at the forum committee meeting Commemoration 25 years old Asian-African Conference (1980), which was attended by Director General of Culture Prof. Dr. Haryati Soebadio as a representative of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Then the museum was inaugurated on April 24, 1980 to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference (wikipedia, Museum Konferensi Asia Afrika).

History

History (Greek: Ιοὸϊῆßá, historia, meaning "inquiry, knowledge acquired through research") is the study of the past, particularly how it relates to human beings. In the Indonesian language chronicle history, tales, history, or legend can be defined as an event and the events that actually occurred in the past or origins (descent) pedigree, especially the kings who ruled. This is a general term that relates to past events as well as the discovery, collection, organization, and presentation of information about these events. This term includes cosmic, geology, and history of living things, but often it is generally interpreted as human history. Scholars who write about history are called historians. The events that occurred before the written record is called Prehistoric.

History can also refer to the academic field that uses narrative to examine and analyze the sequence of events of the past, and objectively determine the pattern of cause and effect that determine them. Historians sometimes debate the nature of history and its usefulness to discuss the study of the history of science as an end in itself and as a way to provide a "view" on the problems of the present.

Stories are common to a particular culture, but not supported by external parties (such as stories about King Arthur) are usually classified as a cultural heritage or a legend, because they do not support "interested investigation" is needed from the discipline of history. Herodotus, the 5th century BC Greek historian in Western society is regarded as the "father of history", and, together with contemporary Thucydides, helped form the basis for the modern study of human history. Gait they continue to be read today and the gap between cultures Herodotus and Thucydides focused military remains a point of contention or approach in the writing of modern history. In the Eastern tradition, a history of Chun Qiu country known to be compiled starting from 722 BC although the texts of the 2nd century BC survived.

Ancient influence has helped seed variant interpretation of history trait that has evolved over the centuries and continue to change today. The modern study of history become widespread, and included the study of certain areas and certain topical studies or thematic element in historical inquiry. Often history is taught as part of primary and secondary education, and the academic study of history is the main science research at the University (wikipedia, Sejarah).

Appreciation

Appreciation has meaning : 1. awareness of the value of art and culture; 2. The assessment (award) against something; 3. The increase in value of the goods due to rising market prices or demand for the goods it increased. While other sources sense of appreciation was awarded as a form of support (KBBI, 2017).

From two definitions above, it can be concluded relation to an appreciation of the history is to teach people to be able to learn and to understand the history, which raised the respect for predecessors.

Methodology

The method used in this research is the method of qualitative content analysis that are not only able to identify messages manifest, but also latent messages of a document is being investigated. So it is more able to see the trend of media content based on the context (social situation around the document or text studied), process (how a production process media or the content of the message created actual manner and organized jointly) and emergence (the formation of a gradual or phased out of the meaning of a message through the understanding and interpretation) of the documents studied (Bungin, 2004).

Macnamara (2003) Content analysis is used to study a broad range of 'texts' from transcripts of interviews and discussions in clinical and social research to the narrative and form of films, TV programs and the editorial and advertising content of newspapers and magazines (Macnamara, 2003). A broader definition of the content analysis is given by Berelson (Berelson, 1952) "research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication". Further Berelson said the main purpose of content analysis there are five, namely:

a. To describe substance characteristics of message content;

b. To describe form characteristics of message content;

c. To make inferences to producers of content;

d. To make inferences to audiences of content;

e. To predict the effects of content on audiences.

Data collection techniques in this study conducted by collecting data that exists in the movie **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika**. Looking Historical Value Asian-African Conference, the data obtained directly from the collections of the UPT Balai Informasi Teknologi LIPI library, Bandung in the form of DVD, Scene considered loading of messages of Asian-African Conferensi role and messages of Management Museum of Asian African Conference role, as well as the testimony of a teenager.

Data analysis technique used is the technique of qualitative content analysis. The reason of researchers using qualitative content analysis for qualitative content analysis is not only focuses their research on the content of the written communication (visible or manifest) only, but can be used also to determine the content of communication is implied (hidden or latent messages).

This qualitative content analysis technique is used to purpose of finding, identifying, processing, and analyzing the whole scene contained in the **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika** movie to know and to understand the messages contained therein, either the message shown (manifest) and the message hidden (latent message). The data is then analyzed using qualitative content analysis methods to obtain and identifies messages from each category of research themes.

Results and Disccusion

Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika movie was produced by the UPT Balai Informasi Teknologi LIPI (UPT BIT-LIP), Bandung, in 2014. The film duration 23 minutes 36 seconds, featuring three interviewees, namely 1. Mukhlis Paeni (Historian), 2. Mustari Irawan (Director of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia) and 3. Thomas A. Siregar (Director of Museum Konfernsi Asia Afrika, Bandung). As well Aired four testimonials of teenagers and snapshoot of copies of Asian-African Conference movie.

This movie contains some messages of role of the Asian-African Conference Museum to preserve and to socialize the history of the Asian-African Conference, as well as the teen's appreciation messages about Asian-

African Conference, both before and after they enter the museum to obtain information about the role of the Asian-African Conference Musem.

To make it easier in analyzing the content of the messages, then the messages are grouped into four groups, namely : 1. Asian-African Conference; 2. Snapshot Asian-African Conference movie; 3. The role of the Asian-African Conference Museum; and 4. Appreciation of teens to Asian-African Conference.

Asian-African Conference

It starts at minute 3:53 of the movie, Mukhlis Paeni (Historian) conveyed the message that in 1955, we just wrote, wass approximately ten years we've come out of the atmosphere that involves the whole world to be busy at the time, namely when the second world war. With the 2nd World War, resulting in especially after 1945 resulted in various upheavals in Asia, especially in Africa. The upheavals that occurred as an explosion of the nations of Asia and Africa, that they were led by the realization that they must be independent, they have to fight the powers that had been pressing their lives, raised resistance everywhere after year 1945, postwar world.

Forwarded at minute 4:58 of the movie, he said as follows: After the year 1945, raised awareness that the nations of Asia and Africa must rise and resurrection was to be separated from the two major poles, so that it can be referred to as a force in addition to a third country west block and east block. Indonesia is considered as a symbol of a successful country in the fight to break away from colonial powers, the power of imperialism.

In another scene of the movie that is at minute 12:56, Mukhlis Paeni convey the following messages : When it happened, when the opening of the Asia Africa conference that happens, with figures necessarily national and international attendance, 29 countries were present, came up with clothing of their own nationality. It was incredible, it was kind of world culture parade that come, without any request from the committee that every country has to dress a national dress. There was no. It was incredible, how colorful clothes, various colors in their own mind, multicolored ideology dissolves in a huge momentum.

There is another example, when they are staying at the hotel Homann, or hotel Preanger they then walk to the event venue in state building, they walked toward the place along the road people are very enthusiastic, even if there was security, but only to set so as not chaotic, so familiar, people with the characters, it was incredible, it was an unusual event.

Figure 1. Mukhlis Paeni (Historian)

Meanwhile at minute 7:58 of the movie, Mustari Irawan, Director of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) said as follows: So at the time of the conference, discussed, formulated, issues related to independence, world peace, freedom and cooperation among Asian countries and Africa. There are some points that we can understand the Ten Principles of Bandung (Dasasila Bandung), the first related to the problem of world peace, which is the second issue of independence and freedom, the third related to the welfare, fourth and fifth internationalization issues related to human rights.

We give an example, suppose related to world peace. We want that the world is no conflict, there is no dispute, there is no war. The countries of Asia and Africa was agreed that the colonial occupation of this earth to be destroyed, must be removed. Then internationalization, how do we also have to play a role in regional, international and all the circle of countries in the world. We are now eager to be the axis of a force, that name is a maritime power. And this is actually also the desire to build that we still have a role internationally.

Which is related to welfare issues, I think all countries in Asia and Africa, eager to work and build welfare. For the cooperation it becomes something very important. This is related to human rights. It is stated in the first of Ten Principles of Bandung, I guess being an international issue, all countries desirous. Issues of human rights must be built every independent country. Every independent country, they must have human rights. We must also respect the country has human rights, so that we can uphold human rights.

Figure 2. Mustari Irawan (Director of ANRI)

From the messages above, two interviewees at minute 3:53, 4:58, 7:58, and 12:56 of the movie, it is known that the Asian-African Conference event is a very big event, uniting two continents, Asia and Africa. This event arises from the awareness that they should be independent and fight colonization of the nations of Asia and Africa. At the time of the conference, fought, formulated, issues related to independence, world peace, freedom and cooperation among Asian and African countries.

Snapshot of the Asian-African Conference movie

In the **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika** movie, at minutes 5:39

aired testimonials First President of Republic of Indonesia in the Asian-African Conference, as follows: This is the first intercontinental conference of color people in the history of main time. I am proud that my country is your host, it is a new departure in the history of the world that leaders of Asian and African people can meet together in there own countries to discuss and deliberate upon matters of common concern. In spite of diversity that exists among its participant, let's this conference be a great success. Yes, there is diversity among us, who denies it? Small and great nations are represented here, with people professing almost every religion under the sun, Budhism, Islam, Christianity, Confucianism, Hindhuism, Jainism, Sikhism, Zoroasthrinishm, Shintoism, and others. Almost every political faith we encounter here, Democracy. Monarchism, Theocracy, with innumerable variants. And practically every economic doctrine has its representative in this hall Marhaenism, Socialism, Capitalism, Communism, in all their manifold variations and combinations. But what harm is in diversity, when there is unity in desire? This conference is not to a push each other, it is a conference of brotherhood.

Figure 3. Speech of The First President of the Republic of Indonesia in Asian-African Conference

Messages that appear in this movie trailer is that the intercontinental conference is the first event in history and a pride for the Indonesian nation, leaders of Asia and Africa could meet to discuss mutual concerns

The role of the Asian-African Conference Museum

Thomas A. Siregar (Head of the Museum of Asian-African Conference) at minute 10:21 of the movie conveyed the following messages : The most real we saw from the history, especially in the event of Asian-African Conference i.e. their willingness to sacrifice for the nation and the State. I think it was a very important value to be kept in teen's mind. We see the predecessors of our nation they could be creative, they could create an activity, an event, with limited means, with limited equipment, fixtures. Well, they actually relied on the ability of its human resources, brainpower, negotiating skills, ability to interact. Well I guess this is probably now quite rare we see, we live in an age of highly individualistic today, we sometimes even more rely on a tool or gadget than human relations today has begun to diminish.

Others I think also that we need to learn how our predecessors could well learned about other cultures then, appreciate them. This is what I think we also have to learn from them, we live in an age that ther is much information and culture around us, we're not used to use them. We prefer to take an easy ones. This is a valuable lesson from the past is how nations can first take the good values of other nations and hold onto or tools for their work better, develop better cooperation.

At minute 14:44 of the movie, Thomas A. Siregar conveyed the following messages: We all know that the Asian-African Conference in 1955 also was the forerunner of the establishment of the non-aligned movement. So when Asian African countries, especially the countries have not yet gained independence, they have not had the courage to sovereignty and fight the occupation. It is important to be documented as part of world heritage. Asian-African Conference was born in 1955 from the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as other movement that spoke the countries were not yet independent and other developing countries. So why do we need to raise to UNESCO ? Lest at any time the matter was forgotten. Yet this is the most important part of the history of world politics.

While at minute 18:41 of the movie, Thomas A. Siregar conveyed the following message: What has been done by museum Asian-African Conference to help teens better recognize the history of their people, greater appreciation for the efforts of our nation predecessors, doing various activities that make them aware of the history , So history does not have to be rigidly displayed in the form of seminars, workshops, but in the form of appreciation.

So the most important things, they come here, we most emphasize is, they feel re-energized atmosphere of Asian-African Conference. Because we have some advantages of building as silent witness, that still exist here (main hall), so usually we receive them here first, we invite them to feel how the atmosphere on that time. The atmosphere of the conerence, how people from different countries, with various cultural backgrounds, ideologies, they can sit down together for several days here, equating opinion, make a commitment, we invite teens to feel the atmosphere first.

The messages conveyed Thomas A. Siregar to the Indonesian people, especially teenagers delivered at minute 10:21, 14:44, and 18: 41 is the willingness of the heroes to sacrifice for the nation and the state. The predecessor

Figure 4. *Thomas A. Siregar (Director of Museum Asian-African Conference)*

of our nation, they can be creative, they can create an activity, an event, with limited means, with limited equipment, fixtures. Similarly, in terms of preserving and popularize the Asian-African Conference has been run well through the activities carried out at the Museum of Asian-African Conference.

Appreciation of Teens to the Asian-African Conference

At the beginning of scene of the movie at 00:15 minute **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika** movie was filed some questions to teens, with questions and answers as follows:

    - Where the Asian-African Conference was held ?

     I do not know, forget

On Asia Afrika street, Braga street

- Who was the Pioneers of the Asian-African Conference ?

I do not know, forgot to mention.

- What year was Asian-African Conference held?

I do not know, forgot to mention.

- You are now standing in front of Asian-African Conference Museum. What are you doing here ?

I want to see the kingdom heritage

From the answers delivered by these teenagers above showed that the role of the Asian-African Conference Museum to preserve and to socialize the Asian-African Conference is needed to be provided.

Lucky at minute 21:10 of the movie which is also the end of the movie there was testimony teenagers were so positive as follows: It is necessary. If the younger generation does not know the history of, how the next younger generation ? If we do not studi our own history.

Because if we do not know the history, we can not appreciate the sacrifice our heroes. Then we do not know our origins, why Indonesia could be independence ? Then we also can not know the people who supported Indonesia's independence.

In terms of measuring the appreciation of the teenagers to the Asian-African Conference on the **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika movie** to be scrutinized, it is hard to be scrutinized because the appreciation messages that was conveyed, not delivered by the same teenagers who were asked at the beginning of the scene of this movie, so inconclusive in increasing of appreciation of the teenagers.

Figure 5. *Teenagers before entering the Meseum of Asian African Conference*

Figure 6. *Teenagers after entering the Meseum of Asian African Conference*

Conclusion

The content of the message in film with title "**Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika"**, about role of the Asian-African Conference Museum in preserving and socializing the Asian-African Conference history has done well, it can be seen from the testimony presented by the interviewees.

As well as the content of the message in film with title "**Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika"**, about teenagers' appreciation to the history of the Asian-African Conference after entering the Museum of Asian-African Conference was very positive at all. Museum of Asian-African Conference is indispensable to know and preserve the history for the current generation and the future.

The weakness of film **Konferensi Asia Afrika. Mencari Nilai Historis Konferensi Asia Afrika** movie is in measuring appreciation of teenagers to the role of Asian-African Museum is, the questions were not asked to the same teenagers, before and after they entering the museum.

To find and to measure teens' knowledge and appreciation to the Asian-African Conference, it is recommended posed the same question to the same teenagers before and after entering the Museum of Asian-African Conference, so it will get a more objective answer.

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Traditional Spirit, Modern Touch: Crowdsourcing for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia is a diverse, multi-ethnic country. Such diversity is both an advantage as well as a challenge. It brings cultural richness, but with this comes the responsibility to maintain this heritage. To tackle the issue, both the government and Non–Government Organizations (NGOs) have initiated an inventory project. In several cases, some NGOs have responded to this with the use of social media and the Internet. They have used crowdsourcing to invite public participation in the project. The public are invited to submit data or make a report on aspects of cultural heritage. This use of crowdsourcing has successfully engaged numbers of the public in the project. Two examples, Gerakan Sejuta Data Budaya and the Indonesian Heritage Inventory, show how the strategies used could be applied in developing other heritage preservation-based initiatives. Data on both initiatives was gathered through observations of the organizations' websites and their own accounts on social media. The mission statements, goals, systems, and engagement strategies of both initiatives were analyzed to present their key crowdsourcing.

Keywords: Indonesia, heritage, preservation, crowdsourcing, public participation

Introduction

Indonesia is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world containing 633 ethnic groups and 1,331 ethnic subgroups (Indonesian Bureau of Statistics, 2017). Each ethnic group has their own cultural practices, such as traditional performing arts, visual arts, architecture, crafts, folklore, philosophies, and cuisine. Thus, Indonesian cultural wealth is tremendous and becomes the pride of Indonesians and the country. Indonesian heritage is an asset which needs to be maintained properly, not only because it is part of the country's identity, but also because it is good for the economy, both for tourism and the artistic industries associated. It is necesssary to ensure that these are able to be sustained and benefit future generations.

However, this cultural wealth is facing the danger of extinction. As people gradually embrace a modern, urban life, many traditional values and practices are replaced by modern ones. But this is not the only concern we have when considering Indonesian cultural heritage as there are longstanding cultural property disputes with various neighboring countries (e.g. Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines).

To tackle those issues, it is necessary for Indonesia to make a clear and transparent documentation of its cultural heritage, making an inventory and archiving the data before cultures vanish and helping to overcome cultural property disputes. In fact, Indonesian needs a model of data management for heritage listing (Wijoyono & Kartika, 2013). Some inventory initiatives have been conducted, both by the government and NGOs. While government institutions use a top-down approach to conduct cultural

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inventory, NGOs use a participatory approach to collect cultural data. An innovative method adopted by NGOs is crowdsourcing. Crowdsourcing is an online activity where the public may respond to an open call to voluntarily contribute their expertise to a project. This paper examinesthe use of crowdsourcing as an approachto develop a cultural inventory in Indonesia.The paper contributes to provide an insight into how crowdsourcing may support digital cultural preservation. Government and other related institutions working in cultural preservation may use the analysis to help them expand their methodologies for both conducting listings and preserving cultural diversity.

Literature review

Critical to crowdsourcing is access to the Internet and social media applications. Indonesia ranked 5in terms ofthe numbers of Internet users in 2016 (http://www.internetworldstats.com/top20.htm). The number of internet users increases every year and the number will steadily grow in the future years. The data below shows the growth of Internet users in Indonesia.

Table 1. Number of Internet users

Year	Internet Users	Total Population	% of Population
2012	36,015,096	248,037,853	14.5 %
2013	37,539,480	251,268,276	14.9 %
2014	43,613,549	254,454,778	17.1 %
2015	50,004,175	257,563,815	19.4 %
2016	53,236,719	260,581,100	20.4 %

(source: http://www.internetlivestats.com)

From the table, we can see that more and more Indonesians are embracing the digital lifestyle. As the society is changing, people's information behavior has shifted to the digital environment. Conducting studies on people's information behaviour is important as technology rapidly changes their sources and behaviour (Khoir, et al, 2015). People today enjoy the use of new technologies and often have more time for their own activities. Cognitive surplus, as Shirky calls it (2010), becomes a powerful resource in this digital era. One choice people may make is to follow their passion and concern for the common good by contributing to what they see as a good cause. Crowdsourcing enables people to contribute information, time, skills and experience. It may be used by government and Non-Government Organizations to gather responses cheaply via the Internet and social media.

Public generosity in participating in communal activities is a not new thing in Indonesia. The spirit of crowdsourcing, or collaborative work, is embedded in traditional customs with "gotong royong" being an Indonesian concept that well describes crowdsourcing. Gotong royong means working together to finish tasks. However,Web 2.0 technology, gives a new dimension to such mass collaborations. It also provides new platforms for collaborative activities. Such technology allows individuals to be active contributors even for a big scale projects.

"Crowdsourcing" is a term introduced by Jeff Howe and Mark Robinson around a decade ago (Brabham, 2008), and defined as "the act of taking a job traditionally performed by a designated agent (usually an employee) and outsourcing it to an undefined, generally large group of people in the form of an open call (Alam & Campbell, 2012)." Estellés-Arolas and González-Ladrón-de-Guevara (2012, p.9) more precisely see it in relation to the Internet. It is "a type of participative online activity in which an individual, an institution, a non-profit organization, or company proposes to a group of individuals of varying knowledge, heterogeneity, and number, via a flexible open call, the voluntary undertaking of a task". Its effectiveness comes as it "involves volunteers in online, distributed,problem-solving activities including data collection and analysis. These activities provide an opportunity for individuals to participate in a wide range of projects regardless of where they live. With a computer or handheld device, these crowdsourcing activities can be accessed anywhere, any time" (Lamb, 2016, p. 52).

Crowdsourcing, as a methodology for gaining public contributions, is increasingly popular as more people and institutions use it to gain information, including libraries. According to Holley (2009), libraries can find many benefits from crowdsourcing, such as:

a. to achieve goals using cheap resources

b. to achieve the goals faster

c. to have supporting virtual communities and user groups

d. to get engaged with community

e. make use of the knowledge, expertise and interest of the community

f. to improve the quality of data/resource

g. to add more value to the data

h. to improve data discoverability

i. to raise a sense of public ownership and responsibility towards cultural heritage collections.

Crowdsourcing has been used in various projects within museums, libraries and archives context. A few examples of projects that have successfully harnessed crowdsourcing are:

a. Australian Newspapers Digitization program that invites the public to correct scanned newspaper articles (Alam & Campbell, 2012)

b. Text REtrieval Conference (TREC) that generates relevance assessments to help the information retrieval process (Mccreadie, Macdonald, & Ounis, 2013)

c. Family search at British National Archives(Ellis, 2014)

d. Project Mosul that uses the public's recorded images to reconstruct sites that now has been destroyed in Pakistan(Contantinidis, 2016).

Further, Oomen and Arroyoin(2011) identified the types of tasks carried out by crowdsourcing participants in the cultural and heritage domain as: correction and transcription tasks; contextualization; complementing collection; classification; co-curation; and crowdfunding).

Methodology

A case study approach was applied to examine two Indonesian crowdsourced heritage inventories: *Gerakan Sejuta Data Budaya* (organized by *Sobat Budaya*) and the Indonesian Heritage Inventory (organized by *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia*). Acase study is an intensive investigation of certain individuals, organizations or a phenomenon in a contained system so as to gain a deeper understanding (Khati, 2013). The main form of data collection relied on the observation of the organizations' website and social media channels. The crowdsourcing characteristics were highlighted and discussed. The missions, goals, system used, and engagement strategies of both initiatives were analyzed to present their key crowdsourcing features using Rose Holley's checklist for crowdsourcing (Holley, 2010). The checking includedfour aspects: the thing (clear goal, big challenge, progress and results), the system(easy and fun, reliable and quick, intuitive and options), the people (acknowledge, reward, team support, and trust), the content (interesting, new, lots and history/ science).

Findings

The aim of this study is to explore crowdsourcing initiatives promoted by NGOs in Indonesia, particularly in developing digital libraries to collect data concerning Indonesian cultural heritage. Crowdsourcing has been used for many causes in Indonesia, such as providing braille readings for the blind through mass digitalization which is done by *Yayasan Mitra Netra* (Yayasan Mitra Netra, 2016) and raising donations from the public for library developments through *kitabisa.com* (an Indonesian platform for crowdsourcing)(Kitabisa,2016).

Several Indonesian government initatives developing an inventory system of cultural heritageshave been conducted (not using crowdsourcing), these include:

a.   *Data Pokok Kebudayaan Indonesia* (Indonesian ministry of Education and Culture)

b.   *Kebudayaan Indonesia* (Indonesian ministry of Education and Culture)

c.   *Pustaka Indonesia* (National Library of Indonesia)

d.   *Pernaskahan Nusantara* (National Library of Indonesia)

e.   *Keraton Nusantara*(National Library of Indonesia).

There are also initiatives to gather data on Indonesian cultural heritage conducted by NGOs. These include Indonesia Heritage, *Sobat Budaya* and *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia*. The last two organizations use a unique approach to gather data on Indonesian heritage. *Sobat Budaya* organizes "*Gerakan Sejuta Data Budaya*" while *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia* organizes "Indonesian Heritage Inventory". Both have successfully used crowdsourcing.

These organizations invite public participation in developing a cultural inventory through crowdsourcing. Such an approach allows contributions from a broad base, not easily accessible by a single institution. It is a project that has some urgency as cultural heritages are facing extinction, due to globalization and popular culture which are swiftly taking over the lives of Indonesian people. Crowdsourcing becomes a powerful, efficient and cheap tool to gather the resources needed for the heritage inventory project.

Sobat Budaya

Sobat Budaya is anNGO that aims to preserve Indonesian cultural heritage. It emerged from the awareness that Indonesian culture is not merely an inheritance we have to preserve, but that there are important values and knowledge embodied in these cultures. It sees that such a diverse cultural heritage can be harnessed for the nation's future and prosperity. Therefore, it is necessary to promote Indonesian culture preservation through a culture inventory. To achieve this, *Sobat Budaya* appliedseveral strategies: developing a digital library, strengthening legal protection for Indonesian culture; promoting research on Indonesian culture; promoting Indonesian culture diversity; promoting education on Indonesian culture; promoting public participation and appreciation toward Indonesian traditional culture. The cultural heritage inventory initiative aims not merely to collect data on cultural artefacts, but aims to promote the "cultural artefact inventory" itself as a new culture among the community members who spread awareness of the project and celebrate Indonesia's rich cultural diversity.
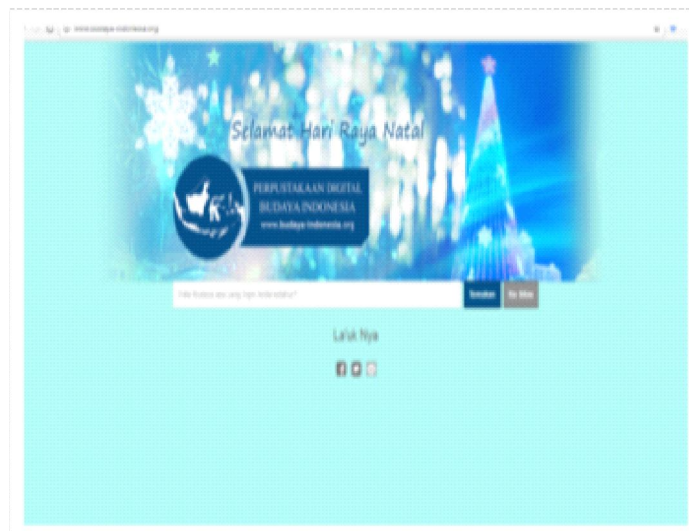
Figure 1. *Perpustakaan Digital Budaya Indonesia.* Source:http://www.budaya-indonesia.org

*Sobat Budaya*has various activities, including*Gerakan Sejuta Data Budaya (GSDB)* or the million cultural data movement. *GSDB* is an effort to develop *Perpustakaan Digital Budaya Indonesia* (PDBI) (see Figure 1), a digital library, which can be accessed through http://www.budaya-indonesia.org/. The digital library itself will serve four purposes: to develop a thorough encyclopedia of Indonesian culture; to collect raw data for further research on Indonesian culture; to establish legal stepsto prevent cultural disputes and Indonesian culture protection for *World Intellectual Property Organization* (WIPO); and topromote an innovative and creative economy based on Indonesian culture.

Pantau Pustaka Indonesia

This project is managed by *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia*, anNGO which promotes the Indonesian Heritage Inventory. Developed in January 2012 using the Ushaidi platform, Indonesian Heritage Inventory becomes a database for texts, maps, pictures and videos of Indonesian heritage, including the *natural heritage, cultural heritage* (tangible and *intangible heritage), and cultural landscape heritage, with the hope that it will become a reliable system to documentation across the nation. Pantau Pusaka Indonesia*will store information on Indonesian heritage, both natural and cultural.

Figure 2. Pantau Pustaka Indonesia: A crowsourcing initiative. Source: http://heritageinventory.web.id/

Data distribution is open to the public and the information can be updated collaboratively by the contributors. The information system allows the public to update information instantly, with either positive or negative adjustments. Data concerning inheritance which was damaged or lost may also be updated. The system is managed and developed based on the principles of open and voluntary contributions.It is expected that the websites can show a complete picture of Indonesian heritage management profile, created by the community.

Easy system

As these organizations would like to invite more people to participate in the project, they have developed a system that easy, and can even be accessed via smartphones. *Sobat Budaya* created apps that makes data inputting easier (Figure 3). The mobile application is available on iPhone, Android, and Blackberry. *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia*, however, invites public participation by offering a simple reporting systems. Reporting can be done by either sending a short message, email, tweeting, or web visit for online data inputting. The

report should give detailed information such as using 5 W (What, Where, Who, When, Why) + 1 H (How), stating the condition of the reported heritage, photo, and URL of the articles or news as needed.
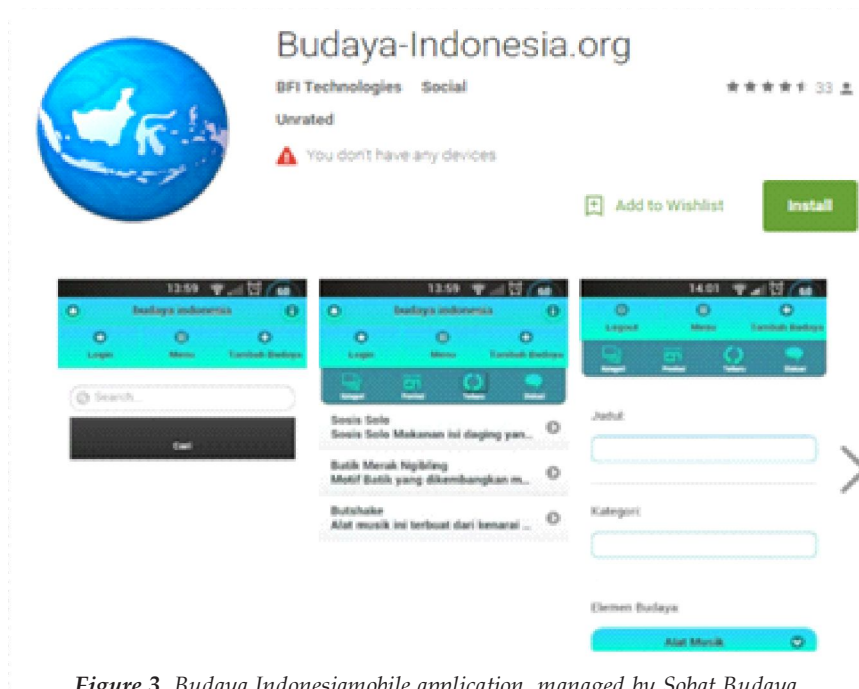
Figure 3. Budaya Indonesiamobile application, managed by Sobat Budaya

Discussions

The study explores how NGOs have developed crowdsourcing initiatives to support the government in preservingIndonesian culture. Using two project initiatives, *Sobat Budaya* and *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia*, the study found that the two organizations have successfully implemented crowdsourcing schemes. The collaboration between government, NGOs, librariesand the public will greatly enhance the project of cultural preservation. Within these developments and policies related to technology, all parties should ensure that there is no threat to conservation (Wijoyono & Kartika, 2013). Rather, the technology should be used to support the conservation.

Crowdsourcing for heritage preservation: Lessons learned

The inventory initiatives to collect data on Indonesian heritage share the same goals: to raise heritage awareness and to preserve the heritage. To overcome the challenges, an effective participatory method is needed. In both cases, of *Sobat Budaya* and *Pustaka Pantau Indonesia*, the goalswere clearly stated on their websites, inviting more people to join the project. Communication through websites, as well as social media, needs to be both concise and user-friendly, allowing volunteers to make their contributions easily. The volunteers of the conservation projects usually share the interests of the project, wanting to help to preserve Indonesia's endangered heritage. It is noted that the emerging trend of crowdsourcing with the ultimate goal of preserving culture, building a shared knowledge, and empower the community becomes a valuable source for both government and community.

Crowdsourcing also offers a new paradigm in library user services by expanding the support model (Stonebraker & Zhang, 2014) as it is the user communit itself that builds the data in crowdsourcing. Such a dynamic open system allows anyone to use and to add information. *Pantau Pustaka Indonesia*, for example, has successfully gathered 560 reports through crowdsourcing, whereas *Sobat Budaya* has gathered 3400 responses on cultural heritage. The apps and reporting system also enable community members to instantly update information when a heritage artifact is in any way damaged. This becomes a dynamic

control system for heritage sustainability. The more people get involved, the more data can be gathered and thus the more dynamic the reliable and quick control system works.

Engagement strategies

Part of crowdsourcing's success is the ability to invite people to join as digital volunteers. They successfully invited participation from interested and engaged individuals who are the assets that the organization relies on. Therefore active and motivated participants need to be managed for the sustainability of the project. Outreach becomes a key in generating public attention and promoting awareness among community members. *Sobat Budaya* held a series of events as a means to promoting their project, which is called "*Langlang Nuswapada*". The event involved a seminar, art performance, cultural data exhibition and cultural data submission contest. They also invited the public to actively participate in developing a group in their area. So far, the have 31 community groups nationwide.

Upon participating in the project, volunteers are required to register before uploading or reporting to the system. *Sobat Budaya* has managed to attract many volunteers partly because it uses game techniques to get the participants engaged. Kim suggest that "gamification" has the ability to get people's attention and engage them in a target activity as well as influencing their behavior (Kim, 2015). Since 2011, *Sobat Budaya*has applied incentives for the contributors: the more they give contribution, the higher scores they earn; the greater scores they collect, the higher the position they would have in the organization. This means that they would have more privileges, such as being able to contribute to the policy making and joining cultural expeditions. Such openness would result in a stronger relationships, between volunteers and the organization.

The scores can also be traded for various merchandise that can be used to facilitate volunteers to contribute to the digital library, such as: tablets, digital camera and camera phones. Another reward offered is "contributor of the month" for the most active volunteers who submitted data who is invited to join a cultural expedition. Penalties are also applied. The penalties will cause score reduction or membership banning. The penalties are due to ethical violations or the violations of law. Although they apply open public participation, they also apply crosscheck mechanisms for all data uploaded. One can conclude that *Sobat Budaya* has creatively designed a project that connects people, culture, history, and collections through a platform that offer enjoyable yet meaningful activity(Ridge, 2014).
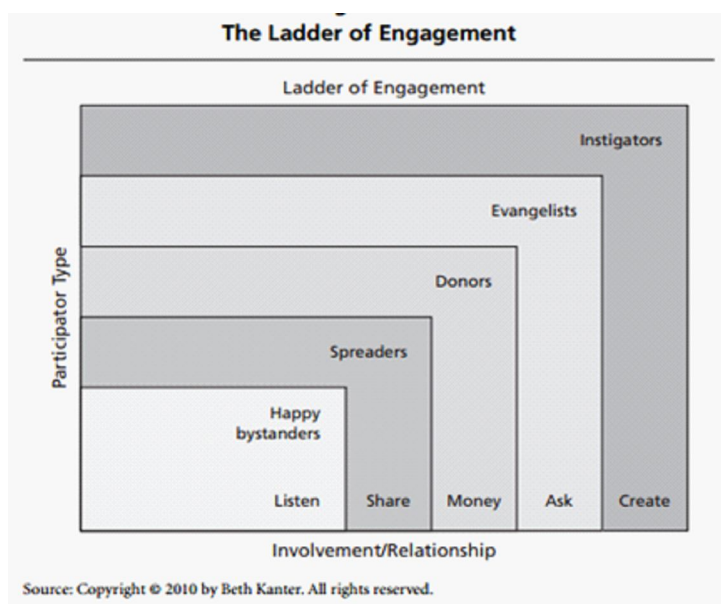
Figure 4. The ladder of engagement

Sobat Budaya's strategy to offer varied forms of public participation is reflected in the stepsof "the dder of engagement" (Kanter, 2010).

This delineation of engagement is aware that the supporting community comes from varying lifestyles and with varied motivations. Some may simple visit the website once and see what is on offer; others may contact friends concerning its activities and projects; some may contribute financially; while others will become more deeply engaged. In crowdsourcing a website is established as well as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and other social media connections which invites 'happy bystanders' and 'sharers'. For, the 'donors' they provide information on how to contribute. For the 'evangelists' (those who reach out to their personal social networks and ask other people to give time and money to the cause) and the 'instigators' (those who create their own content, activities, and events on behalf of the cause) (Kanter, 2010) they have open recruitment for community members to become volunteers as well as encouraging community members to set up a group in each city. Social media becomes a powerful means to generate public engagement and to reach a wider market (Khoir & Davison, 2014).Harnessing social media, *Sobat Budaya* tries to promote their activities as well as to raise public awareness of the issues on cultural heritage. Crowdsourcing invites anyone is capable of deepening their engagement with a cause that has sparked their interest at a particular time, providing ample opportunities for people to enjoy whatever level of engagement they choose.

Crowdsourcing participation: Quality control

Building crowdsourced contents raised another issue of quality control. In the case of *Budaya Indonesia*. The quality control include aspects such as making it part of the game mechanics and inviting professionals as curators.

a. Controlling quality through game mechanics

Each contributor is responsible for what they uploaded, either for the validity and authenticity. Therefore, they have to bear all the consequences for all legal issues or data fraud that might arise from the data they submitted. To improve data integrity, *Budaya Indonesia* applied game mechanics. One of the game mechanics used by *Budaya Indonesia* is penalties. It is given to contributors who:

a) submit contents that violate ethics and laws. Depending on the degree of violation, they can be sentenced to score reduction by 15 points or even membership banning for the worst case.

b) submit invalid data that potentially threatens data integrity. Penalty for such issue is up to 5 points.

b. Controlling quality through curators

The organization is putting its efforts to get scholars, cultural observers and experts involved in the process of cultural data gathering and making sure data integrity. *Budaya Indonesia* invites active participation and contributions among professionals and cultural activist, researchers, and academics. They help to curate data on artefacts based on their experience and field of expertise. Their duty is to ensure the authenticity of the data submitted by contributors.

Conclusion

Heritage inventory is a project which is considered challenging to manage solely by one institution, even if that organization had unlimited resources. Heritage inventory needs support from other institutions, such as libraries, and the wider community. Crowdsourcing will not only help to achieve the goal of gathering heritage data, but also to raise public awareness of cultural heritage issues. By inviting the public to get involved in the projects, an organization provides individual and community participation, both spreading awareness and values as well as collecting invaluable data. This will be a timely report and a reliable source for the public to acknowledge. The more people know the fact, the more pressure can be placed on the government to issue policies on heritage preservation.

Acknowledgement

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Building a Timeless Audiovisual Collection: Libraries and Archives as Repositories of Oral History

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Abstract

Oral histories, as primary sources of information, are used as evidences of the past and inculcate human memory. It is a real testimony of our history. However, oral histories are now neglected and somehow unpopular. Strategies must be done to make sure that oral history projects should continue to be used as proofs. This paper would like to go back in time and review the oral history in Asia, in the Philippines and the collection at De La Salle University. 179 subjects were identified and they were given a corresponding category based from the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification. This was used to know which industries or professions do each interviewed personality came from.The paper will share the challenges and experiences of establishing and maintaining oral histories.

Keywords: *oral history, academic archives, special collection, Philippines*

Background

Libraries in general collect all types of formats including audiovisual (AV) materials. Unlike other forms of library materials, AV resources are hard to accumulate, maintain and preserve. AV resources may be produced from a video documentation project of an academic library. Video documentation projects add up to the collection development of the media library. This video documentation contains revealingspeeches, techniques or interviews which are valuable to a researcher. Williams (2012) noted that more and more information is rapidly transmitted through visual means rather than printed word. Videos capture real images of the subject and provide a more genuine feeling when viewed by the researcher. Persons shown in the videosmay be living educational subjects since they form part of the immediate history. Otherwise, when their time ends, they become memories of the past. Eventually, they turn out to be good sources of vital and credible information which may be classified as oral history.

Oral history defined

Morrissey (1980) claimed that the term 'oral history'was first used in 1863 by Winslow Watson. However, the concept of oral history emerged as late as 1773 when Samuel Johnson expressed his interest in this field of study (Douzou, 2015). Moreover, a lot of historians and even librarians such as Langlet du Fresnoy were documented by Thompson (1978) in his notable book entitled, *The Voice of the Past: Oral History* to confirm that oral history was practiced in the earlier times.

Oral history or"the method of getting historical facts or information through interview has been used in the past and continues to be used now for the purpose of writing history" (Jimenez, 1999). Oral history is

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used when you want to get an idea not only of what happened in the past, but how those memories meant to people and how it felt to beintegralduring those periods (Texas Historical Commission, n.d.). Oral history involves storytelling and contains vivid experiences. As defined by the Nebraska State Historical Society (2009), oral history is "a primary source document created in an interview setting with a narrator for the purpose of collecting and preserving that person's firsthand information about an event, period of time or way of life and making it available to researchers. The term *oral history* also refers to the information collected in such an interview."

Uses of Oral history

In order to improve and develop the collection of a library or archives, oral history projects are common ways to expand their collection (Purcell, 2012). Oral histories arecollected because they are considered primary sources of information (Starr, 1996). They capture and preserve life events by recording autobiographies through sound and video. Oral histories are used as evidences of the past and inculcate human memory. If properly analyzed, they can be good sources of oral documentation. It is a valuable contribution in giving insight and understanding (Moss, 1996). Users must critically test oral history as a high form of evidentiary value.

Objectives

Since academic libraries and archives collect oral history projects, this paper would like to answer the following:

What fields of knowledge do academic libraries delve into, specifically in establishing an oral history project? What fields of discipline do they have in their collection? What requirements do academic libraries need to embark in an oral history project? Are there new ways or strategies in capturing oral history other than the traditional and usual process? How do the archives address these questions? In general, this paper will share the challenges and experiences of establishing oral history projects specifically in an academic library and archives. The present state and condition of the oral history collection of DLSU will also be discussed.

Methodology

This study explores the oral history collection of the DLSU Archives. Data were extracted from the Sierra library system. Extracted subjects were arranged alphabetically. They were presented and summarized below. Historical data coming from the correspondences kept at the archives were also used to understand how the collection accumulated and how they were being organized, classified and used by the patrons. Literature reviews were also consulted to learn more about the background of oral history in the Philippines.

Subjects were also classified based on the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification. This will give us an idea on the number of existing interviews based on industry. Duplicate subjects were removed from the list.

Results and Discussion

Academic (also called college and university) are archives that preserve materials relating to a specific academic institution. Such archives may also contain a "special collections" division. College and university archives exist first to serve their parent institutions and alumni, and then to serve the public (SAA, 2016). Part of the archives collection is a set of audiovisual materials which contain oral histories.

Oral history in Southeast Asia

Lim, Morrison and Kwa (1998), compiled a list of oral history institutions in Southeast Asia. They were able to identify three from Brunei, 11 from Indonesia, 13 from Malaysia, three from Myanmar, six from Philippines, three from Singapore, and 10 from Thailand. There is a need to update the said directory. Meanwhile, their book contains 10 chapters about the theory and method of oral history in Southeast Asia. Among the contributors were AzizahMokhzani, Daniel Chew, James Morrison and many others.

Oral history in the Philippines

Foronda (1979) traced the oral history in the Philippines in his book entitled, 'Oral history in the Philippines and other historical essays." He was able to enumerate oral history projects in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. When Foronda wrote about his book in 1979, the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP) and the National Historical Institute (now National Historical Commission of the Philippines) were still planning to initiate their own oral history projects. In a recent telephone interview with Mr. Michael Francisco of NAP, it was mentioned that they have an ongoing development of their oral narratives and no single collection in their possession.

Oral history at DLSU Libraries

Several years ago, Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. embarked on an oral history project. The project started in 1972. The Foronda Oral History Project (FOHP) opened its doors at De La Salle College (now University) in 1975. It contains bibliography, appendices, printed materials and bio-data, newspaper and magazine clippings. Reynaldo Palma, a professor of the History Department graciously endorsed the undergraduate oral history project from History Department to the Marcelino Foronda Oral History Collection (Jimenez, 1999).

On August 2-6, 1993, during the celebration of the history week at De La Salle University, it was announced that the collection of the Center for Local and Oral History will be transferred to the University Library. The center will also have theMarcelino Foronda Center for Local and Oral History as its official name(CLA Newsletter, 1993). True to his promise, Dr. Foronda turned-over manuscripts and tapes to the library as received by Ms. Perla Garcia, former director of the university library on October 8, 1993 (DLSU Archives, 2016). Four years later, Mrs. Cresencia Reyes-Foronda, donated more materials to the university. It was received by Br. Andrew Gonzales and was endorsed to the university library. To date there are 324 oral history cassettes (OHC) and 341 oral history transcripts (OHT). Subjects include:

Table 1: Oral history subjects found at DLSU OPAC

Actors — Philippines — Interviews.
Actresses — Philippines — Interviews.
Acupuncturists — Philippines — Interviews.
Air Force spouses — Philippines — Political activity — Interviews.
Ambassadors — Philippines — Interviews.
Americans — Philippines — Interviews.
Architects — Philippines — Interviews.
Aristocrat Restaurant — Interviews.
Art — Philippines — Interviews.
ATOM — Officials and employees — Interviews.
Authors — Interviews.
Authors, Chinese — Philippines — Interviews.
Authors, Philippine — Interviews.
Ballet dancers — Philippines — Interviews.
Bankers — Philippines — Interviews.
Banks and banking — Philippines.
Basketball coaches — Philippines — Interviews.
Boxers (Sports) — Philippines — Interviews.

Boxers (Sports) — Philippines.
Bracken, Josephine.
Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Buddhist monks — Philippines — Interviews.
Businessmen — Philippines — Interviews.
Businessmen, Chinese — Philippines — Interviews.
Cabinet officers — Philippines — Interviews.
Caltex Petroleum Corporation.
Cardinals — Philippines — Interviews.
Carmelite Nuns — Philippines — Interviews
Cartoonists — Philippines — Interviews.
Caterers and catering — Philippines — Interviews.
Catholic Church — United States — Clergy — Interviews.
Central Bank of the Philippines — Interviews.
Centro Escolar University — Faculty — Interviews.
Chamber of the Maritime Industries of the Philippines — Interviews.
Charismatic Movement of the Philippines.
Charismatic Renewal Movement.

Chemical engineers — Philippines — Interviews.

China painters — Philippines — Interviews.

Chinese — Philippines — Interviews.

Chinese newspapers — Philippines — Interviews.

Citizens band radio — Philippines.

Colgate-Palmolive.

College administrators — Philippines — Interviews.

Comedians — Philippines — Interviews.

Communists — Philippines — Interviews.

Composers — Philippines — Interviews.

Computer industry — Philippines.

Conductors (Music) — Philippines — Interviews.

Consumer cooperatives — Philippines — Interviews.

De La Salle University — Alumni and Alumnae — Interviews.

De La Salle University — Faculty — Interviews.

De Leon, Norma — Interviews.

Dentists — Philippines — Interviews.

Diplomatic and consular service, American — Philippines — Interviews.

Diplomatic and consular service, Indonesian — Philippines — Interviews.

Diplomats — China.

Diplomats — Philippines — Interviews.

Dramatists, Filipino — Interviews.

Dwarfs.

Editors — Interviews.

Educational changes — Philippines — Interviews.

Endowments — Philippines — Interviews.

Executives — Philippines — Interviews.

Ex-legislators — Philippines — Interviews.

Fashion designers — Philippines — Interviews.

Filipino wit and humor.

Finance ministers — Philippines — Interviews.

First ladies — Philippines — Interviews.

Forbes, Conrad — Interviews.

Fortune-tellers — Philippines — Interviews.

Francisco, Agnes — Interviews.

Government officials — Interviews.

Healers — Philippines — Interviews.

Historians — Philippines — Interviews.

Human settlements — Philippines — Interviews.

Industrial engineers — Philippines — Interviews.

Insurance executives — Philippines — Interviews.

Jeep automobile — Design and construction — Interviews.

Jewelry making — Philippines — Interviews.

Journalists — Philippines — Interviews.

Judges — Philippines — Interviews.

Kabataang Barangay.

Katipuneros — Interviews.

La Suerte Corporation — Interviews.

Labor leaders — Philippines — Interviews.

Leather industry and trade — Philippines — Interviews.

Legislators — Philippines — Interviews.

Locsin family — Genealogy — Interviews.

Martial arts — Interviews.

Martial law — Philippines — Interviews.

Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint.

Matutina — Interviews.

Mayors — Philippines — Interviews.

Mayors — Philippines — Paranaque — Interviews.

Mechanical engineers — Philippines — Interviews.

Medicine — Chinese.

Meily, Anita — Interviews.

Mendoza, Adelaida — Interviews.

Motion picture actors and actresses — Philippines — Interviews.

Motion picture producers and directors — Philippines — Interviews.

Motor fuels.

National Federation of Labor Unions-Kilusang Mayo Uno — Chairman — Interviews.

Nationalists — Philippines — Interviews.

Navarro, Jose S. — Interviews.

New People's Army (NPA) — Interviews.

New People's Army (Philippines) — Interviews.

Opus Dei (Society)

Oral History.

Order of the Knights of Rizal.

Organic farming — Philippines — Interviews.

Painter, Filipino — Interviews.

Painters — Philippines — Interviews.

Painting, Chinese — Philippines.

Pathologists — Philippines — Interviews.

Performing arts — Philippines — Interviews.

Pesebre, Demmy — Interviews.

Philippine Chamber of Commerce — Presidents — Interviews.

Philippine Independent Church.

Philippine literature (Spanish) — Interviews.

Philippines — Economic conditions — Interviews.

Philippines — History — 1946-1986.

Philippines — History — Revolution, 1986 — Interviews.

Philippines — Officials and employees.

Philippines — Politics and government — 1973-1986 — Interviews.

Philippines — Politics and government.

Philippines — Revolution, 1986 — Interviews.

Philippines. Board of Investments — Officials and employees — Interviews.

Philippines. Bureau of Internal Revenue — Officials and employees — Interviews.

Physicists — Philippines — Interviews.

Physicians — Philippines — Interviews.

Poets, Filipino — Interviews.

Police — Philippines — Interviews.

Political activists — Philippines — Interviews.

Political prisoners — Philippines — Interviews.

Politicians — Philippines — Interviews.

Price, Walter S. — Interviews.

Priests — Philippines — Interviews.

Psychiatrists — Philippines — Interviews.

Psychic surgery — Philippines.

Psychologists — Philippines — Interviews

Religious leaders — Philippines — Interviews.

Revolutionaries — Philippines — Interviews.Rivera, Leonor.

Rizal, Jose, 1861-1896 — Family — Interviews.

Rizal, Jose, 1861-1896.

Screenwriters — Philippines — Interviews.

Sculptors — Philippines — Interviews.

Social workers — Philippines — Interviews.

Socialists — Philippines — Interviews.

Sopranos (Singers) — Philippines — Interviews.

Soybean — Philippines.

Sperm banks — Philippines.

Statesmen — Philippines.

Statisticians — Philippines — Interviews.

Student movements — Philippines.

Sugar trade — Philippines — Interviews.

Sumulong, Lorenzo — Interviews.

Systems Technology Institute (STI) — Interviews.

Talent scouts — Philippines — Interviews.

Teachers — Philippines — Interviews.

Television advertising directors — Philippines — Interviews.

Temlo Rizal.Tennis players — Philippines — Interviews.

Theatrical producers and directors — Philippines — Interviews.

Track and field athletes — Philippines.

University of the Philippines — Presidents — Interviews.

Violinists — Philippines — Interviews.

Visitors, Foreign — Philippines — Interviews.

Women chemists — Philippines — Interviews.

Women comedians — Philippines — Interviews.

Women dancers — Philippines — Interviews.

Women mediums — Philippines — Interviews.

Women veterinarians — Philippines — Interviews.

World War II, 1939-1945 — Personal narratives, Filipino.

World War, 1939-1945 — Chaplains — Philippines — Interviews.

Youth movement — Philippines — Interviews.

There are 179 subjects identified. These subjects were based from the Library of Congress Classification Scheme was re-categorized according to the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification to identify which type of industry does each oral history belong to. The authors manually identified each aspect/industry.

Table 2: Subject classification based from Philippine Standard Industrial Classification

Industry	Number	LC Classification equivalent
Section A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	S
Section B Mining and quarrying	0	TN
Section C Manufacturing	8	TS
Section D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	TK
Section E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	TD
Section F Construction	0	TH
Section G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	TL
Section H Transportation and storage	2	HE
Section I Accommodation and food service activities	3	TX
Section J Information and communication	1	ZA
Section K Financial and insurance activities	9	HG
Section L Real estate activities	0	HG
Section M Professional, scientific and technical activities	30	Various
Section N Administrative and support service activities	10	J
Section O Public administration and defense; compulsory security	18	JF-JJ
Section P Education	10	L
Section Q Human health and social work activities	6	RA
Section R Arts, entertainment and recreation	27	N
Section S Other service activities	14	Various
Section T Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use	0	H
Section U Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	9	JX, JZ
Unidentified (UN)	30	-
Total	179	

Table 2 shows the top three industries with the most number of interviews. Section M (Professional, Scientific and Technical activities) had 30 interviews or 16.95%, next is 15.25% or 27 interviews which comes from the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and top three is Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Security with 10.17%.

However, there were some subjects that we can't identify based from the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification. Examples are dwarfs, political prisoners, socialists, communists, etc. Unidentified topics had 30 items or 16.76%.

As of this writing, the DLSU Archives have backlogs to accomplish. The authors identified some challenges that need to be addressed.

a.   The oral history collection was not given enough recognition as a collection. Due to the large scope of the Archives, this collection has been forgotten and was not widely disseminated and promoted. There was no or little usage of the collection.

b.   The items are still being sorted. There are some OHTs with the same accession but with different content.

c.   There are two groups of oral histories being kept at the Archives. One is under the MarcelinoAForonda Collection and the other one came from the History department. This should be merged.

    d.   There are items not present in the catalog as an item record. Unprocessed.

    e.   Some CDs do not have transcripts.

    f.   According to a report, there are beta tapes included in the collection, where are they?

Other Examples of Oral History

The DLSU Library have been recording events and programs of the library particularly the Human Library sessions and the professorial chair lectures dubbed as video on demand. Human libraries are "composed of human books that a "reader" can interact with. Human books are people who are subjected to stereotyping and prejudices. They have volunteered to be public representatives of their respective groups so they could share with others their personal stories to break down stereotypes and prejudices (DLSU, 2016)." The Libraries' aim is to cultivate an image of sensible and sensitive community of Lasallians towards social issues. This activity is an alternative way of learning, which may promote dialogue, reduce prejudice and encourage understanding of people from different walks of life. To date, more than 39 human books have been invited and videos of the select human books can be viewed in our Library YouTube account. As shared by Shannon &Bossaller (2015), "non-print collections, such as collections of recorded oral histories, represent less traditional forms of knowledge. **Human** libraries push the boundaries further in the quest to integrate wisdom and lived experience into library collections."

It was also mentioned by McCracken (2013) that "the idea that each of these people have stories that are worth sharing can be looked at as a personal history or an oral history. The participants often talk about their personal experiences making their talks snippets of oral histories that they are sharing with others."

Meanwhile, video on demand (VOD) is a program that captures the lectures and presentations of professorial chair personalities which are results of their academic research output. It could be part of the oral history but is more inclined towards disseminating research works. Its aim is to record and preserve the scholarly lecture of the Lasallian faculty member and provide an online/offline platform to view conducted lectures.

Oral history is not only for the old but for those researchers and lifelong learners who may want tolearn from the recorded past. Oral history is evolving and we should document the present to convey ideas for the future.

Because we have forgotten our oral history collection, we must start to promote and give life to this collection. As suggested by Smith (2012), we should develop a research agenda to replace or add-up to the old collection, involve all students to develop their own oral history projects and disseminate project findings as widely as possible so that the public may know about the projects.

Conclusion

Audiovisual documentation may act as primary sources of intellectual information specifically in the production of oral histories. As stressed by Baum (1996), oral history starts from creation, followed by curation and ends by consuming. Oral histories were created to shed light from the stories of the past. They are archival sources with evidentiary values.

Long-term projects such as oral histories make up a good library or archival collection. Oral histories in the form of video documentation provides us a mental picture whereby we are like meeting the person in the film face-to-face and gives us a varied emotional response (Williams, 2012).

The oral history collection should be given proper attention by the university archives. They may have been forgotten due to the varying priorities of the institution. With the institutionalization of a University Archivist, they can now work on restoring and reviewing the long-forgotten collection. Simply put, there is a lot of work to do. We recommend that academic libraries and archives need to embark in oral history projects so that the general public may have options in finding sources of information.

Acknowledgments

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Conservation and Disaster Management of Cultural Heritage Objects in the Centre for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Preservation and conservation become a very important action in the framework of protection of collections of cultural heritage objects in Yogyakarta. Maintenance and care against the collection of cultural heritage objects are conducted physically and in the protection of the law. The Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta has conducted the activity of preservation and conservation of collection of cultural heritage objects which are caused by human error and natural factor, in the form of natural disasters or environmental factors. Laws that protect against crime towards historical and archeological heritage were not enough to protect them from the threats that can destroy cultural heritage objects. Disaster management is needed in tackling the disasters that may occur, like prevention, mitigation, preparedness, early warning, response, relief, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

Keywords: *preservation, conservation, disaster management*

Background

Historical and archeological heritage are parts of cultural inheritance that should be managed and preserved. It needs special treatment in managing and preserving cultural heritage. Different from the handling of archival documents or manuscript and modern buildings, the management of historical heritage should give some attention on archeological, historical, arts, originality, integrity, preservation and useful aspect for cultural education and development of cultural tourism sites. The archive and literature like documents or manuscripts are usually managed by an institution which has competency on it. On the other hand, the historical and archeological heritage are managed and protected by the Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage that is under the responsibility of Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy.

As the cultural heritage is irreplaceable by other things, the cultural heritage object needs to be kept its safety. Its safety covers physically and collection safety itself. The Society of American Archives (SAA) defines a safety as a function of archival management and records that has connection with documents protection and illegal accesses or damage or extinction caused by fires, water, theft, destruction, or illegal changes or demolition.[2] The safety is one of the maintenance parts that have responsible in protecting document or heritage things from human aspect and natural disaster.

The safety is divided into two parts that are physical safety and collection safety itself. The physical safety has connection with storage and building. The collection safety has connection with its existence. It means that

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[2]Gregory S. Hunter. Developing and maintaining practical archives: A How to do it Manual. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc, 2004, p.181.

the documents or the heritage things are not disappearing in using or at other time. Every person who is close with the documents or things can become safety matter.

Based on the Indonesian law, it states that preservation and protection of cultural heritage must be done and become the responsibility of all Indonesian citizens. Preservation and protection can be conducted physically by preserving and conserving and by legal protection for preventing from its damage by human deed.[3] Beside some destruction caused by human deed, the cultural heritage should also be prevented from its damage caused by natural factors, both natural disaster and other natural factors. This case needs an exact security so that the cultural heritage is not badly damage and even its extinction.

Formulation of the Problem

1. How is the implementation of preservation and conservation of cultural heritage in the center for preservation of cultural heritage Yogyakarta?

2. How is the safety way that is implemented by the center for preservation of cultural heritage Yogyakarta toward all cultural heritage collections in Yogyakarta?

3. How is the disaster management of the center for preservation of cultural heritage Yogyakarta in protecting cultural heritage?

Objective

The objectives of the research are:

1. Knowing the implementation of preservation and conservation of cultural heritage in the Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

2. Knowing the safety way that is implemented by the Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta toward all cultural heritage collections in Yogyakarta

3. Knowing the disaster management of the Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta in protecting cultural heritage

The Concept of Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage

Preservation and Conservation

Preservation and conservation is a different term. Conservation refers to an overcome action while preservation refers to a preventive action. Preservation is an action or a process of steps implementation on supporting the originality shape and the integrity of building material. Preventive action can be accompanied by adding reinforcement on its structure as well preserving on historical building materials. Act of Republic Indonesian Number 11 Year 2010 states that preservation is dynamic effort for maintaining the existence of cultural heritage and its value by protecting, developing, and taking its benefit.

Generally, conservation is interpreted as preventive action taken for maintaining and preserving an object using modern technology as an effort to stop weathering or damage so that age objects can be extended.[4] In principle, conservation is not only focus on its objects, but also on its environment so that its condition can be controlled and it can support the steps taken for object or building preservation completely. Technically, conservation is implemented to stop weathering process. Therefore the things condition will be better physically and resistant to environmental factors.

Conservation has two points of view, archeological and technical. It is expected that archeological value can be maintained by conservation. While from technical point can extend the life of objects, so that its function as historical objects can be extended and inheritable for next generation.

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[3] Djoko Dwiyanto.2010. Upaya Pelestarian dan Perlindungan Cagar Budaya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. On Narasimha Bulletin No. 03/III/2010. Yogyakarta: Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, page 16.

[4] Pedoman Pengelolaan Peninggalan Sejarah dan Purbakala. Department of Education and Culture. Directorate General of Cultural Affair, Project of Preservation/Usage of Historical and Archeological Heritage, Jakarta, 1991, page 18

The principle of conservation

The principle of preservation and conservation of cultural heritage is based on Act of Republic Indonesia Number 5 Year 1992 Article 13 Section 2 and some archeological rules

- Preservation and conservation of cultural heritage should pay attention on historical and archeological value.

- The originality of its color, shape, location, and material should be maintained. Partial change can be done if it is necessary and can function technically.

- Conservation of cultural heritage can be done in or after restoration.

- Patina of object, balance layer between object and environment which is occurred naturally, should be maintained.

- The technical principles of conservation are effective, technically and economically efficient, durable, safe for its objects, and can be re conserved if it is needed.[5]

The Method of Maintenance of Archeological and Historical Heritage

Maintenance of archeological and historical heritage can be applied by three ways:

1. Traditionally maintenance by using hoes, sickles, trowel, broom sticks, ladders, etc.

2. Maintenance by conservation that is maintenance in order to preserve archeological and historical heritage by using chemical material and special tools for conservation. Application of this method is done by research and experiment in conservation laboratory.

3. Maintenance the environment and site of archeological and historical heritage by structuring the environment and archeological landscape.

Objects and Buildings of Cultural Heritage

Objects of Cultural Heritage is natural or artificial objects, moving or immovable objects, single or compound, its parts, or particle which are closely linked to the culture and history of human development. While Buildings of Cultural Heritage is composition made of natural objects or man-made objects to meet the needs of walled or not walled space and roofed.[6]

Based on the definition from the previous paragraph, objects and buildings of cultural heritage which have historical value need to be preserved and be kept in order to maintain its archeological value and to expand its age and finally its function as historical objects can stand longer and can be inherited for next generation.

Objects of cultural heritage need to be saved in order to prevent from its damage caused by human or natural factors. Besides it is done to prevent from its change on its originality and its accompanying value and also to prevent from its movement or change of ownership or authority of cultural heritage that is not in accordance with the Act rule. It is done in an emergency or regular condition.

A. Security

Security is an effort to protect archeological and historical heritage by preventive action from human disturbances which cause physical loss and loss of historical value. It is also meant as a handling and solving of criminal case toward historical heritage within certain limits. Act Number 11 Year 2010 states that security is an effort to keep and prevent cultural heritage from threats and disturbances.

Commonly criminal cases are as follow:

1. Theft of cultural heritage, partial or whole objects, from its place (site and building of cultural heritage) and from its special storage place (museum and preservation center).

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[5] Act of Republic Indonesia No. 5 year 1992 article 13 section 2

[6] Act of Republic of Indonesia No. 11 year 2012 article 1 section 3 and 4

2. Vandalism and destruction of cultural heritage.

3. Smuggling cultural heritage out of Indonesia.

4. Taking cultural heritage between regions illegally.

5. Excavating and diving to gain cultural heritage illegally.

6. Embezzlement and destruction of cultural heritage.

7. Contaminating the building of cultural heritage.

8. Polluting the environment of cultural heritage site.

9. Displacement of parts of cultural heritage from its original place/site.

10. Changing the shape of cultural heritage illegally.

Security Activities

1. Recording data in order to investigate criminal cases based on the Act rule.

2. Action based on report of criminal case toward cultural heritage.

3. Establishment of security organization/ Civil Servant Investigator

4. Establishment of Civil Servant Investigator training forum for officials in Directorate of Protection and Enforcement of Historical and Archeological Heritage at the central and local levels.

5. Strengthening of coordination between relevant institutions in order to protect cultural heritage.

6. Building a guardhouse on important and vulnerable cultural heritage site.

7. Establishment of lighting and other security system on cultural heritage sites.

8. Establishment of information boards about prohibition, appreciation, guidance, and description.

9. Monitoring the flow of traffic both between regions and out of Indonesian territory.[7]

B. Disaster Management

Definition of Disaster- The Act Number 24 Year 2007 states definition of disaster is an event or series of events that threat and disturb society life that is caused by natural factor and human error and cause fatalities, damage of environment, loss of property, and psychological effect. There are many kinds of disaster; they are natural disaster, unnatural disaster, and social disaster. Natural disaster is disaster which is caused by natural phenomena like earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides. Unnatural disaster is disaster which is caused by unnatural event or series of events like technology failure, modernization failure, epidemics, and outbreak of disease. Social disaster is disaster which is caused by human factors like social conflicts inter-group or inter-community and terror.[8]

Disaster management is applied for:

a) minimizing organization disturbance,

b) preventing spread of disturbance,

c) minimizing loss caused by disaster,

d) deciding alternative operational procedure,

e) training staff in emergency procedures

f) getting back organization assets,

g) recovering fast and slowly toward service.

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[7] *Pedoman Pengelolaan Peninggalan Sejarah dan Purbakala*. Department of Education and Culture. Directorate General of Cultural Affair, Project of Preservation/Usage of Historical and Archeological Heritage, Jakarta, 1991, page 9-12

[8] Act of Republic Indonesia No. 24 year 2007 about Disaster Countermeasure article 1.

Activity of Disaster Management - Disaster is an event which is not expected to occur by everyone, but if it is happened, it must be faced by minimizing damage caused by disaster. Therefore it is need to make a plan or management toward disaster that might occur. There are many activities in disaster management as an effort to overcome the disaster, those are:

i.   Prevention - Effort which is done to prevent disaster, for example: ban deforestation and ban illegal mining.

ii. Mitigation -Effort which is done to minimize disaster risk, through: physical development, awareness, and enhancement of ability to cope with disasters.

iii. Preparedness- Series of activities which is done to anticipate disaster through: organizing and applying proper actions.

iv. Early Warning- Effort which is done to give warning that disaster might be happened. Early warning should reach whole society, fast, assertive, clear, and formal.

v.   Response -Effort which is done immediately after disaster is happened in order to overcome some impacts of disaster, mainly in the form of rescue of victims and evacuation.

vi. Relief- Effort which is done to give aid in order to meet basic needs for food, clothing, etc.

vii. Recovery -Effort which is done to recover people condition through: recreating infrastructure and facilities.

viii. Rehabilitation -Effort which is done to help people after disaster is happened.

ix. Reconstruction -Medium and long term programs which are planned to improve physical, social and people life in the same condition or better than before.[9]

DISCUSSION

General Description of Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

Short History -

Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta is technical implementation unit under Director of Archeological Heritage of Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Based on its history, preservation of archeological history has lasted since 18th century. Initially, this was an individual activity and rising to group with formation of Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kusten en Wetenscheppen in 1778. In 19th century, this activity began to develop fast in the field of research, observation, maintenance, security, documentation, inventory, description, excavation, and restoration of old buildings. In 1950 headquarter of Oudheikundige Dienst was revived, a year later was formed the Ancient Office Integration and was centered in Jakarta named Archeological Department. In 1953, the Archeological Department was changed into the Conservation of Historical and Archeological Heritage. On December 7th, 1989 technical implementation units of Conservation of Historical and Archeological Heritage were founded in many regions, one of them is in Yogyakarta. Then in 2002 Entity of Tourism and Culture Development issued a decree on change of Conservation of Historical and Archeological Heritage became Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage.

Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta has duty and function as agency that perform maintenance, documentation, guidance and counseling, protection, investigation, and security toward archeological heritage, movable and immovable, sites that are in the field and kept in the room. The duty and function are specially done toward cultural heritage which are under the auspices of Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta, in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

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[9] Act of Republic Indonesia No. 24 year 2007 about Disaster Countermeasure Chapter I article 1.

Scope of Duties

Scopes of Duties of Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta are as follow:

a. Administration Activities which cover staffing and archival, financial, planning, monitoring and reporting as well as domesticity affairs.

b. Technical Activities which cover Teamwork of protection, Teamwork of Maintenance, Teamwork of Restoration, Teamwork of Registration, Work Unit of Prambanan Temple, Work Unit of Queen Boko, Work Unit of Tamansari Water Castle and Kotagede, and Work Unit of Ijo Temple.

Types of Collection

Based on interview done with Mr. Sudarno, staff of Documentation Department, there are many types of collection in Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta. They are:

a. Sites: Prambanan Temple, Queen Boko Temple, Ijo Temple, Water Castle, Sambisari Temple, Kalasan Temple, Kimpulan Temple, Gebang Temple, etsc

b. Inscription: Rumwiga

c. Statue made of stone or bronze like Siva Mahadeva, Amitabha, Vajrapani, Bodhisattva, etc

d. Urn, bowl, cup, plate, clapper, pot, etc

e. Old money: coins of VOC and Dutch era, notes of Japan invasion era, Chinese currency, silver coins, and gold coins.

f. Papyrus manuscript of Javanese Middle Ages.

g. Jewelries: rings, pendants, bracelets, and mirrors.

Preservation and Conservation at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

Conservation of Cultural Heritage is a systematic and scientific effort to preserve objects so it can last longer. Definition of cultural heritage connected with material science and technology are as follow:

1. Every attempt that is done to know properties of materials used in making cultural heritage.

2. Every attempt that is done to know cause of damage and weathering and to control or to stop damage and weathering.

3. Every action to fix condition of cultural heritage.

Weathering process of cultural heritage is caused by many causes. Causes of mechanical damage are tilted, dented, cracked, broken, and crumbled. Causes of Physical damage are deformation, disintegration, and hygroscopic. Causes of Chemical damage are oxidation, reduction, corrosion, and deposition. Causes of Biological damage are decomposition, stain, and biochemical reaction.

Preservation and conservation of cultural heritage is done in order to protect and to preserve cultural heritage from its damage caused by internal and external factors. Internal factor is factor that is united in object, they are: material, design, technology of building system, basic ground, geographic location, and local climate. External factor is non environment factor that cause damage of cultural heritage i.e. plants (micro and macro plants), animals (Insects, birds, rats), human (vandalism, pollution), climate (rainfall, temperature, humidity), natural disasters (earthquakes, hurricanes, volcano eruptions, etc), and other damages caused by pollutants.[10]
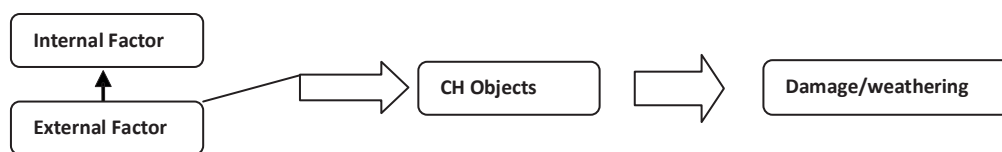
Figure 1: Factor and process of damages of cultural heritage objects

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[10] Interview with Mrs. Tri Wahyu Handayani on Saturday, January 14th 2017 at 11.30

Preventing damage to object of cultural heritage in the form of temple, it is necessary to maintain it by installing some instruments around temple. They are:

1. Air Quality Meter is used to measure pollutant index around Prambanan temple which covers measurement of O2, NO2, SO4, CO andH2S.
2. Portable Climatology Weather Link is used to measure climatology around Prambanan temple that covers measurement of wind direction, rain fall, humidity, and intensity of sunlight.
3. Digital Stone Temperature Gauge is used to measure stone temperature digitally and remotely (to measure temperature of stone roof of temple).
4. Steam Cleaner is used to clean microorganism and dust attached on temple mechanically.
5. Creating replica of cultural heritage objects in exhibition event.

There are some treatments for objects of cultural heritage which are kept in the room. Objects are kept in display cabinet with room temperature and are set its humidity. The maximum temperature is 18° C and the light exposure is low. Avoiding theft toward cultural heritage collections, entrance gate into room collection is protected by security officers and is fitted with trellis.

Conservation is also done using consolidation method. Consolidation is implemented in some methods,cleaning or incrustation (a layer material that forms on something), desiccation (natural and artificial desiccation), and handling (soaking/lubricating). Preservation using pesticide is done by doing the cleaning, drying, and handling (brushing, soaking, and spraying of fumigation).

The treatment of wooden object of cultural heritage is different with other object. Conservation technique of wooden object is explained on the table below:

Technique of Conservation of Cultural Heritage Wooden Objects

Case	Technique of Conservation				
Symptom of damage or weathering	Process	Way	Material	Application	Technical. Requirements
Broken	Mechanical	Joined	Concentrated adhesive, thermosetting	Smeared, injected	Thick, strongly cling
		Camouflaged, coated	Adhesive + dye	Applied artistically	Similar Color, similar texture with the original objects
Fragile	Physical	Consolidated	Aqueous adhesive, thermosetting	Smeared, injected	Aqueous, cling
Corrosion	Chemical	Cleaned	Cleaning agent, organic solvent	Smeared, cleaned	Effective, safe
Fungus or bacteria	Biological	cleaned	Cleaner, pesticide	Smeared, sprayed, injected	Effective, safe

Security at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

As stated on previous discussion that preservation of cultural heritage objects is preventive effort against human actions that can cause physical loss and value of cultural heritage. It is also repressive effort against criminal cases toward cultural heritage.

Actions in order to secure objects of cultural heritage that are done by Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta are as follow:

1. Archeological and administrative data collections in order to investigate to criminal cases based on legislation rules. The implementation phases of this action are:
a. Getting information both orally and in writing

   b.   Recording violations that consist of descriptions of objects that were targeted offense, background of the incident, the identity of the perpetrators, modus operandi, time, crime scene, etc.

   c.   Checking the inventory list

   d.   Creating incident reports and reporting it to the nearest police and the local government

   e.   Conducting investigation and coordinating with the police

   f.   Prosecuting

2.   Actions based on report of crime against historical and archeological heritage. -After receiving report of criminal incident, the officer will assess the report and then come to the location and take some documentation. Next, the officer will contact the Indonesian National Police and INTERPOL to investigate the case. The implementation result of this activity is used to resolve the case by law and to prevent recurrence of similar case.

3.   Establishment of Security -Establishment of Historical and Archeological Heritage Security (SATPAM PANJARPALA) is functioned as security officers who protect historical and archeological heritage from human disturbances toward cultural heritage.

4.   Establishment of educational forum and training of Civil Servants Investigator for officials in Directorate of Protection and Enforcement of Historical and Archeological Heritage at the central and local levels. By establishing Civil Servants Investigator, it will broaden the authority of Directorate of Protection and Enforcement of Historical and Archeological Heritage to handle cases of violation.

5.   Stabilization of relevant coordination among departments in order to protect historical and archeological heritage. It aims for the integration of opinion and formulation on matters concerning to protection of historical and archeological heritage.

6.   Building a Guardhouse -Build a guardhouse on important and vulnerable cultural heritage site, which has standard size and in accordance with site and number of existing personnel.

7.   Establishment of lighting and other security system on cultural heritage sites.

8.   It is started by deciding and planning the location of lighting and other security system and is adjusted with the need and quality.

9.   Establishment of information boards about prohibition, appreciation, guidance, and description. It is functioned as stabilization of positive participation from the society.

10.   Monitoring the flow of traffic both between regions and out of Indonesian territory. It is implemented by placing some security officers, checking cultural heritage objects, and taking back cultural heritage object which has been taken. This action is done to prevent the smuggling of cultural heritage objects.

Disaster Management at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

1. Prevention and Mitigation

Prevention is done to prevent cultural heritage objects from its damage by preserving the objects. Traditional preservation is conducted selectively and periodically using hoes, sickles, trowels, broomsticks, ladders, etc. Preservation of cultural heritage objects made of stone is done by cleaning objects from microorganism that destroy stone and make it fragile. Besides preservation that is conducted periodically, there is also conducted a security action from natural disaster like earthquake, volcano eruption, flood, etc. The disaster mitigation is conducted to Prambanan temple by some anticipation, for example:

The temple is strengthened by using concrete and sling belt. Sling belt is used specially for heritage world site like Shiwa statue, while for other sites there is no sling belt and only concrete.[11] Therefore damage caused by shock, like earthquake can be minimized.

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[11] Interview with Mrs. Tri Wahyu Handayani on Saturday, January 14th 2017 at 15.00

2. Preparedness

As anticipation for disaster there is needed appropriate step to overcome the disaster. Mrs Tri Wahyu Handayani as coordinator of Prambanan temple preservation said that in anticipation of possible damage efforts have been made by installing some tools that can monitor the condition of the temple against the dangers that may threaten. Yogyakarta is an earthquake-prone area and Prambanan Temple site is located near a river which is a cold lava flow from the volcano, therefore some efforts are done in order to prepare anticipation toward disaster as follow:

- Installing seismograph, in order to measure and record the strength of an earthquake. By knowing the strength of an earthquake, it can be estimated the possible damage.
- Installing instrument for measurement of cracks of the temple that is caused by an earthquake.
- Installing CCTV to monitor lava flow whether it endangers the temple or not.[12]

3. Response

When disaster is happened around cultural heritage objects, Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage should respond fast toward objects and sites around the disaster area. The first action is protecting the cultural heritage by conducting temporary preservation, both handling the objects and protecting it from the environment. The purpose of temporary preservation is not in order to make the cultural heritage getting worse and avoiding abuse by irresponsible people. Soon after the disaster is happened and it has been conducted security action then officer should report condition to get complete handling.

4. Recovery

Some steps are conducted to recover the cultural heritage objects which are having damage, as follow:

a. Conduct a survey of objects of cultural heritage by observing directly in the field and recording data of the objects condition and environment.

b. Identify and analyze the damage and enclose the result of biological and chemical analysis.

c. Conduct a comparative study, look for appropriate conservation method, test the conservation materials, and conduct chemical test in a laboratory and in a field, finally get a conclusion of the appropriate conservation method.

d. Applying conservation based on the result of the previous analysis and all of the conservation processes are documented.

e. Perform cleaning action

- Mechanical cleaning : brushing, scratching with/without water
- Physical cleaning : vibrating, soaking, absorbing with pulp, water vapor
- Chemical cleaning: use lime, ash, and chemical material.
- Electrochemical cleaning : chemical material using electricity

f. Make improvement using steps as follow:

- Gluing : joining together the broken fragments
- Ordinary splicing and dowelling splicing (joining together use brass)
- Restoring : fixing the damaged parts
- Replacing : replacing defective parts use similar quality
- Injection : filling defective parts
- Camouflage : harmonizing texture and color of the objects

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[11] Interview with Mrs. Tri Wahyu Handayani on Saturday, January 14th 2017 at 15.30

Evaluation and Improvement of Security System at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

Although efforts have been made to anticipate the damage to the objects of cultural heritage, both the damage caused by internal and external factor, with various actions and activities therefore it still needs an evaluation to avoid things that are beyond calculation. Officer will always monitor tools installed on sites or cultural heritage objects, to know whether the tool is functioned well or it needs to be fixed. Some efforts that are conducted by Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the improvement of security systems as follow:

- Notice board which is placed in the location of objects of cultural heritage will soon be replaced and repaired if the writing has been damaged. Notice board should be replaced by changing the material of the board and make new writing in order to be readable.

- Seismograph will be immediately repaired if it is damaged.

- CCTV should always be controlled, both recording and condition of the tool so that everything around the location of the temple are in control and will immediately be repaired if it is damaged.

Obstacles in Preservation and Conservation at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta

Some obstacles that are faced by Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta are as follow:

- Extreme Climate -When there is an extreme climate, preservation of cultural heritage objects should be intensively overcome because microorganism will grow and develop fast in extreme climate.

- Economic Factor -Cultural heritage objects in the form of traditional houses (case in Kotagede) are sold because they have high economic value to meet the life need.

- Government Attention - Government does not give much attention on preservation of traditional house and limits only on implementation of act in term of categorization on cultural heritage objects or not.

Conclusion

Preservation and conservation of cultural heritage objects at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta is conducted in order to protect and preserve cultural heritage objects from damage, both caused by internal and external factors. Preservation is done periodically by some officers, including preventive action. Incidental conservation should be started with observation action toward cultural objects to decide the preservation cost.

Security action to protect the cultural heritage objects is done by placing security guards in every cultural heritage site. Special for the world heritage objects (Prambanan temple), there is placed seismograph, instrument for measurement of cracks of the temple, CCTV, and sling belt. Beside those efforts, to avoid the damage of security system that is installed, it needs evaluation and repair of security instruments to the sites and cultural heritage objects.

If there is a disaster, there will be conducted first action by securing location and cultural heritage objects. It will be done by temporary conservation in handling objects as well as protection from the environment.

Suggestion

Based on the result of short observation and interview with some officers at Center for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Yogyakarta, it can be concluded that:

1. It needs a written guidance of disaster planning.

2. Evaluation of security system should be implemented routinely and periodically so that the fatal damage can be avoided.

3. It needs Letter of Decree of cultural heritage for some sites and cultural heritage objects because they are very important cultural heritage of the nation and even has very high value.

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Presidential Libraries in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities for The Digital Society Yogyakarta

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Dhian Deliani[2]

Abstract

For more than 71 years, Indonesia has its independence and facing some eras. The revolution independence era, the old order era, the new order era and the last era which known as the reform era. Indonesian history has noted that there are six presidents who rule Indonesia. The six presidents are Soekarno, Soeharto, B.J Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarno putri, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and Joko Widodo as our current president. Those former leaders led Indonesia with their own style, presidents knowledge are treasure for all Indonesian people and can inspire the world. Those knowledge and wisdom kept in several presidential libraries in Indonesia. This paper aims to see the challenge and opportunities of the presidential repositories in sustaining leadership legacy in Indonesia. The methodology of the research is using PDSA (Plan Do Study Act) to evaluate presidential libraries in Indonesia with using questionnaire and interview. Some findings discovered are that the Government of Indonesia still lacks attention to the presidential libraries. Some presidential libraries are still funded by personal and have limited collection to support as a center of national leadership legacy. Discussion on the papers are challenges in creating a new form of Presidential libraries that can acquire for the Digital Society in Indonesia and creating a new form as a digital presidential repository. Conclusions of this paper are the presidential libraries had a great opportunity to sustain national leadership legacy and challenge to become more familiar to for the Digital Society.

Keywords: *Presidential Library in Indonesia, Digital Presidential Repository, Presidential Papers, Presidential Documents, Digital Presidential Repository.*

Introduction

For more than 71 years, Indonesia has its independence and has been facing some eras. The revolution independence era, the old order era, the new order era and the last era which known as the reformation era. Indonesian history has noted that there are six presidents who rule Indonesia. The six presidents are Soekarno, Soeharto, B.J Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarnoputri, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and Joko Widodo as our current president. All the presidents have left an impression in every single heart of Indonesian people. In honoring them, Indonesian people build a center of knowledge through a presidential library. There are seven presidential libraries in Indonesia, namely, Soekarno Library in Blitar East Java, Mohammad Hatta library in Bukittinggi West Sumatra, Soeharto Center in Yogyakarta, The Habibie Library in Jakarta, Abdurrahman Wahid Center in Jakarta, Widyasana Megawati Soekarnoputri Library in Jakarta and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in Cikeas West Java.

The collection of data and information on the presidency in Indonesia is currently limited, performed only on limited biography, memorabilia and news about the president. Presidential library is a place in the form of a

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library or museum built in honor of the president who has served the nation and the State and managed by the State (Kessel, 2009). Technically a presidential library should ideally not only collect the things mentioned above, but also all things associated with him before, during and after becoming president.

Of all the claims made in behalf of presidential libraries that they aid in attracting more records, expedite their opening, encourage model public-private partnerships, and bring people closer to their government—there is no reason to believe that a dedicated Presidential Archives would undermine any such benefits. Indeed, there is reason to think that a dedicated program and facility might improve these and other functions by refocusing on the records and their value, lessening the interference of family members, and consolidating records expertise near the nation's capital under the closer scrutiny of government, citizens, and the media(Cox, 2002).

Along with technological developments presidential libraries are required to become more user friendly to the digital society by adopting technological change. Today the use of repository has become a major concern to the Indonesian government institutions. Institutional repository mostly used on governance in Indonesia is supporting e-government applications. Based on a survey seen that from 587 government institutions in Indonesia, there are only 42 having good grades, and only 34 that have law and legal repository. Survey conducted on an existing repository in Indonesian law against digital repository component areas of law and regulation (Irhamni, 2015).Today, with the increased number of presidential papers and documents, presidential digital repository concept is a concept that still new and needs to be developed. Based on that, this paper will discuss the challenges and opportunities of presidential repository as a national cultural heritage in the national leadership in the digital age and provide solutions through a presidential system design repository.

Literature Review

Presidential libraries

There are lack of history of presidential library in the world, but the history of presidential library system formally began in 1939, when President Franklin Roosevelt donated his personal and presidential papers to the federal government. These are not traditional libraries, but rather repositories for preserving and making available the papers, records, and other historical materials of the presidents since Herbert Hoover(Relyea, 1994). Today each presidential library website may also provide access to any documents the library has digitized and made accessible through its website. To find out what is digitally available on the web, researchers must visit each website to check for online content.

Most of presidential library term is very American oriented because the most established system of presidential library is from United States of America. We can give a definition of presidential libraries is a place to promote understanding of the presidency with present vast archives of documents, museums full of important Presidential artifacts, interesting educational and public programs, and informative web sites. Presidential Libraries are repositories for the papers, records and historical materials of the Presidents. Presidential Libraries give the chance to see, hear, and participate in the events that changed our lives and made us who we are as a nation. Under the terms of the new Presidential Libraries Act, a former president was understood to have complete control over his official records, even to the point of his defining what constituted "presidential papers", these materials could be taken by the chief executive when he/she departed office.

Presidential libraries in Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia is more than half a century old and has been led by 6 Presidents with different history, political backgrounds and leadership styles. Facts and events related to the Presidents and their reigns are recorded in various forms of printed and recorded materials. There are seven presidential libraries in Indonesia, namely, Bung Karno library, Bung Hatta library, Soeharto Center, The Habibie Library, Abdurrahman Wahid Center, Widyasana Megawati Soekarnoputri Library and Susilo BambangYudhoyono.

Library of Bung Karno and Bung Hatta is a Technical Service Unit (UPT) National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. The Bung Karno library located in the city of Blitar East Java and The Library of Bung Hatta is in the city of Bukittinggi in West Sumatera. The Bung Karno and Bung Hatta is in separable dynamic duo in declaring Indonesia independence. Meanwhile Soeharto center is located in Jogyakarta in his birth place, most of the library collection are memorabilia and lack of presidential documents. The Habibie Center is located in Jakarta, the Habibie Center is an NGO that focused on scientific development in Indonesia. Widyasana Megawati Soekarnoputri is a presidential library in Jakarta, this library are located in her private residence. The Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono presidential library is located in Cikeas West Java.

There are website built as a center for information and literature about the Presidents of Indonesia and their presidential matters. The provision of access and referral to information and library materials is intended to meet the needs of public and researchers to historical information about the Indonesian Presidents and their various aspects in particular. This website is built, maintained and developed by Center for Library Services and Information in representation of the National Library of Indonesia.

Methods

This paper is using PDSA (Plan-Do-Study-Act) approach, which is a study on the problem and find solutions to offer. This method involves identifying a goal or purpose, formulating a problem, defining solutions and putting a plan into action (Deming, 1991). The first stage, the Plan is to identify presidential libraries that can be sampled. Samples were taken based on openness and access to information system that has existed and established. There are several presidential libraries in Indonesia, but unfortunately they are not open to the public, making it difficult for data retrieval.

The second stage is Do, in which data collecting is conducted by carrying out surveys and interviews to collect some data and see any challenges and opportunities of presidential repository in sustaining national leadership legacy in Indonesia. Data taken is the data on the accessibility of presidential collection covering website visit, accessibility to collections. Meanwhile, the aspect of the variety of the collection owned has also become an important factor in the role of the presidential library as the national culture heritage in leadership. Besides, the future development plan of the presidential libraries is one of the important things to be considered.

The third stage is the Study in which the collected data are analyzed for possible solutions that can be offered through a comparison between the existing presidential library systems with a system that supports the needs of digital society. The last stage is the Act that is the stage to present the solutions to the concept of digital presidential repository.

Findings

This section describes the findings from the Plan and Do stages. In the plan stage data retrieval is planned such as the accessibility of the presidential libraries, the diversity of the collection of the presidency as well as future development plans. In the "do", the results of data collection from a number of presidential libraries are presented.

Accessibility of Collection

Accessibility of presidential data collection in presidential libraries are important. Based on a survey conducted by looking at the components of accessibility of the collection, namely the use of websites, provision of collection catalogs and display of full-text data, the result can be described as follows:

Table 1. Accessibility of Presidential Library Collection in Indonesia.

No.	Libraries Name	Public Open	Website	OPAC	Full Text data	Fund Source
1	Bung Karno Presidential Libraries	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Bung Hatta Presidential Libraries	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	National Library Presidential Library	N	Y	N	N	N
4	Balai Kirti Presidential Library	Y	Y	N	N	N
5	Presidential Secretary Library	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6	Soeharto Center Library	Y	N	N	N	N
7	Habibie's Library	N	N	N	N	N
8	Abdurrahman Wahid Corner	N	N	N	N	N
9	Megawati Soekarnoputri Presidential Library	N	N	N	N	N
10	Susilo BambangYudhoyono Presidential Library	N	N	N	N	N

Y : Yes   N : No.   UK : Unknown   Govt : Government   Priv : Private

Currently, there are only two presidential libraries administered by the Government, namely the Library of Bung Karno and Bung Hatta. The Proclamator pair is a unity that could not be separated accordingly although Bung Hatta is the vice president of Indonesia. Therefore, the library is considered as one of the presidential library in Indonesia. Each President of Indonesia has a library but it is not open to the public. President Habibie has a library at his personal residence, while Abdurrahman Wahid's is in the Abdurrahman Wahid Corner at the Central Library of UI. Widyasana Megawati Soekarnoputri presidential library is located in her private residence, similarly with the one of President SBY that is located in his private residence make it difficult to access further information about those presidential libraries.

Based on the survey conducted, it appears that the accessibility of the presidential collections became a sensitive issue. There are some assumption presidential documents are very sensitive so they are all taboo to be seen, especially at the library of the presidential secretariat. A number of special requirements fulfilled to get into library building. Such assumption is not entirely true because the presidential papers are public document which public is had right to access.

Variety of Collection

A presidential library is known for its various collections. In the terminology of presidential libraries there are also know the term of "presidential papers", which are the presidential documents, namely books, collections of speeches, policies, correspondence archives, and memorabilia. The presidential papers collections are mainly composed of letters to and from the President. Also included are diaries, financial papers, applications for office, and other miscellaneous items. The collections are generally divided into series according to the types of papers like legal, financial, military, etc. (Garavaglia, 2007). In the United States Presidential Libraries are archives and museums, bringing together the documents and artifacts of a President and his administration and presenting them to the public for study and discussion without regard for political considerations or affiliations. Presidential Libraries and Museums, like their holdings, belong to the American people. Before the advent of the Presidential Library system, Presidents or their heirs often dispersed Presidential papers at the end of the administration. Though many pre-Hoover collections now reside in the Library of Congress, others are split among other libraries, historical societies, and private collections.

Presidential Libraries bring a rich variety of historical resources together, papers and artifacts, in a manner enabling us to see things in a different light. The presidential papers and other such documents cannot by themselves show the many sides of a President's era. Making the papers available to the researcher remains the libraries' primary job, but it is bringing them together in 'creative juxtaposition' with the museum objects and physical settings associated with the Presidents that makes the libraries unique. This is an excellent point, but it is only a point worth making if such juxtaposition is used to educate the public about the nature of

Presidential powers, failures, and prospects—not merely praising the deeds of great men (Cox, 2002). Meanwhile in Indonesia, there are presidential libraries that focus only on memorabilia and have similar function to a museum such as Soeharto Center Presidential Library and Balai Kirti Presidential Library and the Habibie Library are still unknown as same as the presidential libraries of Megawati Soekarnoputri and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono are still closed to the public so it is difficult to identify the diversity of the presidential collections as they are still owned and managed privately. Table 2 illustrates how the composition of the variety of the collection owned by presidential libraries in Indonesia.

Table 2. Variety Collection Of Presidential Library in Indonesia

No.	Libraries Name	Books	Speech	Archives	Policy	Memorabilia
1	Bung Karno Presidential Libraries	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Bung Hatta Presidential Libraries	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	National Library Presidential Library	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4	Balai Kirti Presidential Library	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5	Presidential Secretary Library	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Soeharto Center Library	Y	N	N	N	Y
7	Habibie's Library	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
8	Abdurrahman Wahid Corner	Y	N	N	N	N
9	Megawati Soekarnoputri Presidential Library	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
10	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Presidential Library	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK

Y : Yes   N : No.   UK : Unknown

Almost all collections of presidential papers are still kept in the area of State Palace in Jakarta. Presidential Library in the State Palace Jakarta managed by the Bureau of Press and Media, Presidential Secretariat. A special license is required to access to presidential papers collection due to policy changes. In the administration of President Soekarno and Soeharto, all presidential papers managed by the State Secretariat. However, after the reform, the policy changes many times until in the era of President Joko Widodo administration all presidential papers are managed under the Ministry of Cabinet Secretary. The policy changes make it a little difficult for the public to access the presidential papers.

Presidential Library at the National Library of Indonesia has fairly complete digital collections. Presidential library in the national library can be accessed through the web address www.kepustakaan-presiden.perpusnas.go.id. The collections that can be accessed among others are Biographies, Book Catalogs, Souvenirs, Images, Presidential Cabinet members, Quotes, families, Speeches, Video Clips, Legal products. All these collections are presented in digital form. But, unfortunately, there is large number of speeches, policies and news that are deemed incomplete and not updated. Presidential records that document the constitutional, statutory, and ceremonial duties of the President are the property of the Indonesian Government. After the President leaves office, the Archivist of the Indonesia assumes custody of the records, unfortunately there no act or regulation to allowed for continuation of Presidential libraries as the repository for Presidential records.

Future Development Plan

This study also looked at how the presidential libraries will be developed in the future. The future development will wait if there are any plans to conduct digitalization of a number of presidential papers they have. Table 3 will explain about future planning in terms of strategic planning and development of future presidential library in Indonesia.

Table 3. Future Development Plan On Presidential Library in Indonesia

No.	Libraries Name / Component	Strategic Plan	Development Plan
1	Bung Karno Presidential Libraries	Y	Y
2	Bung Hatta Presidential Libraries	Y	Y
3	National Library Presidential Library	Y	Y
4	Balai Kirti Presidential Library	Y	Y
5	Presidential Secretary Library	Y	Y
6	Soeharto Center Library	N	N
7	Habibie's Library	UK	UK
8	Abdurrahman Wahid Corner	N	N
9	Megawati Soekarnoputri Presidential Library	UK	UK
10	Susilo BambangYudhoyono Presidential Library	UK	UK

Y : Yes   N : No.   UK : Unknown

Based on the survey conducted, it seems that almost all the presidential libraries have a strategic plan and system development plan. Strategic planning conducted at the presidential library of the National Library is preparing a 5-year strategic planning for e-library development in which it also includes the development of Bung Karno and Bung Hatta presidential library. Meanwhile, for the Balai Kirti library, it will be developed more towards a presidential museum and so will the library of Soeharto Center. As for the Habibie Center, the library will be developed into a supporting center for research and studies on technology development policies in Indonesia. Whereas the direction and strategy for the future development of the libraries of Megawati Soekarnoputri and of Susilo BambangYudhoyono have not yet been known.

The library of the Presidential Secretariat is one of the work units in the Ministry of State Secretariat. The idea for repository development has been stated in the Library Grand Design. At that time, there was an idea to make a "president's corner" by expanding the collection on the ruling president and his predecessors. However, the idea has just got the positive response from the superior two years after it was suggested. Currently a local repository has been developed, repository keeps the digital versions of various collections of Presidents' speeches, transcriptions of remarks, directives, dialogues, teleconferences, and press statements. It is expected that in the future the repository would be more developed and would keep various collections of presidential data owned by the libraries in the presidential institutions.

Discussion

There are some discussions that have to be considered according to the result of a research on presidential library transformation into presidential repository, clearly there are some discussions before establishing a presidential repository in Indonesia.The following things need to be considered in establishing a digital presidential repository:

Presidential libraries sustainability

One of the important point of the discussion on the research is the issue of sustainability of the presidential libraries. This becomes important since there are several presidential libraries that are still funded privately by the former presidents. This matter is important to consider in establishing a presidential repository. Referring to the United States which provide land, buildings, and equipment offered as a gift to the United States for the purposes of creating a Presidential archival depository, and take title to the land, buildings, and equipment on behalf of the United States, and maintain, operate, and protect them as a Presidential archival depository, and as part of the national archives system; and make agreements, upon terms and conditions he considers proper, with a State, political subdivision, university, institution of higher learning, institute, or foundation to use as a Presidential archival depository land, buildings, and equipment of the State, subdivision, university, or other organization, to be made available by it without transfer of title to the United States, and maintain, operate, and protect the depository as a part of the national archives system(US Congress, 1955).

In Indonesia, presidential library is one of the special libraries fostered by the National Library of Indonesia (NLI). Since 2003, NLI has been carrying out many activities in order to foster the presidential libraries. In 2008, NLI helped the establishment of the library of Bung Hatta, one of the proclamators, in Bukittinggi – Padang. At the beginning, the establishment of the library is an aid program of NLI to the government of Bukittinggi Municipality; however, in 2012, NLI took over the operation management of the library. Yet, NLI also has some limitations in taking over the management of presidential libraries. There are some programs prepared to sustain the presidential libraries, which, among others, are provision of collection, collection maintenance, and human resources training.

Behind the challenges and problems there is huge potential for the library as a cultural heritage of national leadership. Hope arises from the large number of presidential libraries that already have a strategic plan and the development plan. Their strategic and development plan are more towards digital repository. A diverse collection has been digitized and is now easier for presidential libraries to collaborate and complement each other.Institutional repository is recognized as an institutional service, library leadership is generally unquestioned; what varies from institutions to institutions is the extent of active collaboration. Institutional repositories represent a critically important new policy and operational role for research libraries, and one that renews their connection with others (Lynch & Lippincott, 2005).

Legal Issues

One of the issues discussed in this research is the issue of the legal-formal status of repository establishment in Indonesia, especially the establishment of national repository in Indonesia. One of the legal considerations of the establishment of the presidential repository is the Deposit Law, which is Law Number 4 of 1990 on the Obligation to Submit and Store Printed Works and Recorded Works in Indonesia. The Law requires all printed works and recorded works published in Indonesia to be submitted to NLI. Since 1990, NLI has been mandated as the library having the deposit function by the Law Number 4 of 1990 and supported by Law Number 43 of 2007 on Libraries. The Law states that the National Library of Indonesia is the institution responsible for receiving library materials published by private publishers or government institutions.The NLI as a deposit or storing library needs to make a standard system to give easy access for government insitutions in distributing and storing their publications (Perpusnas, 2007).

Regulation of the Government supporting the establishment of presidential repository is Law Number 43 of 2007 in which libraries have the obligation to utilise information technology as a means to make information finding easier. NLI uses the improvement in information technology as supporting facility in getting, storing and disseminating information. The legal basis of the importance of fulfilling the needs of information for the public by implementing information technology and communication is the mandate of Law Number 43 of 2007.

The main objective of establishing a networking center of Digital Library is to provide national collection that can be accessed fast and accurately in all areas of the country. Presidential repository is a form of e-resources being developed by NLI, in which presidential papers are government publication and also the object of Law Number 4 of 1990 on the Obligation to Submit and Store Printed Works and Recorded Works or Deposit Law as well as Law Number 43 of 2007 on Libraries.

From the legal-formal aspect, the establishment of presidential repository in Indonesia does not face many problems and has been supported by a set of complete regulations. Moreover, the establishment of presidential repository in Indonesia becomes a kind of support in e-government accelaration through the repository systems. Repository system in the context of e-government is the improvement of the data / information repositories or the data source that contains the interpretation of online services in terms of data and information (adjusted with real events and the appropriate governance process). The service creation environment (SCE) is a framework (collection of modules) that serves as the front end of SR (Wimmer, 2001).

The Future of Presidential Repository in Indonesia

With the advance of computer technology, data storage technology, and web technology, more and more digital libraries have been emerging in libraries, museums, public libraries, and other specialized libraries

around the world. While the digital revolution is changing library resources and services rapidly, library digitization and digital library are common terms librarians and library users encounter in dynamic library scenarios. Actually, library digitization and digital library are two different concepts. Library digitization refers to a serial technical process of administrating, archiving, distributing, indexing, scanning, storing, and transforming original analog audio/video tapes or printed library materials into digital forms (Yang, 2015).

The future of digital presidential repository in Indonesia is clearly bright, with the fast growing digital repository, digital presidential repository could be a great overview on digital repository in Indonesia.Today NLI is developing a portal of Indonesia OneSearch, a program fully supported by the National Library of Indonesia. Indonesia OneSearch is a portal of bibliography collections which data collected by harvesting method from the online repositories of the members. The portal can also be called as a "Summon" of the whole electronic collections of the libraries in Indonesia.

Similar to Summon and WorldCat that index the bibliography collections and present them through interface single search, Indonesia OneSearch also enables the users to search and access electronic collections of all libraries in Indonesia through one gate. By Indonesia OneSearch, everybody can easily access the digital collections of all libraries in Indonesia included in OneSearch. They can also see and download the full-texts, watch videos, find study materials, etc. Presidential repository design system can be performed with one search system. These techniques called "metasearch" or "federated search" eliminates the need to query one information collection after another sequentially to find the right answer. Through a simple user interface, federated search tools allow an individual to launch dozens or hundreds of searches with one query. The federated search engine translates the search into the required protocol and search language for each target source, returning a single set of results (Fahmi, 2015).
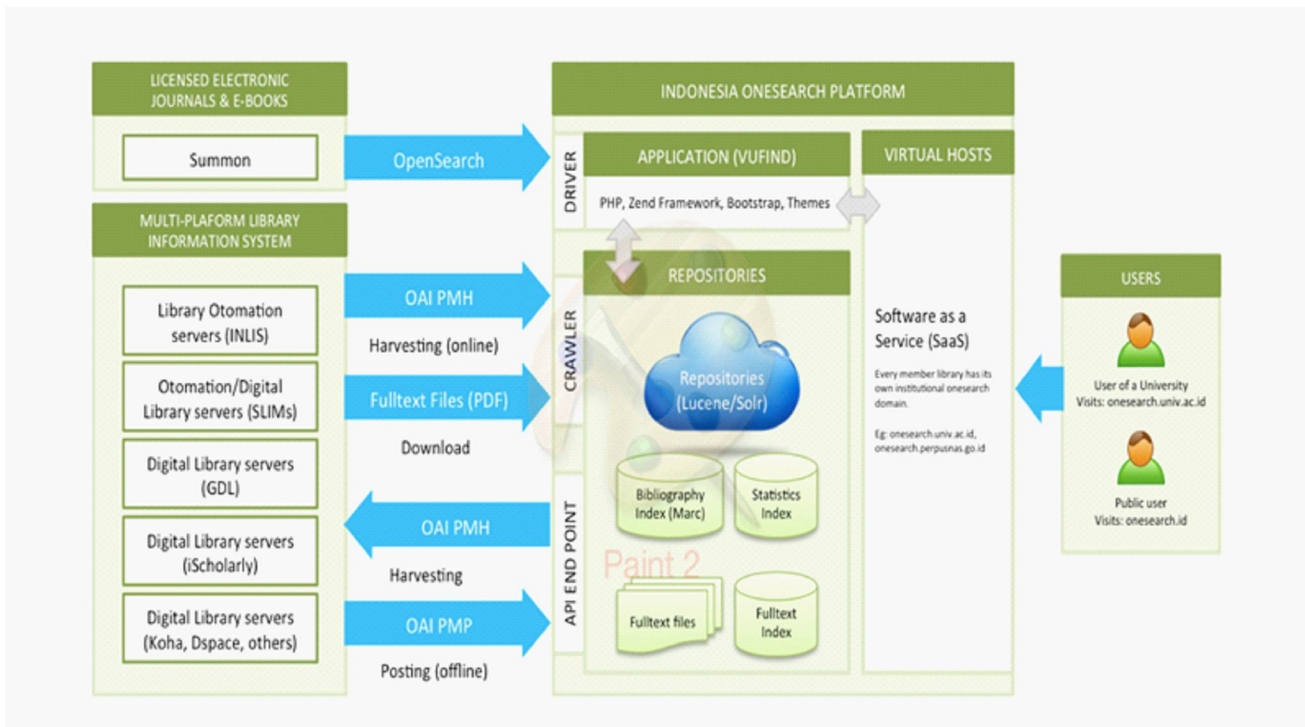
Figure 1. Presidential Repository Design System

Some of presidential libraries in Indonesia will have repository systems in presidential papers will be divided into two types. The first type is a presidential libraries that has had a system that implements the standard metadata i.e. MARC, DUBLIN CORE. The second type is presidential library that haven't implemented the metadata standard. This is a challenge to perform interoperability between presidential repository services inpresidential papers in Indonesia.

A brand new strategy has offered by National Library of Indonesia breakthroughs by creating new ways presidential repository in Indonesia. This strategy performs within a single interface. A new architecture is designed to search legal documents in order to improve e-government services at law and legal libraries in government agencies in Indonesia.There are several problems and challenges that are faced by presidential library in creating an integrated presidential repository. Problem with interoperability is the main challenge. Interoperability is the capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a manner that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units.

Conclusions

Presidential libraries in Indonesia are still having difficulties to access by public and the presidential papers are not still hard to access by public. Presidential papers play an important role in improving the character of the nation in national leadership. There should be a fundamental change in the management of presidential libraries in Indonesia. Besides the change in accessibility, the variety of the collections of presidential papers should also be improved in terms of numbers and quality. Presidential papers are very important documents and have high historical value; therefore, they need to be preserved and disseminated to the public to give them inspirations. There should be a new development strategy in developing presidential libraries. Dissemination strategy by using repository technology and federated search are the most possible strategies so that the presidential libraries could collaborate in developing their collections and disseminating presidential information.

There are a number of challenges and potentials in the development of digital-based presidential repository. A number of emerging challenges are the accessibility of data where there is unequal accessibility of data of a number of presidential libraries. A number of presidential libraries are not open to the public and some presidential data are still closed to the public. In addition, many presidential libraries are still personal in terms of funds, since most of presidential library funded by the former president from their own personal money. There is a need for government intervention for the continuous existence of the presidential libraries to become a source of inspiration for the people of Indonesia.

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Collaboration and Networking in Cultural Preservation

Jogja Library for all as Library Network in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Library as a provider of information should meet the needs of diverse users. However, basically library is not able to collect the information that has been produced by scientists on earth, so it has become a major concern for information workers.Responding to the problem, library so far has done the effort to fill the needs by making cooperation with other libraries or other information providers. The model of the cooperation has also evolved and been adapted with the development of the information and communication technology.Library in each university in the region of Yogyakarta also has made cooperation and library network such as, FPPTI DIY stands for (Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta) Forum of University Libraries in Special Region of Yogyakarta which is a form of cooperation among university libraries or private university libraries producing the main catalog named JLA (Jogja Library for All) as a part of the library cooperation. JLA which has been working for 12 years apparently has minimal utilization, because visitors can only see a list of catalogs and can only use the existing room facilities without being able to borrow the collection. While in Ohio which is a state of the United States, there is also a very good cooperation both in terms of systems, content and resources. As well as cooperation carried out by FPPTI which produces the main catalog website, cooperation in Ohio also produces a website, but not just a main catalog. This paper will explore the extent of the cooperation in JLA in terms of its problems or obstacles and benefits for librarians, when compared with the cooperation in OHIO Link.

Keyword: *JLA, OHIO Link, Library Network, Online Catalog*

Introduction

Library as a provider of information should meet the needs of diverse users. In accordance with the Constitution No. 43 of 2007 on the library, that library as a management system to record ideas, thoughts, experiences, and knowledge of mankind, has the main function to preserve the cultural products of humanity, especially in the form of document of printing works and other transcription works, and to extend these ideas, thoughts, experiences and knowledge of mankind to the next generation. However, basically library is not able to collect the information that has been produced by scientists on earth, so it has become a major concern for information workers.

Responding to the problem, library so far has done the effort to fill the needs by making cooperation with other libraries or other information providers. The model of the cooperation has also evolved and been adapted with the development of the information and communication technology.

Libraries in Indonesia have cooperated and made a library network with others in the international scale, in this case with several libraries in Southeast Asia. The form of these cooperation and network

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is realized by the existence of IFLA (The International Federation of Library Association and Institutions), ASEAN with a form of cooperation in the field of culture and information referred to by the Exchange of ASEAN Librarian aimed at strengthening the cooperation of library members among ASEAN countries, CONSAL (The Congress of Southeast Asian Librarian) cooperation between the other related to librarianship, bibliography, documentation and other matters related, then there is another form of cooperation k@Borneo which is a form of cooperation of Libraries throughout Borneo (Kalimantan) among Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam with the objective to identify, acquire, maintain, and distribute the information resources and make selective digitalization related to Borneo culture.[3]

Library in each university in the region of Yogyakarta also has made cooperation and library network such as, FPPTI DIY stands for (*Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*) Forum of University Libraries in Special Region of Yogyakarta which is a form of cooperation among university libraries or private university libraries producing the main catalog named JLA (Jogja Library for All) as a part of the library cooperation. JLA which has been working for 11 years apparently has minimal utilization, because visitors can only see a list of catalogs and can only use the existing room facilities without being able to borrow the collection. This is consistent with the research which has been done by Haniati (2015) which states that there are several factors affecting the continued cooperation among the libraries that will also affect the benefits gained by the librarians.

While in Ohio which is a state of the United States, there is also a very good cooperation both in terms of systems, content and resources. As well as cooperation carried out by FPPTI which produces the main catalog website, cooperation in Ohio also produces a website, but not just a main catalog.

OhioLINK have 121 academic libraries are full members. These libraries are distributed among 93 different Ohio colleges and universities. OhioLINK membership includes the State Library of Ohio, 16 public university libraries, 52 independent college libraries, 23 two-year college libraries, 16 regional campus libraries, 8 law school libraries and 5 medical school libraries. Together, OhioLINK, the Ohio Library and Information Network, and its member libraries provide access to: over 46 million books and other library materials more than 100 electronic research databases over 24 million electronic journal articles over 100,000 e-books nearly 85,000 images, videos and sounds over 58,000 theses and dissertations from Ohio students at 31 Ohio institutions

This paper will explore the extent of the cooperation in JLA in terms of its problems or obstacles and benefits for librarians, when compared with the cooperation in OHIO Link.

Theory Study

The definition of cooperation among libraries is a cooperation involving two or more libraries. There are several factors that encourage cooperation among libraries, namely:

    a. A tremendous increase in science and bring influence more information produced both in printed and digital form that is written about that knowledge.

    b. Widespread educational activities, from elementary school through to university

    c. Progress in science and technology

    d. The development of opportunities for international cooperation

    e. The development of information, especially in computer technology and telecommunications

    f. Cooperation allows saving facilities, fund, human resources and time.[4]

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[3] Puspitasari, D., & Mannan, E. F. (2014). *Kerjasama dan Jaringan Perpustakaan antara Indonesia dan Malaysia Library Cooperation and Networking*. Retrieved December 19, 2016, from http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/edulib/article/view/1128/776.

[4] Saleh, A. R. (2003). *Implementasi Teknologi Informasi dalam Peningkatan Kerjasama Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi*. Retrieved December 22, 2016, from http://repository.ipb.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/27255/1/ Abdul%20Rahman%20Saleh_Implementasi%20Teknologi%20Informasi%20(8%20hal).PDF.

Another definition according to Sulistyo (1995: 1-5), Library Cooperation and Library Network have relevance in terms of the different history. Library cooperation is cooperation involving between two libraries or more with no regard to whether the cooperation is done with the help of a computer (hardware) or telecommunications facilities or not, while library network is the cooperation in which its implementation uses information technology devices. The members that joined in this cooperation are not limited to just a library but also are conducted with the centers of other information providers.

Based on the definition above, library cooperation and library network are cooperation performed by two or more libraries or other information providers with the aim of fulfilling the needs of diverse librarians.

According to Saleh[5], The cooperation of libraries which is commonly performed includes:

1. The cooperation of procuremen

This cooperation is carried out by several libraries cooperating with each other in the procurement of library materials (books). Each library is responsible for the information needs of its users to choose the book based on their request or presumptive knowledge of librarians on the purposes of its users. The procurement of these needed books of users was conducted jointly by the library referred as the coordinator of cooperation. The providing of those collections is carried out in each library which orders those books, but the books can be used jointly by users of each library.

2. Cooperation of Exchange and Redistribution

Exchange cooperation are conducted by way of publication exchanges of the main library agency with other libraries without having to buy. This method is also commonly performed to obtain publications that are not sold or publications that are difficult to track at bookstores. These exchanges are usually carried out by the principle of one-on-one. This means that one publication is exchanged for one publication without paying attention to the number of pages, thick or thin of the publication or the price of the publication. Redistribution cooperation is a cooperation carried out by two or more libraries in terms of replacing the books that are no longer needed in a library or excess in a library. Those books can be offered to other libraries that may be more in need of the books.

3. Cooperation of Processing

In this cooperation, the library works together to process the library materials. Usually at the university library with multiple branches or a public library and its branches, this processing library materials (cataloging, classification, labeling books, book cards, etc.) is done by one library as the coordinator of cooperation.

4. Cooperation of providing facilities

This cooperation may seem odd for libraries in developed countries due to their libraries are generally always open for public use. In this cooperation, the libraries agreed that their collections are open to other library users. The library also provides facilities such as the opportunity to use the collection, use library services such as search, brief information, use of copier, but no opportunity to borrow. Usually the borrowing service to non-members is done by using the inter-library borrow facilities.

5. Cooperation of borrowing inter-librarians

This cooperation is performed because other library users may not be allowed to borrow any other library collections. Instead, their library will borrow the books first from other libraries then lend them over to its users. The responsible for this service is on the library which lends the books to its users.

6. Cooperation inter-librarians

This cooperation is performed inter-librarians to solve some problems faced by librarians. This cooperation is in the form of publishing guidebook for librarians, meetings inter-librarians, refreshing courses for librarians and others.

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[5] ibid

7. Cooperation of making main catalogs

Two or more libraries jointly make the library catalog. The catalog contains the information about the books provided by the library of cooperation participants accompanied by information about the location of the book. Such cooperation is not new in Indonesia. Even some main catalogs have been published nationally, several of them are published by the Center for Documentation and Scientific Information LIPI.

8. Cooperation of Providing Services and Information

This cooperation is carried out by two or more libraries that have agreed to cooperate with each other providing information services. One form of this cooperation is the inter-library borrowing, search services, and photocopying services. Such cooperation involves all the resources available in the library. So, it is not limited to the inter-library borrowing only.

By analyzing the network of cooperation inter-libraries, we conclude that there are things that must be prepared to maximize the sustainability and benefits of such cooperation, including:

1. Staffing

Building a network of cooperation in the library requires staff or skilled human resources, the librarian must have physical and mental readiness. Physical readiness means librarians must have the competence, mental readiness means librarians must have a commitment.

According to *The Art of HRDi in Ernawati*[6], competence is defined as: The behavioral dimensions affecting job performance. They refer to the capacities people have, what they must be able to do and how they are expected to behave in order to meet the requirements of the job within the context of the organization and its culture (values   and norms), business strategy, and working environment. Thus, competence is the knowledge, skills and behaviors that must be owned by a librarian in order their performance achieves the standards required by the library and the university as the center of organizations associated with the organization's cultures, values   and norms, business strategy, and working environment.

Michael in Ernawati[7] states that a commitment is an activity related with loyalty to the organization that consists of three components: 1. Identification of the organization (goals, values) 2. The desire to keep working in an organization as their workplace; 3. Willingness to work hard for the organizations in which they work.

Based on the explanation above, thus, the competence and commitment are two components that must be owned by human resources of the library as a basic to achieve the performance success in accordance with the standards as well as the basic for the development of sustainable networks of the library cooperation.

2. Policy

In addition to the availability of staffs who have the competence and commitment, another thing that must be prepared to build a library network cooperation is related to the policy. According to Pendit in Surachman[8], this should be built starting with setting up a neat and clear document related to the design, policies, plans, objectives, and steps of future development, to handling technical issues.

3. Library Source

The source of information is a very important part in the library network cooperation. Because of the large number of information sources, it is necessary to set the type of information resources that will be shared and provided.

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[6] Ernawati, E. (2005). *Kompetensi, Komitmen dan Intrapreneurship Pustakawan dalam Mengelola Perpustakaan di Indonesia.* Retrieved March 10, 2017, from http://jesl.journal.ipb.ac.id/index.php/jpi/article/view/2242/1263

[7] ibid

[8] Surachman, A. (2011). *Makalah KPDI 4: jaringan Perpustakaan Digital di Indonesia.* Retrieved March 10, 2017, from https://repository.ugm.ac.id/136165/1/Arif-Surachman-Makalah-KPDI4-2011-Prosiding.pdf

4. Interoperability

Interoperability is essential for the development of a network. At the level of interoperability every system and/or different device will be able to interact, communicate and exchange information with one another by using a standard application as a connector.

Miller in Pendit[9] states that interoperability is directly related to the standard use and contains some aspects such as:

a. Technical interoperability, which is a standard of communication, transport, storage and presentation of digital data.

b. Semantic interoperability, which is the standard use of the term in indexing and retrieval.

c. Political / human interoperability, that is a decision to share together and cooperate

d. Intercommunity interoperability, which is an agreement to assemble between institutions and diverse disciplines.

e. Legal interoperability, which is related to regulations and legislation on access to digital collections, including the matter of intellectual rights.

f. International interoperability, which is related to a standard that allows for international cooperation.

Discussion

JLA as the main catalog of library in DIY

Jogja Library for All or commonly called as JLA is a book catalog portal from several libraries in Yogyakarta area. Several libraries that have been incorporated in this JLA are BPAD DIY, UGM, UNY, UKDW, STMIK AMIKOM, STIMIK A. YANI, APMD, STPN, UII, UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA, library of Kulon Progo regency, SMAN 1 Yogyakarta, Akademi Teknologi Kulit, STPMD "APMD", ISI Yogyakarta, University of Atmajaya Yogyakarta, University of Sanata Dharma, UPN "Veteran", UMY, UJB, STIE YKPN, Library of STIKES Jend. Achmad Yani, STIKES Surya Global, STTNAS, MAN 3 Yogyakarta, Languages Centre Library, KPD of Sleman and KAPD of Yogyakarta City, STIKES Aisyiyah, Instiper Yogyakarta, Mercu Buana University, STIKES Bethesda, Institute for Archaeology, LPP Library, Library of Bantul, KPAD Gunung Kidul regency, STIM YKPN Library, Poltekkes Kemenkes, SMP Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and University of Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa.

Jogja Library for All (JLA) was established on November 30, 2005 marked by signatories to the agreement between the Government of Yogyakarta Special Region in this case represented by the Governor of Yogyakarta, Sri Sultan HB X with several universities, namely:

1. Gadjah Mada University of Yogyakarta (represented by Prof. Dr. Sofyan Effendi as Rector of UGM)

2. The State University of Yogyakarta (represented by Prof. Drs. Suyanto, M.ed, PhD As Rector of UNY)

3. The Islamic University of Indonesia (represented by Dr. Ir. H. Lutfi Hasan, Ms As Rector of UII)

4. Arts Institute of Indonesia (represented Prof.Dr.I.Made Bandem, MA As Rector of ISI)

The Purpose of establishing JLA

The purposes of establishing JLA are to:

1. Build a cooperation network among libraries

2. Improve the Access Services of library collection through a same media as well as technology-based information so that the librarians can expand the scope of its services

3. Increase the value for the society, especially the world of education, and improve services for library users in particular and society in general in order to support Yogyakarta as a city of education, culture and tourist destination

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[9] Pendit, P. L. (2008). *Perpustakaan Digital dari A sampai Z.* Jakarta: Cita Karyakarsa Mandiri.

The Vision of Jogjalib Development

"Developing a network of cooperation inter-libraries in DIY as an integrated library to support the distribution / information exchange and developing various models of cooperation inter-libraries in DIY"

The Mission

1. Providing ease of accessibility of information for the society in all libraries in DIY
2. Improving the quality of library services in general
3. Strengthening IT infrastructure
4. Maximizing the provision of resources
5. Overcoming isolation on the library
6. Disseminating information resources managed by all libraries in DIY

Types of JLA Service

Some types of Jogjalib Service Include:

1. For Members of Jogja Library for All

The Universities or high schools that joined as the member of Jogjalib can make their book catalog database online, then this can be accessed via jogjalib website

2. For the Public

Jogjalib is an application where data of its book catalog are sourced from 35 libraries in Yogyakarta so that the information contents are very much. A wide variety of information from education, technology, social culture is all there in jogjalib application so that the public can make it as a reference portal of Jogja information about education and other knowledge.

3. For Students

For students, whose institution is the member of Jogjalib, the approval to become a member of JLA is easier and faster because each member of Jogjalib has the access right to the approval of the members through the admin account of university and high school in Jogjalib.

How to get a membership card of Jogja Library for All:

1. Register online at website of Jogja Library for All, or contact the library staff where the member belongs.
2. The admin of the library verifies the librarian to ensure that the librarian is a member of the library
3. The librarian who has been already accepted can print the card of Jogja Library for All
4. The librarian shows the membership card of Jogja Library for All to the library that he visits.

JLA in Users Opinion

JLA (Jogja Library for All) has been running for 11 years. JLA is a main catalog that contains the catalog of 40 libraries in DIY. Users can search for information resources or references required through the online catalog. In addition, JLA also provides the facility of e-resource or electronic sources such as scientific journals, free e-book, and various collections of paper, thesis or dissertation.

From some of the facilities offered, unfortunately, JLA has not provided the significant benefits yet to the users. Through this JLA, the users are only presented with a collection of bibliography contained in 35 libraries which are members of JLA without being able to borrow these collections.

By a long period of time, JLA should develop and give more benefits to the users. But in fact, JLA does not give any change to fill the needs of librarians. This happens because of the problems faced by the JLA.

Various problems faced by JLA include:

1. Staffs in JLA

The lack of commitment in some staffs affects the JLA development.

2. Policy

The policy holders in each library sometimes are not fully agree with the policy made by the JLA developers. Cooperation cross-borrowing for example, up to 11 years after JLA was made, cross-borrowing inter-library facilities has never been realized, and in the end the users can only read the collection in the library, without being able to borrow.

3. System

The system used at each library is clearly different. Although each library has a website, but not all of them are active. Similar to the repository, some libraries have a repository, and others do not. This poses a significant problem, because only a few libraries are able to publish a collection of their scientific work.

4. The library's source or collection.

The collection sources that should be provided have not wholly filled the needs of librarians.

Conclusion

JLA as a form of cooperation among DIY libraries which has been running for 11 years, has not been felt by librarians. Several problems such as differences in the conditions of each member, the lack of budget, policy differences in each institution of JLA members, make such cooperation does not maximally work. Another thing that also affect the cooperation of JLA is lack of socialization, so many librarians do not know the JLA, meanwhile we can take many lessons from Ohio Link which equally is a cooperation among the libraries with more members and more diverse, Ohio link is capable of providing great benefits for librarians.

Suggestions

Cooperation inter-libraries should be made to meet the needs and interests of librarians from each member involved in such cooperation. Maximizing existing resources informational resources and human resources that exist to then be able to collect, manage and distribute to the librarians. The hope with the maximum cooperation would reduce the expenditure for procurement of various information resources in the library.

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<div style="text-align:center">**11**</div>

Marketing Communication on Cultural Program "Lokakarya Nasional 2016"

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Tamara Adriani Susetyo-Salim[2]

Abstract

This research studies the marketing communication in a cultural program, "Lokakarya Nasional 2016" held by PDII-LIPI. The purpose of this research is to analyse the implementation of marketing communication methods on "Lokakarya Nasional 2016" held by PDII-LIPI. This research is a qualitative research using case study method. Data collection is done through interview done on the librarian of PDII-LIPI who is also the event organizer committee Lokakarya Nasional 2016 and information retrieval through social media and the website of the institution concerned. The result from this research shows that the application of the methods of marketing communications at the "Lokakarya Nasional 2016" held by PDII-LIPI already applying the four methods of marketing communication but in its application is still less than the maximum because not all the media marketing of the four methods of marketing communication carried, PDII-LIPI has not maximized social media besides facebook as a communication media marketing and the use of the advertising besides the brochure and poster has not been optimized for the marketing of cultural program, which has been made before.

***Keywords**: Marketing Communications, Cultural Program, Lokakarya Nasional, PDII-LIPI*

Introduction

In the implementation of a program or event would have been required participants. But participants in an event does not come just like that. Needed a way to be able to obtain the participants themselves. One way to obtain the participant is with marketing communications. Marketing communications is a marketing activity that seeks to diffusing information, influence or persuade, and increasing the target market over the company and its products in order to be willing to receive a purchase, and loyal to the product offered the company in question (Tjiptono, 1995). As in marketing communications at the cultural program library, there are four methods of marketing communication that can be applied. Four methods are among other things is publicity, direct marketing, personal contacts and advertising.

Marketing communications necessary in a cultural program, especially those in the cultural program held by the special library. In this case, PDII-LIPI as an institution that is tasked with carrying documenting scientific information, provide access to scientific information, and studies and research in the field of documentation and information is also promoting the cultural program.

One of the cultural program conducted by PDII-LIPI is *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*. *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* is an event which aims for creating the ideas, references, and recommendations that have relation with the management of data, information and knowledge to support the development of national repository. *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* has decided the theme with "Data Management, information and knowledge in

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the Development of National Repository". The Workshop was held on the 10th and 11st August 2016 by presenting Prof. A.R.D Prasad as The Head of Documentation Research and Training Center (DRTC) Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) BANGALORE - INDIA" as the keynote speakers.

Based on explanation that have been written above and the fact how importance this activity involved in the progress of management field data, information and knowledge, the authors are interested in analyzing the implementation of the methods of marketing communications on *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* held by PDII-LIPI. By doing this research, we will acknowledge of the methods of the good marketing communication and the results itself will be an evaluate for the next project that the PDII LIPI held in the cultural program of library.

Literature review

Cultural Programs in the Library

In relation to library, cultural programs can be defined as programs presented by libraries that seek to entertain, enlighten, educate, and involve adult and family audiences, primarily in the disciplines of the arts, humanities, sciences, and public policy or com-munity issues. This type of programming is designed to elicit dialogue, discussion, and consideration of ideas and issues, as well as to further independent study.

Deborah A. Robetson (2005) in his book "Cultural Programming for Pinkies Libraries libraries, Communities and Culture" mention ten reasons which make the library should do the cultural program, among others, are:

1. Programming and community outreach are important roles for the library as a community center.
2. Interpretation of the collection, generally reader's advisory, is an important role for the librarian.
3. Everybody is doing it: according to surveys, an increasing number of all types of libraries are offering cultural programming.
4. It is easy to get money. Based on libraries' previous successes, local and national sources are open to funding cultural programming that makes a difference.
5. Cultural programming gains visibility for the library and its partner agencies.
6. Programming boosts circulation of materials related to the program topic and circulation is an important measurement for libraries.
7. Programming is rewarding, enriching, and intellectually satisfying for the librarian, the audience, and the presenters.
8. Programming is something the whole family can enjoy: plan intergenerational programs, or seed a small audience with your own family members.
9. Programming fosters bonding with your coworkers: teamwork, pride, and enthusiasm develop among staff.
10. Programming is a great way to meet and network with other librarians and interesting people.

Special library

Special library according to sukarman is a type of library in form by the institutions (of government/ private) or companies that deal with or have a specific field mission with the aim to meet the needs in their environment. (Sukarman, 2000). While according to Mulyadi (1999) special library is the library organized by a special institution outside of the institution, its purpose is not geared for public consumption, but it is only intended for the employees of the institution concerned in order to support the completion of the program of the institution concerned.

Sutarno (2006) define special library as a library that is on an institution or agency, whether governmental or private, as well as a manager and in charge. Special libraries often called library official, due to the government or private institutions. The library held as sources of information and knowledge related, either directly or indirectly, with its parent agency.

Special terms at a special library did not only show the specificity of the organization of which the library is part of agencies or companies concerned, but is more closely related to the subjects or disciplines that must be addressed such as health, environment, agriculture, industry, education and others. The special library has the task to serve a group of special people who have similar needs and interests of the library materials and information.

With regard to special library functions according to the decision of the Minister of education and culture number 0103/O/1981, dated March 11, 1981,

Special library has the function, among others are became a center of reference for employees as well as members of the agency or agencies concerned; become a Research Center for officials from the agency or agencies concerned; and become a means to facilitate the implementation of the duties of the concerned institutions or agencies.

Marketing communications

William g. Nickels in his book Marketing Communication and Promotion (1984) defines marketing communication as a process of exchange of information is done in a persuasive marketing process so that it can run effectively and efficiently (Ancient, et al, 2006). Marketing communication encompasses three main objectives, namely to disseminate information (informative communication), influenced to make a purchase or withdraw the consumer (persuasive communications), and reminded the audience to make a purchase (communication reminder).

According to Deborah A. Robetson (2005) there are four methods of marketing communications that can be done in the implementation of cultural programs, among others, are:

- Publicity - The publicity can be done by sending an announcement related to the event which will be held through the media such as newspaper and magazine articles, announcements on websites, radio and television programs, web publicity, public service announcements and letters to the editor. Advantages of this method are the communication that occurs is not porous, but the disadvantage of this method takes quite a long time in building relationships with the community.

- Direct Marketing - Direct marketings are done by direct mail, mass e-mail messages, and web marketing. The intended target is nonpublic, the message can be tailored to the target recipients, the message can be prepared quickly, and can be changed according to the response of the person concerned giving rise to interaction.

- Personal Contact - Personal contact can be done through the mouth to mouth, the announcement in front of the public, phone, email, letter. Personal contacts can lead to a variety of relationships such as the relationships of friendship and relationship selling the program, make the intended parties gave comments on the proposed program.

- Advertising - Advertising can be done through printed ads, TV and radio ads, banners, brochures, bookmarks, posters. In this process the library is regarded as communicators, the intended message is communicated to the public. Considerable cost, conveying through this ads.

Research Methods

This study used a qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative data collection can be done through three basic types. Studies observation, interviews and documentation. In this research, the technique of data collection includes interview conducted by librarian of PDII-LIPI who is also the committee from Lokakarya Nasional 2016 and observations on the website and social media which is owned by PDII-LIPI. Interviews and observations conducted to determine how the implementation methods of marketing communication in the cultural program held by PDII-LIPI and to determine the factors supporting and inhibiting PDII-LIPI in conducting cultural marketing communications program.

Discussion

Scientific Documentation and Information Center – Indonesia Institute of Science (PDII-LIPI)

Centre for Documentation and Scientific Information - Institute of Sciences of Indonesia, hereinafter referred PDII-LIPI, is one working unit echelon II under the Institute of Scientific Knowledge Indonesia, which has the task of carrying documentation scientific information, provide access to scientific information, and research and study in the field of documentation and information. PDII-LIPI formerly known as the National Scientific Documentation Centre (PDIN), established on 1 June 1965. Later in his journey through Indonesia Presidential Decree No. 1 of 1986, all work units PDIN change the organizational structure. In addition to a remodelled structure, on January 13, 1986, PDIN officially changed its name PDII-LIPI.

In PDII-LIPI is also a special library which today usually called the parts of dissemination of information. PDII-LIPI library itself is one of the services that are provided PDII-LIPI, in addition to other science and technology information services. The service provided and the general public can be used include flash information services, the literature searching services, industrial technology information packet, or dissemination of information selected.

Lokakarya Nasional 2016

As the center of documentation and scientific information in Indonesia, PDII-LIPI have the task to carry out documenting scientific information, provides access to scientific information and studies and research in the field of the documentation and information. One of the efforts to implement the task is held a National Workshop or *Lokakarya Nasional* on the documentation and information. Through this activity, PDII-LIPI want to invite the experts, academics and practitioners of the field of the documentation, information and library to think about the development of science and technology to the front of the associated with data management, information and knowledge in the center of the documentation and information.

The event *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* is the theme of "Managing Data, information, and knowledge in the development of a national Repository". Present as the keynote speaker Prof. A.R.D Prasad "Head Documentation Research and Training Center (DRTC) Indian statistical Institute (ISI) BANGALORE - INDIA" which explained about Data Repository UNESCO institutions. Then also present a number of other speakers namely: Mr Miftah Andriansyah that explained about the importance of the repository of research institutions and universities, then there Mr Ismail Fahmi who explained about the open access repositories in Indonesia and then there is Mr Taufik Asmiyanto that explained about the system and standard document processing and data; then there Mr Rifki Sadikin that explained about Indexing Big Data and last expectation is Mr Hendro Subagyo that explained about the scientific data repository system.

In addition to presenting six speakers as resource persons in *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* is there are also sixteen paper results from the "call for paper" presented. The topics of exposure from this paper is divided into four areas which among other things is the information system, documentation, knowledge management and dissemination of scientific information.

Marketing Communications in Lokakarya Nasional 2016

Marketing communications in a cultural program is an important thing. Through marketing communication is a cultural program can be known by the public. There are four methods of marketing communications that can be done in implementing the cultural program at the library. Four methods among others are publicity, direct marketing, personal contacts and advertising.

Based on interviews and observations that have been done. The author notes that the cultural program *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* held by PDII-LIPI in marketing the show has implemented four methods of marketing communication which include publications, direct marketing, personal contacts and advertising. However, in the application of these four methods of marketing communications, media marketing than any existing methods have not been fully utilised by PDII-LIPI.

In the implementation of the method for publicity, where publicity method itself can be done by sending an announcement related to the event through the media such as newspaper articles, magazines, announcement on the web site, radio and television program, public service announcements and sending a letter to the editor of PDII-LIPI only do publicity through an announcement on the web site and social media is owned by the PDII-LIPI. Other means of publicity is not used by the PDII-LIPI to market the cultural program *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*.

In the use of social media as a media publication, PDII-LIPI using facebook to publish *lokakarya Nasional 2016.*There are four times posted on facebook PDII-LIPI counted from January 2016 until the day of this event that is on 10th and 11st August contents promote *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* pursuits. But in the use of social media as a media publication of PDII-LIPI does not take advantage of the social media other than facebook. The publication of*Lokakarya Nasional 2016* does not perform the publication through social media twitter. Visible on the Twitter account of PDII-LIPI namely @PDIILIPI no tweets that contain about the publication of *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*. Even in August month where the holding of *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* no Tweets posted on Twitter account of PDII-LIPI.

To further marketing communications with direct marketing which can be done with how to do the direct mail delivery, sending bulk e-mail, and web marketing. On*Lokakarya Nasional 2016*, is PDII-LIPI do it with direct mail delivery. Direct mail delivery is directed to the leadership of the institution or the head of the institution that has become a working partner of PDII-LIPI. Direct mail delivery is intended to market *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*and also to invite the recipient of the letter in order to participate and become an expert from*Lokakarya Nasional 2016*.

Then in the personal marketing communications contact PDII-LIPI do so with how the dissemination of information through the mouth to the mouth where here the servants of PDII-LIPI mutual inform about *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*program is on his colleagues. especially colleagues who work in the field of management of data, information and knowledge in various research institutions and universities. Marketing through the mouth to mouth is also done to the students who are doing a study visit to the PDII-LIPI. Here a librarian who became an expert on the study visits from students also marketed the event *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*.

In addition, in marketing personal contact, the librarian of PDII-LIPI also do it with how the dissemination of information through a group Whats App. Through a group Whats App, librarian PDII-LIPI to share information about the event will be the tenth anniversary. In the personal contact is also marketing through instant messenger and facebook. Here the librarian of PDII-LIPI disseminate information about *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* to his friends on Facebook.

Then for marketing communication via the advertising which can be done through printed advertisements, Advertising TV and radio, banner, brochures, book dividers, posters. PDII-LIPI only do advertisements through printing brochures and posters. Other advertising means such as through advertisements on television and radio, making banners and book dividers are not done by PDII-LIPI. In printing brochures and banners too not made many, brochures and posters that spread more often brochures and posters in the form of electronic devices. Now the spread of brochures and electronic posters are done through social media facebook.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors PDII-LIPI in Doing Marketing Communications for Cultural Program

In the implementation of marketing communications on the program culture of PDII-LIPI indeed have several factors supporting and also resistance factors. That includes supporting factor one of these is the existence of facebook social media account of PDII-LIPI which is liked by approximately 3,000 facebook user. This facebook social media can be an effective means to publish*Lokakarya Nasional 2016* to regions that are far from the location of the implementation. In addition to the facebook PDII-LIPI which can be used, PDII-LIPI as institutions which also manage Facebook account National Center ISSN Indonesia can actually take advantage of the account as publication media event *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*. But this has not been implemented.

Then with the existence of the charging system data that must be filled first by the visitors before entering PDII-LIPI library. That wherein filling the data is also requested email data from the visitors create PDII-LIPI has

its own visitors email database. The list of e-mail visitors this saved can be used for means of marketing through the mass email.

For resistance factors in the implementation of marketing communications on the cultural program *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* held by PDII-LIPI itself is when the server is dead or damaged, because in *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* itself the main promotion is done through the website, which here *Lokakarya Nasional 2016* has its own website namely pdii.lipi.go.id/loknas.

Conclusion

The implementation of the event that called " *Lokakarya Nasional 2016*" that was held by PDII LIPI, has already used four methods of marketing communication. In which those methods are publicity, direct marketing, contact personal, and advertisement. However, the implementation of marketing communication method in "*Lokakarya Nasional 2016*" hasn't maximally applied because, in the execution itself, there are still several media from marketing communication that could be beneficial, but haven't optimalized by PDII-LIPI. PDII-LIPI has not yet fully maximizes the role of social media as a means to provide information about a program to the community. There is some kind of advertisements, such as through radio, tv, banner, bookmark, that haven't done by PDII LIPI to marketing the event of "*Lokakarya Nasional 2016*".

Suggestions

Recommendations that can the authors give for the PDII-LIPI special library related to the implementation of cultural programs among others are:

a. In implementing cultural programs should maximize media marketing is in four methods of marketing.

b. Also use social media in addition to facebook in the cultural program marketing tools

c. Publication of a more in depth by working with media partners is also required in the conduct of marketing communication on the implementation of the cultural program of the library, and,

d. Maximize all the benefits that owned PDII-LIPI such as the existence of the email database visitors who owned by PDII-LIPI as a means to perform an event marketing communications.

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The Collaboration between Librarians and Faculty Staff in Preserving and Publishing the Intellectual through the Institutional Repositories: A Case Study at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta

Ulpah Andayani[1]

Abstract

This paper deals with the professional partnership between librarian and faculty members in preserving dan publishing the intellectual heritages through the institutional repositories at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. As a new model or innovation of preservation and publishing, institutional repositories are regarded as the complex project. The collaboration among stakeholders, therefore, is required to the successful development of institutional repositories within the university. By using descriptive study, this paper explores the initiative program of the institutional repositories development and the roles of the librarian in bridging the self-submission by faculties. Based on the study, it was found that Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University has initiated the development of institutional repositories since 2010, and rightnow has become one of the biggest repositories among the Islamic universities in Indonesia. The proactive roles of the librarian as the repositories organizer and the willingness of librarians to collaborate with the faculties are the key factors of the successful development of the institutional repositories.

Keywords: Institutional Repositories; Intellectual Heritages; Scholarly Communication; DSpace; Professional Partnership; Syarif Hidayatullah Islamic University

Introduction

Institutional repository nowadays becomes a predominant model in open access. It is a part of the open access movement campaigns (Velterop, 2005). The institutional repositories are the system to preserve the intellectual output of students, faculty members and university's scholars that are useful to support teaching, learning and research activities. According to Mandhirasalam&Srinivasaragavan, S. (2014) institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials,includinglong–termpreservationwhere are appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution. The institutional repositories, accordingly, is strategic of the today's academic library service (Alvite and Barrionuevo, 2011).

As the system for managing scholarly resources, the institutional repositories is regarded as the way ofdisseminating research output of the university, and it can act of the new format of scholarly communication in the digital era (Lynch, 2003). Ware & Mabe (2009) stated that the institutional repositories in academic libraries is the favorable tools for scholarly publishing, and regarded as a new model or innovation of the scholarly communication. The intellectual outputs produced by the university members are stored and published through the repository system, and make it available online in the computer network. It addition, the establishment of institutional repositories becomes the solution to provide e-resources in the midst of

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expensive subscription. It can be an alternative to overcome the limitation of the library's budget in providing the scholarly resources through the commercial online databases subscription (Young, 2009; Mossof, 2015). Through the institutionalrepositories, academic libraries canprovidea wider access to online research resources by 7/24 services. The emergence of repositories, hence, enhance the services of academic libraries.

To respond to that issue, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University has been developing the institutional repositories system since 2010. By using DSpace software, the number of intellectual output such as books, book chapters, research reports, teaching materials, theses for undergraduate and graduate students, dissertation, articles, patent, proceedings, manual, and inauguration speech, have been published in the university. Right now, more than 20.000 items of the scholarly works have been made available in the repositories system. People around the world can freely and easily access the resources through the repository portal.

However, although the repository initiatives have been introduced since the years ago, most of the university repository are less populated. As reported by Davis & Connolly (2007) most collections of the university repositories contain few items. The lack contents of the collection still remain the big problem of the institutional repositories development, including at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. Some studies such as by Abrizah (2009), Alemayehu(2010), Stanton &Liew(2011), Ogbomo & Muokebe (2015) identified that the awareness and the attitudes of university lecturers are the main factors contribute to the development of institutional repositories. Therefore, it is required to fully endorse the lecturers to continuously participate in the development of university repositories programs. In this case, it is argued that the professional partnership through the collaboration program between academic librarians and faculty members is the key success of the institutional repositories development projects in the university. The academic librarians can play their roles to collaborate with the faculties in the repositories development phases such as the content recruitment, the self-submission processes, and the publishing phase.

The paper is mainly to describe the initiative programs of institutional repositories development at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, and in particular to explore the academic librarians' roles inpreserving and publishing the scholarly works through the repositories.

Methodology of the Study

This study is conducted at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. The objective of the study is to explore the practices of the institutional repositories development and to identify the roles of librarians to succeed the implementation of the repositories projects. By using descriptive analysis, this study mainly provides information about the initiatives of institutional repositoriesdevelopment and the roles of thelibrarianin the repositories implementation processes. The data of study are collected from direct experiences in managing the repositories, from the studies of the literature and related documentations, and from the analysis of the repositories database.

Findings and Discussions

The Initiativefor the Development of Institutional Repositories in Indonesia

The issue on institutional repositories has been becoming popular since the last two decades. Basically, institutional repositories are the part of the development of thedigital library. It is part of the digital library project to provide the digital repositories of the institution (Reese and Banerjee, 2008). According to Tiwaryand Sahoo (2013), the digital libraries are being formed of scholarly works, archives of historical figures and events, corporate and governmental records, museum collection and religious collections.

In Indonesia, the issue of the institutional repositories has been becoming the mainstream of the digital library development in the last 1990s. According to Hasanah (2006), the Bandung's Institute of Technology (or ITB = Institut Teknologi Bandung) through the *Knowledge Management Research Group* (KMRG) has introduced the system or software for the digital library management that was called *Ganesha Digital Library* (GDL). The system is designed mainly for managing the university outputs produced by its community members such as

theses, articles of journals, research reports, and proceedings.

Meanwhile, the discussion on institutional repositories got a moment when the issue of being world class university come to the idea of the higher education institutions in the 2000s. Most of theuniversities in Indonesia are yearning for growing to be an excellent university and a part of the communities of the world class university. The institutional repositories, then, are believed to be one of the most important factors contributing to the achievement of that idea. Specifically, Farida (2013) stressed that the emergence of repositories in Indonesia was associated with the university ranking. According to her, the Webometric Ranking of Universities hasencouraged the universities in the world to support the open access initiatives and to promote the global access of academic outputs resulted by the university members. The repository, accordingly, has been becoming a noteworthy foundation of the academic libraries to enhance the university performance. The institutional repositoriesareregarded to be beneficial to increase the visibility and credibility of theuniversity as well as theorganizationalperformances.

One of the universities that are turning out to be a world class university is Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. Located in South of Jakarta, the university has thevision to be a leading university in Indonesia and South-East Asia. To achieve the idea, since 2010, the university has been developing the institutional repositories the vision. Through the repositories the university to preserve and disseminate the intellectual outputs.

The Current State of the Institutional Repositories of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta

Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, is one of the biggest Islamic universities in Indonesia. Established in 1957, the university has the vision to be a leading university towards the world class university (www.uinjkt.ac.id). To achieve that vision, it is necessary to endorse the university communities to be more productive in generating knowledge, and active in scholarly meetings at national and international levels. These will be useful for the university to get the citation impact that will elevate the university index and ranking. Institutional repositories are required to facilitate university lecturers in knowledge production by collecting, preserving, and disseminating the intellectual outputs so that the research outputs of the university are available online and visible within and outside of the institution (Doctor & Ramachandran, 2008). The institutional repositories, therefore, will increase the visibility of research outputs produced by theuniversity. Since 2010, accordingly, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University through the Library in cooperation with the University's QualityAssuranceAgency (LPM)and the Center for Information Technology, has been developing the institutional repositories. The DSpace software is used as the platform system to organize and manage the repositories to preserve and disseminate as well to provide an open access model of the university outputs. The interface language of the system is available in Indonesian, Arabic, and English.

Right now, the repository has been one of the 58 repositories indexed by OpenDoar (Directory of Open Access Repositories), of the 64 repositories listed by the Ranking Web Repositories, and of the 87 repositories released by the Registryof Open Access Repositories. The repository has been at the 13 of the 64 university repositories in Indonesia, and at the 608 of the university repositories in the world based on the Ranking Web Repositories(http://repositories.webometrics.info/) released by July 2016. According to the data released by the OpenDoar (http://opendoar.org/),until October 20, 2016, the collection of the repositories were 29.680 items. Unfortunately, based on the investigation through the repository website (http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id), it was found only 21.143 items recorded. The collection contained subjects Health and Medicine, Technology, Arts and Humanities, Philosophy and Religion, Business and Economics, Education, Law and Politics, and Psychology. The contents of the repositories can be accessed through the OAI-PMH with URLaddress:http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/oai/. The short figure of the repositories is described as below.

The Repositories Contents as the Intellectual Heritages

The main indicator of the success of an institutional repository is on its contents. The collection of repositories, as stated by Doctor (2008), contain all types of intellectualoutputs fabricated by universities members such as journal articles, papers, conference proceedings, books, book chapters, book reviews, cases prepared, patents,

Figure 1 *Profile of the Repository on the OpenDoar Directory*
Source: http://opendoar.org, (2016)

etc. The repositories contents are preserved for posterity. Moreover, the content or collection of the repositories depicts the productivity of lecturers of a university that leads to the high performance and visibility of the university. However, the intellectual outputs produced by the university members are the valuable resources. It represents the dynamic of academics ideas and innovation in the knowledge production. Therefore the results of academic outputs of the lecturers should be preserved for posterity. An institutional repository is created for the perpetual long-term preservation of intellectual heritages (Johnson, 2002). Using the advancement of technology, the institutional repositories preserve the materials in a digital format for a long-term preservation and a wider access purpose (Wheatley, 2004).

The study identified that the collection of the content of the repositories at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, until December 2016 are around 21.143 items. It consists of different types of the materials such as books, book chapters, articles, theses, and proceedings. The number of the repository's collection based on the types of contents is described below.

Table 1 indicates that most of the repositories collection are populated by academic theses, either undergraduate, graduate, or post-graduate theses. The total number of the theses materials are 96 %, and journal articles are only 2 %. The remain of 2 % resources is shared by other materials such as books, book chapters, research reports, teaching handouts, proceedings, and inauguration speeches.

Table 1. Types of the Collection of the Repositories

S.No.	Types	Total	Percentage
1.	Books	23	0.1
2.	Book Chapter	58	0.3
3.	Research Report	143	0.68
4.	Teaching Materials	5	0.02
5.	Undergrad. Theses	19020	90
6.	Theses (S2/S3)	1363	6.4
7.	Articles	425	2
8.	Patent	6	0.03
9.	Proceedings	87	0.4
10.	Manual	3	0.02
11.	Community Report	3	0.02
12.	Inauguration Speech	7	0.03
	Total	**21143**	**100%**

Moreover, based on the subjects collected by the repositories, it was found that most of the repository contents were contained by subjects on educations. Detail of the subject content distribution of the repositories is depicted in the following table.

Table 2 Subjects of the Collection of the Repositories

Table 2 shows that subjects on education are the most populated resources in the repositoriesof 5.214 items. It is followed by subjects on laws (2.732 items), communications (2.363 items), economics &business (2.139 items), and humanities (2.056 items). Subjects on general Islamic studies are the smallest number of the repositories collection by 290 items.

NO	Subjects	Books	Book Chapter	Reseaech report	Teaching Materials	Undergrad. Theses	Theses (S2/S3)	Articles	Patent	Proceedings	Manual	Community Report	Inauguration speech	Total
1	Education	0	11	37	4	4857	40	235	1	27	1	1	0	5214
2	Philosopy & Theology	7	8	29	1	741	21	30	3	2	0	0	0	842
3	Laws	1	13	23	0	2639	21	22	2	11	0	0	0	2732
4	Humanites	0	17	16	0	1955	19	44	0	3	1	0	1	2056
5	Communications	5	1	20	0	2302	23	6	0	0	1	2	3	2363
6	Islamic Studies	1	3	4	0	263	2	9	0	7	0	0	1	290
7	Psychology	0	1	3	0	717	4	17	0	3	0	0	0	745
8	Economics & Bussiness	0	0	0	0	2113	4	15	0	6	0	0	1	2139
9	ICT	0	2	2	0	1425	3	21	0	22	0	0	0	1475
10	Health & Medicines	0	1	2	0	1687	3	6	0	5	0	0	0	1704
11	Social & Political Science	9	1	7	0	321	69	20	0	1	0	0	1	429
12	The Advance Islamic Studies	0	0	0	0	0	1154	0	0	0	0	0	0	1154
	TOTAL	23	58	143	5	19020	1363	425	6	87	3	3	7	21143

The Procedures of Repositories Management

Actually, there are two phases of the repositories development in Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. The first step is the initiative phase, and the second is the implementation phase.

At the first step of the repositories initiatives, there are two main programs, that are:

a. System Development

This first step is to prepare the platform for managing the repositories. There ismuchsoftware of the repositories management such as E-Print, DSpace, Fedora Commons, and MyCore. DSpace, then, was used for managing the repositories because it was the open source system. According to Bankier & Gleason (2014), DSpace was one of the most software used for repositories management. It was open sources, Dublin's Core metadata compliance, community support, and customizable design. Nazim and Mekherjee (2011) added that DSpace is widely used software package in Asian repositories. This was followed by E-prints, XooNTps, and HiTOS.

b. Data Migration

As the library has been collected the theses resources of undergraduate(S1), graduate (S2), and post graduate (S3), these resources, then, have promptly been migrated to the repository system as the initial contents. At the first time, there were 6.962 items that have been successfully transferred into the repository system. Actually, it is not simple to do the data migration. The library should verify the accuracy and the completeness of data. For example, the library should customize the metadata according to the repository system due to the different of the standard of metadata used by the previous library system. It was costly and time consumed.

The second phase of the repositories development is the implementation of the repositories for preserving and disseminating the scholarly works by the university members. This phase starts when the system has been developed, and ready to be utilized by users. Since the repositories system is designed for the lecturers and the users to archive their academic works as well as to make it available in the computer network, it is

important to facilitate the lecturers the capabilities, skills and other requirements to do self-submission. At this stage, the processes of the repositories submission and publishing are below.

a. Preparation

This is the pre-submissionprocess. In this stage, the lecturers should have an account (username & password) to use the repository system. It is the key to access the system. Regarding with this issue, the center of IT is responsible for producing and determining the accounts of all faculties within the university.

In addition, within this step, the lecturers prepare the materials that will be uploaded into the system. The lecturers collect their works and transform it into digital format (digitization). The digital material, then, is transformed into PDF format and added with the watermark identification. The watermark identification describes the ownership of material by the university logo. Then, the process is to protect the file to minimize the plagiarism or copy-paste by the end users. As the preparation processes are completed, then the user or faculties are ready for the submission the materials into the repositories system.

b.   Submission

Submission is the process of submitting the materials into the repositories system. It is performed by creating metadata and uploading or attaching the files. The files are the digitized materials that are ready to be
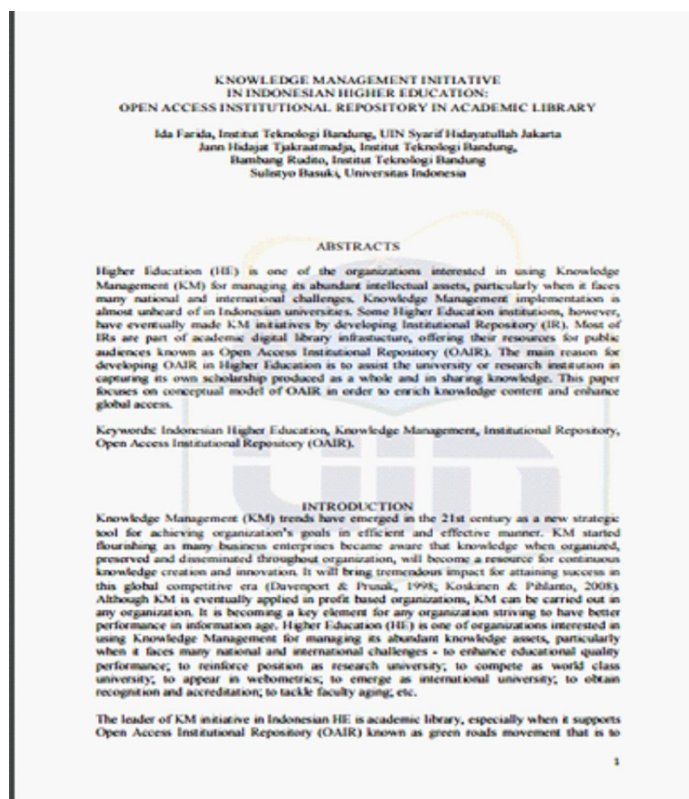
Figure 2 Example of a Document with Watermark Identification

published. The faculties are encouraged to do self-submission their works into the system.

In regard to this process, although the submission is basically a self-archiving model, some lecturers prefer to delegate their task to librarians. Due to the lack of skills of the submission practices or any other limitations, the faculties often ask the librarians to assist them in submitting their work into the system. They believe in the capability of librarians to perform their task.

c. Publishing

The next step of the institutional repositories program is to publish the contents so that can be retrieved by the end users. There are some requirements before publishing the repositories contents. In this stage, the librarians will verify the accuracy metadata, and validate the appropriateness of the content or files uploaded by faculties. When the metadata is correct, and the files uploaded are appropriated, then the librarians will approve for thepublishing process. In this case, the academic librarians play their roles as the publisher of repositories.

The Professional Partnership in the Development of Institutional Repositories

According to Cambhell-Meier (2008), the development of institutional repositories is the complex project that requires to the contribution from stakeholders such as librarians, lecturers, technical service, public service, and administration. The collaboration between stakeholders within the university will ensure the successful implementation of the institutional repositories. In addition, since the repository system is provided to facilitate the lecturers, it is necessary to prepare them the capability in using that system. Academic libraries through librarians should cooperate and collaborate with faculties in the implementation processes of institutional repositories.

Based on the study, the kinds of collaboration in the implementation processes development of institutional repositories are identified as below.

Table 3 provides the explanation about the involvement of librarians in the development of institutional repositories. The librarians as seen in the table have actively contributed for the every phase of the implementation of repositories programs since the pre until the post program implementations. At the pre-

Table 3 Kinds of Partnership in the Development of Repository

No	Activities	Executors	The Roles
I	**Pre-Implementation**		
	1. Knowledge production	● Lectures & Other universities communities	*The authors* who are conducting academic program to produce ideas, innovation, and scholarly works
	2. System Development	● IT Division ● Librarians	*The Program developers* who are designing and developing the system for managing the repositories
	3. Infrastructures Preparation & Installation	● Administration ● IT Division	The facilitators who are facilitating the development of repositories such as server installation, networking, wifi, and so on
	4. Content Recruitment	● Faculties ● Librarians	The collectors of scholarly materials
	5. Content Preparation	● Faculties ● Librarians (if required)	Preparing the materials such as digitizing material, water marking, protecting file,
II	**Implementation**		
	6. Submission	● Faculties ● Librarians (if required)	● Creating metadata ● Uploading the files attachment

No	Activities	Executors	The Roles
	7. Publishing	● Librarians	● Verifying metadata, format, content type
			● Validating the content or files uploaded by lecturers
			● Facilitating the digital creative common license · Accepting or approving the contents
III	**Post Implementation**		
	8. System maintenance	● IT Division	● Maintaining the repository system
	9. Repository services	● Librarians	● Providing services pertaining the repositories issues
	10. Repository training & Socialization	● Librarians ● IT Division	● Promoting the repositories among academic staffs
			● Conducting training on the IT skills required operating the repository system

implementation, librarians collaborate with IT division staffs to design and develop the repository system. Librarians identify the user's needs to the systemand analyze the need for metadata standard and specific required fields such as fields for the embargo materials and for the license. In addition, in the content recruitment and preparation, faculties and librarians work together to collect and deposit their materials. Librarians also voluntarily look the old materials for the repository's collection. Moreover, librarians are responsible for making sure that all materials submitted should be identified by watermarks.

In the implementation processes, faculties and librarians cooperate in submission processes. Although it is basically self-archiving method, many lecturers tend to delegate this submission to librarians. To ensure the accuracy and validity of data, librarians verify the metadata created by lecturers, and the files attached. While data and files are appropriated, and all field of the system have already been examined, librarians then will publish these materials so that can be available online and can be accessed through the internet connection. Before giving an approval to all data and files for publishing, it is anecessityfor librariansto facilitate the *Common Creative (CC)* License forthe free distribution.

However, the success of institutional repositories development depends on the continuance use by lecturers for their academic purposes. As the library is regarded to have aresponsibility towards the repository, it is needed for librarians to proactively promote the importance of repository among university members. Besides providing services pertaining with repositories, librarians continuously advocate lecturers in using repositories for academic purposes. Training on information technology (IT) skills and workshops are regularly conducted to upgrade the technical capability among lecturers to use the repository system and to escalate the awareness and attitudes of faculties towards the repositories.

The description above shows that the librarians play strategic roles in the development of institutional repositories. This is relevant to the studies conducted by Dhanakar et.al (2008) and Kamraninia & Abrizah (2010). While Dhanaker et.al. (2008) stressed the importance of librarian to take their roles in the development of arepository, Kamraninia & Abrizah (2010) stated that academic librarians are the agent of change for institutional repositories. In this case, reference librarians are the more responsible to proactively participate and cooperate with other stakeholders, specifically with the lecturers in the university (Bayle, 2005; Phillip, Carr, & Teal, 2005).

Conclusions

As a complex project, the development of repositories requires to the participation and contribution of stakeholders. The cooperation among stakeholders is necessary to guarantee the effective implementation of the repository development program. Academic librarians should be encouraged to collaboratively work with the university lecturers in every stage of the institutional repository development processes. Academic librarians are the enabler and agent of change of the institutional repositories. The professional partnership between librarian and faculties is the foundation of the successful development of institutional repositories in the university.

Acknowledgment

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Best Practices of Knowledge Preservation

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13

Preservation and Visualization of Intellectual Heritage: An Overview on Bequest of Internet Archive

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Abstract

Information and Communication Technology has facilitated an edge preserving intellectual heritage for future generation. A number of players under open access are playing vital role for preserving intellectual heritage around the world. Information under public domain, copyright left, copyright expired and creative common licence domain are preserved by a number of open access databases with a view to enhance access of such information beyond trans-boundaries. The paper is an attempt to visualize efforts of Internet Archive for maintaining and facilitating access of best possible known intellectual heritage in verity of formats.

Introduction

Information and communication technology has revolutionized the ways of gathering, collecting, storing, metadata tagging and indexing, formulating search strategies, disseminating, feedback and improving information system. Information now has more age and can travel at a faster speed. With the advent of internet in 1992 by Tim Burner Lee, information broke all boundary barriers. Now information about any country, any monuments or anything can be easily known with a simple click of mouse. The growth of Information and communication technology has impacted on production of information. Information explosion has resulted in serious problem of preservation of intellectual outcomes. A number of open access players are working in the way of preserving and disseminating such intellectual heritage for best use. Project Gutenberg, Legal Information Institute, Internet Archive, Directory of Open Access Journals, Directory of Open Access Books and many more open access initiatives have been taken by various agencies for protecting and preserving intellectual heritage around the world. Internet Archive has an edge among available open access databases preserving intellectual heritage. Information in verity of formats including text, image, sound and much more are preserved under Internet Archive.

Players Stepping in Preserving Intellectual Heritage

A number of players have actively engaged in preserving intellectual heritage of the world. Internet Archive on its website facilitates a comprehensive list of such databases as given under:

- *Alexa Internet*: Known for cataloguing Websites and facilitates fee access of information. *Accessible at: www.alexa.com*
- *An Atlas of Cyberspaces*: Maps and dynamic tools for visualizing Web browsing. *Accessible at www.cybergeography.com/atlas/surf.html*

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- *National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, Technology Administration:* NTIS is an archive and distributor of scientific, technical, engineering and business related information developed by and for the federal government. *Accessible at www.ntis.gov*

- *Peacock*: Maps has maps of Internet connectivity. *Accessible at www.peacockmaps.com*

- *Project Gutenberg*: Making ASCII versions of classic literature openly. *Available at www.gutenberg.org*

- *Revival of the Library of Alexandria*: A project to revive the ancient library in Egypt. *Accessible at: www.bibalex.org*

- *The American Library Association*: Provides information about association of American libraries. *Accessible at: www.ala.org*

- *The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) copyright information page:* Includes text of pertinent laws and pending legislation. *Accessible at www.acm.org/usacm/copyright*

- *The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)*: Computing and public policy page includes papers and news on pending legislation on issues including universal access, copyright and intellectual property, free speech and the Internet, and privacy. *Accessible at www.acm.org/serving*

- *The Australian National Library*: Collects material including organizational Web sites. *Accessible at: pandora.nla.gov.au/documents.html*

- *The Carnegie Mellon University Informedia Digital Video Library Project*: Studying how multimedia digital libraries can be established and used. *Accessible at www.informedia.cs.cmu.edu*

- *The Council on Library and Information Resources*: Works to ensure the well-being of the scholarly communication system. *Accessible at: www.clir.org*

- *The Digital Library Forum (D-Lib):* Publishes an online magazine and other resources for building digital libraries. *Accessible at: www.dlib.org*

- *The Intermemory Project*: Aims to develop highly survivable and available storage systems. *Accessible at www.intermemory.org*

- *The Internet Mapping Project:* a long-term project by a scientist at Bell Labs to collect routing data on the Internet. *Accessible at www.cs.bell-labs.com/who/ches/map*

- *The Internet Public Library site*: Provides links to online resources for the general public. *Accessible at: www.ipl.org*

- *The Library of Congress*: The national library of the United States facilitates access of various resources. *Accessible at: www.loc.gov*

- *The Matrix Information Directory Service*: Maps and visualizations of the networked world. *Accessible at mids.org*

- *The Museum Digital Library*: Plans to help digitize collections and provide access to them. *Accessible at: www.digitalmuseums.org*

- *The National Archives and Records Administration*: Oversees the management of all US federal records. It also archives federal Web sites including the Clinton White House site. Accessible at: http://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/visit/clinton.html and archives.gov

- *The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST):* Posts IEC International Standard names and symbols for prefixes for binary multiples for use in data processing and data transmission. *Accessible at: www.physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/binary.html*

- *The National Science Foundation Digital Library Program*: Funded academic research on digital libraries and facilitates access of resources. *Accessible at www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/dli/start.htm*

- *The Radio and Television Archive:* Faciliates many links to related resources. *Accessible at www.rtvf.unt.edu/links/histsites.htm*

- *The Royal Institute of Technology Library in Sweden*: Creating a system of quality-assessed information resources on the Internet for academic use. *Accessible at www.lib.kth.se/main/eng*

- *The Society of American Archivists:* A professional association focused on ensuring the identification, preservation, and use of records of historical value. *Accessible at archivists.org/*

- *The United States Government Printing Office*: Produces and distributes information published by the US government. *Accessible at: www.access.gpo.gov*

- *The University of Virginia*: Building a catalog of digital library activities. *Accessible at http://www.lib.virginia.edu/digital/*

- *WebReference:* Facilitates access to Internet statistics page. *Accessible at webreference.com/internet/statistics.html*

Internet Archive: Overview

'The Internet Archive' is a non-profit making organization which was formed to build an Internet library with a purpose offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format. It was founded in 1996 in San Francisco. Archive has been receiving data donations from Alexa Internet and others. In late 1999, the organization started to grow to include more well-rounded collections. Now the Internet Archive includes: texts, audio, moving images, and software as well as archived web pages in collections, and provides specialized services for adaptive reading and information access for the blind and other persons with disabilities. Libraries exist to preserve society's cultural artefacts and to provide access to them. If libraries are to continue to foster education and scholarship in this era of digital technology, it's essential for them to extend those functions into the digital world.

Many early movies were recycled to recover the silver in the film. The Library of Alexandria – an ancient center of learning containing a copy of every book in the world - was eventually burned to the ground. Even now, at the turn of the 21st century, no comprehensive archives of television or radio programs exist. But without cultural artifacts, civilization has no memory and no mechanism to learn from its successes and failures. And paradoxically, with the explosion of the Internet, we live in what Danny Hillis has referred to as "digital dark age." The Internet Archive is working to prevent the Internet - a new medium with major historical significance - and other "born-digital" materials from disappearing into the past. Collaborating with institutions including the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian, we are working to preserve a record for generations to come. Open and free access to literature and other writings has long been considered essential to education and to the maintenance of an open society. Public and philanthropic enterprises have supported it through the ages.

The Internet Archive is opening its collections to researchers, historians, and scholars. The Archive has no vested interest in the discoveries of the users of its collections, nor is it a grant-making organization. At present, the size of Web collection is such that using it requires programming skills. However, we are hopeful about the development of tools and methods that will give the general public easy and meaningful access to collective history. In addition to developing own collections, we are working to promote the formation of other Internet libraries in the United States and elsewhere.

Internet Archives also lists a number of web resources providing same nature of services. The list of some select resources is as under:

Information Resources @ Internet Archive

Internet Archive is a sea of information. A variety of information may be accessed under various tags preserved in Internet Archive. It contains more than 10,000,000 fully accessible books, more than 279 billion web pages, 2994077 moving images, 3191786 audio, 1305000 news clips, 153151 software, 1312008 images and 167671 musical concerts.

Books @ Internet Archives

The Internet Archive and Open Library facilitates access over 10,000,000 fully accessible books and texts including collection of 300,000 modern eBooks that may be borrowed or downloaded by the print-disabled at OpenLibrary.org. The Internet Archive also encourages libraries, content holders and the reading community at large, to have their printed materials non-destructively digitized and put online for the benefit of all. The Internet Archive has digitized over 2.1 million books and microforms. Both large and small collections of monographs, serials, archival materials, maps, diaries and photographs to name a few, can be digitized in over 33 global scanning centers found on 4 continents. Since 2005, the Internet Archive has collaborated and built digital collections with over 1100 Library Institutions and other content providers. Partnerships include: Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress and the Lancaster County's Historical Society. These collections are digitized from various media types including: microfilm and microfiche, journals and serial publications, and a wide variety of archival material. Significant contributions have come from partners in North America (American and Canadian Libraries), Europe and Asia, representing more than 184 languages. The Internet Archive encourages global community to contribute physical items, as well as uploading digital materials directly to the Internet Archive. Major contributors and libraries are as under:

Table 1: Various types of Collections in Internet Archive Library

S.No.	Collections	Numbers
1.	American Libraries	2431106
2.	Community Texts	666912
3.	Canadian Libraries	533776
4.	Journals	957793
5.	Library of Congress Text	148893
6.	JSTOR Early Contents	452028
7.	Archiv.org	782695
8.	National Security Internet Archive	1152030
9.	European Libraries	567814
10.	Additional Collections	5522767
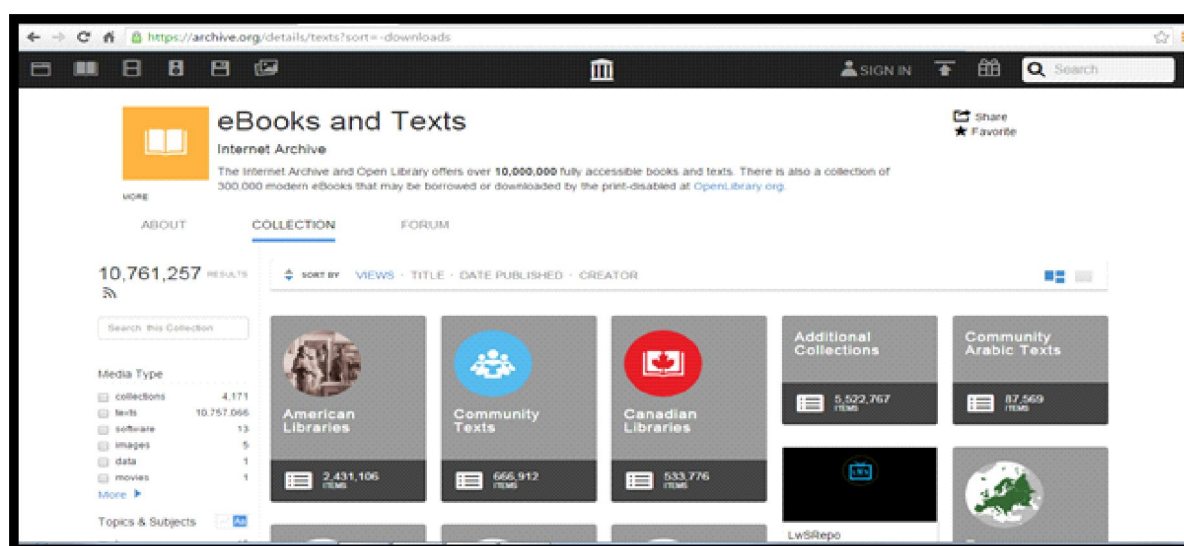
Picture 1: eBooks and text

It contains 4171 collections of various libraries on multiple subjects. Texts in following languages are available for access. (Below list is not complete, only mostly used language is shown).

English	8,283,311	Turkish	5,412
French	428,944	Sanskrit	5,041
German	384,870	Korean	5,000
Italian	177,046	Romanian	4,736
Spanish	151,271	Greek	4,621
Arabic	121,489	Malay	4,302
Latin	105,764	Ancient Greek	4,199
Chinese	84,410	Hungarian	4,135
Handwritten English	68,011	Thai	4,075
Dutch	32,455	Tamil	3,631
Portuguese	30,154	Catalan	3,282
Russian	28,194	Balinese	2,767
Ukrainian	24,785	Hebrew	2,662
Urdu	21,528	Hindi	2,609
Japanese	15,252	Norwegian	2,562
Yiddish	14,218	English and French	2,140
Azerbaijani	13,885	Kurdish	2,122
Danish	13,669	Icelandic	1,931
Telugu	10,625	Vietnamese	1,811
undetermined	9,555	Croatian	1,803
Indonesian	8,760	Serbian	1,675
Swedish	8,323	Finnish	1,606
Czech	6,264	Esperanto	1,278
Persian	6,221	Scottish Gaelic	1,273
Polish	5,975	Kannada	1,269

Picture 2: Languages of Texts

Web pages @ Internet Archives

Internet Archive facilitates access or browsing more than 279 billion webpage. Contents of all web pages can be accessed supported by wayback machine software. Under this page, Internet Archive facilitates provision to search relevant web pages. It also provides option to include or suggest page which should be included.
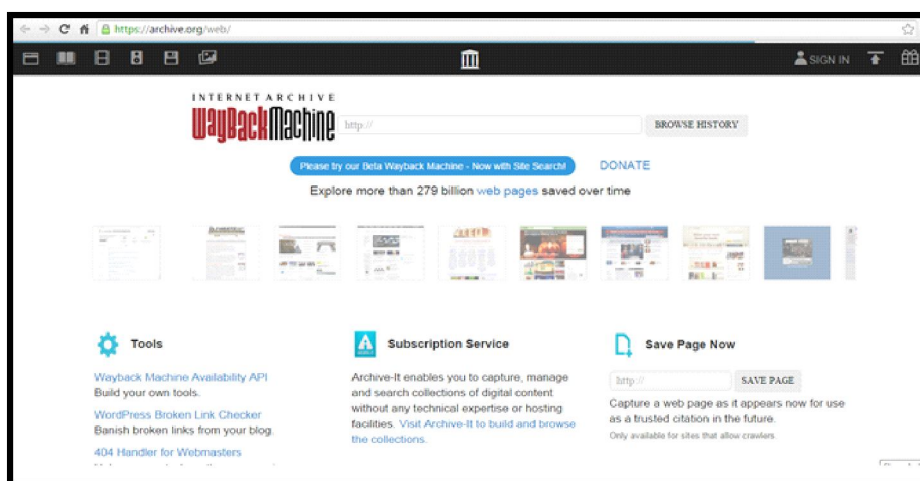
Picture 3: Web pages @ Internet Archive

Moving Image @ Internet Archive

Under the head moving image, Internet Archive provides access of more than 2994077 moving images. Free movies, films and videos are available to access under this module. 5641 collections of other virtual movie libraries are included in moving image module. This library contains digital movies uploaded by Archive users which range from classic full-length films, to daily alternative news broadcasts, to cartoons and concerts. Many of these videos are available for free download.[4]
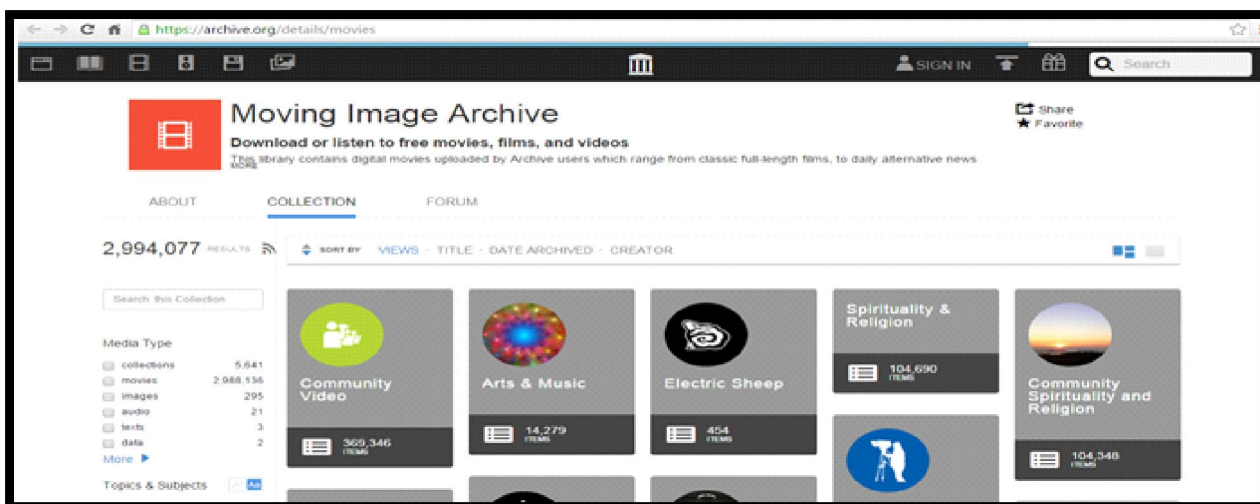
Picture 4: Moving Images @ Internet Archive

Audio Archive @ Internet Archives

This library contains recordings ranging from alternative news programming, to Grateful Dead concerts, to Old Time Radio shows, to book and poetry readings, to original music uploaded by users. Many of these audios and MP3s are available for free download.[5] This module facilitates access of 3191786 audios of news programming, radio, concerts and other programme from 5641 collections.
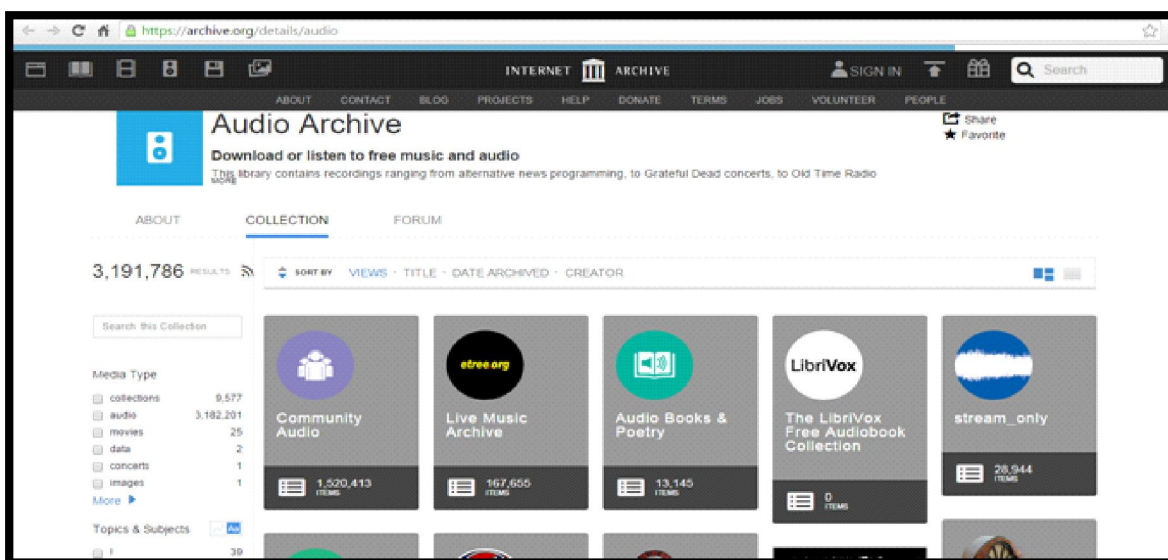
Picture 5: Audio Archive @ Internet Archive

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[4] Moving Image Archive at https://archive.org/details/movies&tab=about

[5] Audio Archive at https://archive.org/details/movies&tab=about

TV News Archive @ Internet Archive

Launched in September 2012, this research library service is intended to enhance the capabilities of journalists, scholars, teachers, librarians, civic organizations and other engaged citizens. It repurposes closed captioning to enable users to search, quote and borrow U.S. TV news programs. Available at no charge, the public can use the index of searchable text and short streamed clips to explore TV news, discover important resources, understand context, evaluate assertions of fact, engage with others and share insights[6].
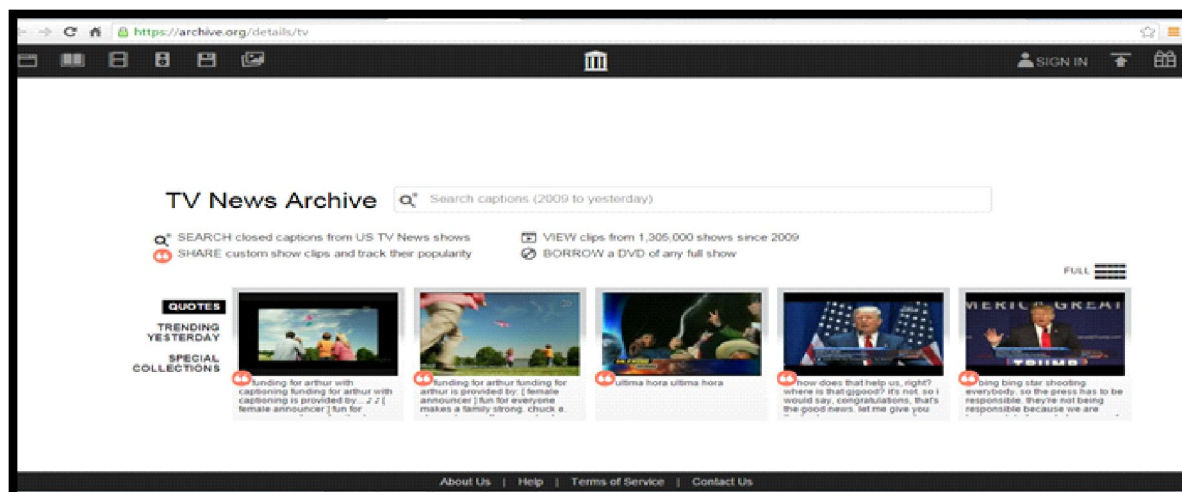
Picture 6: TV News Archive @ Internet Archive

The Internet Archive Software Collection @ Internet Archive

The Internet Archive Software Collection is the largest vintage and historical software library in the world, providing instant access to millions of programs, CD-ROM images, documentation and multimedia. The collection includes a broad range of software related materials including shareware, freeware, video news releases about software titles, speed runs of actual software game play, previews and promos for software games, high-score and skill replays of various game genres, and the art of filmmaking with real-time computer game engines. Under this module 153151 software are available to access various programmes, games and other software.[7]
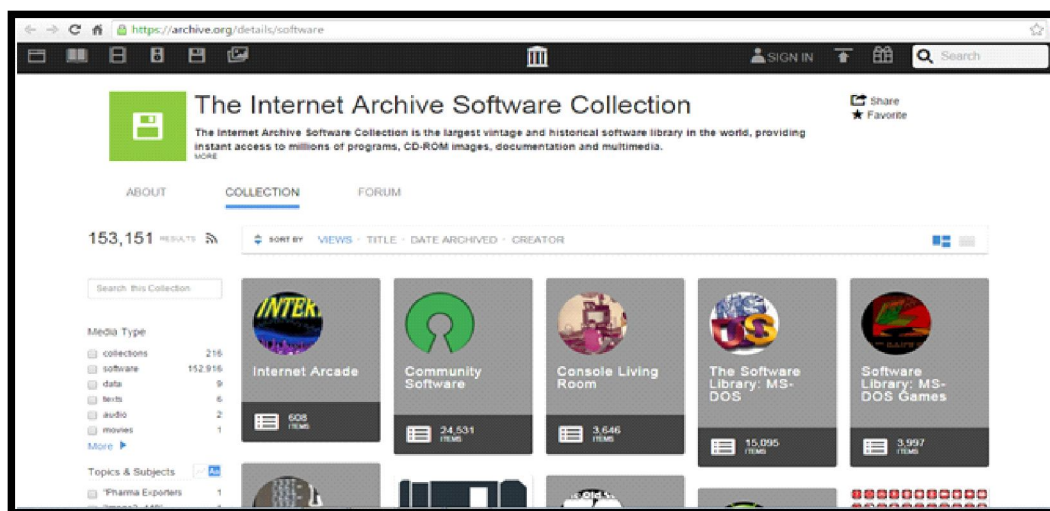
Picture 7: Internet Archive Software Collection @ Internet Archive

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[6] TV News Archive at https://archive.org/details/tv#

[7] The Internet Archive Software at https://archive.org/details/software&tab=about

Images @ Internet Archive

This library contains digital images uploaded by Archive users which range from maps to astronomical imagery to photographs of artwork. Many of these images are available for free download.   Around 1312008 images are available for free downloads from 142 collections.[8]
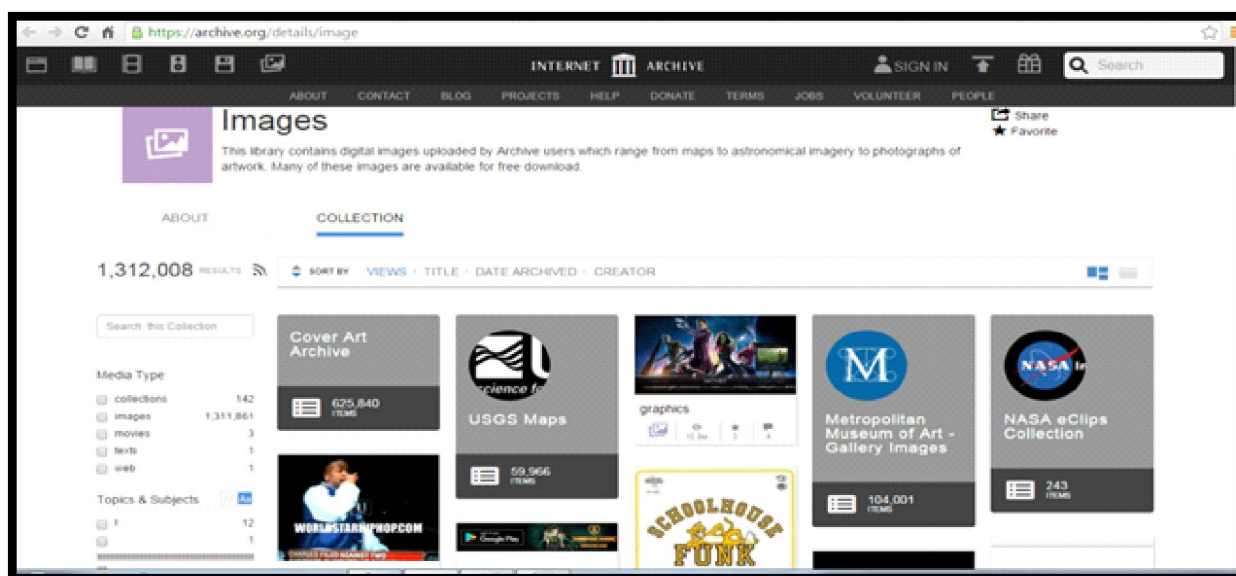
Picture 8: Image @ Internet Archive

Music @ Internet Archive

The Internet Archive has teamed up with etree.org to preserve and archive as many live concerts as possible for current and future generations to enjoy. All music in this Collection is from trade-friendly artists and is strictly non-commercial, both for access here and for any further distribution. Artists' commercial releases are off-limits. This collection is maintained by the etree.org community. Currently 167671 music files are available for access through module[9].
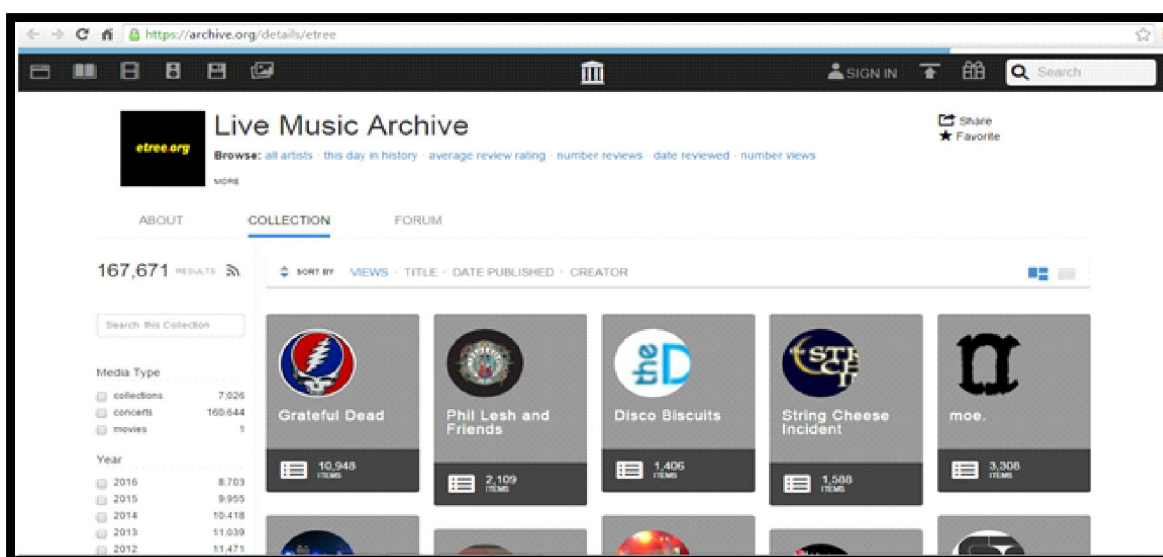
Picture 9: Live Music Archive @ Internet Archive

[8] Image at https://archive.org/details/image&tab=about

[9]Live Music Archive at https://archive.org/details/etree&tab=about

Search Options & Internet Archive

Internet Archive provides simple search like google search. Apart from simple search, it also provides advanced search option. Under advance search, a number of search field are provided for search accurate information e.g. any field search, title search, creator or author search, description, types or format of collection and customization of search. It also provide date search and range of date search for limiting the search.

Picture 10: Advanced Search @ Internet Archive

Conclusion

Preservation of intellectual heritage will reflects on future generation. Information and communication technologies have become very big players for preserving historical and current intellectual heritage around the world. Among various open access resources, Internet Archive plays a very responsible role to visualize variety of information. On the other side, library professionals have greater role to information their end users about the existence of such information resources useful for future research.

Digital Information Resource Facility at CSIR-NISCAIR: A Framework for Understanding and Implementing Preservation Principles

CB Singh[1]

R K Verma[2]

Abstract

Digital Information Resource Facility (DIRF) is an essential infrastructure service to provide support to the researchers not having adequate access to the trans-boundary S&T information. It acts as a single window for integrating and sharing of existing and the planned Digital information resources and services with state-of-the-art globally competitive technology's faster and secured way. This paper presents some of the salient features of Data Centre and various application areas whose critical data have been hosted on DIRF. Discusses the issue of preservation versus access in digital information context in various perspectives. Argues that the most appropriate way of framework for understanding preservation in the digital context is to follow core principles of traditional preservation practice viz. Access, Choice, Durability, Integrity, Quality, and Security and by implementing the same. Further, considers DIRF as framework for understanding and implementing digital preservation principles. In this context, a summary of salient features of traditional and digital approaches which are based on core principles of preservation further clarify this view point. .It relates the above preservation principles and outlines a perspective that reaffirms the relevance of preservation in the digital world. Argues that following core preservation principles is a safe option unless all the stakeholders reach to a common agreement for any changed strategy. Concludes that a serious and long-standing commitment of LIS institutions for preserving , and a complete integration of IT with appropriate information management processes and procedures is required to sustain successful implementation of such a type of project.

Introduction

Digital resources refer to information content in various formats and media which can be accessed and used for the long time without loosing their originality. Technological advances should not affect the accurate representation, rendering and usability of the original digital information in whatever form the same is required. The whole process of digital preservation involves a meticulous planning, and appropriate resource allocation besides adopting effective techniques and methods. It combines policies, strategies and actions to ensure access to reformatted and born digital content, regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change (Day, 2006). According to a report from the Council on Library and Information Resources (Hazen, Horrell, and Merrill-Oldham, 1998), "Digital preservation refers to the various methods of keeping digital materials alive into the future,". Though the Information technology field is about sixty years old, very few institutions have used and adopted digital objects more than even a decade. The reasons for this scenario may be lack of consensus and relevant experience with respect to its processes and procedures.

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At this juncture it seems that the most appropriate way of framework for understanding preservation in the digital context is to follow a few core principles of traditional preservation practice viz. Access, Choice, Durability, Integrity, Quality, and Security and implement the same. This paper provides an overview of these principles along with a brief report of the functioning of a variety of LIS services and applications among various CSIR Libraries and information centres. It relates the above preservation principles and outlines a perspective that reaffirms the relevance of preservation in the digital world.

About NISCAIR and DIRF Project

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) is one of the premier institutes of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) serving the society using modern IT infrastructure. NISCAIR, since its inception, has been laying emphasis on reaping the benefits of information technology to effectively serve the national and international community to be an institution of international standard and repute in the areas of knowledge networking, databases on natural resources, science communication, science popularization and S&T information management systems and services. The main objectives of NISCAIR are: to provide formal linkages of communication among the scientific community through research journals; to collect, collate, and disseminate S&T informationl; to harness information technology (IT) applications in information management with particular reference to science communication and modernizing libraries; and to collaborate with international institutions having objectives and goals similar to those of NISCAIR.

Digital Information Resource Facility (DIRF) is an essential infrastructure service to provide support to the researchers not having adequate access to the trans-boundary S&T information. It aims at providing an essential infrastructure service to the scientists and management and access mechanism to remotely located user community. Vast pool of digital information resources of the Institute are widely accessible to a wide range of S&T and academic community in the country through this Resource Facility. It plays vital role in planning the better intellectual future of large segment of researchers. DIRF act as single window for integrating and sharing of existing and the planned Digital information resources and services with state-of-the-art globally competitive technology's faster and secured way. A screenshot of DIRF page of NISCAIR website (www.niscair.res.in) is given below
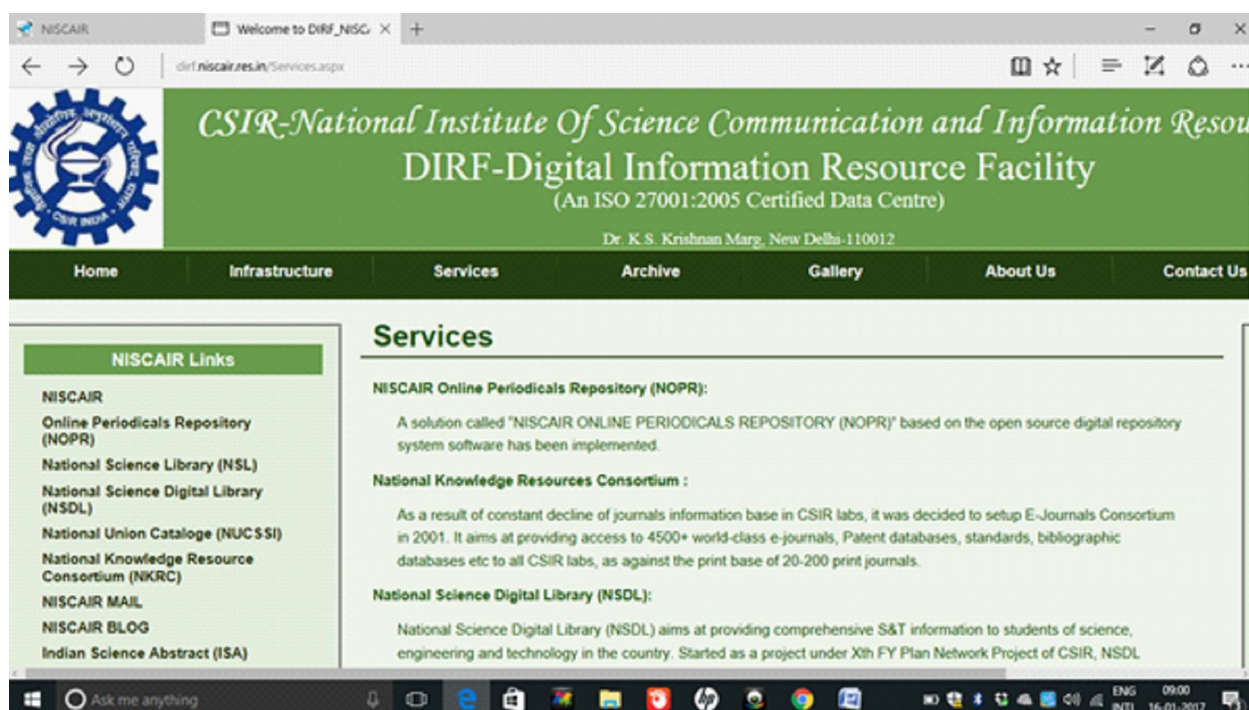
The main objectives of setting up of DIRF are to:

- Host, Manage and secure the digital resources and services of NISCAIR and CSIR.
- Provide uninterrupted authorized and secure access (remote & local both) of its digital resources, assets and services to the scientific community and researchers all over the world
- Provide long-term scalable storage infrastructure
- Manage high volume of incoming and outgoing traffic
- Streamline net-centric operations

Salient features of Data Centre

The data center under DIRF Project hosts various mission critical applications which are accessed by users from internet. The applications hosted at the data center have 2-tier architecture DMZ and MZ zones. In the context of computer security, according to Wikipedia, a DMZ (demilitarized zone) as a perimeter network is a physical or logical sub-network which contains and exposes an organization's external-facing services to a large and generally untrusted network i.e the Internet. The purpose of a DMZ is to add an additional layer of security to an organization's local area network (LAN). Users on internet access the portal/interface servers located in the DMZ zone, the critical application servers and database servers are located at internal MZ zone. Application delivery and network security solution at these data centers provide complete availability, performance and security to these mission critical applications.

Digital Archival, like DIRF act as single window for integrating and sharing of existing and the planned Digital information resources and services with state-of-the-art globally competitive technology's in a faster and secured way. In specific, it offers the following benefits:

- Improve internal & external processes and make them more efficient and effective.
- Provide faster and secured access to information services to scientists and remotely located user community.
- Streamline deployment of all existing and future digital information resources and services.
- Strengthen and improve the services to the users by providing the necessary support to research in science.
- It protects data in the organization to be sure it is not lost and can be recovered in the event of disaster, equipment failure, or intentional destruction of data

Typical Application Areas and beneficiaries

In the initial stages the following areas of application were planned to be hosted on Data Centre. These are: Web servers, Mail Server, National Knowledge Resources Consortium (NKRC), NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository (NOPR), National Science Library (NSL), National Science Digital Library (NSDL), NISCAIR Institutional Repository, On-line Indian Science Abstracts (ISA), Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts (MAPA), National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India (NUCSSI). Out of these, NKRC deserves a specific mention here in view of its typical networking feature. NKRC was established in year 2009, as a network of libraries and information centers of 39 CSIR and 24 Department of Science and Technology (DST) institutes. NKRC facilitates access to 5,000+ e-journals of all major publishers, patents, standards, citation and bibliographic databases. Apart from licensed resources, NKRC is also a single point entity that provides its users with access to a multitude of open access resources. This facility is hosted in DIRF Data Centre.

NISCAIR Data Centre has been established with the main tasks of providing Infrastructure as Tier II Level & Security Tier III Level with ISO 27001:2013 Certification. With this facility a platform is provided for other CSIR laboratories to host their critical applications in a more reliable and secure environment. Currently the critical data for various application areas of six CSIR laboratories have been provided as a continued process as summarized in Table 1

Table 1: Current status of Hosting of applications areas under DIRF

Sr. No.	Laboratory/Unit Name	Hosting of Application areas in practice
1.	CSIR-NISCAIR	Website
		Institutional repository
		e-Mail system
		NKRC
		Automated Editorial Process
		ISA online
		MAPA
		NUCSSI
2.	CSIR- Innovation Protection Unit	Portal for Protecting Intellectual property generated in CSIR includes patents, trademarks, design, and copyrights
3.	CSIR-CDRI	Recruitment portal
		DR Site
4.	CSIR-CRRI	Recruitment portal
5.	CSIR-NPL	Website
		Research Archival data
6.	CSIR-Head Quarters	Website
		Financial applications data for all CSIR Laboratories

Basic Principles of Preservation

The subject of preservation itself has almost become an important field of specialization which is influenced by technological developments to a great extent. Preservation in the digital world (e.g. imaging technology) is one of the important issues to be addressed by the librarians.. In this context, some of them have the opinion that it is a matter of applying certain, guidelines, processes, and standards only and others feel that they are at the receiving end and cannot do much due to frequent changes in technology coupled with its complexity. This leads to apathetic attitude prevalent among Librarians. However despite this 'wait and watch' type of scenario, the basic principles of traditional preservation viz. Access, Choice, Durability, Integrity, Quality, and Security and which are time tested may still be applicable and seem to be very important in maintaining useful life of information resources. A brief account of the salient features of these principles are revisited and discussed out of observations made during initial phase of implementation of DIRF Project

Access

Preservation is the main responsibility of LIS professionals, but equally important is access and use of the information resource as and when required. In the traditional approach, access to an information resource is provided through mechanism of bibliographic records and information finding aids. The two activities of preservation and access do not form an integral part of the object. Access in digital environment can be more controllable if the IT vendors are asked to adopt open system architecture, a clear documentation on the systems workings, and even to make provisions for compatibility for different versions so as to assist smooth migration of image file system in terms of both software and hardware requirements. At this juncture it may be noted that we have not much control over life expectancy of a particular digital image system which may be further complicated in terms of requirement to support further that system.

In the digital context the very perception of preservation seems appropriate as the access system itself. Another aspect of better control over access requirements in the context of digital preservation is judicious purchases of software and hardware components for those items which are not proprietary in nature to allow flexibility in support and maintenance. This scenario implies that there is a strong impression on LIS professionals about the vendors when we observe that there is no direct relationship between their commitments to maintain

and support old systems and ability to marketing of a new system. Digital Information Resource Centre (DIRC) preserves the multimedia files received periodically from CSIR-NISCAIR Youtube section of Science Communication. These are submitted in compressed form with lower resolution and can be accessed (viewed) later in any bigger display media like TV and Projector etc.

Choice

Preservation implies the judicious selection component by adding value to the items(s). Thus selection is closely related to choice which involves defining value by addressing the most viable needs for preservation appropriately. The process of preservation in the past has largely been governed by the rule that no item shall be preserved twice due to limited resources. In traditional preservation selection is very tough task as there is no scope for reviewing the criteria for selection again which could be based on the demand and use of the information resource itself.

On the other hand, selection in the digital context world is an ongoing process which depends upon the active use of the various files in digital form. For example, a rare collection of digital files can justify the conversion strategy in migration process. This implies that the combined usage in terms of learning and teaching is the main criteria for decision making in preservation of digital files. In case of digital image files, LIS professionals have right to choose the same considering its continuing value. This process also requires close coordination and understanding with other stake holders like IT professionals who can make a better judgement as to when to migrate for future storage and access systems by considering the usefulness factor. However, a word of caution here, it is not possible to control the influence of these continued value judgements on the capabilities of the end users whose feedback is very important from time to time. In this context, it is remarkable that while hosting NOPR application under DIRF project, the oldest text files in the form of research papers pertaining to a few journals have been preserved after value addition in terms of effective access using search and retrieval software data along with the current journals papers.

Durability

The main concern in traditional preservation practice is the media upon which information is stored. The top priority is extending the life of paper, film, and magnetic tape by stabilizing their structures and limiting the ability of internal and external factors to cause deterioration. The focus on external factors led to specifications for proper environmental controls, care and handling guidelines, and disaster recovery procedures. Progress on efforts to control or mitigate the internal factors of deterioration has resulted in alkaline paper standards, archival quality microfilm, mass deacidification, and more rugged magnetic media. The main focus of traditional preservation is on durability of only the optical and magnetic storage media rather than the information resource which is held on the same. On the other hand, in digital preservation approach, the focus is on finding techniques to migrate valuable data, files, audio, video and softwares etc. to future generations of the technology. It implies that this approach has impact on life cycle and expectancy of the information itself. It is almost uncertain whether vendors would be able to support or maintain the responsibility therefore shifts mainly to the LIS professionals. Ultimately these are the professionals who could judge the retrieval and interpretation of the data stored on a particular information resource. This issue may be addressed, to some extent, by making provisions and commitments of appropriate budget allocations due to lack of control on imaging market place and technology options. It has been ensured under DIRF Project proposal that a proper and sufficient budgetary provision even on yearly basis be made in its financial document part.

Integrity

The traditional preservation requires retaining of two types of evidence viz. Intellectual and Physical. While intellectual integrity depends on truthfulness, authenticity of the information resource supported by appropriate documentation including ownership aspects, the physical integrity is mainly concerned with artefact for protecting historical evidence and includes conservation treatments, binding techniques and

taking care of changes, if any, in structural parts of the items. In traditional preservation context, the concepts of integrity and quality overlap each other. In the digital preservation, the focus is on how to prevent loss of information after data compression and communication through networks rather than physically maintaining the digital file. For intellectual integrity, the importance of linking accurate and authentic bibliographic records with digital image files is of utmost importance. This implies a careful preparation of structural indexes, data descriptions, and metadata interchange standards, database sharing, and bibliographic linking etc. by LIS professionals. They can control the integrity of digital image files by appropriate documentation of periodic modifications in digital records, and access methods if required. At NISCAIR, It may be remarked here that all the data files (e.g. for ISA and NOPR application areas), are submitted to the Data centre by its dedicated webmail in compressed form which is accompanied by related metadata for access and retrieval at a later stage through backend software programs. In fact under NOPR, any registered user (as author), can find online status of his/her submitted paper. Thus, LIS professionals should not be viewed as non performing participants or onlookers merely observing the fast development of network protocols, and data security techniques etc. After all an information product, besides its historical importance, also has concern for protecting and documenting the relationships among items in a collection.

Quality

The perception of quality as 'Do right first time' in traditional preservation has been dominating with expectations of high quality outcomes with specific standards in processes, reformatting, and preventive measures, be it microfilm development guidelines, or conservation treatment or library materials binding standards. In digital preservation, quality has certain limitations at the first stage itself e.g. in capturing images. The main objective is to get best representation of the original item rather than its reproduction. It also ensures to retain as much intellectual and display content as possible in technical terms and acceptable to end users as per their needs and requirements. The main concern here is to get maximum data at the capturing stage while scanning. It also includes image enhancement techniques. Another important area in digital preservation is to assuring retaining of data during telecommunication by specifying file compression techniques. Here the role of LIS professionals is very important in providing useful inputs for controlling standards on display, output, data compression, and telecommunication. The improvements in technological capabilities in terms of hardware and software are, of course, the domain of IT experts. At this juncture, it may not be out of place to mention that a typical specialised form of geographical and statistical data (e.g. maps, charts, tabloids, and remote sensing data etc.) requires a special software driver for reading and interpreting digital images. For example National Geographical Research Institute (NGRI) uses some of the branded commercial readers like MATLAB, GROPHER, and other GIS based softwares.

Security

Impact of climate change on the management of cultural heritage objects is well understood. Decision-making likely targets existing holding materials, whereas in archives, decisions for preservation are often made when the materials are acquired. Different criteria might be needed on different occasions. For example, many institutions tend to have the most extensive preservation programs and preservation techniques are better developed for print materials compared with special formats such as photographs, and ûlms. Preservationists have devised and developed many tools and methodologies to reduce the decay of traditional materials and to restore books and documents from deterioration and enhance their longevity and usability. Provisions for fire protection and adequate environmental controls frequently are incorporated into new library and archival facilities. Rehousing of acid-based paper materials is a common task in many repositories, and microûlming is used extensively as a cost-effective means to preserve endangered materials.

In the digital preservation context, there are many aspects of information security systems. For example, some of the scientific data is complex and requires sophisticated access control models. e.g., GIS-layers in geoscience applications. Security mechanisms have to be employed at all stages, covering the data, processes,

and computations. Information security certification ISO: 27001:2013 addresses the above issues to a great extent. This standard describes the manner in which security procedures can be codified and monitored. Conforming organisations can be externally accredited and validated. A template for a set of policies headings ant not statements aligned with the standard is available.

DIRF has been certified for ISO 270001:2013. With a view to sustaining its validity, the same provides awareness and training to staff and thus becomes as an integral part of overall management for meeting information security objectives. As pointed out in the ISO 270001:2013 document, all the three factors on which degree of security depends viz. Functionality of system, Risks to be undertaken, and Willingness and commitment to pay the cost are well taken in to account. Also the proper computer usage guidelines framework for how to use information and its system have been provided to the users. Three main goals of information security as guiding factors of this Standard to maintain security i.e. Confidentiality (preventing disclosure of information to unauthorised persons); Integrity (Protection of information from unauthorised modification or destruction), and Availability (preventing unauthorised disruption, timely & reliable access and use of information) have been followed by DIRF in the true sense. To be more specific, DIRF has implemented security practices by a number of precautionary measures and proactive approach viz. Password protection; Unique user id and login name; Work station security; Physical security; Data management with backups, archive, and restore facilities; Secure remote access; and Safe internet use.

An overview of some of the salient features of traditional and digital preservation are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of typical and representative features of preservation principles

Preservation Principle	Traditional Approach	Digital Approach	Example of Initiatives taken by NISCAIR
Access	Access mechanisms like bibliographic records and archival finding aids Simply indication of availability without being an integral part of the object.	More control over the access requirements of digital preservation Migrating digital image files to future generations of the technology Adopting open system architectures Allowing access to old documents created with earlier versions	Data Centre preserves the compressed multimedia files received periodically from CSIR-NISCAIR Youtube section of Science Communicationfor later viewing in any bigger display media like TV and Projector etc.
Choice	Limitation of resources in preservation selection and avoiding duplication in preserving items for more than one time	As a continued and ongoing ProcessNo choice for selecting with the intention of using once and for all in view of active use of digital files.	Under NOPR application, the oldest text files in the form of research papers have been preserved after value addition in terms of effective access using search and retrieval software data along with the current journals papers.

Contd....

Preservation Principle	Traditional Approach	Digital Approach	Example of Initiatives taken by NISCAIR
Durability	Confined to standards and specifications on environmental protection and control and disaster recovery processes	Not much concerned for durability due to easily destroyable storage media Focus is on finding techniques to migrate valuable data, files, audio, video and softwares etc. to future generations of the technology Has impact on life cycle and expectancy of the information Economic Implications in terms of making provisions and commitments of appropriate budget allocations due to lack of control on imaging market place and technology options	It has been ensured under DIRF Project proposal that a proper and sufficient budgetary provision even on yearly basis be made in its financial document part.
Integrity	Characteristics of its two dimensions viz. physical (as artefact) and intellectual (authenticity, and reliability of information content) as evidence dominate .	Main focus is on Intellectual integrity by way of specifying creation of object as the primary characteristic	Data files (e.g. for ISA and NOPR application areas), are submitted to the Data centre by its dedicated webmail in compressed form which is accompanied by related metadata for access and retrieval at a later stage through backend software programs
Quality	Specifies standards for treatment options, and reformatting processes as preventive measure Common activities are: microfilm creation guidelines, conservation treatment, library binding standards with a view to having low tolerance for errors	Representation of original rather than reproduction is the keyword. Main objective is to capture and present maximum technically possible intellectual and visual content to the users as per their needs Can influence developments of standards with some common examples as data compression, communication, display etc.	DIRF is capable of handling specialised form of geographical and statistical data (e.g. maps, charts, tabloids, and remote sensing data etc.), by using required a special software driver for reading and interpreting digital images, as & when required
Security	Impact of climate change on the management of cultural heritage objects Decision-making likely targets existing holding materials, whereas in archives, decisions for preservation are often made when they acquire materials.Different criteria might be needed on different occasions	Security mechanisms have to be employed at all stages, covering the data, processes, and computations	DIRF ensures this with a highest information security certification ISO: 27001:2013

Discussion

Selection in the digital information context is not an one time activity, but an ongoing process related to effective and efficient use of contents in various formats. It may be noted that the two activities viz. Provision of DIRF and digital content as the resource are not mutually exclusive, rather they are integrated. It implies that the important decisions with regard to storing or preserving digital information and objects should not be taken alone unless these take in to account the intellectual context of learning, research and teaching. It leads us to an interesting point as how to treat preservation and access? Whether these are separate entities and actions or integrated? In traditional preservation much importance is given to it which seems to be its major goal rather than its access mechanism. However, in the context of digital objects, it leads to reverse opinion. In other words, the information content, its structure, and accessibility resulting in high quality representation of original version of the same remains as a central focus. A glance to some of the salient features of traditional and digital preservation are shown in Table 2 which are based on core principles of preservation further clarify this view point.

So preservation should not be viewed as simply the action but an act of combination of all principles with the ability of computer technology to carry and display the fully integrated version of the original object.

Conclusion

DIRF is the only Data Center among all CSIR Labs to have a highest Information Security Certification ISO: 27001:2013, however, the same is yet to provide a hosting platform for those CSIR Laboratories, not having adequate and secured IT infrastructure. This includes various formats of digital information originating from different S&T fields and group of CSIR laboratories. The field of digital information storage itself has emerged rapidly during last decade, a lot of technological developments have also taken place, yet there is a lack of understanding in implementing the same. This is because of absence of continuous feedback and reviews of the users, which itself is a continuous and dynamic process. So, an alternative safe approach is to follow and adopt some of the core preservation principles in toto unless a stage arrives for adopting a changed strategy in lieu of convincing justification to do the same. This can only be possible when all the stakeholders like IT professionals, LIS professionals, Vendors, and most importantly the users have a common agreement on the various administrative and technical procedures and processes It is concluded that a serious and long-standing commitment of LIS institutions for preserving , and a complete integration of IT with appropriate information management processes and procedures is required to sustain successful implementation of such a type of project.

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Facebook for Support Knowledge Management at Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Centre

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Abstract

Social media can be used to get effectively support to knowledge management. Knowledge management is required in achieving the goals of individuals or organizations. The social function in social media has already transforms. In this time, social media becomes fulfillment demand for urban lifestyle meet. People are more inclined to pragmatism attitude in solving their problems. This research aims to described the role of Facebook as social media in the knowledge management activities at Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center. With uses qualitative methodology, the data was collect from interview, observation, and documentation. The result of this research concluded that Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC can be used as the tools of knowledge management activities are in the stages of knowledge evolution, knowledge use / re-use, and knowledge sharing at this organization. As a final result, this knowledge is used to help achieve the organization's vision in tackling the issues of violence against women.

Keywords: *Facebook, Social Media, Knowledge Management, Special Libraries.*

Introduction

The social function in social media has already transforms. In this time, social media becomes fulfillment demand for urban lifestyle meet. People are more inclined to pragmatism attitude in solving their problems. For example, information seeking behavior carried out in social media by the public responded well by libraries. Users want the information quickly to meet their information needs, the libraries will answer the needs of those speeds by way closer to the required information on customers through social media. That is, they have made use of social media as well as transaction and interaction of information space with the purpose for obtaining and providing information quickly. In addition to the stretcher, social media can support knowledge management terms of knowledge evolution, knowledge use / reuse and knowledge sharing (Yanlin Zheng, 2010). The term knowledge management for most practitioners and professionals interpreted as a way of treating tacit and explicit knowledge in creating value for the organization (Dalkir, 2005). Knowledge management is an activity that is essential for an organization. Knowledge management is enabling and enhancing capabilities to perform such processes, Including sourcing, and deployment of the knowledge assets, in order to archive the desired results (APO, 2008).

In connection with the foregoing, if you see the market opportunities of social media usage in Indonesia comparatively quite large. In January of 2015 as many as 62 million people in Indonesia using social media. When viewed in more detail, ranked social media based on the number of users in Indonesia as follows: 1) up 14%, 2) Whatsapp 12%, 3) Twitter 11%, 4) Facebook Messenger 9%, 5) Google Plus 9%, 6) Linkedin 7%, 8) Instagram 7%, 9) Skype 6%, 10) Pinterest 6%, 11) Line 6% (Kemp, 2015.). From these data it can be seen that

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facebook is a social media application that is most widely used by people in Indonesia. becoming a highly popular communication and social networking platform, Facebook can be a prominence choice for knowledge management (Phosaard, 2011).

Besides Facebook is not only used by individuals to meet its needs. Currently, many organizations are using facebook as a promotional medium (knowledge sharing) or to other goals. Rifka Annisa is a non-profit organization committed to the elimination of violence against women (Rifka Annisa, 2015). In an effort to disseminate information and knowledge (knowledge sharing) to the general public. Rifka Annisa has several programs such as broadcast radio, broadcast TV, Rifka Goes to School / Campus, Rifka Media, Manufacturing Profile Books, the Ad Creation Society, Visits Guests, exhibition Organization and Management of Social Media (Website, Facebook, and Twitter). This is related to information on the activities of the institution as well as issues relating to violence against women, such as addressing the problem of violence in dating, discussion share the role with a partner, training information and book review, the business hours of counseling services Rifka Annisa. From the above, it can be formulated the question of how the role of Facebook in knowledge management activities in Rifka Annisa Women Crisis Center?

Literature review

Social media

Social media as a group on the internet applications are built using web 2.0 technology platform (Kaplan, 2010). Social media is able to facilitate a variety of activities such as integrating web sites, social interaction, and community-based content creation (O'Reilly, 2005). Users can create/co-create, organize, edit, commenting, tagging, discuss, merge, connecting, and share content. Social media can be grouped into several broad categories, although some applications may fall into more than one specific categories depending on how the application is used. Including the following (Spradono, 2011):

1. Web Publication

Web site that allows users to send or publish content to reach wide audience and get feedback. Examples of these tools include: microblogging (Twitter, Plurk), Blogs (Wordpress, Blogger), Wiki (Wikispaces, PBWiki), Mashup (Google Maps, Popurls)

2. Social Networking

This application allows users to establish a connection and share information with other users. A social network service essentially consists of representatives from each user, the user's social connections, and various additional services. General social network platform include: Tools Social Media (Facebook, LinkedIn, Google), Social Bookmarks (Delicious, Digg), Virtual Worlds (Second Life, OpenSim), Crowdsourcing / Social Voting (IdeaScale, Chaordix)

3. File Sharing and Storage

A file hosting service provider or an online file storage designed specifically for storing content. Common platform for file sharing / storage include: Library Photos (Flickr, Picasa), video sharing (YouTube, Vimeo), Audio Sharing (Podcast, Itunes), storage (Google Docs, Drop.io., MySpace), Content Management (SharePoint, Drupal).

From the above, it can be seen that the facebook includes social media applications in the social networking category. This makes Facebook users can have a bond / network with other users online.Facebook is a social networking website where users can join the community such as city, workplace, school, and region to connect and interact with other people (Eni, 2009). The Computer Language Company Inc. (2015) said that several facilities owned facebook is as follows:

1. Timeline / Wall, News Feeds and Ticker

Timeline or Wall is an area in facebook where members can comment and make status updates and at the same place to upload photos and videos. News feeds featuring the activities of people and organizations that follow, while for a very active member will see news real-time on the ticker.

2. Profiles, Pages and Groups

There are three types of representation in facebook. For individuals create a 'facebook profiles,' which are usually two-way interaction with friends. For a business entity creates a "facebook page" to promote the product and the brand called 'fanpage,' all members received as a fan, and although comments can be posted by them, these pages are mainly broadcast in one direction of the business. Additionally, facebook provide statistics on usage.

The third representation is" facebook group,' and all the communities that may be made. Group administrators can accept or reject requests all members of based on the group the criteria.

3. Explosive Growth

Initially only target facebook at Harvard university student, then in 2006 opened to other universities and secondary schools. It allows anyone to join and add a feature news feeds .This feature is used to broadcast the changes that occur on its member pages to all Facebook users that have been identified in the network of the person. As the private media, Facebook in 2010 has more than 500 million members and increase exceeded one billion users within two years

4. Facebook Platform

In 2007, Facebook introduced to developers. In 2010, more than half a million-critical applications are available for business, education and entertainment. Games being the most popular, and Facebook was created to provide virtual credit money to spend while playing.

Knowledge and knowledge management

Knowledge is an impression in the minds of men as a result of the use of her senses and different beliefs, ssuperstition, and misinformation (Soekanto, 1942). It is highly influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object (Notoatmodjo, 2005). Knowledge can also be defined as facts or information which we think is based on the premise that involves empirical testing (thought the observed phenomena directly) or based on the thought processes such as logical reasoning or problem solving (Basford, 2006). Divided into two forms of knowledge, tacit and explicit. Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform No. 14 of 2011 explained that tacit knowledge is knowledge that is still in the minds of individuals who have such knowledge. Tacit knowledge has individual properties, secret, it is difficult to be accessed by others, and specific. Example: expertise, working process of informal, peer networking / informal professional, experience, customer relations (APO, 2008). Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform No. 14 of 2011 explained that while knowledge explicit is knowledge that has been explicitly expressed and are available in the organization. Forms of explicit knowledge in the form of goods that have been documented in print, electronic, or audio-visual. Example: user guide, documentation of best practices, phases / process, formula, databases, technology, library, inventory directory, directory of customers (APO, 2008).

There are different notions of knowledge management. This occurs due to the breadth and diversity of scientific approaches to experts in view knowledge management. Knowledge management includes several scientific disciplines, including: organizational sciences, the science of logic, linguistics and computational linguistics, knowledge-based information technology systems, documents and data information management, support performance electronic systems and database technology, information and library science, technical writing and journalism, anthropology and sociology, education and training, storytelling and communication research, such collaboration is supported by computer technology and groupware collaborative work, as well as intranets, extranets, portals and other web technologies (Dalkir, 2005).

Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform No. 14 of 2011 explained that knowledge management is a structured and systematic efforts to develop and use the knowledge to help the decision making process for improving the performance of the organization. Knowledge management aims to find, store, distribute widely a very important resource that is owned by an organization (Bateman, 2004). As the employee's skills, skills, network connections and existing policies. Secara more comprehensive

regarding knowledge management, which according to most practitioners and professionals, knowledge management is defined as a way of treating tacit and explicit knowledge in creating a value to the organization (Dalkir, 2005).

Knowledge management practice

The lack of agreement on the above definition as a result of the many roots of existing scientific disciplines inherent in knowledge management. In line with this, in order to facilitate the understanding of knowledge management can be done with the process approach as follows:

Table 1. Event management knowledge of various disciplines

No.	Author	Year	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Source
1	Nonaka	1994	Socialise	Externalise	Combine	Internationalise		(Nonaka, 1994)
2	Bassie	1997	Create	Capture	Use			(Bassie, 1997)
3	Wiig	1997	Create	Develop	Organise	Leverage		(Wiig, 1997)
4	Gertjan, Rob and Eelco	1997	Develop	Consolidate	Distribute	Combine		(Gertjan et al., 1997)
5	Mayo	1998	Create	Capture	Storage	Availability	utilization	(Mayo, 1998)
6	Martinez	1998	Capture	Organise	Share			(Martinez, 1998)
7	Blake	1998	Capture / Collect	distribute				(Blake, 1998)
8	Davenport and Prusak	2000	Generate	Flow / Share	Establish / Maintain		Codify Transfer	(Davenport and Prusak, 2000)
9	Zack	1999	Create	Manage	utilize			(Zack, 1999a)
10	Zack	1999	Create	Explicate	Share	Apply	Improve	(Zack, 1999b)
11	Tiwana	2000	Acquire	Share	utilize			(Tiwana, 2000)
12	Hahn and Subramani	2000	Acquire	Organise	Communicate			(Hahn and Subramani, 2000)
13	Meso and Smith	2000	Use	Search	Create	Package		(Meso and Smith, 2000)
14	Alavi and Leidner	2001	Create	Storage / Retrieval	transfer	Apply		(Alavi and Leidner, 2001)
15	Kim	2001	Create	Organise	Locate	Distribute	Share	(Kim, 2001)
16	Bloodgood and Salisbury	2001	Create	Transfer	Protect			(Bloodgood and Salisbury, 2001)
17	King et al.	2002	Capture	Store	Disseminate			(King et al., 2002)
18	Holsapple and Joshi	2002	Acquire	Select	internalize	Use		(Holsapple and Joshi, 2002)
19	Bose	2003	Collect	Analyse	Exchange	utilize		(Bose, 2003)
20	Benbya et al.	2004	Generate	Store	Distribute	Apply		(Benbya et al., 2004)
21	Sher and Lee	2004	Collect	Codify	Combine			(Sher and Lee, 2004)
22	Ngai and Chan	2005	Create Acquire / Capture	Store	Maintain	Disseminate	Feedback	(And Chan Ngai, 2005)
23	Rajiv and Sanjiv	2005	Create	Share	utilize			(Rajiv and Sanjiv, 2005)
24	Wang, Klein and Jiang	2007	Create	Share	Store	Use		(Wang et al., 2007)
25	Nevo, Furneaux, and Wand	2008	Create	Codify	Transfer	Apply		(Nevo et al., 2008)

Methodology

The research method is basically a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose and usefulness (Sugiyono, 2009). In this study, researchers used a qualitative research method approach in order to understand in depth the role of Facebook as a tool to support knowledge management at the Institute of Rifka Annisa. The qualitative method is a method used to examine the condition of the object that is natural, (as his opponent experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques as triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results further emphasize the significance of generalization (Sugiyono, 2009). Just as penejelasan above, qualitative research intends to understand the context, not just describe (Pendit, 2003). The qualitative research aimed to find the widest possible knowledge about the object of research. Furthermore, the data found will be presented and analyzed systematically, and may eventually be understood and inferred. The research was conducted on Governmental Organization Rifka Annisa is at Jl. Jambon IV, Jatimulyo Indah Complex, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The time used to do in this study is the beginning of the date July 5 to August 20, 2015.

The main data sources in qualitative research is that the words and actions rest is additional data such as documents and others. Where the research data obtained through two sources of data: 1)primary data source that directly provide data to data collectors(Sugiyono, 2009). Data obtained directly from interviews obtained from sources or informants who are considered potentially useful in providing relevant information. The primary data is merely the expression of a manager facebook Rifka Annisa WCC and facebook followers Rifka Annisa WCC, both oral and written. 2)Secondary data sources are data sources that do not provide information directly to the data collector. This secondary data source can be a result of further processing of primary data presented in another form or from any other person(Sugiyono, 2009). Secondary data as the primary data supporting data in the form of literature and documents taken from Governmental Organization Rifka Annisa such as archives, photographs, and other official documents. In this research field notes are derived from observation and participation of researchers, in the use of social media applications on Facebook facebook Rifka Annisa Wcc.

Data analyst is mencar process data and systematically compile data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, making it easy to understand, and the findings can inform others(Lexy, 2007). Data analysis techniques used in this research is the analysis of the data during field model of Miles and Huberman. Qualitative data analysis using words that are always arranged in an expanded text or described(Sugiyono, 2012). The activities of qualitative data analysis model of Miles and Huberman includes data reduction, data display, and Conclusions drawing / verification(Sugiyono, 2009).

Overview Rifka Annisa

Rifka Annisa which means 'Friends of Women' is a non-governmental organization committed to the elimination of violence against women(Rifka Annisa, 2015). Founded on August 26, 1993, the organization initiated by several women activists: Suwarni Angesti Rahayu, Sri Kusyuniati, Latifah Iskandar, Desti Murdijana, Sitoresmi Prabuningrat and Musrini Daruslan. Rifka Annisa present because deep concern at the tendency of patriarchal culture that on the one hand strengthen the position of men but on the other hand to weaken the position of women. As a result, women are vulnerable to violence, whether physical, psychological, economic, social, and sexual abuse as abuse and rape. The extent of gender-based violence that emerged in the community encouraged us to do work for the elimination of violence against women. Rifka Annisa believes that violence against women occurs due to various factors are mutually supportive. Rifka Annisa using ecological framework (ecological framework) to understand the causes of violence against women. Put simply, the ecological framework is described as 5 concentric circles that are interconnected to one another.

Circle the most in the ecological framework is the biological and personal history that brought the individual into their behavior in a relationship. The second circle is the closest context where violence frequently occurs, the family or other close acquaintances and relationships. The third circle is the institutions and social structures, both formal and informal, in which relationships are embedded in the form neighbour, in the workplace,

social networking and partnership group. The fourth circle is the economic and social environment, including cultural norms and a country's legal system. While the outer circle is the global economic and social environment, global institutions and social structures, global network and global groups or bilateral partnership.

In an effort to expand the dissemination of information to the public, NGOs Rifka Annisa utilize multiple social media such as facebook, twitter and website. It is not separated from the development trend of today's society, especially for adolescents, who incidentally is the native generation. Facebook social media applications Rifka Annisa Institute named "Rifka Annisa WCC". Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC registered since 2013. Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC used by Governmental Organization Rifka Annisa in several activities, including the following: 1) facebook Rifka Annisa WCC used to further friendship between our network tie Governmental Organization 2) facebook Rifka Annisa WCC used as a tool to advocate to the public 3) facebook be used Rifka Annisa WCC as the dissemination of information and knowledge gained from knowledge management activities. facebook Rifka Annisa WCC in spreading information regarding violence victim support services, photo Rifka latest activities, and information on violence against women. Here's a picture facebook Governmental Organization Rifka Annisa WCC:

Figure 2. Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC

Knowledge management practice at Rifka Annisa

Discussion

Group discussion is an orderly process that involves a group of people in an informal face to face interaction with a variety of experience or information, conclusions or solving problems(*Uzer, 2008*). The discussion is one in which knowledge management activities in the process of discussion there is the exchange of knowledge for a particular purpose. Knowledge management is defined as a way of treating the tacit knowledge and explicit knowledge in creating a value to the organization(Dalkir, 2005). Discussions conducted Governmental Organization Rifka Annisa WCC is an activity that routinely. It is intended to add to the discourse on the elimination of violence against women, this event invite speakers from outside and within the Rifka Annisa and open to the public.

Library

All knowledge management activities identical to regular activities in the library (Kardi, 2007). In terms of knowledge management known as knowledge creation,this activity in libraries such as the selection of library materials will be collected. Survey conducted to understand the needs of users of information expected users. In this process the librarians tried to gather information relevant to the final form of the acquisition of library materials activities. Also other activities in knowledge management as knowledge retention, transfer of knowledge to the utilization of knowledge. With terminology modifications to the and emphasis on the types of activities, all in knowledge management activities similar or identical to the regular activities of the library. For more details, explain the table below (Kardi, 2007):

Table 3. Multiple equations library and knowledge management activity

Description Activity Type	term	
	Library	**KM**
Incorporating information relevant to the needs of users. The clerk tried to understand the needs of users in order collections (resources) are relevant to the user.	Survey / Selection / Acquisition	Creation
Storage of knowledge that is easily accessible and always maintained durability. After completion of processing activities in the library, then the library materials displayed on the shelf and ready for use by the user. While at KM storage on a single programmable automation system.	Scaling	Retention / Storage
relocation process, in a simple library materials will be useful when used by the user, and through the use of the process of circulation in the form of borrowing and repayment. In the KM process is meant the transfer of knowledge from the manager to the person accessing KM.	Circulation	Transfer

Rifka Annisa library was founded in 2003. For the first time the library is intended to support research conducted by NGOs Rifka Annisa. Rifka Annisa provide services open to the public. The public can visit and borrow collections every Monday-Friday at 08.00-16.00 at the Library of Rifka Annisa.

Internship program

The internship program is open to various agencies or individuals who are interested in research or deepen knowledge related to women's studies, women's crisis centers for victims, to people's advocacy organization, as well as the involvement of men.

Module

Module is a guide to perform certain activities such as counseling or share other activities related to programs that support the ideas of the elimination of violence against women, some examples of modules produced in the form of modules counseling men and women, training modules companion peers, module mentoring migrant workers, advocacy module, module 2-hour discussion in the community about gender awareness for men, as well as gender analysis module.

Training

Education and training is one of the important factors in the development of human resources (Sumarsono, 2009). Education and training not only gain knowledge, but also improve work skills, thereby increasing productivity. The training aimed to improve the knowledge, abilities, skills, attitudes and behavior and performance of employees. Different training is done to share expertise with other organizations and community groups in eliminating violence against women.Some examples of training conducted gender

training, gender analysis, counseling for victims and perpetrators, advocacy,management, women's crisis centers training of trainers male counselors, training, monitoring and evaluation of clients who have experienced violence and peer mentoring training.

Facebook as a a tool for supporting knowledge management at Rifka Annisa Wcc

Facebook as a tool for supporting knowledge evolution

Knowledge evolution has two scopes understanding. First, knowledge evolution is an activity related to knowledge creation (Yanlin Zheng, 2010). Where the of appearance new knowledge from certain sources that can be shared with others. knowledge creation is described as an interaction between implicit and explicit knowledge like a spiral that continues to evolve, as well as a knowledge that continues to move among the various levels of individuals, groups and organizations (Nonaka, 1995). Second, the of knowledge evolution associated with the setting, filtering, and retrieval of prior knowledge to new knowledge in the form of a more systematic. Knowledge can develop at any time in line with the facts or data that occur in the field as the lead in a knowledge base.

Facebook for Rifka Annisa WCC used as a helpful tool in knowledge creation especially on the issue of violence against women. Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC is used as a tool to support data retrieval in creating knowledge. Through a facility chat which is owned by the facebook user can interact and consulting related to the issues of violence women who are faced with Rifka Annisa WCC directly. It is used as data for further discussed in the forum of formal and non-formal institutions. In the forum of exchange of data and information differ according to the experience of each individual in it. Furthermore, the results of discussions on the data and information into knowledge is called. This knowledge is presented through facebook Rifka Annisa WCC in a systematic and simple in order to be more easily understood by the public. Furthermore, through facebook Similarly, knowledge dispensed in the form of text and images through existing facilities. It is in line with the opinion of Yanlin Zheng et al (2010), social media can support the knowledge evolution in two aspects. The first aspect, social media is a kind of bottom-up media(bottom-up) which helps in the process of collection and knowledge creation. That is, through social media, users can choose various means available in sharing resources or knowledge. For example, they can choose to use various forms (text, sound, images, etc.) in displaying an information, and also can decide when the information was shared. Second, social media is a technology-enhanced media that can facilitate the formation of knowledge.

Social media can help the process of receiving, evaluating, managing, analysis, display, and distribution of knowledge. For example, most of the social media is a publication system that constantly updated information. This makes it easy to update social media users who want to share information, including links and allow the viewer to add a comment. facebook is used to update the information on the issue of violence against women to society. It can be concluded that the facebook Rifka Annisa WCC as a tool that can assist in knowledge management activities knowledge evolution in NGO Rifka Annisa distributed to the public.

Facebook as a tool for supporting knowledge use/re-use

Knowledge use / reuse is the use of knowledge in the organization (Yanlin Zheng, 2010). These include the application in the formation of employment guidelines based on experience and knowledge in the past. This process also occurs in development activities and further refinement of the knowledge gained. right and effective use / reuse of knowledge is the final objective of knowledge management (Yanlin Zheng, 2010.). Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC used as a tool to support knowledge-use /reuse. It can be seen from the process of finding, analyzing, and decision making in the facility through the facebook chat and links(links external websites). Business facebook Rifka Annisa take knowledge of the community, both individuals and organizations via facility the chat Anissa facebook Rifka WCC. Besides knowledge can also be taken dati links shared by other facebook users in facebook Rifka Annisa. Either way, the next manager of the organization's internal discussions in the form of formal or non-formal to analyze and decide whether such knowledge can be used or not.

Knowledge use / re-use are basically related to knowledge retrieval by discovering, analyzing, and a solution in the context of the real problems (Yanlin Zheng, 2010). Social media users can very easily use social media in accordance with its own user desires. This is done by taking a knowledge of social media to be used as a problem solving.

Knowledge sharing, which is the process of spreading and making knowledge available to a wide range of people in need within its organization. The process of sharing can be formed through a process of social organization culture that values knowledge-sharing activities. The process can take place traditionally through discussions and colloquia, and through the medium of modern technology based endows knowledge sharing knowledge with wider and deeper social values. Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform No. 14 of 2011 explained that practically, effective knowledge sharing relies on effective communication. Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC is used as a support tool in the process of sharing knowledge effectively. This is evident from the activities carried facebook followers Rifka Annisa WCC to provide space for the public discussion, so sapat allow the dissemination of knowledge as a whole, especially on issues of violence against women. Facebook Rifka Annisa WCC is used as a support tool for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of knowledge sharing about issues related to violence against women. This is done through the facilities of the insights provided in facebook. Managers can see how much range of items, comments, likes the page, interaction and sharing of knowledge that has been made.

From the above explanation, it can be said the facilities provided facebook makes managers find it easier to share the knowledge. Sharing that used leaflets deemed more difficult in comparison with facebook. In addition it is difficult to evaluate the dissemination of leaflets, leaflet also unable to reach an area of facebook. Therefore, managers prefer to use facebook in conducting the sharing of knowledge on issues related to violence against women to the general public. The results of the data reduction has been in the mentioned above, it may be in line with the opinion of Yanlin Zheng et al (2010), that social media has three advantages in supporting the process of sharing knowledge. First, content is delivered through social media has a social cues, thus providing more opportunities to the users in making knowledge sharing. Social cues knowledge can provide information to users on how to find a co-worker or an expert to develop a sustainable social relationships in the distribution of knowledge. Having online networking through social media can provide opportunities for users to obtain and distribute a wide range of knowledge of or to others. Second, the promise of social media user expectations in increasing the motivation of sharing knowledge. If there is two-way communication mutual trust, they can share knowledge better. Any research shows that when social media users want a lot of followers, he will more actively publish content and facilitate the exchange of information. Third, social relations are indispensable for the success of knowledge sharing, which means that social relations do with the right timing and circumstances are adequate, social media can ensure the efficiency of social relationships. Social media will guarantee the realization of social relationships for 24 hours straight. With social media, social media users can conduct social relationships wherever and whenever to sharing knowledge with other users. Thus, the reduction of the overall results of the above data, researchers can infer that facebook Rifka Annisa WCC is used as a tool to support knowledge management in terms of providing effectively and efficiency in knowledge sharing activities Rifka Annisa WCC.

Conclusion

From the overall results have been described above, can be mapped facebook Rifka Annisa role as a support tool in knowledge management activities, namely in the activities of the development, use/re-uses, and sharing of knowledge. In accordance with the objectives and benefits of the research, the research is expected make contributions the relevant institutions. Therefore there are several suggestions and input from the author in order to increase facebook Rifka Annisa WCC's role in supporting knowledge management activities in Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Center. The suggestion of the author is as follows: We recommend the use of facebook Rifka Annisa WCC more on optimizing the client data retrieval violence victims through chat facilities. It is associated with the development of knowledge in management phases pengetahuuan Governmental Organization Rifka Annisa. We recommend a response to the comments in the discussions in the Rifka Annisa

facebook can be done more quickly. This will certainly meningkatkat level of client trust towards institutions Rifka Annisa WCC in the stage of sharing knowledge.

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A Model of Preservation in Managing Old Collection at the Library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Nurdin[2]

Abstract

This paper is aimed at finding out a preservation model in managing old collection at the library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta. It is believed that the model has become important in the way to approach the old collection. Besides, the library is regarded as one of the oldest in Yogyakarta that has been established in 1972. This means that it has a lot of old collection which need preservation and conservation. Object of this research is activities of preservation and its subject is the staffs who are responsible for the preservation. The research uses a qualitative method. The result shows that the model of preservation is based on three approaches: namely preventive, curative, and restorative. Those approaches have been used and implemented systematically and regularly.

Keywords: *Preservation Model, Preservation Management, Library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta*

Introduction

Library in a conventional way is a collection of books or physical building where books collected, arranged through certain system for the interests of users (Septiyantono, 2007). According to law no. 43 year 2007 on libraries, a library is an institution responsible for managing a collection of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works in a professional way through standard system, and recreation for library users. A library is built following the need of society because it is one of the information sources for them.

The existence of libraries has been always reflected the condition of society in its surroundings. a library has a variety of functions, from education to culture, including collection preservation. This preservation is one of the important functions of the library other than collection development, cataloguing, and services. The existence of libraries is to maintain the completeness of library materials as an information source for society.

The preservation of library materials constitutes as one of the important components of libraries due to caring for the collection of libraries. The information preservation is believed to be able to increase the level of library information services. The preservation can be understood in the frame of UNESCO principles on Instruction to Conservation that explains through term "conservation" that means as a preventive action in order to protect the object of culture through environmental control and protection from damaging factors and mishandling. Meanwhile, preservation is meant as direct treatment toward objects of collection, library materials, in order that those can be protected from different factors, such as humidity, chemistry, insect, microorganism, etc.

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The library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta is one of the libraries that maintain collection containing information, in which most of its collection is old and rare. This library preserves various different functions, such as educational and cultural. One of this functions help empowering the preservation of collection of a variety of creations of human culture, both books and archipelago old manuscripts. Even though, this library has Christian background, there are a lot of general collection and even collection on Islam preserved since its establishment in 1923. Therefore, it has considerable collections that must be strictly controlled through preservation activities. At this point, a model of preservation in managing old collection becomes important.

Method

This research uses a qualitative method which is based on post positivist philosophy. This method is used to investigate natural object, where the researcher acts as a key instrument that emphasizes the interpretation of object (Sugiyono, 2015). This method concerns on the subject and object. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013), subject of research is a thing, object, or man where data for variable of research are attached and problematized. The subject of this research consists of the head of the library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta and several staffs who are responsible for the department of the library preservation. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013), object of research is a variable which is a thing as a core for the research problematization. The object of this research is a model of preservation at this library including activities of managing old collection, namely: preventive, curative, and restorative.

Besides, data collection uses three techniques, namely interview, documentation, and observation. Interview is a meeting between two or more people in order to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that a meaning or signification can be constructed in a certain topic (Sugiyono, 2015). This research employs interview with a semi-structure which is more flexible in its implementation comparing to interview with structure (Sugiyono, 2015). This interview was conducted in two phases, namely: first to the head of the library and second to the staffs of the library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta. Dokumentation is used to acquire additional information on history and structure of the library of Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta. Observation is used to get a picture of the object researched through direct knowledge and functions as a supporting technique. This technique gives researcher a clear picture about the library from the appearance of surface. Another important method is data analysis which is according Denzin (1994), data can be analysed through three phases based on Miles and Huberman. This research follows this way, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification.

Conceptual Apparatus

This research uses several concepts as a theoretical framework in order to understand and interpret the phenomena of the research. The concepts are going to be presented as follow.

Management

Management according to Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2006) is meant as a use of resources effectively to achieve objective. Lasa Hs. (2009) in his book Kamus Kepustakawanan Indonesia explained that management is a process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling members' activities of certain institution and/or organization and uses of organizational resources in order to achieve the purposes of the institution. Both definitions explain a keyword that is the use of organizational resources to achieve an objective. The concept of management can be concluded as activities conducted in order to achieve the purposes of organization, whether using resources effectively or through directing and controlling in organization.

Preservation

Preservation of library materials is an activity done in order that the library materials are not quickly damaged and able to be used in a relatively long. As a result, the library does not need to buy collection which is the same in a short time. According to Martoatmojo (2010), the preservation of library materials has several purposes are, amongst them, to save the values of information of the library material; to save the physical aspect of document; to overcome the barriers of limited number of room for library; to accelerate the process

of acquisition of information. In general, it seems that the damage of collection is caused by internal and external factors.

Internal factor is the damage of collection from the collection. Library materials made from paper must be payed attention about its quality in classifying their kind of treatment in preservation. This is because the paper materials that still contain acid and lignin compounds which can accelerate the process of weathering and alteration on the paper. Paper with low quality usually contains a lot of acid and lignin compounds. Good quality of paper is that if the paper is free from the effect of acid and lignin compounds. Meanwhile, external factor can be seen from three forms. First is the physics associated with the temperature, humidity, and light. Second is the biology which constitutes fungus, insects, rodents, etc. Third is other form of factor that includes, such as disaster and human (Made, 2013).

There are several ways done by a library in order to protect collection from damage. The way can be seen in three parts, namely preventive, curative, and restorative. Preventive according to Martoatmojo (2010) is the activities that have been done since the collection belongs to the library. Therefore, according to him, those activities are deserved to regard as better than waiting other ways of the preservation including curative and restorative. There are various different approaches to prevent the damage of library materials from physical factor. The light for instance is used when it is needed. Also, the use of fabric curtains needs to be considered associated to the hot sunlight entering the room. The position of the books should not be too close to the window to avoid ultraviolet radiation. Meanwhile, aspects of air and dust can be considered through the clean of the library room, book storage in protector boxes, the use of air conditioner (AC), and cleaning air through air cleaner. In addition, temperature and humidity can be handled by avoiding humidity sources. Also, the temperature should be arranged to between 20-24°c or humidity between 45-60% RH. The use of air conditioner should be used in 24 hours/day and 7 day/week. The condition of room should also be maintained through good ventilation, installation of blower or dehumidifier, the use of silica gel, etc. In order to monitor the temperature and humidity, there are used a variety of tools, such as thermohygrometer, psychoeter, dan thermohygrogaph. Besides, library materials also need to be stored in filing cabinets and the like (Made, 2013; Martoatmodjo, 2010).

In terms of biological factor, there are several points that should be payed attention. Place for restoring library materials must be clean and dry as well as controlled periodically. Also, air humidity should be decreased and the holes that enable insects to enter must be prevented. Besides, the other factor can be seen from two elements, human and nature. In referred to human element, there are several things that need to be considered. One of them is training how to handle and treat library materials in a good way. It is also important to consider about the security, arrangement, equipment, and environment when they are exhibited. Food and drink should not be brought into reading rooms so that the rooms always remain clean. The understanding and the awareness of users should be improved. Furthermore, the natural factor pays attention for all equipments concerning on their capabilities to be fireproof and fire resistant should be always available. Banning smoking in the library should be made of signs, the use of electrical equipment must be carefully (Martoatmodjo, 2010).

Another kind of preservation is the curative approach. This can be understood as activities that are particularly maintaining library materials which begin to damage. The curative treatment is used to make collection to be long-life in physical forms. The curative preservation can be seen from several activities, such as fumigation, de-acidification, and lamination. Fumigation is one of the collection preservations through fumigation of collection so that mushrooms cannot grow up, the insects be dying as well as other living creatures. De-acidification is a preservation of library materials through stopping the process of acidification occurring at paper. Meanwhile, lamination is the process of preserving library materials which are coated with a special paper or a plastic (Martoatmodjo, 2010). As for the restorative, it means an activity done in order to improve damaged collection through several ways, such as patching and bleaching the paper, the replacement of damaged pages, and tightening the thread binding.

Management of Preservation

In referred to above conceptual frame, the management of preservation can be concluded as an effort to organize and manage all forms of preservation and conservation of library materials due to the optimization of function of collection. Also, they can be used for a long time. Based on the above mentioned, there are three parts of preservation including preventive, curative, and restorative. Preventive management is conducted through planning in the beginning of the year. The planning is usually made in one year. From this planning, preventive activities start to be organized by which librarians are given a direction and other related parties. Meanwhile, curative management is similar to the previous one because it is also done a planning for curative action which is conducted in the beginning of the year. At this point, organizing, directing, and controlling are conducted for implementing the curative activities. Restorative management is similar to both mentioned management, but different in their implementation. The restorative management is the planning of actions for restoring damaged elements of the collection. If the preservation of preventive and curative is done well, then the restorative activity frequencies will decrease because its core activities are on the damaged collection. Planning, organizing, and controlling as well as evaluating the phenomena of the level of damaged library material will provide systematic and strategic ways of acting in the preservation.

Model of Preservation

According KBBI (2006), model is a pattern including example, referent, style, etc. or it is referred to a person that is used as an example for something. According Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary, it is a representation of something; it is a simple description of a system used for explaining, calculating something, etc. or it is a person or thing regarded as an excellent example to copy. Both definitions can be concluded that a model can be a representation, an excellent example, a system, a pattern, etc. that can be used as an approach to understand a certain model that is applied by a certain institution or library in their activities to achieve their goals.

Discussion

A Glance of Library

The library of St. Ignatius of Yogyakarta which is commonly abbreviated with the Library of Kolsani. It is the library of the monastery, a friar and brother of the society of Jesus, studying Theology. The library is one of library the private non-university in the Province of D. i. Yogyakarta that is located at Jl. Abu Bakr Ali No. 1, Kotabaru, Gondokusuman, Yogyakarta, D. I. Yogyakarta. The position is located at the edge of the road, on the east side of the Toko Puskat.

This library consists of three floors, i.e. ground floor, first floor and second floor. Floor one is used to perform the process activities that exist in library services, circulation, administration, and preservation of the collection. This floor covers a reading room and place of storage of the reference collection. The ground floor is used for storage of the collection. This library implements a system of close access to the material collection of non-reference, while on the second floor there is the office of the head of the library and room to spare to store library materials if the existing space on the ground floor is already full.

The building which is now occupied by the Library of St. Ignatius has been built before 1923. Formerly, it had become a kind of dormitory and a place of learning for the study of Catholic theology and the task given by the Catholic Church. From here is also formed a working group of the Catholic. From this working group study, books had been collected. Finally, the house of learning had become a new branch from the Netherlands, which at that time still had ocupied Indonesia. Because it was the study of indigenous peoples at the time, which was initiated by the Netherlands, the Dutch donated its books to the house of study, which eventually formed the Library of St. Ignatius.

The threat of the second world war at that time made the position of the library of Kolsani faced a bit difficult because it was occupied and used as a base camp by civil authorities of Japan. Books that were originally the collection of the Library of St. Ignatius disappeared. However, after the end of the war, the Library of St. Ignatius found back its missing books.

Library of St. Ignatius was led by Bernhard Kieser, a citizen of a foreign country, from German. By his staff, he was called as Romo Kiesar. Initially, Romo Kiesar came to Indonesia in 1972 not to work in this library, but, he is working as a lecturer in the Faculty of Theology, University of Sanata Dharma. As time went on, he got the task of Sanata Dharma University to pay attention to this library. Other than Bernhard Kiesar, there are also eight staffs who assisted him in the various fields that exist in the library, such as inventory, cataloging, circulation, and maintenance.

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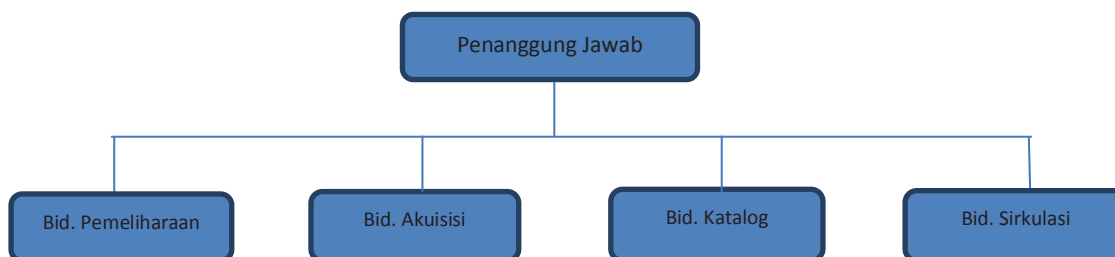
Organizational Structure of The Library of St. Ignatius Yogyakarta

Collection and management of preservation

a. Library collection

Library of St. Ignatius provides 250,000 copies of library materials in printed form, journal by 130 titles, and seminary around 100,000 copies. For the collection of non-print, according to the speaker, the library does not provide. The library of Kolese St. Ignatius does not have a rare collection or library materials which are considered ancient. This is because they do not want to make differences between collections belong to them. In fact, that the library has a collection that is singled out in the wardrobe a while, which is separated from other collection. In this collection, there are some manuscripts, that are very old, whose age is 300 years, and those manuscripts are still made of palm leaves. However, the amount does not reach 50 copies. The collection belongs to the library accidentally and finally it has to take care of them.

The library of the Kolese St. Ignatius uses closed system, where users can search for information about the books they want in its OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) that provided by the library. They are asked to write the titles down on paper booking and give them to librarian, then the librarians will get wanted library materials in the stage room (warehouse) at the lower ground floor of the library. After that, the librarian brings to users.

Library of St. Ignatius consists of three floors, where the room of the library service is located on the first floor and storage warehouse is located on the basement floor. Whereas, the third floor is a room provided for library materials if the basement floor is full or it is fit for the addition of library materials. The third floor is closed for public.

The process of cataloguing library materials has begun since the beginning of the library materials entered into the library. The library materials which enter to the library will be directly recorded in the inventory book of the library. Recording is done in two ways, manually and computerized. This is done in order to avoid the occurrence of data loss on one of the inventory files, whether it they are books or files stored in the computer

b. Management of Collection Preservation

Basically, the management of the existing collection at the Library of Kolsani has no planning or organization that regularly from the library. Such activities of preservation are routinely carried out by the employees. There is no guidance or special supervision from the head of the library and outside parties. Preservation of library materials is the responsibility of the librarians who work there. Before becoming librarians, prospective librarians are already given training by their predecessors. The rotation of the librarians in the library of

Kolsani arguably rarely implemented. Until this time, the librarians working and active there have been working for 20 years. The library of Kolsani gives special attention to 4 things: (1) Material collection in the library should be maintained in accordance with its place (continuously controlled, including on the part of the circulation); (2) The damage occurs in the material collection (binding loose, paper tears, etc.) are directly corrected or repared; (3) The cleanliness of the materials collection should always be maintained; and (4) Temperature and humidity should be always controlled.

b.1 preventive preservation

In the library of Kolsani, its management has been doing preventive actions through cleaning books periodically using a small broom special. Cleaning is done every day by two staffs of the library during two hours. It is planned that during a period of three years, the process of the cleaning will include all of the library collections. The library of Kolese St. Ignatius does not make the process of weeding. They save their books that have been damaged in a large closet as way store the books. The treatment is done to the material collection of this printed collection periodically. The temperature of the library room is set to 26 degrees celsius and room humidity are set according to the proper humidity, i.e. 62 Hg. Lighting in the library of Kolsani is not from light only, but also utilizing a window - a large window that was there. This library maximizes the use of sunlight. In order to reduce the radiation of the ultraviolet rays of books, this library use curtains, as well as do not put library materials close to the window.

b.2 Curative Preservation

In this library, the activities of curative preservation done are to do fumigation regularly to its library materials. The books of the library that will be fumigated are going to be put in a box outside the room, then spray with liquid inhibiting fungi, and allowed to stand for approximately a few days, then library materials are removed from the box. After that, the collection can be put back into the display shelf. In addition, from 2 to 3 months, the indoor storage of library materials is also given the borax.

b.3 Restorative Preservation

Restorative action is performed when library materials were damaged quite significantly. So, it should be pulled from the display wardrobe, and repairs done by the librarian on duty. In the library, collections that are damaged will be directly carried out the repair, while the repair itself can not be ascertained will end how long because there is not a special officer who is responsible for the repairment of library materials. The librarians at the circulation do it. They are doing double work. If there are no users who come to him, then the preservation activity will be done by those librarians. In another words, they will move to another job when the uses come to them. They are responsible for all jobs in the library, and they are accustomed to be having a priority in all kinds of services.

Conclusion

The library of the Kolese St. Ignatius Yogyakarta or commonly called the Library of Kolsani. It is the library of the monastery, a friar and brother of the society of Jesus, studying theology, and is also one of the private library, non-university in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta. The library is located at Jl. Abu Bakr Ali No. 1, Kotabaru, Gondokusuman, Yogyakarta, D. I. Yogyakarta. The position is located at the edge of the road, on the east side of the Toko Puskat.

The building is now occupied by the library of Kolese St. Ignatius which has existed since 1923. Formerly, it was the house that became a kind of dormitory and a place of learning to study Catholic theology. Library of Kolese St. Ignatius was under the responsibility of Romo Kieser, a German foreign resident who also became a lecturer at the Faculty of Theology of Sanata Dharma University.

Library of Klese St. Ignatius has a quite lot of collection, 250,000 copies of library materials in printed form, journal by 130 titles, and seminary around 100,000 copies. According to informant, the library of Kolese St. Ignatius does not provide in the form of non-print. They just provide a collection in printed form. In addition, the Library of Kolese St. Ignatius uses closed access system. It also performs its maintenance and/or

preservation activities periodically. As can be seen on such activities as giving borax to collection, conducting fumigation, as well as setting the temperature and humidity of the room.

In daily life, this library does not have written policies of preservation management. According to informants, these activities have become the responsibility of the librarian and library staff that work there. Before regarded capable to work, the librarians are given training about how to care of library. In addition, the rotation of the library staff in the organizational structure, the library very rarely implements the system of rotation. The case at this library, the librarians who work there have been working for twenty years. In such situation, the management of preservation can be regarded a quite good in the context of implementation of the preservation management.

Suggestion

Presevasi and conservation in the Library of Kolese St. Ignatius are quite good. It is hoped that it can be continuously improved. Also, it needs that the library is important to have collaboration with other libraries or related institutions to develop its model of preservation management encountering its rich and old collection. The library also needs to provide written policies for its preservation activities in order to make easier for their librarians to work referring to the policy.

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Living Indigenous Knowledge for Sustainable Tomorrow: A Case Study of North-East in India

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Abstract

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is the precious knowledge of any country. With the advent of the modern society this traditional knowledge is in danger of being lost and forgotten. It is crucial to take measures to document and preserve this time tested and proven knowledge for sustainable development, so that our future generation will be aware of what their predecessors practised. The North East Region of India constitutes eight states and is populated by indigenous tribal communities. They are known for their rich cultural heritage and resources with in-depth indigenous knowledge. TERI Library has carried out few study and research in the preservation, and documentation of Indigenous Knowledge with special reference to these North Eastern states of India. Our study focussed on some of the essential components of indigenous knowledge like traditional farming, health and cure, natural resources management, traditional craftsmanship, unique cultural expressions in the form of folk song, music and dance. It was observed that though a lot of explicit knowledge is available to the researchers in the form of books, journals, research papers the challenge lies in effectively capturing and conserving the tacit knowledge of the same. With this backdrop, we collaborated with institutes like Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi and some universities based in North East region. We organised capacity building programmes to sensitize and educate the best possible methodology available to develop a sustainable model for conserving and disseminating indigenous knowledge. This paper presents the two case study of such workshops conducted in Guwahati, Assam and Aizawl Mizoram in the North East Region of India.

Keywords*: Indigenous Knowledge; Tribal Culture; Folk Medicine; Ethnic; Sustainable Agriculture; Library; Training*

Introduction

Indigenous knowledge is the knowledge gained by the people in a given community over a time period by experience, experimentation and handling on old people's knowledge. It is adapted to local culture and environment, and is dynamic in nature. Indigenous knowledge (IK) is the basis for all local level decision making in many communities. It has value for the culture in which it evolves and also for scientists and planners striving to improve the conditions in their localities. IK provides the recognition of a common ethnic identity through historical records and oral traditions or tacit knowledge they possess. IK is relevant for development especially in agriculture, medicine, crafts, theatre, natural resources management arts and music. In all over India these are as have not only captured the attention and respect of several leading national and international scholars, but also gained the support and recognition of the United Nations (UN). However, there is a growing concern over cultural colonialism due to the mixing of multiple races and groups which has led to a great loss of IK. This is a problem because people should have access to knowledge about their surroundings, culture and history. In addition, IK has had limited use, especially in the development process.

One of the reasons for this is its tacit nature. IK resides in people's memories and is largely transmitted through word-of-mouth, this means that it is in many sense endangered as its custodians (who are mostly elderly) die and those that remain do not have the whole story or look down upon IK as backward. One way of solving this problem is through writing and publishing literature on IK. The unavailability of literature on IK may result in communities failing to reclaim and revalue their languages and traditions. Communities may also fail to actively participate in the development and environmental programmes planned for their lands.

What do we mean by Indigenous People's Knowledge?

Indigenous knowledge (IK), traditional knowledge (TK), traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and local knowledge are used interchangeably and generally refer to knowledge systems embedded in the cultural traditions of regional, indigenous, or local communities. Mapara (2009) defines IK as a body of knowledge, or bodies of knowledge of the indigenous people of particular geographical areas that they have survived on for a very long time. United Nations Scientific and Cultural organisation (UNESCO: 2002) provides a more detailed definition:*"Indigenous or local knowledge refers to a complete body of knowledge, know-how and practices maintained and developed by peoples, generally in rural areas, who have extended histories of interaction with the natural environment. These sets of understandings, interpretations and meanings are part of a cultural complex that encompasses language, naming and classification systems, practices for using resources, ritual, spirituality and worldview"*.

Indigenous systems of knowledge recognize the significance of other than rational modes of knowing such as visions, dreams, and intuition. Indigenous knowledge is expressed and transmitted through language (oral history, stories, songs, narratives, and place names), social organization, every day and ceremonial practices, observation, values, institutions, and laws. It provides the basis for local-level decision-making about many fundamental aspects of day-to-day life: for example hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture and husbandry; food production; water; health; and adaptation to environmental or social change.

Preservation of Indigenous Knowledge

India must take measures to preserve, protect and promote indigenous knowledge systems, including knowledge of the medicinal and other properties of animal and plant life possessed by local communities and people. UNESCO in 2000 stated that IK is useful in maintaining the sustainability of a community. It encompasses the sophisticated *arrays of information, understanding* and *interpretations* that guide human societies around the globe in their innumerable interactions with the natural milieu. The knowledge is passed from generation to generation, usually by word of mouth and cultural rituals, and has been the basis for agriculture, food preparation, health care, education, conservation and a wide range of activities that sustain societies in many parts of the world. It encourages teachers and students to gain enhanced respect for local culture, its wisdom and its ethics, and provides ways of teaching and learning locally relevant knowledge and skills.

The World Bank (1997) observes that the development process interacts with indigenous knowledge. The development strategy relies entirely or substantially on indigenous knowledge, overrides indigenous knowledge or incorporates indigenous knowledge. It gives local people and development workers extra options when designing projects. Instead of searching only among western technologies for feasible solutions, they can choose indigenous or combine indigenous and western technologies. Nakashima and Bridgewater (2000) note that IK enhances educational effectiveness by providing an education that adheres to an indigenous person's own inherent perspectives, experiences, language and customs, making it easier for children's transition into the realm of adulthood.

TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute): *Vision: "Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future"*

A dynamic and flexible organization with a global vision and a local focus, TERI was established in 1974, with the initial focus on documentation and information dissemination. Research activities, initiated towards

the end of 1982, were rooted in TERI's firm conviction that efficient utilization of energy and sustainable use of natural resources would propel the process of development. All activities in TERI, the largest developing-country institution working towards sustainability, move from formulating local- and national-level strategies to shaping global solutions to critical issues.

Knowledge Management Division

TERI being a research organization emphasizes on knowledge creation and global dissemination of its research on sustainable development. Knowledge Management division was created to meet the challenges of the knowledge acquisition, management and outreach demands of research community.

Library and Information Center

The Library and Information Centre (LIC) caters to the knowledge needs of both institutional and external professionals by collecting, collating, and disseminating knowledge products and services documented in a wide array of resources, including books, reports, periodicals, and e-resources through its e-library. Besides providing research assistance to users, the core competency of the information professionals includes providing innovative services, web content development, contributions to publications, and setting up specialized knowledge centres on contemporary themes like transport, renewable energy and environment, mycorrhiza, and climate change. The Institute runs the only Specialized Library on Climate Change (SLCC) supported by the Norwegian Government.

Capacity Building Programmes

The LIC organizes capacity building / regular training programmes on library and information management, professional development, digitization, and digital library development and also provides consultancy for library automation. The Centre also provides specialized training on management information systems using latest IT and library software, database system design, etc to senior officials from national and international agencies on a continuous basis.

North East India: a brief profile

The Land: North East India, popularly known as North East (NE), comprises of the eight states., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim and geographically situated

Figure 1. (Source: mapsopensource.com)

in the North East corner of India, at Latitude 21.57°N - 29.30°N and Longitude 88°E - 97.30°E with an area of 25.5 million Sq. Km. It comprises 7.8% of the land area of the country. NE shares the international boundaries of India with China to the North, Bangladesh to the South West, Bhutan and Nepal to the North West and Myanmar to the East. This region is connected with the rest of India only through a narrow corridor in North Bengal, known as Chicken Neck, the Siliguri Corridor in West Bengal, with a width of 21 to 40 kilometres (13 to 25 mi). It also hasan approximate width of 33 km on the eastern side and 21 km on the western side. About 70% of North East is hilly region, and the topography varies within each state. Mountains and hills cover most of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and about half of Tripura, 20% of Assam, 90% of Manipur and almost entire Sikkim. The plains of the region are mainly made up of separate landmasses - the Brahmaputra Valley and the Barak Valley in Assam and the Tripura plains in the South. In Manipur, the valley is small, comprising only about 10% of the total area of the State. The Brahmaputra Valley stretches longitudinally for about 730 km, from North Lakhimpur to Dhubri districts in Assam. The Barak Valley, formed by the river Barak and its tributaries covers the districts of Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi of South Assam. The Tripura plain is an extension of the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.

Landscape and Biodiversity: The lushness of its landscape, the range of communities and geographical and ecological diversity makes the North East quite different from other parts of the subcontinent. The region has borders with Myanmar Bhutan and Bangladesh. Each state has unique beauty, with picturesque hills and green meadows which shelters thousands of species of flora and fauna. The flora and fauna of this region is numerous and varied. NE is regarded as one of the 7 most bio-diverse regions of the world (hottest hotspots) (Myers, 2000). Many endangered species of fauna like the one-horned-Asiatic rhino, white winged- wood duck, and Golden Langur can be spotted in the reserved forests and National Parks of NE. NE possesses more than 550 varieties of orchids, which is said to be almost 70% of the total orchid species identified so far. The topography of the hills is generally rugged and vast areas are inaccessible. Hill ranges forming part of the Himalayas guard the northern side of the region. The area is made up of mountains above the snow line and plains just a little higher than sea level. Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram, in Meghalaya NE have the highest rainfall in the world.

3.3. Culture: From times immemorial, India's North East has been the meeting point of many communities, faiths and cultures. A place renowned for its magical beauty and bewildering diversity, North East India is the home for more than **166 separate tribes** speaking a wide range of languages. Some groups have migrated over the centuries from places as far as South East Asia; they retain their cultural traditions and values but are beginning to adapt to contemporary lifestyles. Its jungles are dense, its rivers powerful and rain, and thunderstorms sweep across the hills, valleys and plains during the annual monsoons.

Traditional Knowledge of the North East Indigenous Society

Traditional medicine and cure: Known for its valuable heritage of herbal medicinal knowledge India's NE ethnic communities and tribes who live in the remote hills and forest areas to a large extent still depend on the indigenous systems of medicine. Being at the confluence of three major bio-geographical realm of the world, the region is extremely rich in floral and faunal biodiversity with several endemic species and represents one of the few hot spots of biodiversity of the world. Use of folk medicines is still vital in this region. Various projects carried out and different authors have reported thousands of ethno-medicinal uses and miscellaneous uses in this region. There are 100s of ethno medicinal plants for their efficiency to cure diseases. They added that over 60% people living in the interior parts of the state depends upon herbal medicine. The communities living in this region are very much familiar with the knowledge of plant species in their ecosystems also have a proper understanding of the ecological interactions of the various components of their resources. Their understanding and dependence on nature has been reflected in their traditional culture, local beliefs, folklores and valuable knowledge of ethno-botanical importance. Most of the folk medicines have remained endemic to certain tribal pockets in North-East India since the knowledge of these medicines acquired through experience is generally passed on by oral traditions as a guarded secret of certain families. The traditional system of healing includes indigenous medicines used orally or external application of herb, its paste as well

as healing processes through sacrifice like ritual or rites for the appeasement of good and relief from evil spirits. Traditional practices for healing ailments is long term process and due to various developmental activities these practices are gradually depleting and very lesser number of herbalists and folk healer are practicing, who are far away from developed cities.Even today, the tribal people in particular still practice herbal medicine to cure a variety of diseases and disorders. They collect and preserve locally available, wild and cultivated plant species.

Table 2. Ethnobotany

Species (Family)	Plant parts and mode of application
Catharanthusroseus L. (Apocynaceae)	Leaves were ground and boiled with water, and the water extract was drink for dysentery and diarrhoea
SapindusmukorossiGaertn. (Sapindaceae)	A single seed was taken raw once a day for pile problems
CallicarpaarboreaRoxb. (Verbenaceae)	Stem bark was chewed and keeps it in the mouth for toothache. Stem bark and leaves were ground and taken for internal bleeding and also applied on cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.

Table 3.Ethnozoology

Common name	Parts used and mode of application
Barkingdeer	Urine was dropped inside the ear for treating deaf.
Chinese pangolin	Scale (skin) was worn around the neck to prevent from pneumonia especially for children
Indian monitor lizard	Tongue was cooked and eaten for treating those who has got a bad stammer. Bile juice was also eaten raw for treating malaria

Indigenous Knowledge - Case of Thengal Kachari Women of Assam the Bari system of farming The *Thengal-Kacharis,* belonging to the *Boro-Kachari* ethnic groups. They are one of the most ancient inhabitants of Assam, North East India with rich tradition and cultural history. The *bari* or homestead gardening has great significance from the point of conservation, consumption and management of biodiversity. Women of this community have played a key role in sustainable use of *bari*bioresources through various practices and knowledge systems that have been passed from generation to generation. Years of observation and experimentations have allowed the women of this community to develop a general *bari* structure with considerable diversity and flexibility that facilitates production of the major livelihood necessities. They have managed to select crops that are co-adapted and that give aggregated benefits. The *baris* have been designed to allow optimal harvest of solar energy through the strategy of fitting phenological classes and life forms together in space and time, and through niche diversification techniques. Multiple crops are present in a multi-tier canopy configuration. The leaf canopies of the components are arranged in such a way that they occupy different vertical layers with the tallest components having foliage tolerant to strong light and high evaporation demand and the shorter components having foliage requiring or tolerating shade and high humidity. Although the *baris* exhibit a general pattern, each garden is unique in its spatial and temporal structure, crop mix and arrangement, and overall design. Some crops are always planted in regular patterns, while others are planted wherever space is available. Crop diversity is highest near homes and reduces with increased distance from the house exhibiting only few species at the extreme end of the garden. There is a small area encircling the main house that shows the maximum crop diversity usually represented by only one or two individuals thus allowing the maintenance of many species within a small space. Fragrance plants, spices, medicinal plants, vegetables, and others are observed in this zone. This part of the *bari* is easily accessed for instant use as fresh vegetables, herbs and condiments and as such under the direct domain of women, who take responsibility for the propagation, management, harvesting and post-harvest operations of the produce. Banana, plantains, citrus were commonly present in the second zone while the third zones mostly exhibited arecanut, jackfruit and other tree species. Bamboos were ubiquitous in the *baris*.

Indigenous knowledge - technique of food processing and preservation.

The indigenous knowledge of traditional food processing techniques were carried out mainly for preservation. The techniques involved drying, fermenting, storing, smoking, grinding, pounding etc, carried out with their local resources and tools made of wood, stone, and through fire, and heat of the sun. These food were mainly their agricultural produce and food gathered from wild for consuming during the off seasons.

Table 4. Traditional Food Processing Technique

Food Item	Process Involved
Colocasia species (Taro); Vigna sp. Leaves (dried/smoked cow pea); Brassica rapa/B. juncea (mustard leaves)	**Vernacular Name – (**Anishi,Dawlrep, Behlawi rep, lam-um) The fresh mature green leaves are taken, washed, and then the leaves are staked one above the other and wrapped finally with banana leaf. It is then kept aside for about a week till the leaves turn yellow. The yellow leaves are then ground into paste and cakes are made out of it. The cakes are dried over the fireplace in the kitchen. During grinding if desired, chilly, salt and ginger are added to it.
Soyabean	**Vernacular Name – (**Akhone, Hawaijar, Bekang-um, Bekanthu, Kinema, Tungrymbai) It is prepared by boiling the beans till it become soft and water is drained out. The cooked beans are then wrapped in banana, *Phrynium pubinerve* Blume (Marantaceae)or *Macaranga indica* Wight (Euphorbiaceae) leaves and kept above the fireplace to ferment for a week. Within a week, the beans are used in chutney preparation along with chilly, tomato and salt. However, for long-term storage and depending on choice of taste, the fermented beans are kept in cake form above the fireplace or individual beans are separated, dried in the sun and stored in containers.
Bamboo shoot	**Vernacular Name – (**Bastenga, Mautuai rep) Young and tender bamboo shoots are collected; the sheaths removed, pounded or sliced into small pieces and put in a conical bamboo basket with the inner wall lined with banana leaves. Prior to this, a hole is made at the bottom (tapered end) of the basket and a pointed bamboo stick a little longer than the length of the basket is inserted in the hole passing through the centre for draining the juice/sap. The basket is tied to a post, the upper portion covered with banana leaves and stones are placed above it as weight. The stick passing through the centre of the basket is turned/ twisted from time to time to ensure proper drainage of the juice that comes out from the ground bamboo shoots which is collected in a container.The bamboo shoots and juice get fermented within two weeks, which are now ready for use in cooking. They are stored in hollow internodes of bamboo with one end of the node removed and plugged with a leaf or a vat made of wood and covered with banana leaves.
Fish	**Vernacular Name -** *Sukati* Fish is washed and put inside a bamboo (normally in *Dendrocalamushamiltonii* Nees et Arn. ex Munro) and tightly plugged with leaves, and kept over the fireplace for fermentation. Within few days the fish becomes fermented and ready for use as a tastemaker.
Crab	**Vernacular Name -** *Ai-um; Hapvuro* The black species of crabs with hard shell is preferred as it produces an aroma with good taste. Crabs are washed, hard appendages and entrails removed, ground and mixed properly with ground black til (*Sesamumorientale*L.) wrapped in banana, *Macarangaindica* or *Phrynium pubinerve* leaf and kept over the fireplace in the kitchen for a week to ferment.
Animal fats	Fermentation process of animal fats is similar to fish fermentation. The fermented fat is stored in the bamboo and usually a spoon of it is added during cooking of vegetable curry to soften the vegetables and also it impart nice taste to the curry.

Food Item	Process Involved
Vegetable Seeds	Seeds of vegetables like lady finger, brinjal and chilies are removed from mature fruits and are kept above the fireplace to dry and prevent pathogen attack. Seeds of gourd families like cucurbits, ash gourd, pumpkin, cucumber seeds are removed from ripened fruits and allowed to dry in the sun. They then stored within the bamboos. A small slit is made in one end of the bamboo and seeds are inserted into hung in one corner of the house. Paddy and sesame seeds are sun dried and kept for the next cultivation. Sweet potato, ginger, and other tubers are kept in the shady ground and preserved. Vegetables such as sweet pumpkin are allowed to ripen to the point where they know it can be stored for a year. These are then harvested and stored in the hearth till consumption.

Indigenous Knowledge of handicraft of Tribals of North East

Wood Carving/Baskery- Handicrafts of the entire northeastern region have their unique identity. The tribals have been making same pattern of handicraft from ages, which have become a part and parcel of their lives and rich heritage. The traditional craft can be seen in their wonderful works of cane and bambooto produce both utility and decorative items. Another popular craft is weaving. the North East region has some great weavers who create intricately beautiful products. These traditionally skilled artisans make bamboo products like baskets, utensils, hats, handcrafted furniture and flower vases as well as weaves shawls too.

Some of the best wood-carvings are seen on the village gate, and in front of the house of a rich man or warrior. The working instruments for wood carving are simple. They include dao, chisel, axe and adze. The figures generally carved are mithun head, hornbill, human figure, elephant, tiger etc. These figures have their usual symbolic meaning. The mithun head represents wealth; the hornbill, valour; the human figure, success in head-hunting; while elephant and tiger denotes physical prowess. The Konyak Naga are in fact, the best wood-carvers, the log-drums or xylophones which are laboriously hollowed out of the trunk of a big tree are excellent specimens of the their skill in wood-work. The drum has generally a carved prow showing mithun, buffalo or tiger's head. They are the most prominent crafts; these plain yet mesmerizing product designs of cane and bamboo are truly amazing and highly durable.

Weaving is a popular craft. The artisans of the states are experts in this craft form. They are proficient in changing the simple raw material into beautiful designs and patterns and produce lovely fabric. The Intricate traditional designs are woven by the women folks in their loom.

Blacksmithy the smiths produce the normal requirements of villagers like the Dao, axe, sickle, jewellery, knives, spear points and butts etc. The Konyaks of Nagaland are the best blacksmiths. They make muzzle-loading guns as well.

Pottery is not very popular and is practiced in very few villages. There is no revolving wheel; Some of the ethnic community make their pots by the use of hands only. The craft is mostly restricted to women and the turnover is not large.

Capacity Building Programmes by TERI Library and Information Centre on Indigenous Knowledge: Two case study

Workshop on Management and Preservation of Indigenous Knowledge: A North East Perspective, Assam Administrative College Guwahati Assam.

TERI North East in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) organized a three day workshop on Management and Preservation of Indigenous knowledge: a North East Perspective from 19 -21 November 2015 at Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati. Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Assam joined as Knowledge Partner. The major objective of this workshop was to learn, share ideas and know how on the best practices to preserve and manage the Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCE) and Indigenous Knowledge (IK), which are available in tacit and explicit format with special reference to the region. Around **80 participants** from various subject backgrounds both from arts and science like students and faculty of anthropology, biotechnology, botany, sociology, folklore studies, library and

information science, history from across North East states attended the workshop. Around **16 resource persons** including subject experts, artist shared their knowledge, skills and expertise on Indigenous and traditional knowledge through oral presentations, music, dance and interactive sessions. The three day workshop deliberated upon the most relevant issues pertaining to Indigenous Knowledge. The course was structured to derive the utmost and offer the best learning experience with technical sessions, lecture cum demonstration and hands on practice.

Table 5. Topics covered

Technical Sessions: 1 - *Cultural Resource Management: This session*	
Overview of IGNCA-	The first technical sessions commenced with the brief presentation on the overview of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts its objectives, divisions, and regional centres, publications, specific projects on cultural management with special focus on South East and North East India.
Folklore and Cultural Resource Management:	Introduction about folklore, customs and its origin and significance with special reference to the Apatani tribes of Arunachal Pradesh were also highlighted. In addition to need for a holistic approach and advocacy for preservation and management of indigenous knowledge and culture were emphasised.
Indigenous Knowledge System in the Management of the Cropping Method: Need for Documentation	The session also dwelt on the significance of Indigenous knowledge system practiced by the Rengma tribes of Nagaland. The cultural practice of sharing of agricultural land for cultivation, indigenous knowledge about the appropriate time for tilling the ground, sowing the seeds, mostly sensed and perceived through the chirping of birds and insects, weather pattern. The sessions evaluated the urgent need for scientific documentation and dissemination of this time tested knowledge.
Technical Session: 2- *Methods to Preserve and Conserve Indigenous Knowledge*	
Research Management- *Majuli as a Hub of Traditional Knowledge: An Integrated Prospective*	As the topic goes the traditional knowledge system of the people of Majuli the biggest river island in the world, in the Brahmaputra River, Assam, India and also 1st island district of the India was discussed at length. The urgent need for preservation and digitisation of the existing traditional knowledge documented in the form of ancient manuscripts found even today in the villages and namghars was further emphasized and reinforced.
Intangible Cultural Heritage of Assam expressed in Folk Dance	This session showcase a live performance showcasing essence of folk dance through narration of ancient epics. The significance of folk dance in depicting the traditional cultural expressions of indigenous culture was highlighted.
Higher Education and Cultural Resource Management	The session emphasized the importance of the study on cultural resources management. The need for an in depth quality research on art and culture in higher education to be included through curricula based education and learning.
Documenting Traditional Knowledge: Mapping Grass Roots Innovations and Best Practices of the Indigenous Communities in N-E	The project investigator shared and discussed the joint initiatives *of IIM Kashipur and NIT Silchar*on documenting the traditional knowledge and mapping the grass root innovation and best practices of north east people.

Technical Session: 4- How to organize research (Research Communication, Project Management, Academic Integrity and Reference Management)	
Research Literacy-I- IV	The session focussed on the basics and advanced methodology for organizing and successfully conducting a scientific research. A panel discussion on the main theme of the workshop that is preserving and conserving Indigenous Knowledge was also organised, to brainstorm and sensitise the participants on the critical aspects of the issues encompassing the topic with special reference to the region. The session also had young researchers sharing their own experiences, issues and problems they face in the course of their study. They also shared their ideas and thoughts by which these valuable knowledge resources can be preserved for sustainable future and how modern Information and Communications Technology can enhance, augment and support its preservation and dissemination. Some of the various aspect of scientific research like Academic Integrity, online demonstration on some open source software Reference Management tools using Open Source Software was explained to the participants.
Indigenous Knowledge Management: Knowledge Management: An Overview	The session introduced the participants to some of the existing framework and best practices of knowledge management at the global level. Tools and techniques for successful implementation of KM system were also discussed.

Figure 2. Glimpses of the workshop

Sustainable Management of Indigenous Knowledge: A North-East Perspective, 01-03 March 2016, Aizawl, India

The second workshop in the series on Indigenous Knowledge titled "**Sustainable Management of Indigenous Knowledge: A North-East Perspective,**" at Mizoram University Aizawl. TERI and IGNCA joined hands with Mizoram University in Aizawl as Knowledge Partner to organize the workshop with the objective to understand the management and preservation of traditional cultural knowledge and expressions especially of the tribal community of North East India and rich Mizo culture in particular. It facilitated a learning platform to highlight and share unique and invaluable knowledge practiced by the indigenous people. The pedagogy of the workshop was so designed to raise research interests among the students, academicians, practitioners and policymakers in the management and preservation of indigenous knowledge. The topics deliberated during the 3 day Workshop included lectures, presentations, and best practices, case study demonstrations, under the following technical sessions:

Table 7. Topics Covered

Technical Session- 1- Cultural Resource Management

An Overview of IGNCA: Research and Reference Materials with special reference to the collections of cultural archives and slide unit.	The workshop began with a brief overview of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Art diverse programmes of research, trainings, capacity development and the publications it brings out profusely in the field of culture studies. The session also highlighted the massive and voluminous digitization process it undertakes to build and maintain the digital library and information and documentation centre of excellence in the institute.
Mizo Culture, Language and Literature: An overview	The session dwelt on the unique identity and the rich culture of the Mizos, (a tribal community of India). The need to identify and preserve these rich cultural indigenous heritage and customs were emphasized. Exploring the possibility of creating a theoretical framework of the oral traditional knowledge, folk tales, songs, traditional dance, costumes and other cultural expressions that encompasses the cultural heritage of the people were proposed and discussed.
Folklore and Mizo Identify	In this interesting session, some of the popular Mizo folklore in the form of myth and riddles were narrated. These folk narratives were considered to possess immense educative values and lessons which prompted exercising of reasonings and rational skills, wit, assessment of memory, creative thinking and imaginations about the world around. Some of these narratives reflected and gave a better understanding of the inner thoughts and recesses of the communal and cultural life of the traditional Mizo society as to its ethnicity, customs, lifestyles and practices. The apparent need for a systematic and further in-depth research in the area was further reinforced.
Technical Session- 2: Preservation of Traditional Knowledge for Sustainable Development	
Revisiting the Traditional Knowledge of the Tribal Community of Mizo	The session dwelt and focused upon the traditional knowledge of the Mizos practiced for health and cure through application of ethnobotany and ethnozoology. Customary traditional knowledge of weaving skills, handicrafts, basketry, technique of food processing and preservation, bio indicators for climate predications, weather predictions were revisited. Some of the threats in preserving Indigenous Knowledge, challenges to make it accessible, managing it and the role of library as a partner and facilitator to promote and disseminate these knowledge were deliberated. Few illustrations and best practices from global perspectives of preserving non-codified or oral and codified traditional knowledge, community initiatives were also discussed.
Open Innovation Model: From Grassroots to Global	The concept of open innovation which is one of the most popular and upcoming concept in academia and practice, the principles governing the model, its benefit in terms of profitability, competitive advantage, associated minimal innovation risk and as a propellant to adapt to changing market trends. Some best practices on the model were discussed in depth.

Engaging Stakeholders (Researcher's Presentation on North East Culture)	During this interactive session four scholars from different disciplines comprising of Biotechnology, Commerce, Culture Studies and History participated. They presented their research topic and the areas covered in their field of research. The discussions were focus upon potential new areas of integrated study that can be explored related to Indigenous Knowledge.
Technical Session- 3: Research Management	
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity: A North East Perspective	The session discussed about the rich biodiversity of the region. Several varieties of medicinal plant species that are endemic to the North East region were highlighted, this common flora were extensively used by locals to effectively treat various ailments and diseases. Aspects of threats and destruction to this rich flora wealth were discussed. The need for support by the government towards the protection of these endemic plants by providing funds, land for cultivation and assisting their activities with professional guidance were deliberated.
Panel Discussion on Sustainability North East Cultural Resource Management	This interactive and thought provoking session were participated by subject experts in the field of cultural resource management. They brainstormed and debated on the topic, the policy issues involved initiatives and steps undertaken by the state government and higher education authority. Some of the initiatives undertaken by the school board like incorporating lessons on Mizo culture as part of the curriculum in the schools were mentioned. Some of the key takeaway from the discussion highlighted was need to support local ethnic artisans and musicians to promote and preserve local talent at the state level. Need to create interactive information portal for proper standard documentation to collect, collate and disseminate resources on cultural heritage was recommended.
India/IGNCA's Arabic Manuscript Collection in relation to Indology	The session highlighted the present scenario of Arabic language. Also presented the huge documentation initiative undertaken by IGNCA to collect, document, archive and disseminate it.
Building Digital Library at IGNCA	The session showcased the massive process involved in building up a digital library and information repository in IGNCA as part of the cultural resource management and preserving cultural history. Various technologies that were implemented, types of resources digitized, uploaded and made accessible were presented.
Technical Session- 5: North East Folklore and Musical Instruments	
Music from the valley of Assam- by Ethnomusicologist	It was a vibrant lecture cum demo presentation by well known ethnomusicologist bringing to life the unique ethnic musical instruments of the Assam that are designed and carved out of bamboos, clay. The session also brought into focus the need to frame strategies that can promote local artisans and musicians of the NE.
Music from the hills of Mizoram- Dept. of Art and Culture, Govt. of Mizoram	Professional tribal artists played on various types of ethnic musical instruments and performed folk dance and exhibit the vibrant cultural expressions of the tribal community.

Contd...

Technical Session- 6: Research Innovation and Communication	
Copyright of cultural resources in Digital Era	Role of copyright and intellectual property rights in cultural resource management, recognition of the creator, protection of their rights were discussed.
Research writing- IPR Issues, Knowledge Management	The session elaborated upon various styles and format of technical and academic writing, types of abstracts, research articles, thesis and dissertations. Basic issues and attributes related to technical writing and principles of academic writing, issues related to author on importance of credible citations, referencing and plagiarism.
Referencing Technique	Demonstration on referencing tools both open source and proprietor softwares like Zotero, Mendeley, Refworks, Endnote.
Critical Knowledge Transfer: Knowledge Management Cases	This session deliberated upon different types of Knowledge Management Systems through case study presentation. The discussion focus on the process involved in developing a strong knowledge repository, technologies or software options available various other administrative challenges to consider, and overall benefits to stakeholder in supporting quality research through the knowledge management system were discussed.

Figure3. Glimpses of the workshop

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Providing References through Cultural Preservation & Conservation

The Role of Borobudur Conservation Centre Library in Providing References for Composing Cultural Object Studies Result Report

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Abstract

Cultural heritage has its own interest for people around the world. The trend of making cultural heritage tourism object is rising. Cultural heritage is divided into, at least, four forms, which one of them is cultural preservation object like temple. The basic nature of the object which surely can be damaged and obsolete as the result of weather, environment, or the material, takes a reservation. Borobudur Conservation Center is a central institution under the patronage of the Directorate General for Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, which especially carries out studies and researches of cultural heritage conservation. Borobudur Conservation Center is a center of conservation research and training. Researchers, both from Borobudur Conservation Center and out of the institution have to do series of researches and studies before undertaking conservation, which have to be documented in study results reports. Researches take written references in forms of book, journal, proceeding, or the previous researches. Therefore, Borobudur Conservation Center provides library for researchers to find out references needed in writing study results reports. This article describes the role of the library of Borobudur Conservation Center in providing references for conservation researchers to write their research results reports. This research belongs to qualitative research. The data collection is done by interview and observation. The informant in this research is the librarian of Borobudur Preservation and Conservation Center. The validity and reliability use triangulation method combined with interview and observation technique. The data analysis is from the interview and observation result reduction. The observation result shows that the library of Borobudur Conservation Center has roles in providing references for researchers especially for the collection of research results reports.

Keywords: *cultural heritage, conservation, Research Results Reports, library of Borobudur Conservation Center.*

Introduction

Culture always be the main tourism in the world. Through cultural tourisms, people can see the local wisdom of ancient people to be learnt for recent and future life. Heritages, in any forms, are important not only as an identity of a city and country but also having economic value as well as giving social effects (Setiawan, 2010:700). The economic effect is on the economic rising of the local people and the people who take advantage of the cultural tourism, and the social effect is on the increase of the people concerns in preserving the cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage reservation and conservation on each kind of heritage forms are not the same. The difference of treatments requires researches before undertaking actions. The maintenance activities of a construction are not only maintaining the construction physically but also activities that cover technical and administrative aspects in maintaining and restoring the function of the construction properly. The problems that commonly

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appear in maintaining a construction are dealing with historical values, either city architecture or culture of a nation, which have to be confronted to several functional demands, the construction's techniques and performance, or regulation, and even ownerships (Setiawan, 2010:700).

Indonesia is a country with many kinds of cultures, either in the form of construction, inscription, dances, manuscripts, and others. According to Mudra (2008), there were four forms which can be identified and categorized as cultural heritage. The first, is physical form or cultural material. This first form was including all human creation object, starting from small size objects to huge objects (from the badge of Sultan NataSintang Kingdom, songket, keris, to Borobudur temple, for example)The second form was behavioral patterns which represented the customs of certain cultures. This second form included daily routine, such as eating, working, learning, praying habits, to the habits deal with community activities, like ceremonies or *ngaben*ritual for Balinese people. The third format was more abstract then the two previous forms. These value systems or views of life can be life philosophy or local wisdom of a community in perceiving and giving meaning to the surroundings. Besides, in the context of cultural heritage here, there was another form of heritage which is the fourth form, the environment.

In order to make the cultural heritages able to be enjoyed by the next generation and to respect the ancestors, therefore, preservation is needed. In relation to cultural heritage preservation, in Indonesia, preservation center, conservation center, as well as cultural heritage center, have been established and given authority to undertake cultural heritage preservation. Those who work in the institutions must be the professionals in the field of cultural preservation. The institution established particularly to undertake cultural heritage conservation is Borobudur Conservation Center, which is located in the area of Borobudur Temple in Magelang, Central Java. In spite of the name, Borobudur Conservation Center also handles the conservation of the whole cultural heritage objects, which are mostly located in Indonesia and Southeast Asia. Borobudur Conservation Center is the center of cultural heritage owned by Indonesia. The library of Borobudur Conservation center is division in charge to collect and organize the books published on its own, which contains information about Borobudur temple and references about cultural heritage conservation. The results of researches done by Borobudur Conservation Center's researchers in form of Research results reports must be submitted to the library. The reports submitted also become references for students, lecturers, as well as researchers who are going to work on researches or development of researches that have been conducted.

Cultural Heritage, Preserved Cultural Object, and Conservation

Community was established through long history, winding road, step by step, trial and error. In a particular point there were heritage that exist or were recorded up to now, which then became cultural heritage (Karmadi, 2007:1). The social life of the previous community, which was recorded, became an existing culture that was useful for the next community and became a priceless heritage.

Culture is a system (from behavior patterns which are inherited socially) that works to connect human community to their ecological environment. The existence of culture gives understanding in the transformation process between the nature and human and the form of transformation result between the nature and human. Culture (Budaya) comes from the Sanskrit, *buddayah,* which is the plural form of *buddhi*(mind or intelligence) interpreted as things that deal with human's creation, feels, and intention (Tim Elmatera, 2010: iii).Relative comprehensive divination of culture can be found out in the Mexico Declaration about cultural politic on international conference held by UNESCO in Mexico City, on July 26 until August 6, 1982 which stated that culture as a unit of characteristics of spiritual, material, intellectual, and affective, which distinguishes a community or social group.

Culture is an important characteristic of human being, which distinguishes human beings from animal. It is only human that can give meaning to something and the thing which is given meaning is a symbol of human's creation, and this symbolizing process creates culture, so that culture here can be defined as: a set or the whole symbols used or owned by human in their lives to be able to do reproduction and tackle the surrounding, which is obtained through learning process in their lives as members of a community.

The word cultural heritage is familiar to us. These words appear intensely in our daily lives, through informal conversation or mass media. Cultural heritages (of any form) are part of culture since they are sets of collective symbols owned by the earlier generation. Here, the remains of a culture can be defined as a set of collective symbol inherited from earlier generations of the collective owners of these symbols (Mudra, 2008).

Cultural heritages appear in various forms. they can be objects, writings, symbols, and others with various media, like wood, leather, and stone. Cultural heritages in form of both small and large objects are called cultural heritage object. One of the famous cultural heritages in Indonesia is temple. Beside temple, archaeological remains of early humans are also scattered throughout Indonesia. As a cultural heritage, it certainly need for conservation, because of the nature of the object that will definitely damage and weathering due to the factors of weather, environment, and the material of the object..Damages are used to describe that a structure has lost some part or all of its strength, a situation describes destruction, characterized by cracks, crash, loss of components, permanent deformation, and the condition is caused by mechanical action.While decay or deterioration is material change, which usually tends to resilience reduction, decrease of fragility, and material loss, which are usually starting from outside and work into the material, and the main deterioration is caused by physical, chemical, and biological actions. Therefore, cultural heritage object need to be conserved.

Conservation, according to KamusBesarBahasa Indonesia (Bahasa, 2015) (2005:589), is regular maintenance and protection to something to prevent damage and extinction by preservation. Conservation is done to prevent damage in the future. Conservation (2014:32) (Purnawibowo, 2014) is one of the efforts in preserving a cultural heritage or archaeological remain that has not been appointed as cultural heritage. One of them are material conservation of archeological remains by using local wisdom of the people live around the archeological remains. Material conservation is an effort done toward material objects from the past so that the object can be preserved.

Conservation areas (Hendro, 2015) can be empowered through advertisement, entertainment, and tourism, which are not contrary to the principle of conservation, so that the areas can support their own lives, and moreover, can gain people's and government's incomes. Art galleries, cafe, music club, culinary, restaurants, or others are activities can be offered to support these areas.

Implementation of conservation treatment on cultural heritage objects cannot be done arbitrarily. It takes researches and studies on the cultural heritage object to be conserved.These researches are conducted in the field and in the laboratory to conduct a material study on objects of cultural heritage and any materials that can be used for the conservation of a cultural heritage object. It is conducted procedurally and gradually, starting from the preparation of proposals, conducting research, examination and preparation of research reports.

Special Library Collection Service

Special library is a library which has a collection with special subjects. The Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 Year 2007 on the Library states that special libraries provide library materials in accordance with the needs of the library users. The function of the special library (Qalyubi, 2007) is as an information center that has the following characteristics:

a. Having a comprehensive information, both standard and non-standard,
b. easier and efficient supervision in the subject field.
c. having a greater role in the publishing business reports for review and research,
d. there is a specialist subject
e. the service technique develops technology and documentation using computer
f. a centre responsible for all information services and subsystems

The tasks of Special library of government institution (Indonesia, 2009) are:

a) supporting the implementation of the tasks of their chief institutions in the form of provision of library materials and access to information;

b) collecting publications from and about their chief institutions;

c) providing library and information service;

d) utilizing information and communication technologies to support the duty of the library;

e) improving information literacy.

Special library collections (Cahyono, 2016) collections that the subject is in accordance with the purpose of the library, can support its chief institution's activity. A special library collection is not emphasized on the amount of library material or type of publishing, but emphasized on the quality of the collection. The updated collections information services dissemination supports information search. Development of special library collection emphasizes on some types of library materials such as reference, textbooks, magazines, scientific journals, studies and the like in a specialized field, either in printed form or other recording media.

Special library services (Cahyono, 2016) should be able to provide more value to users and its chief organizations / institution. Therefore, library managers need to always provide alternatives in the delivery of information to users. The service aspects becomes important to note because of the demands of the presentation of information that is fast, accurate and always be available. The type of special library services can be open or closed, depending on the policy of the organization, managers and types of users. Most special library implement open systems with limited access. This is to give more opportunities to the wider use but still be controlled. Open means that anyone can take advantage of the existing collection, while limited access is the regulation of the process of collections utilization, such as borrowing and reading facilities, photocopy, and so forth.

Research Model

This study was a qualitative study. The data collection was done by interview and observation. Informant in this study was a librarian at the library of Borobudur Preservation and Conservation Center.The validity and reliability used triangulation method by combining the interview and observation techniques. Analysis of data was from interviews and observations reduction.

Discussion

General Description of Borobudur Conservation Center

Borobudur Study and Conservation Center was founded in 1991. Based on The Regulation of Minister of Culture and Tourism number: PM.40/OT.001/MKP-2006 dated September 7, 2006, the name changed into *BalaiKonservasiPeninggalan Borobudur* (Borobudur Heritage Conservation Center). In 2011 the cultural sector was back to join the Ministry of Education and Culture, under the guidelines of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 55 Year 2012 again changed its name to Borobudur Conservation Center up to now. Borobudur Conservation Center is a technical implementation unit of Ministry of Education and Culture in the field of conservation and preservation of Borobudur temple. Its function is as a center for education and training of technical personnel in the field of conservation and restoration. Some supporting facilities and technical personnel who master the field of conservation, restoration and conservation, delivering Borobudur Conservation Center to become implementer of technical training of conservation and restoration of national and international institutions. Borobudur Conservation Center also help the conservation of historical and archaeological heritage throughout Indonesia, even in Southeast Asian countries.

Borobudur Conservation Center, equipped with various supporting facilities, especially since Borobudur has been designated as World Heritage (World Heritage) with No. 592/1992. Borobudur Conservation Center has a chemical, microbiology, physical / petrography laboratory and SEM (scanning electron microscope) and a field laboratory. The existence of this laboratory is to develop various methods of conservation and

conservation studies of either stone, brick, wood, and others. It is also used to test conservation materials as substitutes which are safer, more effective and efficient. The materials that have been tested are recommended for the conservation of cultural heritage objects in Indonesia. Borobudur Conservation Center makes partnerships with universities and other institutions from Indonesia and abroad. Some partnerships are made, like helping the implementation of the analysis of the samples, providing apprenticeship for students who are conducting research, as well as collaborating in developing the methods and techniques of conservation with other countries. In the implementation of the studies of conservation, civil engineering, architecture, geology, biology, chemistry, and archeology at the Borobudur area and other ancient relics, Borobudur Conservation Center makes cooperation involving the experts from several universities in Indonesia as a resource. In addition, Borobudur Conservation Center carry out regular training for technical personnel of conservation, restoration, documentation, and security units of cultural heritage. Besides development activities, Borobudur Conservation Center also manages a variety of archival photographs, pictures, books, and more on the second restoration of Borobudur and as the efforts to preserve Borobudur temple, it conducts continuous monitoring.

An organization or institution cannot be separated from the vision and mission to provide direction to future planning so that the implementation of the task and function will be more focused, systematic, comprehensive, and oriented to the success of the program, then the vision and mission of Borobudur Conservation Center 2015 - 2019 was set, namely:
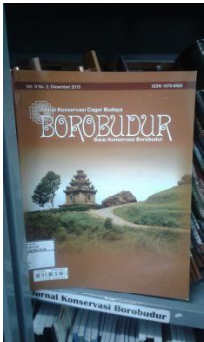
Vision

"Realization of the Preservation of Borobudur temple as a World Heritage and Borobudur Conservation Center as Heritage Conservation Research Center Based on the Mutual Cooperation"
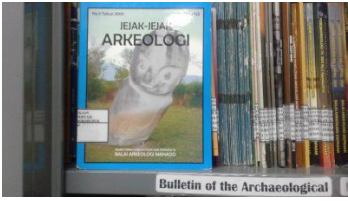
Library of Borobudur Conservation Center

Borobudur Conservation Center Library is a special library. The library collection includes books published by Borobudur Conservation Center, as well as publications of the government with regard to conservation throughout Indonesia. As the collection contained in the library is a special collection, most of its collection titles are on temple, preservation and conservation. Library of Conservation Center is visited also by students and scholars of history, archeology, architecture, conservation, geology, photography, tourism and others to seek more specific information in the field. The information is presented in various types of collections such as magazines, textbooks, thesis, journals, proceedings, newsletter, and research results report. Total number of collection is as many as 3690 copies with 2594 titles of various subjects. The subject that dominates is the subject of archeology.

Table1. Vareous Subjects Collection in Library of Borobudur Conservation Centre

No.	Figure	Type of Collection
1.		Figure 1. Journal

Contd....

No.	Figure	Type of Collection
2.		Figure 2. Bulletin
3.		Figure 3. Cultural Object Studies Result Report
4.		Figure 4. Book
5.		Figure 5. Research results report
6.		Figure 6. Thesis

Librarians process all types of collections according to the rules of collections processing in the library by providing the classification, and labeling. The information system of the books data entry in library used is the *Senayan* Library Management System (Slims). The collection is stored in a room of 6 m x 6 m. The processing room and circulation space are in one room with a size of 4 m x 6 m. Library of Borobudur Conservation Center is managed by a librarian, SitiYuanisa, A.Md.

Table 2. Service Schedule of Library of Borobudur Conservation Center

Days	Open	Break	Closed
Senin - Kamis	08.00	12.00 – 13.00	16.00
Jum'at	08.30	12.00 – 13.00	16.30

Collection can only be borrowed by library members. Library members are employees of Borobudur Conservation Center. The public can only read in place, and photocopy.

Service On Collection As Reference Mean To Prepare Research Result Report In Library of Borobudur Conservation Center.

The existence of Borobudur Conservation Center as the only official agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia authorized to make the conservation of cultural heritage objects, is an attempt of the government to conserve the cultural objects inherited from the ancestral. The implementation of conservation in brief are: starting with the determination of objects of cultural heritage that will be conserved (object), followed by field observation, including measuring sites, observing the environment surrounding the existence of the site, and sampling (temple material), laboratory testing, field testing, determining materials (substances) for conservation, documentation and preparation of reports.
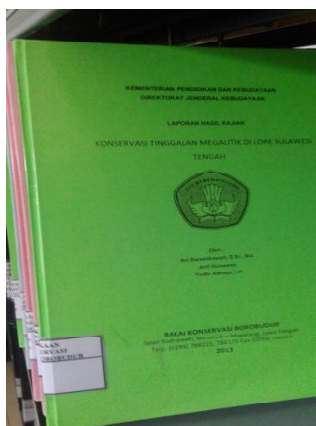
Figure 7. Cultural Object Studies Result Report

A series of activities must be accompanied and guided by an academic expert (professors/lecturer). Researchers who are going to conduct a series of conservation, after completing their studies, they are required to prepare a formal report and must attend the examination of their study results through focus group discussion held annually. Through this test, researchers present the study results and provide arguments about the treatment that should be made to the conservation of the cultural heritage object. After having passed and the study results accepted by the board of examiners, the researchers are allowed to perform treatment in accordance with the findings.

The research process and research results shall be documented in a report named Study Reports. Like a scientific report, the study results reports are prepared and recorded based on the rules of the preparation of the report specified by the library of Borobudur Conservation Center. The researchers need a lot of relevant references to prepare a report. References required by these researchers are provided by the library. The study results report that have been administered by the library are also become references that frequently accessed to prepare study result reports.

The report that has been prepared then shall be submitted by researchers to the library as many as 1 (one) copy. Beside as documentation and physical evidence that a researcher has conducted research, study report results are also widely used as references by visitors who are doing research or developing research that has been done. Libraries in this case is also a division that is very important in the provision of reference for research purposes related to the conservation of cultural heritage objects, in addition, the library is also a division that does the backup of researchers' study results reports since it is not infrequently that there are researchers who lost documents of their study results.

The library policy that requires researchers of Borobudur Conservation Center to submit copies of documents of their research results reports to the library helps researchers finding back information (information retrieval) about the studies that have been done for the conservation of cultural heritage objects and of course after reviewing the literary, researchers will get overview of what steps to be prepared to do a study of objects of

cultural heritage conservation in Indonesia and in Asia. Visitors from outside the Borobudur Conservation Center, who are conducting studies of cultural heritage objects, usually will visit Borobudur Conservation Center library to find references relating to the study. The research results report is a kind of collection that most frequently accessed by visitors of the library. According to the librarian on duty, research results report are frequently access, since through the reports visitors can get references of conservation ever undertaken by researchers of Borobudur Conservation Center, and visitors (professors, students, learners) get an overview of the research that will be or are being carried out. The study results reports are only owned by the library of Borobudur Conservation Center and are not owned by other library or institution. Visitors who access the library are not only from Central Java but also throughout Indonesia.

Conclusion

Preservation (conservation) of cultural heritage in the form of objects of cultural heritage is a collective obligation of every human being who inherited. Borobudur Conservation Center, under the auspices of the Directorate General of Education and Culture becomes the chief institution authorized to conduct the conservation of the cultural heritage objects. Although this institution is in the area but the scope of the work covers the entire territory of Indonesia and even Asia. Preservation of cultural heritage objects through a series of studies would require written references from books, journals, magazines, and previous research, therefore at the Borobudur Conservation Center there is a special library facilities providing references related to the conservation of cultural heritage sites. After finishing the research, researchers shall compile a report named research results report that must be submitted to the library. This paper tries to explain about the role of library in the Borobudur Conservation Center that provides references for the preparation of the research of conservation of cultural heritage objects results reports. Research results reports are administered by the library become the most referenced collection by visitors, both from outside and inside Borobudur Conservation Center. The library indirectly backs up documents of research results report since it is not uncommon for researchers to lose their document of the research results.

Suggestion

Borobudur Conservation Center library management has not been able to be considered maximum as the human resources and librarians are still very limited. The library has only one librarian who not only focus on the management of the library but also responsible to manage archives. The books processing is also often constrained due to other activities such as becoming committees in the annual event of Borobudur Conservation Center or studies involving the role of librarians. Not maximum management is also affects the structuring and retrieval process of information in the library of Borobudur Conservation Center. Besides the problem of the lack of human resources and collection management, there is another problem of limited space which is inadequate to be a collection room and a reading room.

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Undang-UndangRepublik Indonesia Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan.

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Preservation and Conservation of Collections in the Grhatama Pustaka Library

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Abstract

This paper aims to discuss: 1.) activities of preservation and conservation of the collections in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka 2.) efforts to prevent damage to the collections in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka. Based on observations and interview, it is found that: 1.) Activities of preservation and conservation of the collections in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka done by seeing from the level of the physical condition of the collections, which consists of three levels; the rate of low damage, the rate of medium damage, the rate of high damage. 2.) efforts to prevent damage to the collections in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka done by doing the cleaning of the stains in the material library, fumigation, eliminating the acidity in the paper, laminate and repackaging activities. Preservation and conservation activity was employed very well because of the adequate of equipments and facilities. From the findings, it is expected that library of Grhatama Pustaka to continuously perform maintenance of damaged collection and make some repairs and transform the paper manuscript into the digital ones

Keywords: *preservation, conservation, collections, public library*

Preface

The library is one of the important components in the community. In many areas, libraries are increasingly required to advance the knowledge of the public because the library is a place where there is a wide collection of both print and non-print in the collection contains a variety of information. As a source of information, the library has the goal to manage, organize, collect and present library materials to be used by user effectively and efficiently. From this, it can be concluded that the most important element of the library is the collections.

According to Sutarno N.S (2008, p.174) The term "preservation is an activity in the field of libraries to maintain and care for library collections ". Meanwhile, according to function, (Harrod, 1977, p.657) *Preservation (Archives)* 1. *The primary function of an archive depository to provide adequate facilities for the care, protection, and maintenance of the archives of whatever kind.* 2. *Specific individual and collective measures are taken for repair, restoration, protection and maintenance of the archives.* So, preservation is an activity to maintain and care for collections with the function as a special act either individually or together in the improvement and protection.

The meaning of conservation according to Lasa HS (2009, p.180) in the Kamus Kepustakawanan Indonesia, conservation can be defined: 1) the policies and activities that include protecting library materials from damage. These activities include the methods and techniques used and carried out by technicians. conservation is usually done deasidification encapsulation, or laminate, making micro films, storage in digital or electronic

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form; 2) the use of chemical or physical procedures in maintenance and deposit libraries to ensure the durability of the library. Another meaning of conservation according to Joan M. Reitz in ODLIS (*Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science*) that *conservation is physical or chemical intervention to ensure the survival of manuscripts, books, and other documents, for example, the storage of materials under controlled environmental conditions or the treatment of mildew-infected paper with a chemical inhibitor. Non-invasive techniques are preferred as a means of preserving items in their original condition. In a more general sense, any measures are taken to protect archival or library collections from damage or deterioration, including initial examination, documentation, treatment, and preventive care supported by research. Current ethical standards require respect for the historical integrity of the item. A person educated, trained, and experienced in such procedures is a conservator.* So, conservation is an activity done to protect them from damage by physical or chemical procedures as well as in the treatment or storage to ensure the preservation of the collection.

Preservation and conservation of the library collection in the library environment is an activity that needs attention. Each library requires preservation and conservation activities to protect the collection so that the information content is maintained. It is necessary for the holding of preservation and conservation as an effort to preserve all library materials and archives. So that all the collections contained in the library can be properly maintained and undamaged.

Grhatama Pustaka Library is a public library in Yogyakarta. The library has a variety of collections that need their efforts to preserve library materials so that the information content is maintained.

Based on the background, will discuss the activities and the efforts of attempts at preservation and conservation of the collection in the library of Grhatama Pustaka.

Research methods

The method used in this paper is a descriptive method using the techniques of collecting data through observation and interviews.

Discussion

Preservation and conservation are defined as maintenance. In addition to storing and develop collections, libraries are also obliged to maintain the existing library materials. If the existing library materials not treated then the impact is damaged the book, the text color that has started to turn into blurry and even invisible so the user does not want to read even come to the library. Then within the scope of the library, that such activity is an activity carried out by libraries to preserve all the existing collection of materials in order to remain in good condition, can be used as well as the preservation refers to the policy of the library. Sulistyo-Basuki (1991) said that, the goal of preservation of library materials is to preserve the information content of library materials to any other media or preserve their original form as completely as possible to be used optimally.

In the interview, the purpose of the preservation and conservation of library materials has several functions:

1. Protection Function -To protect library materials from the factors that cause damage to the collections.

2. Preserving Function -An attempt to library materials are not easily damaged and can be used any longer.

3. The function of beauty -if make a good maintenance on the library, then the library materials will be neatly arranged, unsightly and not scattered so that the library looks beautiful and comfortable.

So, preservation and conservation of the collection in the Grhatama Pustaka library maintenance activities undertaken by the staff of planned maintenance section and managed to ensure that the collections may continue to be used as long as possible.

Preservation and Conservation of Collections

Preservation and conservation activities regarding any collection in the library will be able to do well in the way of maintenance. Besides all must be able to look at the factors that makes the collection of library materials damaged include: biological factors (rodents, insects, fungi), physics factors (light, dust, and humidity), chemical factors (chemical substances, acidity and oxidation) and other factors such as human, water and fire.

The activities of preservation and conservation of the collection at the location carried out by a person who has skilled and have for years been working as maintenance tasks, although most of the maintenance staff at the library Grhatama only a high school graduate. And all activities conducted depending on the conditions, problems, and possibilities that can be developed in an effort to further maintenance.

The activity preservation in the condition physics of the collection, views from 3 levels, among other things:

a. Low Damage

At this level, in the form of physical materials are printed only on the outside of any damage such as damaged as a result of the folded cover and should require a new cover to make it look presentable.

b. Medium Damage

Damage occurs when the collection of books torn and must be replaced with new paper.

c. High Damage

At high levels of damage, the material collection was seen as severe as the release of the book cover, the loss of several parts of the page.

Figure 1. Collections
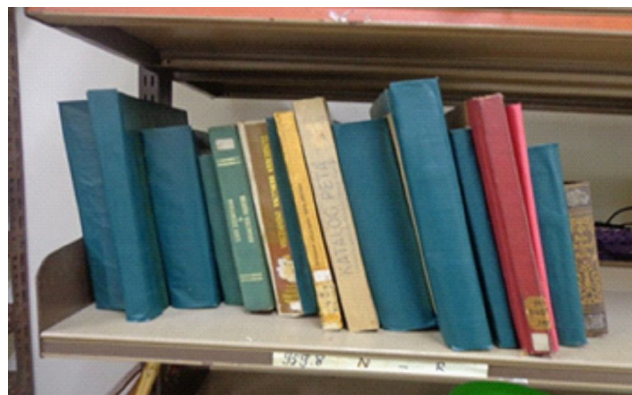
Figure 2. Collections

The efforts were conducted in the prevention of damage to the collection:

1. Cleaning against Stain -Martoatmodjo (2008) said that large trees were planted in the yard of the building can serve as a barrier to dust or stains. So, stain contained in the collection than to give the impression of dirty can cause corrosion and acid substances that can cause the growth of mold in the collection. Cleaning is done depends on the type of stain or dirt and state collections

2. Fumigation -Fumigation means fumigate or bloat. Fumigation is an activity undertaken to bloat collection using steam or poison gas to kill insects or fungus that attacks the collections of the library.

3. Eliminating Acidity on Paper -Which cause weathered paper is acidity contained on paper, especially if exposed to pollution. Paper making material is an organic material that is easy to combine with air. So that the effect of the air does not continue, then the library materials need to be laminated.

4. Laminates -Lamination is a process of coating the two surfaces of paper with a reinforcing material. Before the lamination work conducted, it should already have been undergoing treatment, for example, has been fumigated, the stain has been removed or has been removed acid contained in.

Manuscripts or documents, especially papers that had rotted so easily destroyed, can be preserved by spraying chemicals or laminates.

5. Transfer the Forms to the Collections -To transfer media to the collection, forms of media that conducted are the ancient collections that are not able to read or can not preserve. This is because of the collection are made of materials that are less good and fast is broken so he had to do over all forms of media such as file or CD.

The equipment used in the process of preservation and conservation of the collections are:

To maintenance, the collections, library of Grhatama uses multiple tools are often used to help the maintenance of the collection, including:

Figure 1. Big Cutter

Used for cut the edges of the book are not the same.
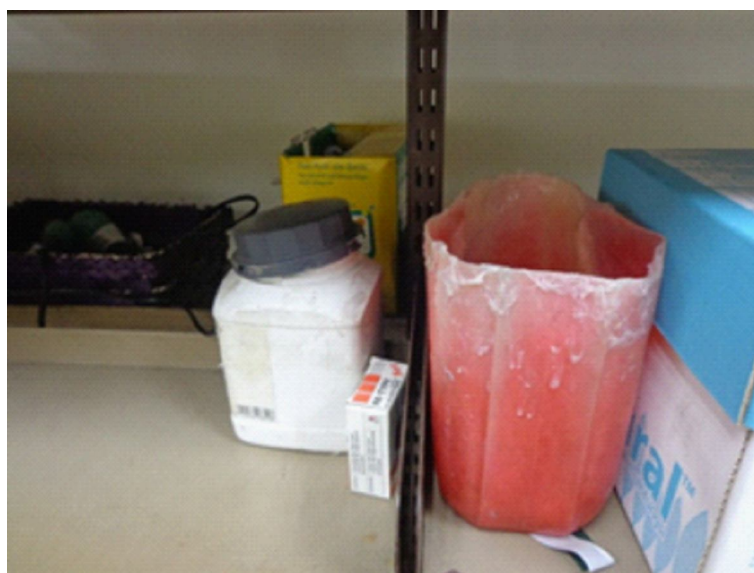
Figure 2. Glue

To glue the loose part of the book cover

Figure 3. Scanner

used to transfer the form to the collection to a computer

Figure 4. Japanese paper

To cover the sheets were torn or damaged in order to be clearly visible and easy to read.

Figure 5. Drill

Used to perforate the edges of the book to ease the bindery.

Figure 6. Yarn

Used to sew the book to be more robust.

Figure 7. Brush

Used for smear the glue on the collection.

Figure 8. Plastic Cover

Used to protect the book from damage and make it look more presentable.

Figure 9. Big Stapler
To help the process of book binding.

Figure 10. Book Cover
Used to bookmark a title page that can not be separated from the cover of the book.

Figure 11. Cutters
Used to help repair the book.

Figure 12. Raffia Fibre
To bind books that will be fixed in accordance with the level of damage.

Conclusions

The conclusion based on the observation of preservation and conservation activities in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka are activities of preservation and conservation of the collections in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka done by seeing from the level of the physical condition of the collections, which consists of three levels are the rate of low damage, the rate of medium damage, the rate of high damage and efforts to prevent damage to the collections in the Library of Grhatama Pustaka done with the cleaning of the stains in the material library, fumigation, eliminating the acidity in the paper, laminate and transfer the forms to the collections. Preservation and conservation activity was conditioned very well because of the equipment facilities adequate. From the findings, it is expected that library of Grhatama Pustaka to continuously perform maintenance of collections damaged and make repairs and divert the form of the ancient collection in the form of a CD or file if possible.

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20

Information Repackaging in Preserving Indigenous Knowledge of Minangkabau Folklore

Dian Hasfera[1]

Abstract

Folklore is one of Indigenous Knowledge which the cultural treasures of the local community. The lack of interest of the younger generation of folklore to be a challenge for librarians and library of West Sumatra to 'revive' folklore in social communities. Minangkabau folklore in the process of cultural inheritance includes three components, namely as the identity of the local community, the transformation process of oral folklore to the text, and then repackaged in a variety of media information with the concept of Information repackaging. This study is literature review method and the results of observations along with data on the two elementary schools (SD) in the Padang city. One of the efforts to be made by the Government Library of West Sumatera to preserve Minangkabau folklore is transforming folklore were verbal with the concept of repackaging Information in various forms of media information. The stages Information repackaging folklore include collecting, processing and dissemination. Through the Nagari library, Minangkabau folklore as one of the Indigenous Knowledge gathered and processed the Government Library of West Sumatera as an institution Institutional Repository, in the form of oral stories with the concept of Information repackaging converted into other forms of media information before it is consumed again by the community.

Keywords: Minangkabau folklore, Indigenous Knowledge, Information Repackaging, tacit - explicit, NagariLibarary, Government Library of West Sumatera

Introduction

Be sides the physical characteristics of the community and the language used in communicating, folklore is one of the indicators to identified the area. For example, when we hear or read the name of Malin Kundang automatically people in Indonesia remember west sumatera or Minang culture. Same with the name of Tangkuban Perahu, people will recognize it as folklore and tourist destination of Bandung (West Java), or Ratu Kidul, Roro Jongrang and Bondowoso from Yogyakarta.

Not only as a local identity, folklore also be a means to pass on the values and conceptions of teaching the next generation of local communities, and the public owners/supporters myth (folklore) are not concerned whether a story is real or not. Folklore used as a means of communication, knowledge development and formation of behavior (Al Mudra, 2008).

As one of the cultural treasures that must be preserved, it is unfortunate folklore today as 'dim' and less popular than other countries children's stories. Cinderela, Snow White, Barbie seemed to be an 'icon', modeled by girls look like a princess. Or boys with imitated to superheroes like Superman, Batman, Power Rangers, Captain America, not to Gatot Kaca or Pitung, even the 'virus' series Upin Ipin and fried chicken menu choices favorite foods affect children in Indonesia. Many aspects that affect less popular folklore today, such as described in the following table (Hasfera, 2015).

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Table 1. Folklore VS Foreign Fairytale

Distinguishing element	Folklore	Foreign Fairy Tale
Character in a story	The figure of simple, ordinary appearance, not physically beautiful or handsome embodiment detail	Princess or king, the royal line, physically clear description of beautiful or handsome
Background story	Court life, identical with luxury	Court life, identical with luxury
Ending story	Usually ends with a sad ending	Usually the end of the story with a happy ending
Packaging	Many oral stories, which is already in the form of text is minimal image, a little was made into the film	Featured in various media, such as text display until the movie

It is undeniable that the presentation of folklore in Indonesia is still less attractive and not innovative, beside that the end of the story are not happy even seem scary and creepy curse and punish man experienced leaders may be one cause less enthuses folklore by children in Indonesia. Seeing this condition, Regional Library West Sumatra as central in collecting, documenting, managing and disseminating Minangkabau folklore (Hasfera, 2015) should be efforts a variety of strategies in order to folklore spread in the community can be collected and preserved its existence. One way is by conducting information repackaging.
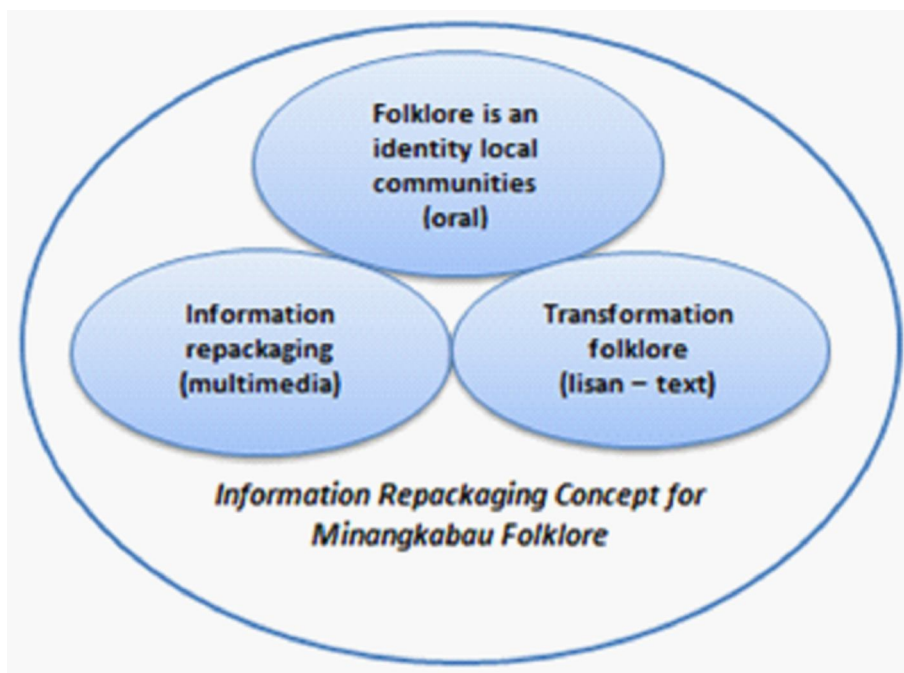
Figure 1. The Information Repackaging Concept of Minangkabau Folklore

Based on the picture above can be explained that, folklore as the identity of local communities is most of the story that there were verbal and transmitted orally, so as to keep the folklore that remain stable and secure content story to do the transformation of folklore from oral to textual and do repackaging of information in various forms of media.

Theory And Concept

Indigenous Knowledge -Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is defined as a systematically knowledge that collect from experience a local society roommates are reconstructed from the previous society. Typically IK is knowledge that still evolving they were verbal in community and yet documented.

According Ajibade (2003) IK is the original knowledge used to describe a system that develops knowledge in a particular period by the community in which IK by content contrary to the principles of scientific knowledge or the knowledge of the 'modern'.

Beside that IK is defined as a basic knowledge of the local communities in rural communities making a decision. IK is not only of value to a culture where the knowledge came from, but also for scientists, researchers and the government or the private sector in improving conditions in rural areas where developing IK. Government to improve people's lives can incorporate IK in development policy and regional development, so as to materialize the development of effective strategies, cost-effective, participatory and sustainable (Robinson and Herbert, 2001).

Folklore as one of the IK that developed in the community, need to be taken seriously because of folklore that spread in the community is still shaped oral stories, information repackaging is done so that folklore remains preserved for the next generation.

Information Repackaging

Defined Information repackaging according Oyangdohan is: "*Information repackaging means to repackage again or anew, in a more attractive format, to be effective in meeting the information needs of library user. Repackaging the information in a way that can be handy, readily understood; packaging information and arranging all these materials in a way that is appropriate to the user, thus combining two essential concepts inherent in the term repackaging, that is, reprocessing, and repackaging*".

Furthermore Ugwuogo (2015) said that: "*Information repackaging is therefore the provision of information to different categories of users in an encapsulated form based on team approach or needs assessment in order to facilitated or yield quick and meaningful decision making for result-oriented impact.*"

Wamala said (2010), related to repackaging the information as follows: "*Information repackaging can go a long way in disseminating this information and this can eventually lead to sustainable development.*"

Dongardive (2013) mentioned that : "*Information repackaging is process to repackage the analysis of consolidated information in that form which is more suitable and usable for library users. Repackaging of information in digital form or in electronic medium like CD, DVD, etc. in other hand repackaging of information is a physical recording, arrangement and presentation of information on a given medium and in and in a given form. The aim of repackaging is to enhance the acceptance and use of information products and the assimilation and recall of their contacts.*"

From the description of the definition of Information Repackaging (IR) above, it is known that the repackaging of information is an activity to reprocess the existing information is then packaged in various forms of storage media and tailored to the needs of users of information so it is easy to process information retrieval. Through the stages of repackaging of this information, the expected interest and public interest in the folklore rise again.

IR is not a new idea or concept is there, but the result of the development of information technology so that people have more choices in store and preserve information. These activities can be in several ways (Iwhiwhu, 2008), among others:

- Perform re-format (reformatting) and synthesise raw information;
- Combining the expertise or consultation about a subject through access to sources of relevant information;
- Provide training or assistance to users in accessing product information.

Result and Discussion

Methodology

This study is the result of a review of literature with some data on the results of observation of two elementary schools (SD) in the city of Padang, the SD 04 Tarandam and SD 23 Pasir Sebelah. The study of literature or

also called the study of literature is one method of research that uses data collection techniques to conduct a study review of the books, litertur-literature, records, and reports that there is relevance to the problem under study or to be solved (Nazir, 1988: 111).

Folklore is Local Community Identity

Folklore is one of the heritage of art and culture apart from dance and music. It is also a 'link' the past with the present, where we can know the past history, lifestyle of the people, as well as a wide variety of traditions they have. Thus folklore has a role as the identity of the local community where the story originated. For example, the public Minangkabau culture known to wander (read: Merantau), and wander culture is reflected in the story where the Malin Kundang left the mother and his hometown to change the fate of the land to the people. Later myths about Palasik, known as one of the black arts that developed in the community and comes from Minangkabau. It is unfortunate that today's young generation does not recognize the folklore of their own area.

Based on the observations that have been made at two elementary schools in the city of Padang on interests and their knowledge of folklore in mind that:

Table 2. Interested of Elementary Students Reading Folklore

Name of School	Indicator Question	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
SD 04 Tarandam	The favorite activities Reading	3students	6students	1students
	Watching TV	22students	13students	20students
	Knowing folklore No	10 students	14 students	15 students
	Yes	15students	5students	6students
	Parents did storytellingYes, they did	4students	7students	10students
	Never	21students	12students	11students
SD 23Pasir Sebelah	The favorite activities Reading	6students	8students	8students
	Watching TV	19students	21students	20students
	Knowing folklore No	19students	27students	22students
	Yes	6students	2students	6students
	Parents did storytelling Yes, they did	8students	12students	9students
	Never	17students	17students	19students

The results of the observation revealed that students prefer watching TV than reading activities, the event favorite shows are TV serial from TV programs as well as India drama series which aired every day. To folklore, they recognize only Malin Kundang as well as some of the students who answered the story of Timun Mas (Gold cucumbers). It seems clear that children are very minimal information about folklore. Their ignorance of folklore can be caused by conditions that parents today were not introduced her to the Minangkabau folklore. More than half the students who had been observed revealed that their parents never read stories to them or storytelling. As for children whose parents never told folk tales or storytelling frequency is not more than 10 times. Naturally Minangkabau it if the younger generation are not interested and do not recognize folklore folklore Minangkabau especially coming from their own area.

Transformation Folklore Through of Nagari Library

Minangkabau society known as the people who are used to transfer knowledge orally (oral tradition). It's very little founded written evidence or documents regarding the history, origins, events and customs provisions Minangkabau. Everything was delivered in a manner *ba kaba* (tell story) from generation to generation.

The current development with advancement of information technology participates affect & lifestyle and mindset generation the ada previously nowadays. Younger generation likes storytelling through social media

rather than with family or friends. Choosing "learning and advised" by social media rather than with teachers and parents. Gradually customs and culture as the identity of the community starting eroded and forgotten by the information technology advancement. The younger generation, especially children of minangkabau began to forget their origins and identity cultural society. Information updates about a new café with their recommended menu rather than the traditional cuisine of the minangkabau. They remember the lyrics and music from the other country rather than minang songs and music traditions. More like K-POP dance than learning traditional dance. Knows the names actress in the dramas TV and movie titles from other country rather than character or figure and storyline from Minangkabau folklore, like as describe on **table 2.** No one if in some time ago in the cultural heritage of Minangkabau ever claim ownership by another country. Because minangkabau society not cared and respected with their culture.

If the condition is left unchecked, the worst effects occurring is Minangkabau younger generation will lose their cultural identity. Local knowledge will disappear and become extinct because of local knowledge cannot be communicated systematically as well as the absence of documents that store the information so that the wealth of customs and Minangkabau cultural heritage cannot be used by the next generation (Hasfera, 24: 2015).

Nagari Library is the only library in West Sumatra. Equal level to the village library. Using the name 'Nagari' for adjusting the lowest administration in districts in West Sumatra. Nagari government system is different from the village, because Nagari has its own authority in the organization of administration and customary governance system oriented Minangkabau culture. Starting from the selection of the leadership of Wali Nagari, the government, to make and enforce laws that refer Nagari on customary rules without any intervention of the local government.

Since the implementation of the regional autonomy law in 1999, the government of West Sumatra overhaul the system of local governance. West Sumatra provincial government re-promote the first ever victorious in Minangkabau, Nagari administration. It is set on the West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2000 on Basic Provisions of Administration Nagari and District Regulation in Sumatera Barat, 16 December 2000. Back to Nagari, not only implies the lowest administration (Nagari) under the sub-district, but also re-unite indigenous affairs with government affairs, namely with the restructure the system of government based on the order of the customs value. So the library was using the name of Nagari be identical to the Minangkabau customs.

Library Nagari in this case as a vanguard institution into alternative information in transforming local knowledge Minangkabau witch oral nature of the (tacit) knowledge be printed/written (explicit), so the Minangkabau culture can be maintained and preserved. A form of transformation of information and knowledge orally (tacit) Minangkabau be written and text-based (explicitly) through a variety of techniques, skills and means as well as the competent and professional (in this case the librarian), because the information is still in the form of oral tacit, as explained below:

"Tacit knowledge tends to be local. It is not found in manuals, books, databases or files. Tacit knowledge is technical or cognitive and is made up of mental models, values, beliefs, perceptions, insights and assumptions. Technical tacit knowledge is demonstrated when people master a specific body of knowledge or use skills like those gradually developed by master craftsmen. Explicit knowledge is technical and requires a level of academic knowledge or understanding that is gained through formal education, or structured study. Explicit knowledge is carefully codified, stored in a hierarchy of databases and is accessed with high quality, reliable, fast information retrieval systems" (Smith 2001, 314-315).

Same with the concept of tacit-explicit Smith, Nonaka revealed that:

Explicit knowledge can be expressed in words and numbers and shared in the form of data, scientific formulas, specifications, manuals and the like. This type of knowledge can be easily transmitted between individuals formally and systematically. In the West, in general, the form of knowledge has been emphasized. Japanese society, looking IK as something that is not easily visible and otherwise. Tacit knowledge is highly personal and difficult to express, making it difficult to share and communicate with others. Subjective insights, intuition,

and experience are included in knowledge. Tacit knowledge is rooted in action and experience of individuals and in the values of idealism, emotions and beliefs held (Nonaka 1998, 42).

In accordance with the previous descriptions one effort that can be done is the transformation local knowledge of folklore which most of the verbal information into the form of text, and then formulated into various forms of media information. The Government through the library should facilitate local community with a variety of alternative medium of information, so that people have a lot of choices based on their interests and needs. As expressed by Sturges and Chimseu below.

People in the rural areas, whether literate or not, should have access to any kind of information which will help them to be more capable and productive in their daily occupations, discharge their social and political obligations efficiently and to become better informed citizens generally. The public library service should facilitate the transfer or flow of appropriate information among rural communities, using appropriate and suitable or convenient methods and media. The efforts of other information agencies in rural areas should be recognised and the desirability of co-ordination kept in mind (1996).

The first step that needs to be done by the library is collecting folklore in an area, in this case the Library Nagari as a representative of the Government Library in West Sumatra, then librarian transform folklore still be oral into the written information, which will be followed processing to local libraries as institutional repository.
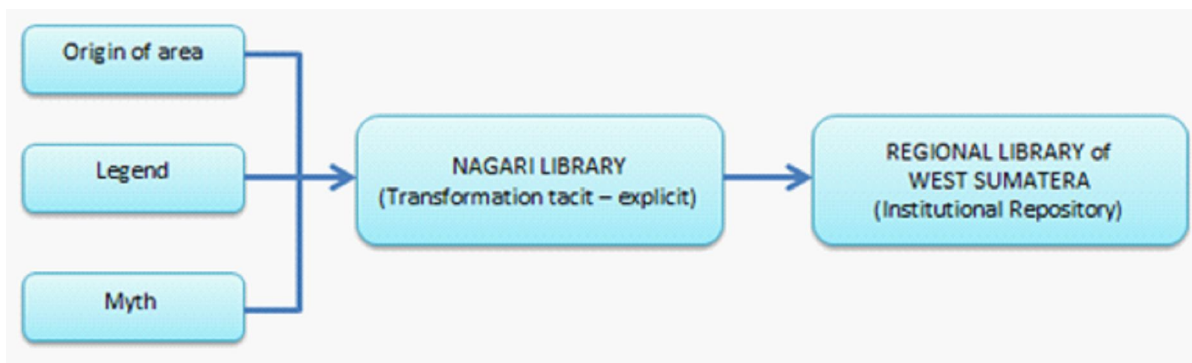
Figure 2. Collecting Minangkabau Folklore by Nagari Library

Folklore spread in every area is still unclear the overall number. One example, folklore from Agam district. Results of research conducted by Vyona, found as many as 51 titles folklore of Agam, the amount of supplement the results of previous research conducted by Ivan Adilla and Zuriati with a total of 17 titles folklore (Vyona, 2016). For one district be collected as many as 51 titles folklore, while the number of districts and municipalities in West Sumatra are 19 District / City. Can you imagine how total folklore should be collected to be processed by the librarian.

Information Repackaging of Minangkabau Folklore

The next step performed by the library is processing folklore that has been collected earlier in the concept of information repackaging so that folklore is available in various forms of information media, not only in the form of books, but also available in the form of electronic media can even be accessed via internet.

Based on the explanation Okoroma (2014) there are several reasons repackaging information Minangkabau folklore needs to be done include:

a. Efficiency time -Verbal information in this case Minangkabau folklore will be easier for retrieval back if it has been transformed into various forms of media information, so that folklore can be read anytime and anywhere.

b. Effective and relevant, in accordance with the 'target' user -Repack the folklore would be appropriate and targeted when adjusted for the consumers who use them. If consumers folklore are children

media should be used as a picture story book or in the form of feature films, because basically children please images and colors.

c. Research tools -As discussed earlier, Minangkabau folklore dispersed in the form of verbal information. The effect of oral information repackaging into text will allow researchers to retrieval information they need.

d. Media information up to date - because of the media that is used with the times and relevant for use by the public at that time.

Role of the Government Library as Institutional Repository (IR) in preserving folklore Minangkabau not only cultivate the folklore that has been collected through the village library, but also repackage the folklore in various forms of media information and set strategies for each media will be addressed to anyone.
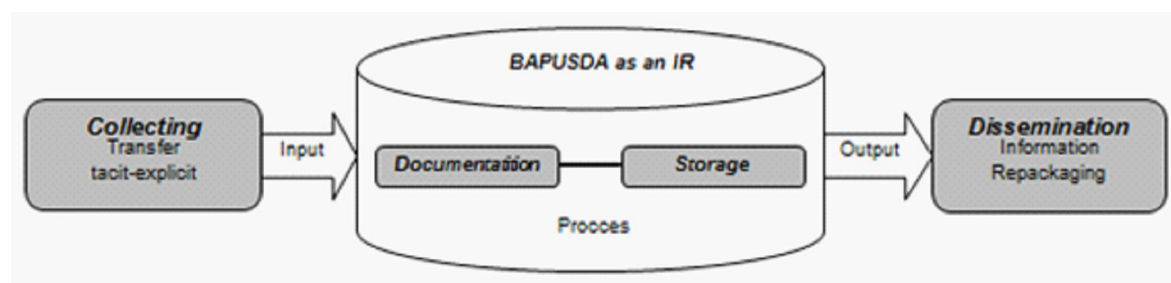
Figure 3. The Government Library as an IR in Information Repackaging of Minangkabau Folklore

The importance of folklore to be preserved because folklore can instill good character through moral values contained therein, can cultivate a child's imagination, cultivate curiosity and increase interest in reading (Semi, 1984, pp.10-14) because of:

1. Entertaining, because it was created by the desire spawned a series of beautiful language and melodious sound.

2. Educate, because it can provide lessons about life, express human values delivered flexibly.

3. Leaving the tradition, because through literary works can be used as a tool to carry on the tradition of a nation, so that the next generation remains to know the tradition they have.

4. Identity, as illustrated in the literature where humanity got a reasonable value, maintained and disseminated mainly in the midst of modern life that is marked by the advancement of science and technology.

Same with the above opinion, Bascom (1954) states that folklore has 4 main functions, including:

1. Folklore is a means to 'escape' from the pressures of the social life of the community, so as to create imaginative stories are much different from real life.

2. Folklore is a representation of a culture, the disclosure of which culture develops in a society, describes the rituals and myths inherent in society to the parties (social observers, researchers, government and interested parties) who want to know the culture.

3. Folklore is a pedagogical device, a means of education and teaching in instilling moral values, character and values that build intelligence.

4. The folklore is a means for applying social pressure and social control in public life.

It is apparent from the two descriptions about the importance of folklore Semi and Bascom, that folklore is the identity of a community as well as containing the values of education and teaching moral character, so it needs to be maintained and preserved as treasures of cultural heritage.

Stages Information Repackaging in preserving Indigenous Knowledge Minangkabau folklore can be seen from the following picture:
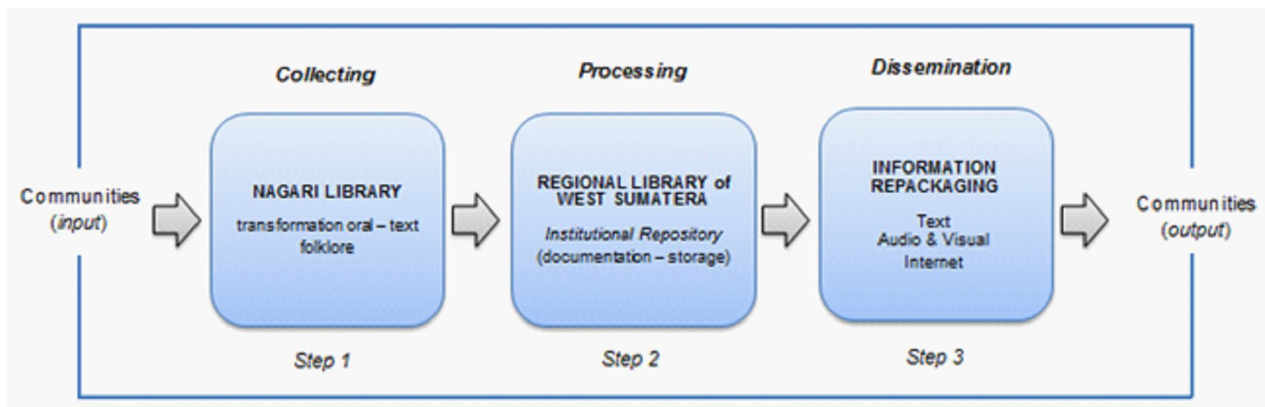
Figure 4. The Stage of Information Repackaging Preserving Indigenous Knowledge

Minangkabau Folklore

Step 1, is collecting folklore. At this stage the Nagari library gathering all the folklore found in nagari where the nagari library is located. Folklore such as the origin, legends or myths that are still in the form of oral story transformed into the form of a written text or recorded interviews of informants.

Step 2, the processing of folklore that has been collected. At this stage the library of West Sumatra collect all the folklore Minangkabau that has been transformed by Nagari libraries of West Sumatra. The stories are then processed to be formulated into various forms of information media with the following stages:

- *Documentation* - Is the process of documenting folklore that have been collected by the Nagari library and then transfer the information media, either text or non-text.

- *Storage* - A storage process folklore that have been in transfer the information media. As an institution that has the function of cultural information, Government Library of West Sumatra seeks to raise and maintain the Minangkabau folklore that does not disappear. Folklore has been collected and documented so on are stored in various forms of media that will be utilized for the benefit of society. In accordance with Law Number 4 Year 1990 regarding the deposit of printed and recorded works, that the regional library is not just storing and preserving Minangkabaufolklore in physical form, but the most important is his intellectual value. Basically folklore Minangkabau is a wealth of intellectual culture, as indeed folklore delivered orally from generation to generation.

    Step 3, is *dissemination* Minangkabau folklore. Folklore that have been collected by Government Libraries of West Sumatera through the Nagari library from community will eventually be propagated back to the community that can be accessed and read by widely. Referring to the results of a survey that has been conducted on two elementary schools (SD) in the city of Padang (information table 2) as well as the phenomenon of the low interest of children to folklore Minangkabau be a big task for the Government Libraries of West Sumatera. For the dissemination of folklore should be considered among the forms of media and who the 'target' which will consume the media. Among other forms, picture books, comics, story books which can be colored themselves, can even be made in the form of online comics that can be accessed anytime and anywhere by the community.

- Children: picture books, comics, movies (stored in CDs or can be accessed via the Internet with the YouTube app)

- Teens: text books or e-books, on-line comics, movies

- Adults: can be presented in various forms of media, but it would be better targeted if folklore can be accessed through on-line application. The influence of advances in information technology are making it especially adults can not be separated from the object named smartphone. The sidelines of their busy can read folklore that can be accessed via smartphone.

Conclusions

Lack of interest Minangkabau generation to know and read of folklore is a challenge for librarians and library of West Sumatra to back recognizable especially by the younger generation read of folklore Minangkabau. Through the Nagari Library, folklore Minangkabau as one of the Indigenous Knowledge collected are then processed as a Government Libraries of West Sumatera which is Institutional Repository, in the form of oral folklore with the concept of Information Repackaging converted into other forms of media information before it is consumed again by the community.

Folklore as the identity of local communities, in the process of Information repackaging by the library through three stages. Step 1 collecting folklore, where the Nagari library gathering all the folklore found in villages (read Nagari) where the Nagari library is located. Step 2 processing folklore, the library collects all of West Sumatera folklore Minangkabau that has been transformed by Nagari libraries of West Sumatera. The folklores are then processed to be formulated into various forms of media information. Step 3 dissemination of folklore Minangkabau, folklore that has been repackaged in various forms of media disseminated to the public that can be accessed and read by widely.

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Building Cultural Heritage through Documentation & Networking

Appraising and Selecting Cultural Community Websites to Enhance Library Promotion of Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

Cultural heritage preservation is an attempt consisting of safeguarding, developing and utilizing. BPAD DKI Jakarta is able to participate in preservation through utilizing the information of Betawi heritage for education and research purposes. The promotion of Betawi heritage is necessary to be enhanced for wider utilization of Betawi heritage information. One of the most available media to promote Betawi heritage is website. BPAD DKI Jakarta is able to enhance its promotion by providing linkage to cultural community websites such as lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com. As digital archive, web content should be appraised and selected as part of digital curation. This study attempts to; first, give the understanding why and how BPAD needs to appraise and select community websites, and second, to identify the trustworthy community websites to be linked to BPAD DKI Jakarta website. This study is using qualitative approach with literature study and web content analysis methods to gain and analyse the data. The result of this study showed that BPAD DKI Jakarta needs to appraise and select cultural community websites to give trustworthy information. The appraisal and selection can be conducted by using Witt and Carlson's "Data Interview". The results of this study also showed that lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com are qualified websites to be linked based on their trustworthy content. Both websites are able to be used as information sources and research references about Betawi cultural heritage.

Keyword: *Library Promotion, Cultural Heritage, Cultural Community Website, Appraisal and Selection.*

Introduction

Indonesia has diversity of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is the entire corpus of material signs – artistic or symbolic – pass through generation to generation, therefore, to all human kind (UNESCO, 1989). Cultural heritage includes tangible and intangible cultural heritages. These cultural heritages need to be preserved by government, private institution, community and society in general. As stated in Joint Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Culture and Tourism Number 40 and 42 the year of 2009 about The Guidelines of Safeguarding Culture, preservation is an attempt of safeguarding, developing, and utilizing. The activities regarding the safeguarding, developing and utilizing are conducted to prevent the destruction, loss, or extinction of cultural heritage and the deprivation of specific party.

Utilizing in preservation of cultural heritage means an attempt to use cultural work for educational, religious, social, economic, scientific, technological purposes and the culture itself. Badan Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah (BPAD) has to put effort to utilize the cultural heritage in its region for its role as centre of lifelong learning and centre of research and reference about cultural heritage in the region. By utilizing cultural heritage, BPAD has to participate in promoting the cultural heritage to society. However, the promotion of

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cultural heritage in traditional ways is no longer sufficient to promote the heritage easily and widely. There are new challenges BPAD has to face. Today is digital era where people are internet literate and internet access is available. BPAD has to outreach its users by using current technology.

One of the current technologies that can be utilized to promote cultural heritage is website. BPAD DKI Jakarta, for an instance, has a website to promote its institution. It also can be utilized to promote and spread information about Betawi cultural heritage as part of DKI Jakarta Heritage. Website is a good promotion media for sharing information about specific subject (Vennix, 2000). Since the main library resource is books, the promotion of Betawi cultural heritage through BPAD DKI Jakarta website is seen as books display. The website was promoting three books consisting of *Kamus Bahasa Betawi - Indonesia* by Bundari, MRE; *Tata Bahasa Melayu Betawi* by Kay Ikranagara; and *Bahasa Betawi: Sejarah dan Perkembanganya* by Muhadjir (accessed on 30 December 2016).

Fortunately, the website of BPAD DKI Jakarta provides some linkages for fast access to another websites such as websites of Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia (PNRI) and Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI). The ability to link its website to another websites is an opportunity for BPAD DKI Jakarta to provide access to the websites of Betawi cultural community as alternative resource of cultural heritage information. However, there are many cultural community websites available in World Wide Web and therefore BPAD DKI Jakarta has to be selective. The trustworthiness of web content needs to be appraised in order to utilize them as promotion media of Betawi cultural heritage information.

This study attempts to answer research question about why and how BPAD DKI Jakarta has to appraise and select website to which BPAD website will link, and which cultural community website is able to help BPAD DKI Jakarta to promote the information of Betawi cultural heritage.

Literature Review

Cultural Heritage

Faro Convention in 2005 defined cultural heritage as "group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time". Cultural Heritage is not limited to tangible heritage but also intangible cultural heritage. Indonesia government has ratified the UNESCO convention and published the Regulation of Minister Education and Culture No. 106 the year of 2013 and defined the intangible cultural heritage as all practices, manifestations, expressions of knowledge and skill, pass through generation to generation, simultaneously through preservation and/or recreation. UNESCO (2003) divided intangible cultural heritage into five domains: oral tradition and expression, including language; art performance; social practices, rites, and festive events; knowledge and practices about universe and nature; and traditional craft skills.

Betawi has many cultural heritages, both tangible and intangible. These heritages need to be promoted for educational, religious, social, economic, scientific, technological purposes. The promotion of Betawi cultural heritage can be done by using website.

Website

Website is common media used by government institutions, organizations, corporation, and even individual to share or publish information. Masanés (2006) stated that website is the main publishing application of the internet. It is an active publishing system and together with servers, website can be used to create, update, and publish the content. Since content can be created, updated, and published, website is dynamic system. According to Stuart (2011) website is instantly growing, changing and evolving. Website grows, changes, and evolves based on the institution that the website represents for. If the website represents a library, it should contain the content related to the library's vision, mission and activities. Website is an integral part of modern library that represents the library philosophy in information spaces inside the library, therefore, all

parts of the system should be on the same track (Pisanki & Žumer, 2005). BPAD DKI Jakarta as a centre of lifelong learning and the centre of research and reference has to represent and provide trustworthy information of Betawi cultural heritage, therefore its web contents have to be trustworthy too.

Cultural Community Website

The term of community is often related to geographic area. However, with the development of technology, this boundary has no longer become obstacle for community to communicate and interact to the others who live in different places. According to Richards (2009) community is a group of people who share something in common, such as region, culture, social problem, profesion or interest. Cultural community is a group of people who share culture in common. The members of cultural community of Betawi in Jakarta are bounded by their cultural identity. They are no longer separated by location or area to live in to be called as Betawi community. By using technology, the members are able to communicate and interact to each other. One of most common and available media for communication and interaction is website. Cultural community website is a website owned by cultural community, contained with information about their profile and their cultural activities. The community reperesent the communities voices through their web content.

Web Content

Web content is information provided to be accessed and shared to the website visitors. The form of web content could be text, photo and video. Web content is archive based on definition of Act Number 43 the year of 2009 about Archival Activity. It is recorded information or events in any format and media that is developed by information and communication technology at that time. According to Stephen and Wallace (2003), web content is archives that need to be appraised for determining its value and how long it should be retained. Web content is also digital archive that needs to be curated. In conducting digital curation, web content needs tobe appraised and selected for website display. The appraisal of web content has to use appraisal tool as other digital data has.

Appraisal and Selection in Digital Curation

According to Harvey (2010), digital curation includes the entire process applied to digital object over its life cycle. Pennock (2007) stated that digital curation is retaining and adding value for trustworthy digital information for current and future use. Digital curation is active management and appraisal upon digital information that includes its entire life cycle. Digital curation is important to be applied for some risks faced by digital information, such as the obsolence technology; easily damaged technology; and insufficient resource; and the uncertainty of good organizational infrastructure. Some of important activities include in digital curation are appraisal, selection, and retention.

In archival activity, Bettington (2008) stated that appraisal is analytic process used by archivists for determining which record should be created and put into record system and for how long the record should be retained. In digital curation, appraisal is a process in deciding what information object is significant (Oliver in Harvey, 2010). According to Harvey (2010) selection means deciding which material will be added into repository. Selection is applied after appraisal is done upon digital information.

Appraisal and selection have to be conducted based on established policy or by using specific appraisal tool. One of the appraisal tools is *Data Interview* established by Witt dan Carlson (2007) in order to appraise whether the data to be selected is scientific and trustworthy. Below are list of questions in *Data Interview:*

1) What the story of the data?
2) What is the data format?
3) What is the expected data lifespan?
4) How data is used, reused, and repurposed?
5) How large is the data and its rate of growth?

6) Who are its potential audiences?

7) Who owns the data?

8) Is data containing sensitive information?

9) What publications resulted from data?

10) How the data should be accessible?

Both appraisal and selection are important parts of digital curation because both of these activities can prevent worthless information kept in repository. In this case, appraisal and selection prevent worthless web content kept in the website. Appropriate appraisal tool is key factor in conducting appraisal and selection.

Research Methods

This study is using qualitative approach with literature study and web content analysis methods. The data for literature study are taken from books and journal articles about appraisal and selection in digital curation, this method along with web content analysis are applied to gain understanding about why and how BPAD DKI Jakarta has to appraise and select cultural community websites that need to be linked to its website. Web content analysis is applied to evaluate lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com in order to identify whether these websites are able or not able to help BPAD DKI Jakarta to promote cultural heritage by their trustworthy web content. Cultural community websites to be appraised are selected purposively based on the numbers of visit. Both lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com are selected because they have been visited over one million times. Web content analysis in this study is conducted from December 25th 2016 – January 10th 2017.

Results

The Urgency of and Procedure of Appraisal and Selection

BPAD DKI was promoting cultural heritage by displaying its book collections related to Betawi cultural heritage in its website. The website was displaying the images of books cover, they are; Kamus Bahasa Betawi - Indonesia by Bundari, MRE; *Tata Bahasa Melayu Betawi* by Kay Ikranagara; and *Bahasa Betawi: Sejarah dan Perkembanganya* by Muhadjir (accessed on 30 December 2016). These books cannot be downloaded or read online. To get the information contained in these books, the website visitors have to visit the library in person. The website of BPAD DKI Jakarta provides some linkages to provide fast access to another website such as Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia (PNRI), Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI), etc. Website of BPAD DKI Jakarta need to provide linkage to cultural community website in order to not only get more information about cultural heritage from Betawi community but also to build relationship with them.

However, there are so many cultural community websites that provide information about Betawi cultural heritage. BPAD DKI Jakarta needs to appraise and select which websites are qualified and loaded with sufficient trustworthy content. To keep on the track with BPAD DKI Jakarta as centre of lifelong learning and source of research and reference about Betawi cultural heritage information, the appraisal and selection upon web content has to use appraisal tool to help BPAD DKI Jakarta in gaining best results. One of the appraisal tools is Witt and Carlson's "Data Interview". This tool is established to appraise whether or not the data is scientific and whether or not the data is worth to keep in repository. This tool is also best applied to gain scientific and trustworthy web content that fits to BPAD DKI functions.

Result of Appraisal

Below are the results of appraisal by using an appraisal tool "Data Interview" made by Witt and Carlson. The appraisal is conducted upon lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com websites to appraise their content:

Table 1. The result of appraisal

No.	Indicator	lembagakebudayaan-betawi.com	kampungbetawi.com
1.	Story about content	clear	clear
2.	Content format	Text, photo, video	Text, photo, video
3.	Content lifespan	Long term value	Long term value
4.	Use and reusepurpose	General information and scientific reference	General information and more scientific reference
5.	Content growth	Gradually	Gradually
6.	Content audiences	Society and researcher	Society and researcher
7.	Content owner	lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and writers from other institution	kampungbetawi.com and writers from other institution
8.	Contained information	Not sensitive	Not sensitive
9.	Publication resulted from content	Reference for research and blog articles	Reference for research and blog articles
10.	Content access	By visiting website	By visiting website

Discussion

Websites that discuss the culture of Betawi are easily found by using search engines like Google. Information's about Betawi culture are varying in topics and formats. However, most sources of these informations are not clear. Masanés (2006) stated that website consist of the combination of three standards; URL, HTTP, and HTML and by implementing these standards, any computer connected to the internet able to become publishing system. Once people are connected to the internet and they owned a website, they are able to publish any kind of information in their websites. Stuart (2011) also stated that users are not passive consumer of information, but are also producing and publishing content online as they interact with one another. A lot of information on the website is taken from another website without mentioning the sources. The use of this kind of information will reduce the scientific value and the trustworthiness of the research. In selecting which website will be linked to its website, BPAD DKI Jakarta has to appraise the web content at first. This appraisal prevents misleading information about cultural heritage of Betawi that will harm the credibility of BPAD DKI Jakarta as the centre of lifelong learning and the centre of reference.

Appraisal and selection upon web content can be conducted in various ways. Web content is digital archive. Therefore, the appraisal and selection should be conducted based on the life cycleof the web content. Policy is the best guidelines in conducting appraisal and selection of web content. Harvey (2010) stated that policy is important because it keeps decision making process is consistent and give help to make difficult decision making. Unfortunately, BPAD DKI Jakarta does not have policy about digital curation or about appraising and selecting digital content for the website. The appraisal and selection still can be conducted without policy. The use of Witt and Carlson's "Data Interview" can help BPAD DKI Jakarta to appraise and make selection.

Below are the results of appraisal upon content of lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com that conducted by using "Data Interview":

1. Story about content -The story of the content is information context that describes how and why the content is created. Information about cultural heritage of Betawi in both websites is created to share information and to provide scientific information. These purposes are stated in both websites. However, how the content is created is not clearly stated.

2. Content format -The web content in both websites is in various formats, such as text, photo, and video containing information about Betawi cultural heritage.

3. Content lifespan -The web content in both websites has long term value because the content of both websites can be used and reused for education and research.

4. Use and reuse purpose -Information contained in the web can be categorized as general and scientific information. These types of information can be used as general information for education or reused for scientific research.

5. Content growth- Both websites add their content gradually but not at specific time. Although both websites have no consistency in creating and capturing information into their websites, both websites are consistent in providing information about Betawi cultural heritage. The growth of content in both websites does not affect the capacity of BPAD DKI Jakarta website because both website only exist by linkage.

6. Content audiences -Since both websites provide general and scientific information, the audiences or visitors of both websites are public in general and researcher in particular.

7. Content owner -The owners of web content of both websites are the communities who owned the websites and some writers from other institution. Some of the web contents are written by members of the communities and some are not. The name and institution of the writer and will be stated in the published article if the article are not belong to lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com.

8. Contained information -Both website contained information about cultural heritage of Betawi. The information contained in the web is not sensitive and does not violate specific party that leads to conflicts.

9. Result of content -Both websites have been the information sources for web content in other websites and scientific source in researches. Below are blog articles and research resulted from lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com:

Tabel. 2 List of scientific researches and web articles

lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com	kampungbetawi.com
1. Syahputra, M. (2014). Perubahan Kondisi Spasial, Sosial, dan Budaya Kampung Betawi Condet. Skripsi. Universitas Gajah Mada.	1. Juliansyah, I. (2013). Tradisi malem negor pada masyarakat Betawi dan relevansinya terhadap perkawinan dalam Islam: Studi di perkampungan budaya Betawi, Setu Babakan, Jagakarsa, Jakarta-Selatan. Skripsi. UIN Malang.
2. Ahlazzikriyah , H. (2016). Topeng Blantek di Kampung Betawi. Skripsi. UIN Jakarta.	2. Elfira, M. (2012). Aktifitas Kaum Perempuan Betawi dalam Masyarakat Multikultural: Antara Tradisi dan Modernisasi. Dalam Prosiding Seminar Multikultur dan Globalisasi.
3. Gambang Kromong in http://betawidijakarta.blogspot.co.id/2010/05/gambang-kromong.html.	3. Rebana Betawi in http://jakartapedia.bpadjakarta.net/index.php/REBANA_BETAWI.
4. Musik Tradisiona lBetawi in http://unay.blogspot.co.id/2007/12/musik-tradisional-betawi.html	4. Ondel-Ondel: Dari Penolak Bala Menjadi Pemeriah Pesta in http://metrokini2014.wordpress.com/2015/01/12/ondel-ondel-dari-penolak-bala-menjadi-pemeriah-pesta/

10. Content accessibility -The web contents of both websites are accessible. The audiences are able to access the content by only visiting the website. The web content can be retrieved by using search engine feature that is provided by both websites.

Conclusion

As stated in Ranganathan's law, library is growing organism. The use of website to provide information and promotion is one of the examples that library is growing in technology. Website is also growing organism. It

can grow in contents, in visitors, or in linkages that provided in website. Website BPAD DKI Jakarta has to grow in linkages too to provide more information to the users. The appraisal and selection of community website should be based on guidelines to keep information on the same track with BPAD Jakarta mission: centre of lifelong learning and centre of reference and research about cultural heritage of Betawi.

Promotion of utilization of cultural heritage is part of preservation activity. Therefore, appraisal and selection should be based on the purpose of the preservation itself. Witt and Carlson's "Data Interview" can be one of good appraisal tools in order to identify scientific and trustworthy web content. Conducting appraisal and selection is also conducting digital curation. Linkage to Betawi community websites is one of efficient ways to promote cultural heritage that can be provided by BPAD DKI Jakarta. In order to provide more information about Betawi cultural heritage, linkage to community website such as lembagakebudayaanbetawi.com and kampungbetawi.com is necessary because both websites are useful to give more information that are not available on website BPAD DKI Jakarta. Websites with proper and right content are able to enhance promotion of Betawi cultural heritage to wider audiences. Therefore, appraisal and selection of websites are key factor in promoting Betawi cultural heritage.

Since website can be used to enhance promotion of cultural heritage, both BPAD DKI Jakarta and cultural community have to preserve their websites. They have to maintain the accessibility and the durability of websites to keep information available.

Acknowledgments

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On Building Records Retention and Disposition - Philippine Experience on Establishing Guideline and Schedules

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Donna Lyn G. Labangon[2]

Abstract

The Archives is noted as the primary keeper of the documentary heritage of an institution. It makes certain that all the vital records are kept and preserved. Hence, it must be ensured that this concept is fully understood by all the members of the organization. This paper will highlight the strategy used in ensuring that all record managers in the University are aware of their essential role in safeguarding the identity of their institution.

Keywords: archives, records retention, records disposal, training

Introduction

The De La Salle University Archives contains documents and records that reflect the development of the University, its offices, departments and units. According to Versoza (1992), "it is the permanent repository of the La Salliana materials and other special non-book collections of significant historical/research value, such as personal papers, literary works and art collections of its faculty and alumni; gifts, mementos, memorabilia and other "realia" received by the University; and such other manuscripts and non-book collections (i.e. photographs, audio-visual materials, posters, reports, brochures, maps, etc.) as the University may receive from time to time from its Benefactors. Moreover, it serves as the research center for the study of the University's history and its role in the growth and development of Catholic Education in the Philippines." Consequently, the academic community must ensure that all significant, permanent records are kept and collected accordingly.

In the Philippines, there are mandates that govern record keeping in its public sectors. These same premises also serve as basis to formulate guidelines on management and archives practices of other organizations, private sectors included, within the country:

a. Republic Act No. 9470 known as the "National Archives of the Philippines Act of 2007" emphasized that "*the State shall give utmost priority for the safeguard, protection and preservation*" of documents and records "*for the preservation of the country's history and cultural memory*". This Act covers "*all public records with archival value, held by either government offices or private collections*". This Act reiterated its importance in Article III, Section 13 wherein it mandates that "*government offices shall each establish their archives and records office/unit*";

b. Title IV, Rule 20, Article 30-31 of R.A. 9470's Implementing Rules and Regulations authorizes to establish a separate Archives and Records Office/Unit to "*plan, formulate and implement a records management and archival administration program for the efficient creation, utilization, maintenance,*

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retention, storage, preservation, conservation and disposal of public records including the adoption of security measures and vital records protection program" which shall be headed by a records officer or an archivist.

c. Republic Act No. 10066 "National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009" which calls for the protection, preservation, conservation and promotion of all forms of heritage, whether tangible or intangible.

Furthermore, a global guideline has also been recognized based on:

d. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) provided guidelines on records management practice. The ISO 15489-1:2001 stated that "*the standardization of records management policies and procedures ensures that appropriate attention and protection is given to all records, and that the evidence and information they contain can be retrieved more efficiently and effectively, using standard practices and procedures*". It was further replaced by ISO 15489-1:2016 which specifies that, "*records are both evidence of business activity and information assets.*" Hence, the management of records encompasses the following — "*a) creating and capturing records to meet requirements for evidence of business activity; b) taking appropriate action to protect their authenticity, reliability, integrity and [usability] as their business context and requirements for their management change over time.*"

Hence, record managers and archivists have the primary role on insistently taking initiatives to collect and manage significant university records and historical materials of their institution from internal and external sources.

These records serve as an essential tool for identity, heritage and research in any institution. As the DLSU Archives continue to recognize records as a valuable asset — departments and offices of De La Salle University must also ensure that from their creation, records will be stored and managed for as long as they are required; taking into account the needs and potential risks. For this reason, it is equally essential that all sectors in the organization have the necessary competencies to carry out records management tasks.

This paper highlights the measures taken by the DLSU Archives in ensuring that the different sectors in the academic community will be able to develop an understanding on the importance of records and their role in the University's history and be able to create a proposed records and retention disposal schedule for proper management of records.

METHODOLOGY

In order to start building comprehensive records retention and disposal schedule, the assessment of the current status of the Archives was initiated. This will be followed by a records management training workshop which will help the team to compile pertinent data regarding the records management practices of each office in the University. The data will be compiled to create and propose a records and retention disposal schedule which will also enable the team to formulate policies regarding the records management practices.

FINDINGS

In any institution, the Archives have been designated as a permanent repository of records deemed vital to preserving the institutions corporate, personal and collective memory. With a new team overseeing the DLSU Archives and the hiring of an archivist, the team conducted a preliminary assessment of the status of the existing records in our Archives.

In brief, the DLSU Archives has in its holdings:

Documents: over 11,000 (in boxes)/ approx. 5,500 linear feet

Records: over 62,000 (bound in volumes)

Memorabilia, paintings and artifacts: over 400 (objects)

In practice, it can be noted that once the materials were received by the Archives, these records are most likely considered to be of utmost importance to the history and integrity of the institution. However, it was found out that some records were not critically appraised by the office of their origin based on its archival

importance. Hence, the collection had grown into volumes of accumulated boxes where some materials are taking up shelf space and preservation costs; even if it is not considered a vital record.

This became evident when we conducted an inspection on the status condition of a particular record series. During our quick appraisal, it was found out that there were a number of records that are cases of numerous duplicate copies. For instance, two hundred (200) file boxes were removed from the collection that occupies ten (10) shelves because after the records were appraised, such content were considered temporary and duplicate files only.

Hence, we can conclude that there is still a need to help improve the community's knowledge and skills in assessing records that have permanent and historical value.

Records Management Training-Workshop

It is then in the initiative of the University Archives to continuously play a vital role in developing the records management skills of department secretaries, and record managers through training workshops that will address the key challenge areas in facilitating administration of university records, regardless of format.

With the present state of our records, it is also a pressing concern to have an administrative policy that will clearly state the transfer schedule of records to Archives as well as properly documented records retention and disposal schedule. Hence, the team recommended starting off by conducting records management training for all staff within the University who handles the records and documents at their offices.

Prior to the records management workshop, interested participants who handled their offices' records were asked if they are disposing their records – about 70% answered that they haven't embarked in any disposition process while the remaining 30% do dispose. Evidently, the offices must be informed and instructed about the records management lifecycle.
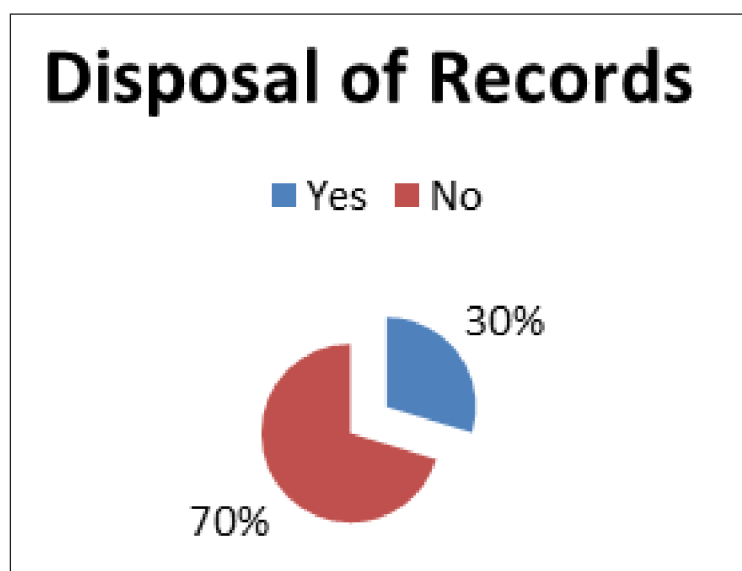
"Figure 1. Offices' disposal of records"

The first training organized by the DLSU Archives was entitled, "What to Do with What You Create: A Training Workshop on Records and Archives Management". This project was in partnership with the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that all offices concerned will support the program. The Archives, with the help of this training-workshop, will be able to: 1) Raise awareness within the University on the role of the Archives as custodian of the institution's memory; 2) Develop an understanding on the importance of records and their role in the University's history; 3) Identify the records being created by the departments and offices and evaluate those having permanent, historical and archival value; 4) Propose a Records Retention and

Disposal Schedule that could be implemented within the University; and 5) Present and propose a Transfer Policy for the DLSU Archives.

The first session was held on July 22-23, 2016 with 65 participants while the succeeding session was held on September 23-24, 2016 with a total of 77 participants. Overall, the session accommodated 142 participants coming from the different key Offices in the University. Most of them were the Secretary, Records Officer and those who assist in managing the documents of their sections.

Key resource speakers were invited coming from the Philippine Records Management Association, Inc. and the National Commission for Culture and the Arts. The speakers discussed the overview of the records and information cycle, file plan development, records retention strategies, preservation and archives management. Meanwhile, the workshop session enabled all participants to identify records they are creating and briefly assess the importance of each. All of the identified records during the training were compiled and consolidated to be included in the proposed records retention and disposition schedule.

At the end of the workshop, participants were given evaluation forms to assess the program conducted. The ollowing figures will illustrate the result of the evaluation.
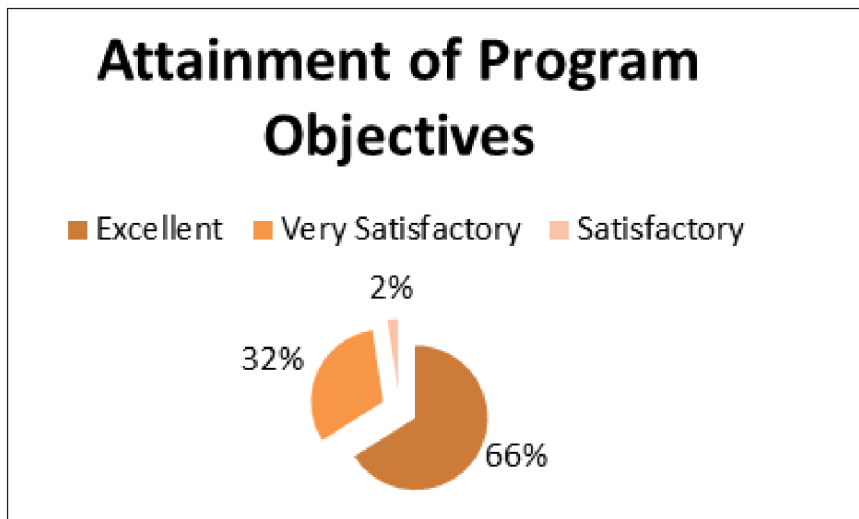
"Figure 2. Attainment of program objectives"
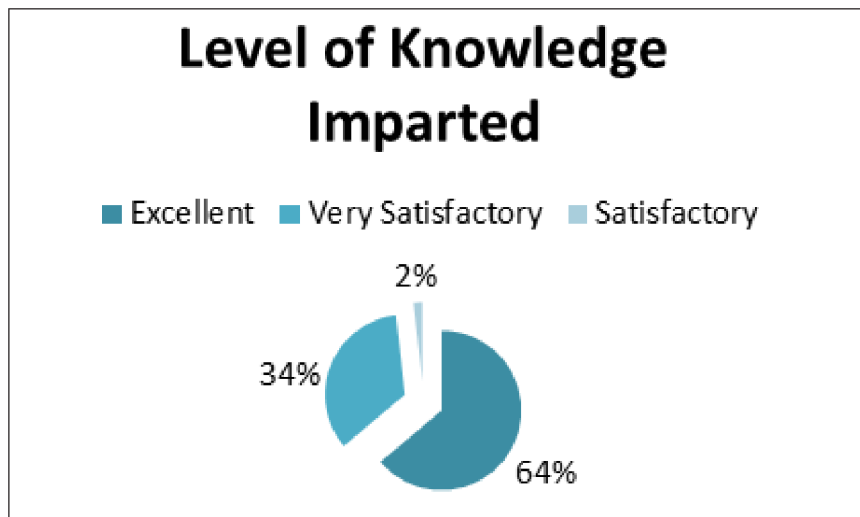
"Figure 3. Level of knowledge imparted"

"Figure 4. Assessment of resource persons"
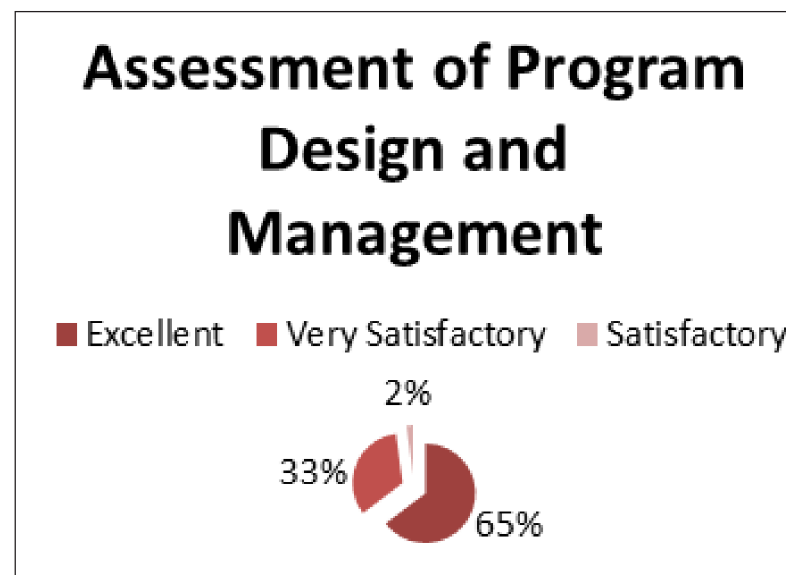
"Figure 5. Assessment of program design and management"

It can be noted that almost 65% of the participants find the records management training an excellent starting point to reinforce their knowledge regarding the management of their records. While almost 30% across all aspects of the evaluation believed that the program is very satisfactory. Many participants also commented on the forms. Some remarks were:

- *"More workshop / training regarding to records management and archives."*
- *"New location bldg. for archives. Good luck."*
- *"Thanks for coming up with this kind of training/workshop. I hope you can come up for the restoration seminar."*
- *"I could only hope that these could be relayed to other offices in all De La Salle institutions. Esp. DLSZ."*

- *"Help us in proper managing of office records. Very helpful in organizing our records from permanent to disposal of records. Congratulations to the organizers."*
- *"There should be a follow-up seminar after 6 mos. to ensure the application on what we have learned in the training workshop. Thanks for the good job."*
- *"It should be a mandatory training to all staff."*
- *"Hope that the records management topic will have a series of trainings/workshop that will continuously enlighten and help staff/offices in the proper records management. Very helpful! Kudos!"*

Indeed, the records management training workshop succeeded in its program objectives and was able to capture key record managers at the essential offices in the University.

The proposed records retention and disposition – Guidelines and schedules

A records retention and disposition schedule (RRDS) has been drafted to ensure that records of enduring and historical value are collected and preserved. The succeeding list of records was generated from the output of each participant during the records management training. The following schedule reflects the suggested retention period. Records that are inactive and are no longer needed should be properly disposed — making sure that the data is unrecoverable. The subsequent table is just a part of the RRDS created by the team and is projected be implemented within the University.

"Table 1. Partial Records Retention and Disposition Schedule"

No.	RECORD NAME	Retention Period
	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS	
	Action Work Plans (and similar)	3 years after implemented
	Attendance report	
	- seminars	
	- recollection / retreat	1-2 years
	- outreach attendance	
	Audio Recordings	
	- Oral history	**Permanent**
	Calendar of activities	1-3 years
	Certificates	
	- Accreditations	**Permanent**
	- Recognitions	**Permanent**
	- Incorporation	**Permanent**
	- Concessionaires Health Charts	10 years
	- Membership Organizations (AUN/ALU)	**Permanent**
	Circulars	**Permanent**
	Correspondence	**Permanent**
	Forms and other information materials	
	- Brochures/Leaflets/Pamphlets	1-3 years
	- Admission forms / requirements	1 year
		6 months

No.	RECORD NAME	Retention Period
	RESEARCH PROJECTS	
	Research materials	-3 years
	- Questionnaires	**PERMANENT if IMPLEMENTED**
	- Photo documentation	**Permanent**
	Research Project Contracts	
	Research Proposals	
	-Research Team Contracts	1-3 years
	- Documents required to be part of the research team	
	- Feasibility / Research studies	**PERMANENT if implemented**
	- Work modules / workbooks	

The compiled list provided may not be all-inclusive. Records manager must further determine other records' retention and disposal schedule based on:

- legal and fiscal value
- enduring/historical value
- records with limited value
- records with little or no value

Records should be retained until consultation between the head of the office, or its designated records officer, and the University Archivist result in the determination of its permanent value or eventual disposition.

Records that are no longer required to be kept should be disposed properly. Disposition must be properly documented and a disposition form should be accomplished and kept on file (with one copy given to the Archives) as reference. It should be authorized and signed by the head of the Office / Department. No records should be destroyed without the approval of the head of the Office / Department and the concurrence of the Archivist. There should be a designated staff assigned to witness the disposal of their records.

The Archives will serve as the permanent repository of University records and will regulate transfers of inactive permanent documents and records for its safety, security and survival. Upon the concurrence of the Archivist, the transfer to the archives will be scheduled. Each department/office must accomplish Archives Transfer Form and attach the list of approved records for transfer. Records transferred will be subject to Archives policy with regards to its administration.

Recommendations

Findings and other pertinent data gathered from the records management training workshop conducted yielded significant details regarding the records being created by the different Offices / Departments. This in turn became the basis of the proposed records retention and disposal schedule assessed by the Archives. A series of session on records management should be mapped out each academic year to ensure continuing adherence and application of the practices.

Further, to constantly ensure that there will be continuity of good records management practice, it will be best if Offices/ Departments will assign and identify a permanent key person/position designated as records officer who will be responsible for records management at their area of responsibility.

It can be noted that the initial aim of this project is to have this implemented across the University. A Technical Working Committee is suggested to be created to enable further review of the proposed scheme of records retention and disposal schedule. It will be composed of the head administrators and legal counsel for further evaluation. This RRDS is seen to be disseminated by the President's Office as the official guideline by way of a circular or memorandum to gain enough authority for its strict implementation.

The quality of an institution's documentary heritage is largely dependent on the records that it collects. Therefore, it becomes imperative that all sectors within the academic community realize the urgency to properly manage their records today and continue with these efforts in the years to come to ensure the preservation of its academic history.

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23

The Documentation of Surabaya Cultural Heritages through Social Networking Site (SNS)

Nove E. Variant Anna[1]

Abstract

Great nation is a nation that respects the culture. The culture of a nation will fade if it is not properly maintained and passed on to future generations. Online era provides significant changes to the process of documentation, one of which is the documentation of cultural heritage / local culture wealth. This paper describes the documentation result of Surabaya cultural wealth through the web 2.0 which is Facebook social media. The observation was conducted to 4 Facebook communities that save information related to Surabaya cultural heritage. It was conducted for a month by visiting the Facebook page of the communities; they are 'Surabaya', 'Surabaya Tempo Dulu', 'Surabaya Punya Cerita', and 'Surabaya Heritage Society'. The result of observation indicated that the initiative to document the culture of Surabaya was started in the middle of 2000s. Meanwhile, the documents that were uploaded were photos with information related Surabaya in the past and present including original photo, reproduced photo, or photos from other websites. Besides uploading the photos and supporting information, there are also discussion and knowledge sharing about Surabaya cultural heritages. The use of social media is quite effective to document and spread the wealth of Surabaya local culture, especially to the younger generation. It is proven by the number of members and fans who give 'like' and post comment on the page of the communities. There is no evident of the libraries presence in those initiatives by the communities. This paper recommend that the libry should provides place and build cooperation with the communities.

Keywords: documentation, cultural heritage, Surabaya cultural heritage, social media, facebook

Introduction

Indonesia is rich in terms of cultural heritage. Some of them can be appreciated until now. Cultural heritages also enrich social capital for society (Murzyn-Kupisz, Dzialek, 2013). All cities in Indonesia has a story and a history of its own, and that is what makes Indonesia become a civilized country. Cultural heritage and history, eventually, will be abandoned by the next generation if it is not well documented. One of the cultural heritage and history discussed in this paper is the cultural heritage of Surabaya. Surabaya is the second largest city in Indonesia that has a long history since 1358 (Surabaya.go.id). Currently, Surabaya City celebrates 723-year anniversary in 2016. In terms of age, Surabaya is quite old, therefore, it is certain that Surabaya has quite a lot of history and culture. Surabaya, which has an area of 333.063 square kilometers, has fairly well-known legend that is the story of a feud between a shark (*suro*) and crocodile (*boyo*) in which both animal became an icon of Surabaya. Beside the legend, the city of Surabaya is also known as the City of Heroes. The term hero for Surabaya city is dedicated to the sacrifices and struggles of Surabaya citizens in the battle against the British colonial which the peak of the fight occurred on November 10, 1945. To confirm Surabaya as City of Heroes, a monument of Heroes was built.

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Not many information institution (libraries) aware of this local culture or local content, and not many local content collections available in libraries. The role libraries as guardian and manager of cultural heritage should be more active in collecting and preserving local content (Manaf, 2008).In fact, in Jawa Timur State Library only has 10% of local content collections. (Surya News Online, 2015), but they build portal 'jawatimuran.net' that collect all informastion about Jawa Timur. On the other side, there are some communities that have initiative to preserve and diseminate local content through social media.

Recently, the initiative has emerged to document and disseminate the local content of Surabaya. The purpose of these activities is to introduce the local culture of Surabaya to the larger society. Some events have been conducted such as cultural festival in the commemoration of national days, such as Maulud mask festival that attracts more than 1000 people to participate (RRI.co.id, 2015).Likewise, the ritual of earth alms which is a hereditary ritual performed in many villages in Surabaya is also conducted, but the ritual has begun to disappear (Surabaya.go.id, 2011). In addition to conducting festivals, the introduction of local culture can also be done through a photography exhibition, as it is done in the city of Malang in welcoming the hero national day by holding a photographs documentation of traditional dance in Mendut temple. The photo exhibition was conducted in Malang City Public Library for 4 days (Tribunnews, 2013).Based on the evidence, it is suggested that the knowledge of the younger generation of local culture is very less and the local culture is increasingly driven by modern culture. That condition is a challenge for the government to introduce the local culture by having cooperation with the entire community (Surabaya Pagi.com, 2013). In her research, Anna, 2012, states that to promote the local culture, government can work together with libraries and librarians by documenting the cultural heritage in digital format that can be accessed by all citizens of Indonesia without limited space and time.

The emergence of Web 2.0, especially social networks or social media site, helps to accelerate the process of documentation, dissemination, and promotion of local culture. Social media are widely used, such as Facebook, Instagram, and blogs that most of the contents are photos related to cultural heritage relics, discussions with local cultural content, etc. If we type the keywords on Google search engine related to the local culture through social media, there will be a lot of private blogs, twitters, Facebook that document the local culture. One of the blog invites readers to promote culture by broadcasting pictures of the dance and explain its contents via BBM. In addition, the pictures can also be uploaded via Facebook and Instagram, which will be presented by friends around the world. Likewise conducted by Elda, she invites all young people to preserve the culture through social media by creating a hashtag on cultural preservation, participating members of the community culture lovers, and changing the profile photo using traditional clothing. The world's creative industries are also using the theme of culture as one of their products, as it is done by the manufacturer of a board game toy Punakawan, which uses social media to introduce Indonesian culture with the hash tag #punakawanjourney (tekno.kompas.com, 2012).

When compared to the number of Indonesian Internet users that are 82 million people (Kominfo) and is ranked the 8th world, the number of cultural conservationists' individuals, communities, and the government is still small. This is based on the findings in the Google search engine with keywords contain the word 'conservation culture' which only leads to a few pages only. However, until now, the younger generation that is concerned with the preservation of culture has begun to emerge through social networking. This phenomenon is occurred in the city of Surabaya. According to the above background, this paper aims to observe the activities of local cultural documentation of Surabaya by using the social network site (SNS).

Literature Review

Documentation

According to the KBBI online, documentation is defined as the collection, selection, process, and storage of information in the field of knowledge; provision or collection of evidence and information (such as pictures, quotes, and newspaper clippings, and other reference materials). When referring to the definition, the documentation of local culture of Surabaya through social networks can be traced from the process of collecting the material/content. The selection, in this case, is to determine which material/content is appropriate, valid,

and reliable. The document processing is done by giving a caption/description, tags (keywords) in the document and information storage.

Surabaya Cultural heritage

According to UNESCO, cultural heritage is defined as a legacy in the form of physical or intangible of a group or community that is inherited from generation to generation, which is preserved for generations to come. UNESCO divides cultural heritage into tangible and intangible. Tangible here includes buildings, historical places, monuments, artifacts, and others. While intangible heritage is a tradition passed down from ancestors including oral traditions, performing arts, rituals, customs, festivals, nature-related knowledge and practice of the semester, knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts. Referring to the above definition, the cultural heritage of Surabaya is also highly various ranging from historic buildings which are set forth in the form of photographs, Surabaya traditional food, dances and folk songs, the art of batik, and many more. Many cultural heritages in Surabaya are physically damaged or changed functionally and design, but a lot of documentations hold the remains of the cultural heritage.

Social Networking Site (SNS)

Social networking site or social networking service or social networking sites or social media is a platform for building social networks or social relations among people who have a hobby, a common interest, a same activity that has connections in the real world (wikipedia.org). Some examples of SNS include Facebook, Google+, LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest, Tumblr, and Twitter. Each SNS hasits uniqueness, advantages, and disadvantages. One SNS that has a lot of active users is Facebook. Until now, Facebook has registered as many as 1.8 billion users, while Google+ has as many as 1.6 billion registered users and Twitter has 650 million users. In Indonesia, Facebook has 82 million users, and is the country that has the fourth most Facebook users after the United States, India, and Brazil (TeknoKompas.com).

Previous paper about local content

There are not many literature about local content in Indonesia, some of them are investigating about the role of library in promoting and preserving their cultural heritage collection (Anna, 2015), the national libraries initiatives in preserving national heritage collection (Anna, 2012), and the role of public library in manging local content through Taman Bacaan Masyarakat (Anna, 2016), local content digitalization (Rasiman, 2011), the role and urgency of librarian in traditional knowledge (Adelia, 2016), preservation of ancient manuscript (Sukaesih, et.al., 2016). National library also has important role in presreving cutural heritages (Saputra, 2006).

In some countries, the cultural heritages are importantly to be preserved by the information institution such as library, museum, and record center (Manaf, 2007). It needs high commitment from the library and librarian in order to preserve cultural heritages, such as training the librarians, significant funding, provision of infrastructure, provision internet infrastructure, and integrating heritages resources (Ekwelem, Okafor, Ukwoma, 2011). Now, many inforation institution uses digitalization to preserve cultural heritages (Josevold, 2016).

Method

Gathering data in this paper is done through observation on the Facebook social media website. Choosing Facebook as a medium 2.0 for documenting Surabaya cultural heritage is because Indonesia is in the top four Facebook users in the world. Then, the searching via the Facebook search engines is conducted to identify the pages and groups that are owned by the community using keywords (1) Surabaya, (2) Surabaya Heritage, (3) *budaya*Surabaya, (4) *sejarah* Surabaya. Besides using search engines, the observation was also conducted to observe the friendship links from the pages. There are 3 pages and 1 closed group studied. They are Surabaya, Surabaya Tempo Dulu, Surabaya Punya Cerita and Surabaya Heritage Society. Criteria for selecting the three pages are; firstly, the content is about cultural heritage of Surabaya; secondly, the number of likes/members is at least 3,000 likes/member.

Results

The following are the results of observation on the pages and closed group of Facebook social media which have had the initiative to document the cultural heritages of Surabaya.

Surabaya Tempo Dulu (STD)

Surabaya Tempo Dulu is a virtual community that was founded on the Heroes' Day, November 10, 2010. The community has 223.539 followers. The vision and mission of this community are to educate and share information about local history and culture of Surabaya. STD members is not limited for historians only, but the community is for all the people who love history. The purpose of STD itself, among others are (1) to encourage the general public, especially the younger generation, to love the culture and history of Surabaya, (2) to gain awareness to general public about the local cultural assets of Surabaya, (3) to be the media that documents the local culture of Surabaya. In the future, STD is eager to conduct a guidance for students at school about the knowledge of history and culture, besides having a Facebook page, STD also has a website that is www.surabayatempodulu.com.

Figure 1. Old Surabaya Map

Many objects have been documented by STD since 2010. Among others are the Ancient Map of 1787 which contains an overview of Surabaya in the past when the city of Surabaya is under the authority of Mataram and VOC. From the old map, the reconstruction was made about the condition of the city area today. Then, there is a story of one of the legendary statues in Surabaya, Joko Dolog, when the statue was made in the era of Kertanegara and became a symbol of the birth of the city of Surabaya. People still can see this statue in the Apsari park Surabaya. Besides publishing photographs of Surabaya map in various periods, there are also government documents, photographs of past Surabaya city, trams in the city of Surabaya, also quotes of literary works related to Surabaya by many writers both from Indonesia and abroad.

Documentation related to legendary culinary of Surabaya is also included here, for example, there are sellers of iced*puter* / iced*gandul*, iced*cao*, photos of iced*legen* in bamboo sellers, the dinner menu era of the 70s. What makes interesting in the Facebook page is the administrator of SDT always invites members to reminisce by guessing the food menus at that time.

In one of the discussions in the STD, it also discusses about the historical facts that are irrelevant, for example, related to the founding of the bridge Viaduct Railway which, according to historical records, is created by the government in 1870 and is one of the cultural heritage, but the other photos in 1925 did not show the existence of viaduct and until now viaduct still standing strong and is used as a railway crossing. The grand of Surabaya Tempo Dulu can be witnessed through the following photos, where there are subway lines, top lines, and trams.

Figure 2. Surabaya Tram

STD also published a book with the title *Gali Kata*. The book is about the origin and the history of the word / name that is widely used in Surabaya. For example, it is discussed about the origin of the name of Kartika, which turned out it was not just a name for women, but it can be used for men as well. STD also publishes a free e-book about Surabaya which can be downloaded on their website. One of the important cultural heritage is the songs with Poetjoek language or mixed languages of Dutch, Javanese, and Madurese which is well-known in Surabaya, but now has been lost. STD also provides an opportunity for community members to reminisce by providing space for storytelling, such as photo one of the buildings, which is connected with the memory of the members related to the building in the past. Photo documentation of traditional treatment methods and cosmetic earlier times are also available in this page. For example, drugs for fish eyes, and baby powder in the past.

All corners of the city of Surabaya in the past was documented by gathering from the STD community. Not only photos and stories, it also contains a lot of review and analysis by the members who make the documentation of cultural heritage is livelier and has a value of knowledge that can be used as a reference for future generations.

Surabaya Punya Cerita

Surabaya Punya Cerita was launched in 2012 with the vision and mission are as a medium to share stories and all scales of Surabaya. Besides having the Facebook page, this community also has website http:// ceritasurabaya.id. It also has twitter, Instagram and Tumblr. It has a number of enthusiasts as many as 3,288 people. The purpose of Surabaya Story (SPC) is to share stories and *selik melik* Surabaya, while its mission is to foster a love of the younger generation about the city and the country. If STD extensively covered Surabaya in the past, the SPC is more into the culture and art that are developed in Surabaya. Starting from the figures of culture, art, and fighters of Surabaya, the growing culture, and the stories of memories of Surabaya. For the launching edition, it discusses some well-known figures such as Bung Tomo, HOS Cokroaminoto, Gombloh the famous singer from Surabaya, Srimulat the comedian who could dominate the stage buffoonery of Indonesia. In addition, SPC also publishes a kaleidoscope of Surabaya that contains figures of Surabaya who passed away. It includes both figures in art and education. In 2013, SPC also published a book with the same

title with the name of their community, and the publication of the book was appreciated by many parties ranging from libraries, bookstores, schools, and individuals. They are keen to make the SPC book to be used as a medium of learning the local culture of Surabaya.

In SPC Facebook page, there are a lot of activities to show and introduce Surabaya through Surabaya Punya Cerita, Fortresses Surabaya, and board games about the culinary of Surabaya called Waroong Wars. The creation of local content was created by *Arek* Suroboyo.

Surabaya

A community with the name of Surabaya was formed in 2009, and is still active until today. Having a goal as a 'cangkruk' for Arek-Arek Suroboyo and a gathering place for all lovers of Surabaya. The community has 658.192 likes, and also has a website suroboyoku.com. Large amount of documentation posted on the Facebook page of Surabaya with the majority of historic sites in Surabaya, legendary figures from Surabaya, typical food of Surabaya such as *rujak cingur*, clover, *tahu tek, rawon*, transport of Surabaya such as tricycles, cultures of Surabaya such as football supporters Persebaya namely *bonek*, cultural activities such as cultural parade in Surabaya, the full moon festival, and others.

Besides uploading many pictures of Surabaya in the past, it was also encountered related news of Surabaya such as news about the development of favorite football team of arek Suroboyo, Persebaya, tourist attractions in Surabaya is also reviewed such as beach of Kenjeran, Kalimas, and city parks that are emerging in the late 2000s. Besides, all the information uploaded on this Facebook page uses language of Suroboyan. In the development, Surabaya page contains the latest information Surabaya city with photographs of ongoing activities in the city of Surabaya.

Surabaya Heritage Society

The next one is Surabaya Heritage Society, a closed Facebook group (closed group). The group was established in November 2009, and until now has 5116 members. The initial goal of this group is the preservation of historic buildings and Surabaya culture such as film, animation, traditional dance, batik, literature, postcards, photography, music, and culinary. SHS also conducts a heritage campaign, and supervise government programs related to heritage. Vision and mission of the group are to preserve the relics of the past for the sake of the future / younger generation.

Documentation on the SHS group consists of photographs of antiquity which describes the state of the city of Surabaya, and information about past memories through pictures. The Group focuses on the cases of restoration sites / historical buildings by the government. Many discussions occurred in this group merely discusses documentation, and this makes the SHS group still exist. The search of history sometimes makes people curious. For instance, the discussion about a photo of one corner of the city of Surabayan which is the Tunjungan area that was flooded in 1947. Many members estimate and discuss about the related flooding.

Discussion

The invention of web 2.0, which is one of them is social networks site (social media), enables people to connect with each other, help to produce information, and obtain information. Social media can also be a container for documents relics of a civilization. With ease, some individuals or group of individuals from Surabaya have initiative to document the cultural heritage of Surabaya with the aim of promoting the culture of Surabaya and providing cultural education of Surabaya. Based on all four communities that use Facebook page and group to document the culture of Surabaya, they use the SNS because of its simplicity in terms of image uploading, sharing, and reusing documents that have been uploaded.

Out of the four communities, only one used groups to document the cultural heritage, namely Surabaya Heritage Society. It used the group systems since it allows members to upload relevant documents related to Surabaya culture in the form of photos, videos, or link share. Members of the group also have a high sense of ownership, and they are so eager to participate to add to the document. Furthermore, there are many uploaded documents since everyone can freely upload and give comment.

Another case is when a community builds a page, all the incoming documents go through the administrator, so that will slower the process of adding the documents. It is embraced by Surabaya Tempo Dulu, Surabaya and Surabaya Punya Cerita. STD looks quite consistent in documenting cultural heritage of Surabaya, mainly through photographs of the former era. Discussions that are conducted in STD are also very intense and widely followed by people who know the history/culture. Meanwhile, SPC initially only focuses on the story of the origin of the culture of Surabaya. Even, it has its own website. However, after the publication of Surabaya Punya Cerita book volume 1 and 2, the documentation activities through social media was reduced. SPC is currently promoting the two books rather than documenting the culture through social media. The next one is Surabaya which also uses Facebook page for their community where a lot of information about the condition of the city of Surabaya in the present, for example about tourist attractions, culinary, city parks as well as the agenda of Surabaya. Not many documents uploaded about the past of Surabaya in Surabaya page, even in 2016, the community is no longer active.

By using social media to document the cultural wealth of Surabaya, it will be easier to store the information. It also makes it easier for the cultural promotion, especially promotion to the younger generation. The younger generation today prefers digital display rather than printed one, so the proper approach to use the social media will be more effective for the younger generation/net generation. In addition, the wide range of social media helped spreading the cultural wealth of Surabaya to the rest of the world.

Based on the experience, many members of the community feel like 'coming home' when they see the related documentation of Surabaya. Therefore, although many people of Surabaya live overseas, the existence of community documenting cultural richness of Surabaya through social media is very appreciated by its members. This was proved by many comments that was given by the members each time a document is uploaded.

Conclusion

Many benefits appear by utilizing social media as a platform for documenting local cultural wealth of Surabaya. Besides affordable, it only requires an Internet connection and a free Facebook app which is also effective for reaching large masses that are not limited to space and time. Documenting through social media also has the advantage of embracing young people. They can recognize their local culture easily. Another advantage of web 2.0 is the ease to create/upload a document. Therefore, the community members are easy to communicate and discuss the local culture of Surabaya.

Libraries can adding space to support commuties, so they can share their knowledge about local culture. Through that sharing activity, the library can enrich their local content collections. Librarian also can learn many new things about local cuture and how to manage it. Libraries cannot do this alone, but by utilize the power of community, library will be able to manage local content for future generation.

Recommendation

The result of study focused more on the culture of heritage or more into the old building, art, music, food, and stories of the history of the city of Surabaya. However, the social media has not yet touched local wisdom of Surabaya in the field of health, agriculture, and social. Local wisdom of Surabaya needs to be explored and documented, so it can be used by the next generation. From the results of a study of social media that documents the cultural richness of Surabaya, it should be appreciated by the city of Surabaya, for example by cooperating with the community to contribute through social media. Seeing much enthusiasm that the people of Surabaya give in documenting the wealth of their local culture, government could create a media that is more formal and valid as well as inviting experts of culture, history, and community leaders who are knowledgeable about the local culture Surabaya, so that the whole image, information, video documented are accountable.

For further research, the qualitative research about the motivation of the founder of the community that documented the cultural wealth of Surabaya can be conducted. It also can conduct a research for community members about the quality of information from the available documents on social media, or sharing of knowledge about local culture of Surabaya through social media.

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The Significance of Instagram for Promoting Cultural Heritage Collection in Libaries

Widiatmoko Adi Putranto[1]

Abstract

The development of information technology today greatly affects collection management in relation to the business promotion of cultural institutions. This paper aims to discuss how managing cultural heritage resources in libraries should take a position toward the new trends, challenges and possibilities. In response to the development of information technology, libraries may use social media of Instagram as one of the strategies to promote the 'previously-hidden' and mostly printed or physical cultural heritage resources as well as to engage more intensively with the users. However, the strategy should not only focuses on either technical or policy aspects and neglects the social dimension of the users by emphasizing users point of view such as choice of platform access, visual interest or information needs. By making available their cultural heritage resources access to the wider audiences and developing partnerships with various stakeholders, there is more chance for the resources to be preserved.

Keywords*: Instagram, promotion, cultural heritage, library*

Introduction

The significant change of business and promoting collection of cultural institutions such libraries, archives and museums due to the information technology development has been widely discussed. During the last 10 years, many studies have been debating how the emergence of resources in electronic format and social media should be responded to constructively assist the improvement of cultural institutions resources access to the users. Many cultural institutions –mostly government-funded– are responsible to maintain the cultural heritage collection in physical form of papers, artefacts or even textiles and objects. Most of these resources remain hidden from the users' sight and users are also hardly able to know them as well except by visiting the sites.

The emergence of electronics resources and social media demand the cultural institutions to revolutionize its strategy to manage and promote the collection. Electronic form enables cultural institutions to digitize their physical collection so that they can be more accessible for the users. Although most cultural institutions find no disagreement and adopt this new way however the process is more often conducted unequally by viewing it more from the institutions' perspective instead of the users'. As a result, managing electronic resources is viewed more as a technical factor and ignores the social dimension of the users. To engage with current users as well as attract wider audience, it can be argued that cultural institutions should be able to approach all the layers between creators, managers and users in managing their collection.

Social media emerges as one of the platforms that cultural institutions can utilize to share, show and promote the collection. Instagram is one of the popular social media with millions users around the world that focus on visual images of photographs. Instagram enables users to take a picture, edit and share them with options to like and give comment between the users. Its strength is arguably on its service focus to decently exhibit pictures with aesthetic consideration that at the same time can be attractive in the business context. One of

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the distinctive characteristics of social media as an online platform is the fact that unlike official websites or electronic catalogues, many users also use, access and has their own accounts that cultural institutions can directly communicate with them in it.

This paper aims to discuss the major challenges and possibilities of utilizing Instagram in libraries in the relation to its impact and significance towards promotion and marketing of both the cultural heritage collection and the institutions in the social media. Although promoting collection via social media is more accessible, shareable and flexible, the deluge number of electronic resources and the need of visual literacy skills create important challenges in term of curating and presentation. With the growing number of both the digital collection and the social media users, promotion and marketing via social media can provide a highly impact and awareness for the collection as well as for libraries as the business to keep relevant and be preserved among the communities.

Literature Review

The popularity of smartphone applications, especially social media, increases significantly over the last decade. People are engaged with social media more intensive than before. Instagram is among one of the social media platforms that achieve its popular status today. It is reported by Facebook that it is estimated there are 300 milion Instagram users around the world (as cited in Coelho, Oliveira,& Almeida, 2016).Instagram is primarily created as an application that enables users to take a photograph, edit the picture and share it with the other users. Nationally speaking, CNN (2016) reported that the number of Instagram users in Indonesia reach 22 millions and continues to grow. Many accounts enjoy having a huge amount of followers and become popular, especially among young people, even there is a term named Instagram celebrities.

The strategy of using social media in libraries has been long practiced by cultural institutions. In fact, many libraries use social media as a standard practice to engage with users as they can provide simple yet intensive communication (Anderson, 2016a, p. 6). The benefit of social media is clear as it does not only give users their information needs in one-way communication. Social media allows users to involve and contribute by giving feedback to the content that they are interested with or need (Ahenkorah-Marfo & Akussah, 2016, p. 551). Therefore, there is a more equal sense and familiar sense that users experience. Recent facts in forms of studies, statistics and news show also that Instagram is an excellent application to engage with audiences due to its simplicity and user-friendliness (Anderson 2016b, p. 12). One experiment has been conducted by Bond University library by optimizing Instagram to do marketing, promotion and interaction to the users. This activities is argued by Abbot, Donaghet, Hare, and Hopkins (2013) as being able to build "online presence and identity" (p. 1).

According to Liew (2005, p. 5), digital services that offer users an access to cultural heritage resources may benefit libraries by adding more value in their service as well as promoting awareness to the cultural heritage. Many cultural heritage resources stored in the libraries mostly are in form of physical or printed ones. In current electronic resources trend where collection can be accessed anytime and anywhere, libraries have to do innovation to cleverly curate the remain 'hidden' or 'unseen' print collections and to make them available to the wider audience (Swanick& Garland, 2014). With the current progressive process of digitizing this type of collection, a platform to curate and promote them online becomes really matter. When it comes to promoting digital collections online, Instagram is considered to be suitable to "to showcase behind-the-scenes or process documentation" (Severson as cited in Anderson, 2016b, p. 12). As it focus is to capture picture, Instagram can record the significance of the collection from the beginning through the process and the result. Its display that looks like an online gallery also triggers the account owners to be more selective to what collection should be uploaded and exhibited in order to attract users.

As a marketing strategy to attract wider audience, libraries often look for storytelling medium as librarians basically are trained as a storyteller. Instagram is a trendy and decent storytelling application that can be used to highlight the collection (Anderson, 2016b, p. 12) while storytelling power is beyond the space and time (Fernandez, 2015, p. 4). One of the distinctive characteristics of Instagram is its focus on visual storytelling

via the captured pictures by the users. From the perspective of Net Generation, text is seen more as a supporting material as they are more visual-oriented (Mi&Nesta, 2006, p. 419). Therefore, promoting collection in Instagram can be considered as more attractive to the young and many other users. Furthermore, platform that shows large resources may be seen as overwhelming whereas curated resources for users in the social media can be more appealing (Lamont & Nielsen, 2015, p. 107). Unlike the official websites or large catalogue database, Abbot, Donaghet, Hare, and Hopkins (2013, p. 3) found that Instagram as visually-focused social media apparently is less intimidating and gives more comfort to the users when it comes to access and enjoy the collection.

Fernandez (2015) argued that" for both patrons and libraries, the ability to tell impactful stories is a growing and important literacy necessary to communicating in a digital world" (p. 6). This is because it creates new way to communicate the significance of cultural heritage collection to wider audience. As a result, the more a collection of cultural heritage resources get more exposure, access and awareness in wider audience today (Liew 2005, p. 5), the more it will be considered to be interested, significant and necessary to be preserved.

Finally, the way to communicate in today digital society is changed dramatically. Libraries therefore need to adopt the new technology to produce and deliver the content (Fernandez, 2015, p. 6). Social media is proved to increase the libraries engagement in improving the awareness of collection of resources, programs and client information needs to the users (Lamont & Nielsen, 2015). To survive, Garoufallou, Siatri, Zafeiriou, and Balampanidou. (2013) pointed that the services that libraries provide have to clearly demonstrate that they are able to adopt the current trends and users demands and integrating them in their value.

Method

This is a qualitative exploratory study that combines literatures review study with direct observation. Analysing social media phenomenon, it is suggested by Anderson (2016b, p. 12) to study how libraries use Instagram to promote their collections as well as services in various ways by following them directly. Author is a daily Instagram user that has observed various libraries accounts from local to international level in how they use Instagram application to promote previously physical cultural heritage materials and communicate with the users.

Analysis

In managing the implementation of social media in general, libraries continue to with major challenges in both technical and management aspects. The utilization of Instagram as a marketing tool to promote cultural heritage resources is proved to be beneficial yet remains a complex issue in libraries collection management and policy. At the very bottom issue, a study by Ahenkorah-Marfo and Akussah (2016, p. 557) argued that the benefits of using social media for libraries marketing is still hard to highlight due to the minimum number of libraries using the strategy. In Indonesian context, this argument can be considered correct. Based on the personal direct observation, prominent and government-funded libraries and archives who keep many cultural heritage collection rarely use Instagram. Therefore, it is hard to measure whether this strategy is proper to be used in Indonesia.

Technically speaking, Instagram is a third-party application targeted for public use. It is therefore still debatable whether Instagram can be a reliable archive of the content as well (Fernandez, 2015, p. 6). This is also related to the information security and risks of using it as Abbot, Donaghet, Hare, and Hopkins (2013, p. 4) noted that Instagram is no different to the other social media services that may be fragile to the threat of hacking. In fact, Instagram is also designed to be a mobile application. Thus, Anderson (2016b, p. 12) also argued that some of its features may unable to be accessed except in its mobile form. It definitely will be an issue if a library is able to provide staff with computers instead of smartphones.

Moreover, libraries with the limited infrastructures may not be ready to operate social media as one of their services. Although considered to be common nowadays, libraries need to provide smartphones, data storage as well as internet connection that may still be luxury for some libraries while at the same time librarians may

be unwilling to voluntarily use their own (Ahenkorah-Marfo & Akussah, 2016, p. 555). Moreover, libraries also need to tackle the challenge that operating social media requires constant maintenance. As a result, libraries need to appoint certain staff for the tasks which may be harder for libraries with small staff and budget (Lamont & Nielsen, 2015, p. 107). In fact, not all librarians may be familiar and have the skills to use Instagram and maintain its daily operation.

The further problem that is important yet more complicated is that there are is a lack of policy that may result in the low priority from the management to provide the required infrstructures. Ahenkorah-Marfo and Akussah (2015, p. 556) argued that before the policy can be institutionalized, the effort always starts from the individual level to show the benefits and significance of Instagram in libraries service for marketing and promotion. However, individual effort does not always exist in every libraries. Even, some libraries, librarians or sponsors viewing social media as unnecessary with the service libraries should provide (Ahenkorah-Marfo&Akussah, 2015, p. 556). The inexistence of policy creates complicated issue to regulate the needs and the priorities. Finally, this is also related with the compliance issue that often obstructs libraries to curate and decide what collection can be uploaded and how in relation to the institutions mission, copyright or even interest and taste. Thus, it can be assumed that defining a policy will be the hardest improvement to address.

In addressing the challenges, however, it is impossible to tackle all of the issues in Instagram implementation at once. Therefore, addressing achievable improvements while looking for further possibilities will be better. With the quick pace in information technologies development and online marketing strategies, composing an institutionalized or improving and integrating the current policy of social media can be the top priority to overcome. This is because policy can be a central medium to regulate as well as may further positively affect towards the practices, other issues and challenges. Policy can allocate budget for trainings, infrastructures, staff hiring or even the details of policy to share pictures. Ahenkorah-Marfo and Akussah (2016, p. 555) emphasized the integration of social policy in libraries strategic plan as well as support from parent organization and other stakeholders to successfully regulate, support and adopt social media use as the new innovation. A policy is definitely the most challenging point that involves multiple aspects of discussions.

In solving the lack of staff or skilful librarians to maintain the service in short-term context, Anderson (2016b) argued that "the best way to learn a social networking site is to jump in and start using it" (p. 12). Instagram does not need much technical expertise to use. However, personal determination and interest to learn the new technical skills as an effort to develop themselves definitely will be required (Ahenkorah-Marfo&Akussah, 2016, p. 556). It is interesting to note that Lamont and Nielsen (2015) stated that flexibility and passion to approach new media platforms from the librarians can open the possibilities to attract wider users. A paradigm shift is fundamental, as it will influence the further practical work in developing the technical skills. This is strongly in line with the idea that by using the marketing modes that positions libraries in the same space with their users, libraries may obtain bigger opportunities to connect and communicate with wider and newer users (Massis, 2014).

According to Hansson (2015), it is suggested that libraries should study the ideological shift that instead of providing communities with physical collections, libraries should be able to improve the literacy level of the communities as well as offer social activities such as giving guidance to the digital world and Internet or providing interactive exhibitions in social media. In the longer-term context, libraries can also educate as well as empower users to be literate in utilizing these new technologies to create and preserve any content they consider to be significant. Not only for the cultural heritage that is on their collection already, in context of today's digital society libraries can also help local communities by collecting, preserving and redistributing as well as retelling significant local cultural heritage that are not undocumented yet to the wider audience by using online social media (Fernandez, 2015, p. 4). Therefore, more cultural heritage can also be documented and preserved.

Lastly, It is important to note that librarians also need to develop their visual literacy skills in order to create visually engaging content. Abbot, Donaghet, Hare, and Hopkins (2013) discussed that Instagram can help "empowering for people who do not have advanced photography skills" (p. 4) as its simple features to develop

engaging content. Consequently, it is important to set a partnership to work between various institutions in order to communicate, approve and achieve sufficient multi-discipline skills to be widely implemented.

Conclusion

Addressing the issue of Instagram challenges and possibilities in libraries marketing and promotion requires a multidimensional approach by giving context and positioning them in relation to various aspects. Establishing an integrated and progressive policy of social media, developing skills and infrastructures and shifting ideological paradigm should be accompanied with decent communication as well as observation between creators, managers and users. In short, it is fundamental to combine technical competencies and an excellent understanding to the dynamic paradigm of users and policies across various institutions. It will be interesting to conduct further study to discuss the specific technical skills in curating and processing cultural heritage resources to be exhibited in Instagram in relation to the visual engagement and taste. To conclude, utilizing social media in cultural institutions requires multi-disciplinary approach and communication among wider communities.

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Preserving Indonesia Cultural Heritage: Usability Analysis of Manuscripts Collection Websites

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Alfida[1]

Abstract

The increasing of manuscript preservation programs in recent years has given a lot of positive things not only for the owner of the manuscript and aid agencies, but also for academics. As online manuscripts collections, Manuscripts Collections of National Library of Indonesia, Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts, Manuscripts Collection of Puslitbang Lektur, and Manuscripts of Endangered Archives Programs have provided many benefits for the lovers of manuscripts as well as for the students who attend lectures related to the manuscript. This study was conducted to determine the views of students to usability aspects of those manuscripts collections websites. How they assess the importance of online manuscripts collection usability, how are students satisfaction toward online manuscripts collections. Using focus group discussion of 30 students who take manuscript study course, the results showed that the websites help students learning manuscript study. Some aspects that the websites need to improve including adding browsing, searching tools. Also providing download menu of Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts website.

Keywords: *manuscripts collection, cultural heritage, usability, Islamic texts.*

Background

The increasing of manuscript preservation programs in recent years gives a lot of positive things not only for the owner of the manuscript and aid agencies (funding), but also for academics. In Indonesia, state and private agencies do provide allocation of fund to carry out preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage of this one. National Library of the Republic of Indonesia is an institution that allocating funds are less to keep this cultural heritage can still be enjoyed by children and grandchildren in the future.

In addition to the preservation, measures which provide an opportunity for retrieval of the texts in question are also provided in the form of an online database. Online manuscripts collections websites have been built by many institutions, including Center for Research and Development of Religious Literature and Heritage (Puslitbang Lektur dan Khazanah Keagamaan), the Center for the Study of Islam and Society (PPIM), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta and British Library through Endangered Archives Programmes. Increased access to these manuscripts are expected to contribute to higher studies, especially by academics in universities Islam. In other words, the manuscript databases are designed to provide detailed information to make higher quality research. There are variety of information can be obtained from the databases including title, authors, copyists, language and text literacy, the number of manuscript collections and catalogs lists. Also, various publications information related to researches used, scriber biographical information and copyist activities in the past are available.

As electronic resources have become valuable tools for research, the existence of the manuscript websites are certainly very important. The increasing manuscripts website usage can be from the number of visitors use

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the websites. They use them when they felt that this websites provide convenience for completion their research's. However, why the number of research relating manuscripts is still a little? Are the websites already be considered to provide convenience for users. To answer the questions above is not that simple. There are several aspects related to the design of the database system that has been done and advocacy for the use of this database. Treatment of the system database design can be done with the analysis of usability.

Usability analysis offers a way to assess how people use a product, such as a database online, quickly and easily complete their work (Dumas & Redish, 1999). Usability testing offers a way to analyze how users interact with the online database functions in achieving the objectives of certain research, which involves observation and survey of real users try everyday tasks, record the problems they face when they do work.

Walbridge (2000) defines the usability analysis is a usability testing efforts through the method of observing the user to complete the task using the product or service, so described is the user experience. Usability testing methods may include formal laboratory testing and field studies. Battleson, Booth & Weintrop (2001) defines usability as an interface, which is simple to learn, remember and use, so that the accessibility of an online database resources can be known.

Manuscripts are cultural treasures that are important both academically and culturally. Academically through the manuscripts can be revealed values that are relevant to the present life. Socio-cultural terms, the scrolls is the identity, pride and a valuable legacy. The manuscript is the result of intellectual activity in a traditional society (local genius). The manuscript is a cultural heritage that contains diverse community of creative works long text that can be used for religious studies, philosophy, historical, literary, linguistic, customs issues, legislation, and studies with other points of view. Islamic manuscripts offer researchers a wealth of information about the culture and civilization that is often misunderstood. The study of Islamic manuscripts, often known as codicology Islam, continues to grow as a discipline. In the last two decades the growing digitization of manuscripts. There are a number of valuable resources that scholars and librarians is appropriate that we know.

Manuscripts websites including Manuscripts collection of National Library of Indonesia (NLI), Manuscripts collections of Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (TIIM), Manuscripts collections of Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (LKK), Manuscripts collections of Endangered Archives Program British Library (EAP) are part of manuscripts websites in the world. In depth the websites provide fantastic information with a variety of features. Librarians and researchers studying the history of Islam requires an understanding of the relevant database contents. Such an understanding covering the power and usefulness of a database and appreciation of the unique ingredients of each database. Comparison of journal titles indexed by each of these databases are not providing sufficient evidence database 'coverage, strengths, and weaknesses.

In general, Thorpe gives excellent advice for scholars not versed in the use of scripts. They can save a lot of time and effort in the research process by heeding his discretion. It also offers plenty of food for thought to the curator of manuscripts and archives on the question of access to, a copy of, and hard copy publications. On issues such as access, he prods curator for more flexible than in the good old days. In other areas, he challenged archivists to rethink major policies and regulations in relation to the needs of contemporary scholarship. Scholars and bibliographers have cataloged manuscript sources and make them hote ice by other scholars. However, there are still many who are not cataloged manuscripts not even open space access.

Catalog and bibliography of manuscripts which is the largest source and document the cultural heritage of Islamic civilization should receive appropriate attention. Indonesia is a wealthy country, and potentially with a manuscript or manuscript source, but the source is scattered and often inaccessible properly. Therefore, should begin efforts continuous and organized to not only accumulate wealth is spread Islam and mendigitalisasinya sebagaiman made by many parties at this time, but more than that is to create access to an efficient, effective, inexpensive and fun for the lovers of the study manuscript.

Islamic manuscripts as one of the cultural heritage offers researchers a wealth of information on about civilization culture that is often misunderstood. The study of Islamic manuscripts, often known as codicology Islam, papirology, textology continue to grow as a discipline. In the last two decades there has been a

development of digitizing manuscripts. There are a number of valuable resources that should be realized scholars and librarians. Many sites are detailed below illustrate the breadth and depth codicology Islam, as well as strong growth yangterjadi on those who passed.

Therefore, utilization of cultural heritage cannot be separated from the aspects of aesthetic experience make the information interesting, creative, or innovative, and aspects of emotional experience that touches the user. Information context of culture-oriented design also shows the strength of the cognitive aspects such as interpretability, accessibility, understandable, and lack of errors. culture-oriented context information can be combined with the concept of universal design the information for the design of high-quality information that is available in the context of the so-called glocalization.

Cultural issues have been addressed in a broad spectrum of academic fields, such as anthropology, sociology, psychology, and applied sciences. utilizing local culture narrative like traditional myths, legends, and stories to encourage users to view the product positively and called the cultural positioning strategy. how the information designers can adapt the cultural variations to the design of information and how culture affects interpretation user experience. Cultural heritage in the digital information as recorded in the form of a web or database provides convenience for us to be able to understand the context at that time. It is important to the preservation of artifacts in order to facilitate future research.

Objective of the Study

    a.   To identify students frequency of using online manuscripts collection

    b.   To assess the importance of online manuscripts collection usability

    c.   To identify the extent of satisfaction with online manuscripts collections

    d.   To put forward some empirical evidences to online manuscripts collections designers about different features which are more important in developing the collections

Literature Review

Usability is a multidimensional construct that can be viewed from different perspectives. Reusability has a term widely used and have different things. Some reusability relate to the ease of use and consider it from the standpoint of effectiveness of the interface (the interface) a database. Reusability has basic theory of interaction between humans and computers. Many studies of reusability focus on interface design. Kim (2002, 26), for example, shows that the difference between the effectiveness of the interface and reusability is not clear. Reusability refers to a database or website that it really can help someone do his job. Landauer (1995) distinguish usability (ease of operation) of the usefulness (which serve the purpose pur- poses), commented that both are difficult to separate in the context of evaluation. Usefulness is a multidimensional construct that can be examined from different perspectives.

Usability has several attributes. The International Standards Organization (1994.10) defines usability as the extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use. Nielsen (1993) showed that the reusability has five attributes: leamability, efficiency, memorability, low error rate or ease, errors, and satisfaction. Brinck, Gergle, and Wood (2002) share the perspective of where reusability is functionally correct, efficient to use, easy to learn and remember, error tolerant, and subjectively pleasant. In addition, Booth (1989) describes that the reusability has four factors: usefulness, effectiveness, leamability, and attitudes. The usefulness of the initial performance, long-term performance, leamability, retainability, the use of advanced features, the first impression, and long-term user satisfaction. Hix and Hartson are unique because they took it one step further to distinguish between performance and satisfaction in the long term and the initial steps. Until now, the definition given by ISO and Nielsen are the most widely cited.

Usability has user focus. Clairmont, Dickstein and Mills (1999) made the same claim that reusability is the extent to which users can be successful fully learn and use the product to achieve a goal. Usability has several

aspects, including the inter-face design, functional design, data and metadata, and computer systems and networks. Reusability is the property of the total system. All components must work together smoothly. Usability can be tackled from various directions. Blandford and Buchanan (2002a) stated that reusability is technical, cognitive, social, and design-oriented, and it is important to bring different perspectives together, to share their views, experiences, and insights. Indeed, database development involves interaction between people, organizations, and technology. Usability issues must look at the system as a whole. Usability could also examples INED from the perspective of graphic design, navigation, and content (Spool et al. 1999). Turner (2002) categorizes usefulness in navigation, page design, content, accessibility, use of media, interactivity, and consistency. Figure 1 compares the various perspectives on the attri- butes usability. Usability can be tackled from various directions.

Usability of a system can be tested on mainly two different perspectives of "ease of use" and "quality of use". Ease of use or comfort is mainly determined by the characteristics of the software product itself, such as user-interface. Usability extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve goals with effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use of. Obviously both a usability perspective is not independent. Achieve "quality-in-use" is dependent on meeting the criteria for product quality. Usability offered by Sumi covers:

1. Efficiency: How users can achieve direct interaction with the product and timely
2. Influence: how products capture the emotional response
3. Helpful: How the product seems to help users
4. Control: How users feels he, and not the product, is setting the pace
5. Learning ability: the ease with which users can get started and learn the new features of the product.

The increasing and expanding of the product results in the need to do an analysis of a system or a product in a sustainable manner is necessary. Usability testing involves collecting data about how users actually interact with the product to perform tasks in a given environment. Usability testing allows the library institution or a website developer or database jointly assess the effectiveness of the design of systems that have been built. For example, a good database is a database that not only shares in the listing, but the database can also be used with relative ease by the user. Bad database is one that is not easy to use.

Website testing Usability starts with a frame of mind that puts the user in the first position. So the test object reusability is to evaluate the database from the user perspective. It is important to ask participants usability analysis which is representative of the population intended to use the database to meet the needs of the information. This analysis also focuses on the many aspects of a person's interaction with the ease of database. Similarly, in the aspect of error reduction, and subjective experience.

In addition to user-centered design, instruments such as surveys, questionnaires, focus groups, and observation can be used to assess the reusability database. Each has its drawbacks. Focus groups of users engaged with the product only through the use of a moderator. Although field observations involving users and products in the actual environment of use, the environment can serve as a distraction for the assessment of the products tested. Conversely, usability testing database allows concentration on the use of the product through a controlled environment. It requires the user's attention to be able to interact with the system or product.

Usability aspect is important because this is one way to get users to come back to the database which has been built with energy. Provide users with easily identifiable navigation aid, with at least one has always been a link back to the home page or the start of a section. It is not enough to just say "click" Likewise, information on the page should be presented in a logical format. However, re-member that what is logical for you may not always be logical for someone else.

Information seekers often cannot find the information they need. Unless the design meets the needs of users, the site may be misinterpreted, ineffective, or can not digunakan. Usabilitas is very important for databases that are required in education where learning is the goal. Information seekers should be able to access and retrieve relevant course material, navigate through the website to interact with the elements alone, complete

tasks, and, finally, constructing meaning to achieve learning outcomes. Students should be able to access and retrieve material relevant task, navigate through a website or database to interact with elements complete the task and, finally, constructing meaning to achieve learning outcomes.

Evaluation of Manuscripts Website Usability

There are a number of ways to evaluate reusability. The technique includes formal usability testing; usability inspection; some card; Category expectations of membership; focus groups; questionnaires; thinking out loud; analysis of site usage logs, etc. heuristikasi evaluation; analysis of the claim; analysis is based on the concept of surface and adjust to structural and paper. Prototyping field testing usability for digital library includes aspects of navigation, functionality, utility, interface, metadata conformity, and awareness of library resources.

The usefulness of a system that is available in the form of an online database, website or digital library would look on how these facilities have a positive impact for the dissemination of information useful for the improvement of research and education for its users. Rubin and Chisnell (2008) states that usability testing is a technique used to evaluate a product or system in which the process of testing the product / system involves direct testing on representative respondents. So the purpose of this effort is to inform the design, eliminates design problems, and increase profits, which means it is increasing the number of research and other academic works.

Usability study is part of a multi-disciplinary field of science Human Computer Interaction (HCI). Usability is derived from the word usable which generally means it can be used properly. Something can be said to be useful well if failures in its use can be eliminated or minimized and the benefit and satisfaction of all users (Rubin and Chisnell, 2008). According to Joseph Dumas and Janice Redish (1999) usability refers to how users can learn and use the product to obtain its objectives and how satisfied they are to use.

Usability is building inherent in human-computer interaction for reusability is separated from the equipment needed to complete their tasks with the computer screen. What is the purpose explicitly recognized by users as the characteristics of the site course or if a user only has a difficult, unpleasant experience when they try to achieve a given task, usability is always a factor in the design of an online course site. It is always a factor because separati between the physical environment, students, and virtual environments, tools course content and course management system that students use to interact with content and participate in activities. the relationship between usability and web-based instruction and the consequences of the reader to the next section of the paper discusses the design topics instruksional.tentu alone can not be used explored sites.

Usability or "ease of use" is the basis for designing the site. reusability site is defined as the actual way in which users navigate, find information, and interact with sites According to Dumas and Redish, (1994), "reusability means that people who use the product can do it fast and easy to complete their tasks themselves. their definition rests on four assumptions about the user:

    a. Usability means focusing on the user

    b. People use the product to be productive

    c. Users are busy trying to complete tasks, and

    d. Users decide when the product is easy to use.

Nielsen (2002), states that "ease of use is the first priority" of the interface design. She divides usability into five aspects, including 1. learnability, 2. efficiency, memorability 3., 4. mistakes, and 5. Satisfaction.

Effectiveness in this study was measured by how many correct answers. Included in all subjects were asked to perform tasks related to the utilization of this Islamic manuscripts online database. While, efficiency in this study was measured by the length of time required to complete the task properly and the number of keystrokes / clicks (or steps / movements) required. Learnabilitas. Learnabilitas in some sense be regarded as a fundamental attribute of the reusability test (Nielsen, 1993).

This concept is intended that the system will be developedto be easy to learn so that users can quickly complete the work with the help of the system. This concept is also considered to be very important, especially for novice users (novice user).

To define the notion of "learnability" we must first answer the question What makes content (instructional) in a database or system easy to learn? The answer to this question generally defines a system environment. More formally this concept is defined as learnability efforts more formal definition would be a statement that it adala set of methods, modes and tools environment that facilitates the acquisition of knowledge. Therefore, the idea of learnability related to communication factors presented by a database. So, learnability analysis means to evaluate the success rate of the communication channel between a device with potential users. When we speak of this with the concept learnability usability analysis, it will obtain an understanding that the existence of an environment that facilitates the acquisition of knowledge or vice versa. If a system or database is less usable then it means the system itself and the accompanying environment does not support the efktif communication between devices and users. Heuristic evaluation, as described by Nielsen initially and Molich (1990) and later by Nielsen (1992, 1993, 1994), was based interface expert evaluation method for evaluating the reusability of the particular interface.

The usability of interface normally associated with five parameters (ISO 1998; Nielsen, 1993) are derived directly from this definition:

   a. Easy to learn: Users can get the job done quickly with the system.

   b. Efficient use: Once the user has studied the system, a high level of productivity is possible.

   c. Easy to remember: Novice sers can use the system after some period without having to learn everything from the beginning again.

   d. Some of the errors: The user does not make a lot of mistakes during the use of the system, or if they do, they can easily recover them.

   e. Fun to use: Users are happy with the system or the database.

Satisfaction-Satisfaction is an aspect which is analyzed in this reusability. Satisfaction factors are carefully identified a way to see how the level of ease of use perceived by the user database. Another thing that fall within aspects of this satisfaction is the content, organization of information, visual displays, and error correction. Organizations Information-Information can be extracted, rearranged, and formatted according to the diverse needs of different users and activities.

Considering above literature review, the conceptual framework is needed as signposts in the preparation of the methodology and determine methods as well as appropriate theoretical framework to analyze and understand the data in the study, presented the following scheme or chart that describes the conceptual framework.

About Islamic Manuscripts Collection

Below are the online manuscripts collection contain Islamic manuscripts that will be analyzed by respondents.

   a. Manuscripts collection of National Library of Indonesia (NLI) www.pnri.go.id -National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (NLI) has digitized 10,500 manuscripts of the collection which they store in Jakarta. Besides digitizing manuscripts in Indonesia, NLI also working with the relevant agencies to get a digital copy of the manuscript Indonesia who are abroad. Today, its online catalog can provide useful information about manuscripts, couple with their digital manuscripts.

   11. Manuscripts collections of Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (TIIM) http://tiim.ppim.or.id/

Thesaurus of Indonesia Islamic Manuscripts is a database designed by the Islamic Manuscript Unit (SCIENCE) on the Center for the Study of Islam and Society (PPIM), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) and fully supported by the Center for Research and Development of Religious Literature (Center for Religious literature), Ministry of Religious Affairs of Indonesia. The Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts is mainly intended to provide information as complete as possible on Indonesian Islamic manuscripts, which are written both in Arabic and local languages, including Acehnese, Buginese, Javanase, Madurese, Malay, Minangkabau, Sasak, Sundanese, Wolio and others. This also provides some other useful information such as

name of author with their biographical accounts, number of copies kept in all libraries around the world, catalogues that list the related manuscripts including their pages and summaries, and all related articles and books.

12. Manuscripts collections of Thesaurus of Indonesian Islamic Manuscripts (LKK) http://lektur.kemenag.go.id/manuskrip/

Manuscripts Collection of Center for Religious literature and Khasanah -Since 2008 until 2014 the Center for Religious literature and Khazanah has been preserved Religious Classical literature (LKK) by digitizing 1500 manuscripts There are some places where manuscripts exist which has been digitized, including parts of Aceh, (specifically in Awe sap North Aceh and Pidie), West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Banten West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, South Sulawesi, Buton, Pontianak and Palembang. The program is carried out to fulfill the main targets of research and development literature and Religious treasures in the strategic plan of the Research Ministry of Religious Affairs in 2010-2014, namely: to increase availability of data and information on the literature and research-based religious treasures; and to strengthen public access to the products of research literature and religious treasures. The program covers classical religious texts were written by hand since the century-8M to 20M, which is still scattered and stored by the Indonesian people in person, and maintain and store the data provided in the collection website.

13. Manuscripts collections of Endangered Archives Program British Library (EAP) http://eap.bl.uk/database/collections.a4d

EAP contributes to the preservation of archival material that is in danger of destruction, neglect or physical deterioration world-wide. This is achieved principally through the award of grants in an annual competition. The grants provide funding to enable successful applicants to locate relevant endangered archival collections, to arrange their transfer to a suitable local archival home where possible, to create digital copies of the material and to deposit the copies with local institutions and the British Library. The collection covers some countries, including countries in Asia, Africa, America, Europe and Oceania.

Methodology

To achieve objectives of this study, a survey was conducted among the users Faculty of Adab and Humanities UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta of 10 respondents with a background in library science Number of respondents is sufficient because, according to Nielsen (2000) increasing the number of examiners more than ten does not contribute more to evaluating a system. The method of analysis in this research is a method of usability testing to measure the performance of the user directly to the aspects of usability in the form of execution which is designed in a certain time. This study also thinking aloud method in which the respondents (students) can express everything that was in the mind during the study process. This type of research is quantitative research that is, a process of finding data in the form of knowledge which uses numbers as a tool to find information about what is known.

Data analysis contain three sections: 1) pre-test, 2) task-based, 3) post-test.

Data collection techniques in this study will be carried out through several phases of activity as follows: First, a survey of respondents was conducted to obtain preliminary information about respondents' demographic data such as name, occupation, gender, How often accessing this database Islamic manuscripts. Furthermore, the data collection is done by reference to the stage developed by Rubbin and Chisnell (1998), of whom planned testing, provides a means of testing, such as personal computers and a timing device in the completion of a task, determine the respondent, preparing test materials (questionnaire), giving directing the respondents to complete the task as directed, and conduct interviews to respondents the problems encountered during the task. The data collection was done by giving a set of written statements (questionnaire) to the respondents as many as 10 people. Expressions used in the questionnaire using the assessment scale (rating scale) of 1- digit number 5. The instrument is based on the variables used in this study, the effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction learnabilitas.

The data collection methods used in this study are as follows, 1. Questionnaire (Questionnaire) - Questionnaire is a technique of data collection is done by members of a set of questions or a written statement to the respondent to answer. The main objective of making the questionnaire is to obtain information relevant to the survey objectives and obtain information with the highest possible reliability and validity. 2. Method Documentation-Documentation methods that find data on things or variables such as notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, meeting minutes, agenda, etc., 3. Focus Group Discussion.

In the process of data analysis, the researcher conducted several steps being taken. Researcher conducted the data analysis by the proportion (percentage) of any inquiry undertaken. The researcher calculated that the number of respondents who give value to the specific score overall (whole grains statement). Then the counting is done for the score of the whole grain. Researcher further prepare their mean, so it can be considered whether certain aspects included in the category of low or high, according to the value predefined categories. In the data processing and data analysis will be discussed on the results of the research that has been done, then the analysis of the data is presented in tabular form accompanied by the description. This analysis consists of two parts, namely respondent profile analysis and descriptive analysis of research data in accordance with the questionnaire distributed to respondents. The research data is divided into three parts, namely the results of pre-test questionnaire, task-based, and post test conducted at the end of the section In the profile data and the results of the questionnaire respondents open.

As for the results of a closed questionnaire, analysis of respondents' answers to the statements filed will be given to its own assessment. To this point I use Likert scale. Each answer is given in the form of some categories scale and each category has a weight of its answer, namely: Strongly Agree rated 5; Agree rated 4; Ordinary-Neutral 3; Disagree are given a value of 2; Strongly Disagree rated 1.

Based on the calculation Likert scale weight multiplied by the number of respondents, and after obtaining the sum total value is done the value obtained. Then the total value divided by the number of questionnaires were processed to obtain the average value of each indicator. The interpretation weights answers to this questionnaire based on calculations using the scale interval. To determine the scale interval that is by dividing the difference between the highest score with the lowest score with lots of scale. Following the formulation of the scale interval. Interval scale = a(m-n) : b}. (a = number of attributes; m = Highest Score; n = Lowest score; b = Number grading scale to be formed or applied).

If there are four grading scale applied, so the lowest score is one and the highest score is four, then the scale interval can be calculated as follows: {1 (5-1): 5} = 0.80. So the distance of each point is 0.80 so as to obtain the following assessment:

Results

Pre-Test

The first section of the instrument dealt with Pre-Test which covers respondent profiles, It includes age, Internet usage time of day, frequency of database use, frequency of receiving the guidance of the use of online databases, and frequency of receiving guidance to use online manuscipt collection. The results show that 90% of respondent were between the age group of 17-22 years, followed by the age group of 23-28 years. Regarding frequency of Internet used, it was found that 70% of respondents used between 1-5 hours, 30% of respondents used more than five hours. Given that the respondents are students, so they do not have much time to search the internet since schoolwork usually always have to be resolved as well.

From generally 5 hours to search the internet, then how long they visit database of books, journals, manuscripts and others. It was found that 80% of respondents use online database rarely, occasionally (10%) and never used (10%). The above statement indicates that the use of the Internet by students does not mean they do fully to meet the needs of college information, but it could be for other needs.

The other question covers frequency of respondents in accepting guidance to use online databases. The majority of respondents, 80% only receive occasional guidance, 10% respondents receive guidance rarely (10%) and (10%) respondents never received guidance. The data shows that the majority of respondents receive

occasionally means that the use of online databases by students is still very minimal. Usually such guidance is organized by the institution or library that has the responsibility to disseminate information to academicians.

Then, the explanation on the frequency of receiving guidance to Islamic manuscripts online. It was found that 40% of respondents rarely receive guidance on Islamic manuscripts online database. While respondents who have never received counseling, and respondents who receive occasional guidance also showed a fantastic value, respectively 30%. This suggests that the presence of online Islamic manuscripts collection which is useful for studying philology or codicology does not mean to make frequent contact by the respondents.

Task-Based Analysis

In a task-based analysis, the respondents were also asked to complete some tasks or questions related to the use of online manuscripts collections. In this case, the respondents need to answer the questions, to describe their searching strategy, to suggest things that they consider useful to be in the collection, or to criticize the collection it it is important. This means that the respondent use think aloud system. Below are things that respondents do in task-based analysis

- a. How respondents understand menus provided in the manuscripts collection
- b. How respondents to search information about the certain manuscript "Riyad al-Salihin"
- c. How respondents know that the tradition of astronomy in 22 manuscripts
- d. How respondents find the same results when you are browsing to
- e. looking at the manuscript with the script "Java and Pegon" by searching through the search-not box provided?
- f. Respondents Find the titles of manuscripts from the collection
- g. Do respondents find the "Filtered by" on the online database you've visited?
- h. Any manuscripts written by Hamzah Fansuri. How do you find it?
- i. Does the title of the manuscript used by Zuriati? Who is the author of the manuscript?
- j. Where respondents send email if they have any feedback
- k. Respondents Write down the existing 10 titles in the catalog manuscript Fathurahman & Holil 2007
- l. Respondents write the script 10 titles that exist in the Script Lontara Bugis-yes
- m. Are there any menus in the database that respondents do not understand? What are they?
- n. What are some manuscript titles whose author died in 1898

The views of students to usability aspects of NLI, TIIM, LKK, and EAP. Of task-based undertaken by the respondents, it shows that students undergo the same strategy to accomplish tasks such as: To understand the collection menu, they opened one by one at menu provided. Similarly, In finding information about the astronomical tradition, the students agreed to look at the menu of subject matter, and then chose the concept of astronomy to obtain the desired manuscripts. Student skills in finding information about the titles Mulku Zahari Abdul manuscript collection is relatively similar. Indeed, by some mahsiswa strategies do little different from the other students, but they got the result or the same answer.

Other activities undertaken by the students with the same results are: (1) when looking for the manuscript title and author are used by Zuriati in his dissertation research. They agreed to answer the title of the manuscript is the Law of Minangkabau, author: Soelthan Billahi Diradja Maharadja Series. (2) for an email address if contacting this database, (3) menuliskan10 titles manuscript contained in the catalog Fathurahman & Holil 2007; (4) 10 titles that exist in the script Script Lontara Bugis; (4) Analyze menus in the database that they do not understand, and (5) for the title of the manuscript whose author died in 1898.

Of a recommendation on the second test, it was obvious from the pictures that the design of the database requires more attention. With a percentage of 28%, indicating that for many users feel less comfortable with the design of TIIM. Not only website color to get attention, but the lay-out left and right side are also included in it. While NLI reach 50%. The other two LKK and EAP got 22%.

Regarding user guide, suggestions ranked second along with suggestions on the search menu. As well as any sort of a database but given instructions on how to use it, then just as it is by trapping its users. For most people who are experts in search database, it would be easy for them to search databases for them is something new. But for beginners who visit this database, often called the novice user or users who come once in a while, then maybe they are desperate and will not be visiting this database again and look for any other database. The uniqueness of this database is actually no doubt, mainly related to their content. However, the content will not mean anything without a clue that leads users to use them through your user menu.

Similarly, the search menu in this simple category into the next recommendation submitted by the respondents. With the experience of the tasks given to the respondent, they may conclude that the search menu does not fully work well. It can be said with a search on the title of the manuscript catalog Zahari Abdul grandiose, manuscript title and the title masnukrip Hamzah Fansuri

Respondents also would want that this database provides the download menu can be included in the database. Many masnukrip online database that provides downloads, such as in a library The British Library, Hahtitrust, Indoneia national library database, although not all of them. By comparing the other mansukrip database, it is natural if it becomes part of the recommendation. Islamic manuscripts that are not found in other databases besides NLI, TIIM, LKK, EAP should indeed may be downloaded for educational purposes and research.

Although the navigation system and the database name to occupy the final part of the recommendations of the respondents, but these two are worthy of note. Given a person's first impression visiting the database by name and title of interest was very important then how can it be anticipated. Percentage recommendation of the respondents can be seen in gmabar below.

Websites Utilization for novice users

Novice users are users who are new to the website system. Such users are considered potential because at the time when the system uses can answer the needs of the information he wants.

From the results of the questionnaire post test conducted for the analysis of reusability TIIM obtained information that aspect of efficiency was ranked first of several aspects in the analysis of reusability is not too worried. Further aspects of visual appearance and content aspects of the position thereafter. Apparently, content southeast Asian Islamic manuscripts possessed only by this database makes fairly good value for their content. shows that over all aspects of the proposed analysis reusability TIIM, then error correction aspect needs serious attention. With the lowest position indicates that this aspect has not been taken seriously or not available at all in the database. Why is this important for D'sain hold this menu is for database users this is not all researchers are already accustomed to wrestle with titles manuscripts in it. The database development team hope that the database can be used by many audiences it should be followed by the provision of navigation error. Because the beginner or novice user can make mistakes. But the fault was not been of a permanent nature. So with the error correction menu, this database can remind users about the strategy that should be done when an error can not be avoided.

Post-Test

In the following post-test, respondents were asked to fill out questionnaires, which have been designed to analyze the usability of online manuscripts collections. Post-test covers questions about the efficiency, effectiveness, learnability, memorability and satisfaction. The questions include:

Effectiveness

1. Respondents can complete tasks using the manuscripts collection
2. Respondents easily find the information needed to complete the questions.

Efficiency

3. When the respondent clicks, menu manuscripts of this collection show quickly.
4. When typed on search engines, direct title to be displayed.

5. Respondents do not have to click too many pages to navigate information in the manuscripts collection.

6. Respondents can easily search for information about the research that is done by using the existing manuscripts in the manuscripts collection

Learnability

7. Writing text used in the database page is easy and clear for respondents

8. The menus there are quite easy to understand.

9. You find the download menu on this database.

10. You can find the menu search or browsing on the manuscripts collection

11. You can easily remember the names and functions of the manuscripts collection

12. manuscripts collection is easy to navigate to find a screenwriter and title of his work.

13. manuscripts collection has an introduction that helps you find information.

14. Title Database "manuscripts collection" is specifically described the contents contained in the database.

15. manuscripts This collection organizes its content consistently. For example: pages, headers, titles, and icons between pages.

16. manuscripts collection set up home in good order.

17. manuscripts collection using language that is consistent and controlled vocabulary to refer to types of the same page or document.

18. This collection manuscripts ask you to to scroll down to read the text at the bottom of the page database.

Memorability

19. Names Database web page is easy to remember.

20. The manuscripts collection using a variety of fonts, making it easy to remember.

21. manuscripts collection using a typical page or image.

22. You can easily remember the steps necessary to find the manuscript author information in this database.

23. The layout of text and other page of this collection manuscripts help me how to make use of this database.

Ease of Use

24. manuscripts collection uses the terms in the menus and categories that are familiar to users.

25. manuscripts collection has a menu database contents.

26. manuscripts collection provides a clear, clear instructions on how to use this database.

27. manuscripts collection provides clear instructions on how to download, install, and run all the devices

28. manuscripts collection provides an alternative means of access for both novice and advanced users.

29. manuscripts collection provides internal links between pages.

30. manuscripts collection provide help and documentation.

31. manuscripts collection gives easy access to back or start using the database.

32. manuscripts collection makes you want to visit this database back.

33. manuscripts collection provides a lot of useful things for you.

34. manuscripts collection have other equipment that supports databases such as share files, chat, and other mailis.

35. manuscripts collection provides a thesaurus for concept (descriptor) used.

36. manuscripts collection has adequate features such as search box, archive pages, links and navigation features that help in finding the relevant pages.

Organization of Information

37. manuscripts collection properly organize content in accordance with user expectations.

38. manuscripts collection using a consistent organization of information on the page, headers, titles, and icons between pages.

39. manuscripts collection using a consistent format.

Labelling

40. Terms used in this database clearly.

41. manuscripts collection design using clear icons and fun.

Content

42. manuscripts collection has a broad and deep content.

43. manuscripts collection provides all the information necessary to complete the task of the questions section B.

44. manuscripts collection letters have characteristics such as size, spacing and colors that make reading becomes fun.

45. Respondents were able to find the content they need.

46. Respondents were able to read and understand the manuscripts collection.

Error Correction

47. Respondents find that when you click the link error.

48. There is a clear message to the link which the error.

49. Respondents find their under reconstruction from a couple of menus or links are displayed.

50. manuscripts collection tells you how to anticipate the money link errors and other errors.

Post-test results show that in *Effectiveness* aspect, NLI was very good (3.50) while TIIM (3.00) and LKK (2.90), EAP (2.95) included in the category enough (3:40). Furthermore, in *Efficiency* NLI shows the highest (3.40) , TIIM reachs (3.00) , LKK (3.00), EAP (2.95). Regarding *learnability* terhadap manuscript collection NLI (3.20), TIIM (3.15), LKK (3.10), EAP (3.09). The respondents were deeply regrets that this database does not have a menu download, so the download Finding menu indicators on the database occupies a category is not very good (1.60). *In memorability aspect,* NLI gets very good category (3.10), TIIM (3.05), LKK (3.05), EAP (3.05). In terms of *Visual appearance* merupakan salah satu dari aspek kepuasan (satisfaction). Furthermore, NLI has 2,90, TIIM has 3,20, LKK has 2,80, and EAP 2,90 interms of *ease of use* aspect. While *organisasi informasi aspect*, NLI reachs 3.20, TIIM reachs 3.10, LKK reachs 3.10, and EAP 3.15. in terms of *labelling,* NLI gets 3.20, TIIM gets 3.10, LKK gets 3.15, EAP gets 3.20. while *error correction,* NLI shows 2.80, TIIM shows 2.75, LKK shows 2.80, and EAP shows 2.75.

The success of a system, such as databases is a complex thing. The success can be seen from how a system through the interface can serve well to their users. In addition, the success of a system, can be obtained from what is perceived by the user. Therefore, it is only natural that a system is developed so it took a survey of its users. System is considered to be advanced is not necessarily either by a group of users. Regardless of the various aspects that must be corrected according to respondents in the analysis usability analysis of manuscripts collections websites, in general it can be said that the existence of the websites are good, with an average score of 3:10. Aspects ease of use is fairly scored less well indicates that the database is not yet fully able to implement the concept of consistency. Where designers and users should apply the same criteria, or dimensions, to consider the interaction with the components to be similar.

Research limitations

This study is considered to have met the criteria usability analysis against a system or database. But some things have not been touched in the study of which is a triangulation of data that can be obtained from a team

of designers that can be obtained directly not been obtained. Researchers obtain data related to the technical development of the database come from a study of the development of websites and experience of researchers has often been in the charging information extant manuscripts in the websites. Furthermore, the aspect that has not been much discussed is related to the needs of the information required by the researcher. In other words, this study included respondents from students who had attended the course philology. If this research is also directed to researchers interested manuscript with southeast Asian Islamic manuscripts of course the results obtained will be different.

Conclusion

The findings shows that students generally consider the usability aspects like efficiency and effectiveness of the database those websites are good. The websites have not fully provide the opportunity for novice users (novice user). Additionally alternative for advanced users as well as the database is not yet available Islamic manuscripts that have been prevalent in cyberspace. The success rate database reusability D'sain in meeting the information needs of students can be quite good. The results that have been obtained from the reusability analysis showed that the database D'science has not been so widely used by academics. Apart from the allocation to the lovers of the manuscripts, it helps the database is also a reference for Islamic studies, especially in Indonesia and southeast Asia. Therefore, improvements related to usability aspects should be taken seriously. In addition, socialization programs and demonstration database is also done so that the introduction of the database can be experienced by the academicians.

Recommendation

Suggestions regarding websites improvement, including redesigning the presentation of the application interface, including the completion of the download menu, menu search and browsing improvements. Second, add a collection of several countries in the Southeast Asian region, and third, to provide assistance (help or user guide) online and more informative. Fourth, further research could be developed not only in the aspect of usability, but also on aspects of user experience. The research model can be developed for the users of a group of researchers in the manuscript.

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Cultural Program: Lesson Learned

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Digital Archive Preservation and Curation: A Case Study of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) Library, India

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Abstract

The preservation and curation in libraries have not been new and curation is a process which is known for "whole life" approach to digital materials to address the selection, maintenance, collection and archiving of digital assets in addition to their preservation. The paper discusses the libraries approach of using technology for managing digital collections. It explains the process of archiving, managing records, digital preservation and its access in libraries. The paper further shares the experiences of Central Library, Jawaharlal Nehru University digitization, archiving, conservation of news clippings and theses and dissertations, to maintain these digital archive flawlessly, to make the access available to its academic community for future research work. The paper also discusses how archiving, preservation and curation of digital scholarship, ultimately to enhance access to valuable research.

Introduction

Archiving and Curation in the libraries is not new while phenomenal change have turned to Digital interface with libraries now digitally archiving and curating the articles, theses, dissertations, research papers, books, newspapers press clippings etc. The process have now the additional work of creating, maintaining and adding value to the repositories of digital data for present and future use. Digital Curation has been termed as umbrella concept that includes digital preservation, data curation, electronic records management, and digital asset management.(Yakel, 2007)

In the case of academic communities the Academic Libraries have to ensure that data is reliable and sources are well entrusted. Further the data curation in academic libraries help in reducing the risk of getting digital repository outdated by removing the outdated digital files from the archives. The academic libraries generates a value by digital archiving and curating the digital files and thus attaining a long time life and high percentage of usage and reliable for high quality research. It also reduces the duplication of efforts in research data creation and enhances the value of existing data by making it available for researchers. (Valenza, & ALA, 2014).

Similarly digital data preservation has been always an important task and this serves the information need in the research in the academic environment. It is said that digital curation is presented as a natural evolution of the preservation of digital resources management processes. (Thayse Natália Cantanhede, 2016).

As research requirements are very unique and later the data such as digital newspaper clips, theses and dissertations, becomes the primary work of any author. For any institution a research output of their researchers

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is very valuable to justify the funding etc. Not only scientists, researchers and scholars across the globe personally generate increasingly vast amounts of digital research data, but they also invest their intellect to create or produce the data which now a days is in digital form. A data preservation programme is a safeguard to this huge investment of time and resources.

Dr B R Ambedkar Central Library, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

The Jawaharlal Nehru University, was established in 1969, located in the southern part of New Delhi, India and spread over an area of about 1000 acres, the campus occupies some of the northernmost reaches of the Aravalli Hills. It incorporates the library of the prestigious Indian School of International Studies which was later merged with Jawaharlal Nehru University. Central Library of the university is a depository of all Govt. publications & the publications of some important International Organizations like WHO, European Union, United Nations and its allied agencies etc.

The Central Library is placed in the nine-storey tower building and has a carpet area of about one lakh sq. ft. It is situated in the midst of the academic complex of the University and is the hub of all the academic activities of the University. The Library has a total collection of 6.20 lakhs volumes, which comprises books, serial publications, bound journals, print theses/dissertations etc. JNU library is having a collection of 8.25 lakhs digitized newspaper clippings on area studies and basic disciplines are available for students and research scholars of the University. The JNU library has a collection of over 22,000 theses and dissertations in all the disciplines of Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences. Central library is using DDC to classify its document and MARC 21 to catalogue its material. VIRTUA, ILMS is used in its day to day housekeeping activities. Apart from the central library there are many other school/centre libraries helping the academic community to serve them with their desired information as per their needs. JNU Central Library is heading towards world of digital information system where all the information can be stored and access digitally. A good university must have a library enriched with a good collection, otherwise it does not serve its purpose. JNU library is a nine-floor library which comprises all the latest information technological facilities in its services to facilitate its users to access the information round the clock around the globe. (Central Library, JNU, 2017)

Digital Archiving @ Central Library, JNU

In 2005 Central Library switched to new scheme of classification, new cataloguing standards and new ILMS VIRTUA to automate the bibliographical records of its collection. The retro-conversion of books and documents was completed and all bibliographical records were made available online through Web-OPAC for searching 24X7 anytime anywhere. The catalogue not only comprise of Central Library but is a centralised/union catalogue and includes the bibliographical records of other departmental libraries situated in the University.

JNU library is having a collection of more than 8 lakhs digitized newspaper clippings on basis of subject, area studies and basic disciplines are available for students and research scholars of the University. These news clippings were curled from 44 national and international newspapers in area Social sciences, International relations, Humanities, and news about JNU since 1974. Newspaper press clipping was an unique service of JNU Library to its academic community and very less number of libraries were providing this service in the country in the era of 1970s.

This digitization of newspaper press clippings and theses and dissertations was to initiate to serve its users online based services. Transition from print to digital and to save the area of the library by shelving the physical volumes. However with the transition the major challenges for JNU Library was to ensure the quality and the integrity of the collections and due care was required to create appropriate description of records, and ensuring that efforts were discovered and used. (Valenza, Boyer & Curtis 2014).

Process of Digital Newspaper Clippings Curation at Central Library

In the decade of 1970s the process of developing newspaper press clippings in the JNU library was lengthy and cumbersome. It involved marking of the clips from newspaper under listed subject, the marked clips were

accurately cut by the library staff, after cutting a clip was pasted on a white paper. The clips were further assigned a call number and subject heading were derived for the news clips, both the information were written on the white paper and then the paper use to be filed in a chronological sequence in the cardboard folder. Cardboard folder was marked with a broader call number showing range of the clips filed inside. The cardboard folders were then shelved on the shelf on the basis of call number.

With the changing time and need of users, it was required to transform this huge collection of clippings from paper to digital, the university decided to convert these clippings into digital form by retaining their originality. A digitization project was coined and was awarded to a reputed company performing in the field of library and information science by giving software support, digitization assistance and retro-conversion services. The company was selected through a tendering procedure. This process involved regular investment of adequate time, money, manpower and resources. But due to users requirement and demand the process was initiated to promote curation and preservation throughout the lifecycle of data or digital repositories. The process involved the following steps:

- **Conceptualisation:** Digitization of the print newspaper press clippings and theses and dissertations was conceived and plan was finalized to create a digital archive with metadata, subject wise coverage, by defining data selection methods for future.

- **Creation:** The clippings were digitised and searchable digital archive was developed to be stored on a live server.

- **Access and use:** The accessibility of both these archive was ensured to be available 24x7. Press clippings archive accessibility was restricted upto campus network only and theses and dissertations accessibility was made available globally. The accessibility mode ID password based using remote access facility.

- **Appraise and select:** After the digitization the evaluation each and every file was checked to ensure the quality, cleanliness of image file and accuracy of data before making it available to the users.

- **Preservation action:** The archive is stored on a networked server and available to the user community with easy search options. The routine backup facility was made available and ensured that the full and incremental backup to be taken to ensure no data loss at the time of any unseen crisis.

- **Storing:** Creation of digital archive and metadata was standardized to keep the uniformity.

- **Transform:** At the time of digitization, a print clip or a copy of theses was scanned into .tiff file and then converted into searchable .pdf file. This made the file size small and conversion was made easy and accessible. Finally, the data was transformed into digital format which can be stored and access easily.

This digitization of different type of documents has been much helpful to special category users of the University such as visually impaired and orthopedically challenged students of the university who can be benefitted with the primary information stored in this collection. Earlier these documents were restricted to such students due to the lack of accessible format. These students use to seek help from the library staff, their classmate, volunteers students or friends who help them in reading out the text and do the recording for visually impaired students to their studies.

Figure-1 Screenshot of the JNU Newspaper Clippings Catalogue

During the project of digital archiving preservation and curation the folders of press clippings were retrieved from the shelves, the clips pasted on paper were scanned, the scanned file were cleaned and converted in searchable PDFs, thereafter, the clips were again refiled in the folders and re-shelved to the shelves. This was because library does not want to lose the hard copy of these clippings. Finally, after creating the bibliographical data the scanned clips, these were linked with the bib data and were uploaded into VIRTUA, an Oracle based Library Management Software for storage and retrieval of digital archive. With the completion of the project now the newspaper clippings are directly digitally curled from the subscribed online newspaper and can be merged into the existing digital archive after linking to the metadata. This services of libraries help user in reaching to the précised and authentic information.
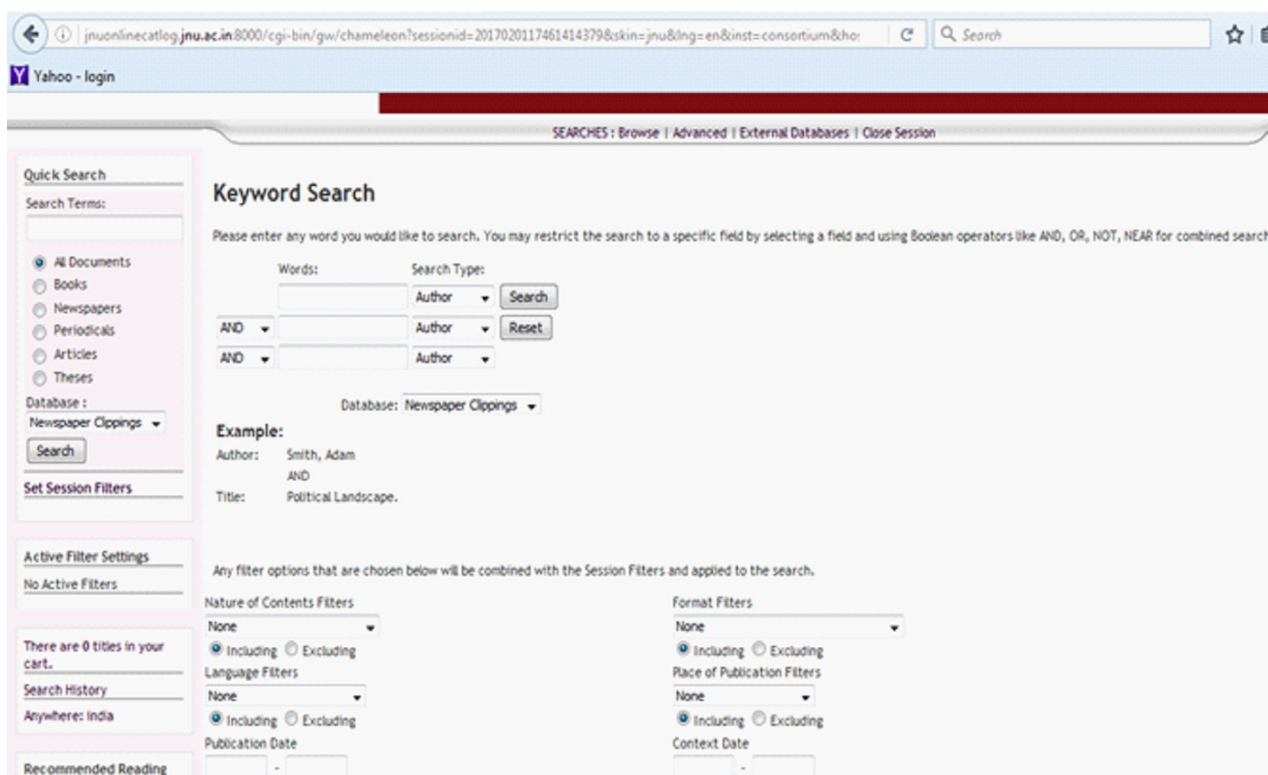
Figure 2&3 Screenshot of Keyword Search and Sample image of Digital Newspaper Clipping

Process of Digital Thesis and Dissertations digital archiving at Central Library

Central Library, JNU holds the researchers reports and findings submitted in support of candidature for a degrees awarded by the University. Theses and dissertations are an excellent and primary source of in-depth technical information often not published in detail elsewhere. The Library has the excellent collection of research output of its researchers. As Jawaharlal Nehru University is a research oriented University and all the teaching disciplines have Ph.D programs in their levels. Central Library, JNU has an oldest thesis published in 1960, in its collection, this doctorate degree was awarded to Tarun Chandra Bose by former Indian School of International Studies (ISIS), University of Delhi which was later merged in JNU. First theses of PhD is also available in library collection which was awarded by JNU in year 1970.

The JNU library has a collection of over 22,000 theses and dissertations in all the disciplines of Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences awarded by the University and its affiliated Institutes. The Library has digitised all the theses and dissertations and shared the digital archive with Shodhganga program of INFLIBNET, Ahemadabad, an organisation under the University Grants Commission of India. In the year 2007, Central Library through in-house project digitized all the title pages and content pages (ToC) of theses and dissertation and made them accessible to its users with the bibliographical data as per MARC21 through library online catalogue. Under this project, ToC of approximately 10,000 theses and dissertations were digitized and linked with its metadata. Later, in year 2009 with the UGC regulation of open access theses and dissertations (ETD), JNU Academic Council decided to adopt the open access to Theses and Dissertations policy in the university and signed the agreement with INFLIBNET to provide all its Ph. D theses for SHODHGANGA –ETD Repository.

Prior to this all the theses and dissertation were housed in the library according to the accession numbers. Because of being less in numbers the catalogue entry was not made for this collection. This collection was shelved with textbook collection and was having no free access to the users of the Library. Embargo period was also applicable to access the theses and dissertations with the restriction of access for 5 years after the awarding year of the candidate. In early days this practice was followed to protect the copyright of the research document since no tool was available to check the plagiarism/similarity of the content. User were provided with the theses and dissertation and were not permitted to take it away from the library.

After the approval of the university council, central library started the project to digitise all the available theses and dissertation and made them available to its users through its online catalogue. However, embargo period of 5 and 3 years was kept for dissertations and theses, respectively. The digitization was done through tendering process and engaging reputed agency dealing in the field of digitization. Standards of metadata were adopted as per the metadata standards followed by the library for its other collection.

All the theses and dissertation were scanned into tiff file using high end ADF scanners. The tiff files were cleaned and later these were converted and merged into searchable PDF file. These file were named with unique serial number bearing accession numbers. During the process due care was taken on interoperability, including standards and tools such as metadata schemas and controlled vocabularies, and data sharing through aggregators and linked open data. (Ray, 2017)

All the digitised files were linked to the metadata using MARC 21 standards and were evaluated minutely to ensure the quality and accuracy of the data. After the final approval and evaluation these digital clips were made accessible to the users through library WBOPAC.
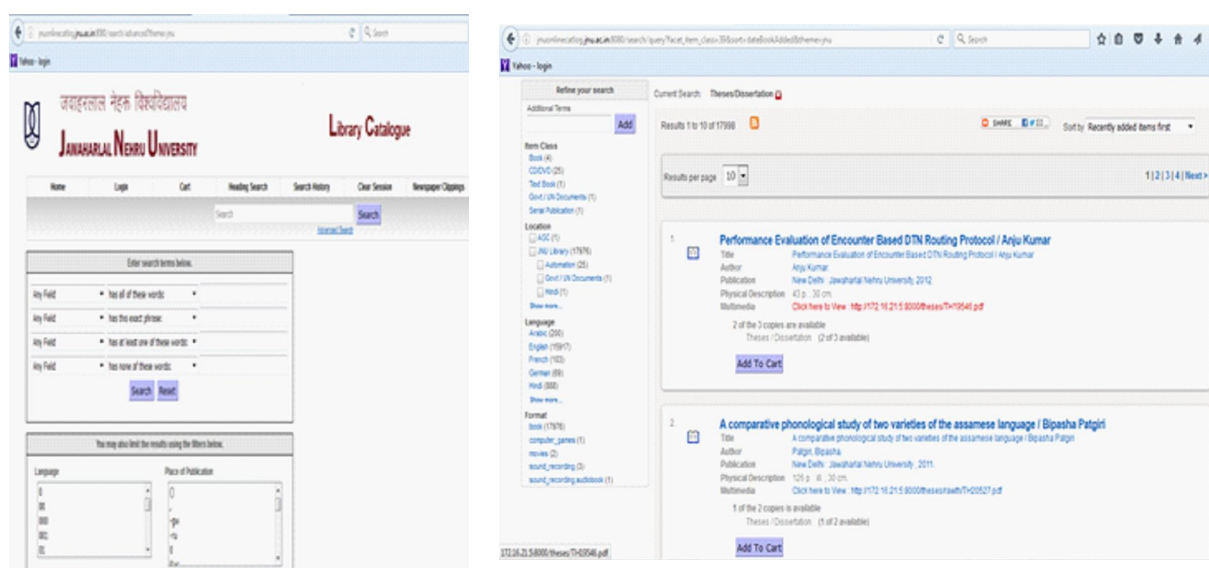
Figure -4&5 Screenshot of Webopac search for Theses and Dissertation

Approximately old theses and dissertations approximately 18,000 have been digitized and access to their Bibliographical records is available through Library WEBOPAC. Digitized theses collection were shared with INFLIBNET has also been uploaded in Shodhganga repository, an Open Thesis repository of India. JNU was the first university in India to share the data with Shodhganaga. (Shodhganga, 2017)
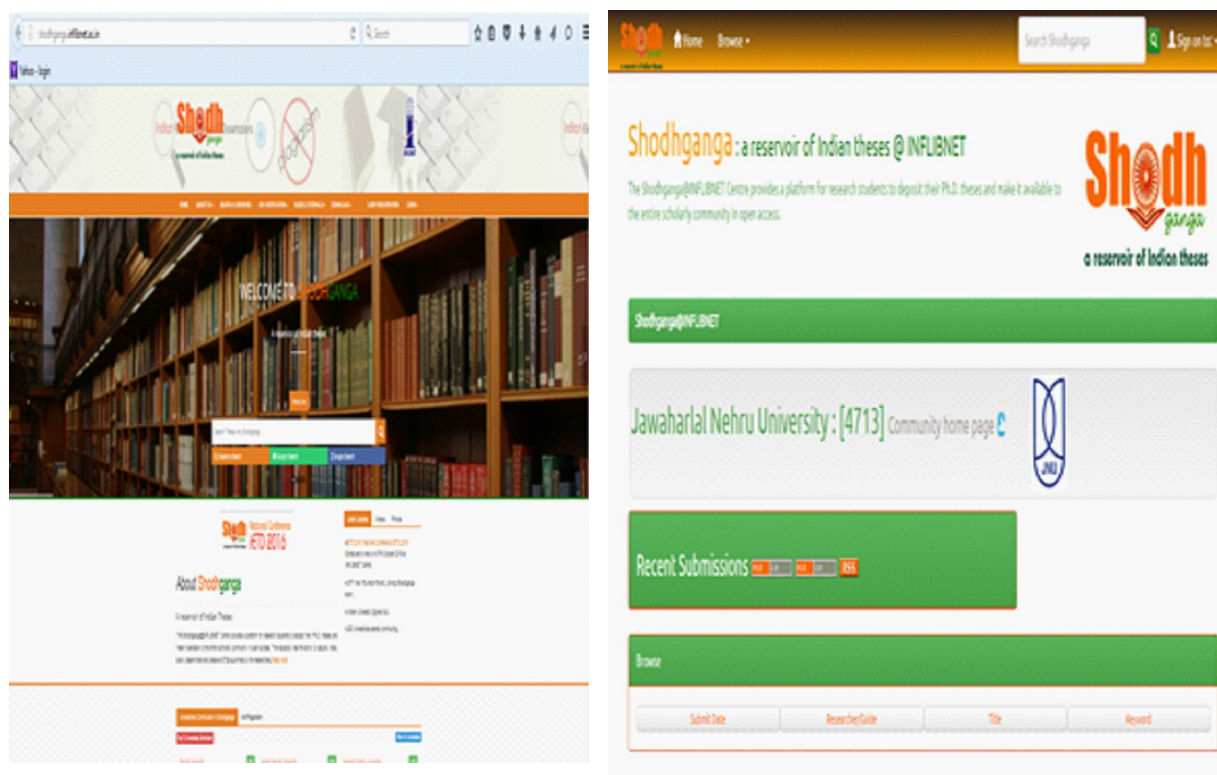
Figure -6&7 Screenshots of Shodhganga Open Thesis Repository of India

Present Scenario

Keeping in view the UGC Notification (Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D Degree, Regulation, 2009) the University has mandates all M.Phil./Ph.D. students to submit their theses and dissertations in MS-Word/PDF format with a plagiarism certificate to the library through the Plagiarism Software subscribed by Central Library, JNU. So this is helping the growth of the digital archive of the Library with the born digital collection. In addition to this JNU has also designed in-house software for submission of theses and dissertation and award M. Phil and Ph. D degree following the standard guidelines made for JNU e-theses submission. Central Library, JNU also in near future will start the next level of curation by involving in maintaining links with annotation and with other published materials (Lord and Macdonald 2003)

Conclusion

Digital Archiving, Curation and Stewardship are the processes used in the libraries which take care of creation of digital objects until its death or rebirth. The process of archiving and digital curation has a complete life cycle and it requires planning, consistency and is ongoing process. The study of Central Library, Jawaharlal Nehru University depicts the collection need to be accompanied by metadata and require proper management and preservation to facilitate the user and its re-use. It is implied by the study that by adopting and supporting digital preservation and curation practices, libraries can reach and engage more users seeking information.

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The Role of Library in Managing Oral Document (Theoritical Studies on Indigenous Knowledge for Disaster Management in Simeuleu Island)

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Abstract

*Purpose - This study describes the role of library in managing "smong" which is one of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) on Simeulue Island. Library is seen as a documentary institution that has a role to manage documents. On the other side, the definition of document changes rapidly. The new concept is an oral document. This study will demonstrate the development of IK as a form of oral document. **Methodology** - This study used qualitative approach, particularly literature study. **Result** - IK is unique knowledge that is formed in a specific society and transmitted orally generation by generation. IK became part of the oral document, which is a new concept of the definition of document. As a documentary institution, libraries have a role in managing oral document. An understanding of oral document focused on content is delivered in the form of knowledge. The concept of oral document was developed by the social construction process, stating that the contribution of knowledge created through speech, writing or action. Therefore, library as an institution that manages documents can be developed through the collection in the form of speech, writing and action.*

Introduction

Indonesia is a country with a high potential of disasters caused by the movement of tectonic plates. This is due to Indonesian territory that is located at the confluence of two longest active mountain path in the world (Nugroho, 2015). The western part of Indonesia is traversed by Mediterranean ring of fire, mountains which extend from Mediterranean ocean. Meanwhile, in the eastern part is the end of pacific ring of fire which originated from the Rocky Mountains in the Americas (Nungrat, 2001). Both of these circum resulted in a series of mountains on the coast and the sea, and their status is still active. In addition to the two rings of the volcano in Indonesia, there are also three tectonic plates that make up Indonesia. They are Eurasia Plate, Indo-Australian Plate and the Pacific Plate, in addition there is coastline that extends for 81,000 km. Indonesian coastline is the second longest coastline in the world after Canada (Anantasena, 2007 cited by SeptianSuhandono, 2010). The existence of Indonesia's layout which is coupled with the length of the coastline provides great potential of disasters to occur, particularly eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis.

On December 26, 2004 earthquake occurred in a depth of 4 km from the sea and measuring 9.0 SR in the bottom of sea that caused a tsunami. More than 200,000 people died. A total of 400,000 people were displaced and lived in a refugee camp (Arief, 2010). After Aceh, earthquake also happened in Nias Island's in 2005 with a magnitude of 8.7 SR centered in 30 km from the bottom of the sea (Diposaptono& *Budiman,. 2005*) which caused the death of around 1,000 people and more than 3,000 people displaced (Data Center and Tempo Analysis, 2006).

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But on the Simeuleu Island, which is located just 40 km away from the centre of the earthquake; two tsunamis did not cause many casualties in the areas such as Aceh and Nias Island but only killed seven people from a total of 78,000 population of Simeuleu. Based on interviews with Simeuleuan, they have indigenous knowledge (IK) called Smong. Smong is a poem about the tsunami that happened in 1907. The poem Smong contains characteristics of impending tsunami through the experiences of their ancestors in the past. After the earthquake took place, there are traits of a tsunami like, low tide suddenlyoccur, salt smell of the sea is very pungent, cold wind blowing from the sea, a lot of fish on the shoreline, from a distance they can see white waves and a very loud roar, then the people would run away from the shore, yelling *smong ... smong ...* telling the other citizens. Automatically other citizens would understand there will be a tsunami. Shouts of citizens will form a chain of message to other citizens so they have to save themselves. (McAdoo et al, 2006)

Smong is an example of IK that serves as mitigation and preparedness when tsunami will happen. Smong was proven effective as a way of preparedness in the face of a tsunami. Unfortunately, based on interviews in 50% of speakers from the island of Simeulue, Smong has begun to be forgotten by the next generation. This is due to the influence of mass media, such as TV radio, movies,and the internet. The current generation prefers to watch TV, listening to music, using mobile phones than listening to the old story of Smong. (Syafwina, 2014)

IK has existed and thriving in a society for a long time. This indicates that the IK has an important value in the life of the society, especially the local community. In many countries there are particular institutions that manage IK (Baumwoll in Syafwina, 2014). One of the institutions that have the responsibility to manage IK is library. Libraries challenges are not only to save IK, but also to be able to manage and empower the community to be directly involved. IK would be loose its credibility without practice in real life. Smong is a success story when the communities apply IK in everyday life.

There are new developments in documentation study in Indonesia. Sudarsono (2016) explains that the meaning of document changes. Currently, the concept of document is different from the meaning of document as previously known. Document was originally limited by two and three-dimensional things, later expanded to include live three-dimensional documents and Turner developed more new concept of the oral document. Turner understands oral document as in the form ofartefacts which are able to convey evidence or information to a specific content that is delivered via oral.

The development of oral draft documents discovered by Turner provides new space for IK understanding as one of the oral forms of documents. IK is a unique knowledge in a given society. This knowledge is growing along with time to be communicated orally from generation to generation. IK was disseminated orally transformed into oral artifacts that able to convey specific information by passing of information from person to person by oral communication. As one of the documentary institutions, libraries should be sensitive to these changes. The question is, 1) Is the IK can be recognized as an oral document?, 2) Is oral document can be used as a library collection?, and 3) How is the role of libraries in managing IK "Smong" for disaster management in Simeulue Island?

Literature Review

Evolution of New Documentation Concept

Suzanne Briet (Day et al., 2006, p. 48 in Turner, 2012, p. 854) defined that the document is things which are concrete or symbolic in a sign that preserved and stored until the completion of representatives, from building back, or providing physically, or intellectual phenomenon. Briet makes an example, based on physical phenomena which includes animals, such as antelope in a zoo and an example based on intellectual phenomena which includes discussions directly as a professor who was discussing some of the subject when he was teaching. The examples which are revealed by Briet showed that the sample document is an object to represent something. (Lund and Skare, 2009, p. 1634 in Turner, 2012, p. 854).

Suzanne Briet (1894-1989) was an important figure in the European documentation and was known as "Madame Documentation". She became a central figure in the "second generation" of Europe Documentation and the first generation of documentation manifested in the work of Paul Otlet (1868-1944). One of her

masterpiece, in 1951, is a book titled "What is Documentation?".It was a revolutionary book that was able to widen the scope of science of library and Otlet's emphasis on the 'book' as the main form of information management.(Day, 2007)

Buckland's definition (1992, p. 355 in Turner, 2012, p. 855) is constructed by Briet (in Day et al., 2006, pp. 10, 48 in Turner, 2012, 855) and revealed that the documents are all informative things. It confirms that people can get information from the objects, events and anything that is deliberately informed (Buckland, 1991, pp. 353-354 in Turner, 2012, 355). The Buckland's classic article (1997, p. 808 in Turner, 2012, p. 355) is able to weaken the idea that the document should be a textual records. Documentalist is more emphasis on functionality than on the physical form of the document.This concept reflects how documents are recognized as a proof or something informative (Day et al., 2006, pp. 10-11, 48; Lund, 2009, p. 2; see also Brown and Duguid, 1996, "exaggerated rumorsof death" section in Turner, 2012, p. 355).

Oral Document

By using documentation studies, information behaviour, social construction, and other similar disciplines, Turner conceptualized oral documents. Turner understands oral document in the form of a working definition as an oral document artefacts are able to convey evidence or information to a specific content that is delivered via oral. This definition reflects how a document conveys oral evidence or information in two ways, words and actions.

The results of Turner's study revealed that the utterance can produce certain kinds of artefacts. Such as the article that is able to contribute to the knowledge, speech can also produce artefacts of information. It depends on an understanding of the artefacts.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary (2009, p. 1.5 cited by Turner, 2009), an artefact is anything made by humans. Based on her research, Turner revealed that verbal construction is involved in six different practices that affected and shaped artefacts. Therefore, the study can expand Turner's concept about artefacts in the form of oral information for knowledge. (Turner, 2009, p. 308)

In oral documents, the nature of the evidence provide information that guide the creation and interpretation of oral documents in practice articulating Frohmann (2004), in practice, a document giving the information if it is accompanied in the form of property. Four properties in question are historicity, institutionalization, materiality and social practices. These four properties are identified can provide proof information in the documents and create informative documents.

Indigenous Knowledge

Indigenous Knowledge will be hereinafter referred as IK, is a piece of knowledge, where knowledge is unique to a society or culture. It is contrary to international knowledge system created by universities, research institutions, and private companies.It is the basis for decision making in agriculture, health, food, education, natural resource management, and a host of other activities in rural communities (Warren, 1991 in the World Bank, 1998).

Special Characteristics of IK:

Below are the special characteristics of IK which some authors defined (Mearns, Du Toit, and Mukuka, 2006):

1. IK is local, holistic and integrated, because IK originated from specialty societies and their experience in a particular condition and at a particular place.

2. IK is basically a function, based on the response of practice and performance

3. Based more on the experience than the theory, corroborated from experiences that occurred repeatedly.

4. IK learns from repetition, if it repeats again and again, it will strengthen more

5. IK always change by creating, re-creating, finding, and losing

6. Dissemination of IK distributed at levels broadly than the dissemination of knowledge, although its spread was socially differentiated by age and gender.

7. IK's spreading always splits, either in one place or in one individual.

8. IK is tacit which is not able to be easily arranged

IK has various names including traditional knowledge, local knowledge, native knowledge, cultural knowledge, knowledge civilization. However, the term Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is more frequently used by the public. Lengisugi (2006) revealed that IK was also known as the science of ethnic or local knowledge. This knowledge is growing along with time to be communicated orally from generation to generation. Meanwhile, according to Warren (1993) IK is an acquired knowledge of the local community through the accumulation of experience, recurrent informal experiences and deep understanding of the cultural environment. This knowledge develops particularly in a given society, so it is unique. This knowledge is a tacit knowledge shaped by nature, the practical value and can be maintained in the form of culture.

Odongo (2009) in his article titled 'A Framework for developing a knowledge base for indigenous ecological knowledge in Uganda' that explained the days of colonialism in Uganda. IK is considered as unsystematic and is unable to meet the needs of the productive in the modern world. IK is considered inefficient, low quality, and capable as a barrier to development. IK is also regarded as something primitive so that no one can afford to offer. This makes IK to be ignored and undocumented. If there is nothing to preserve IK, it will become extinct along with the extinction of the older generation.

In the process of understanding IK, there is a change in viewing IK. IK became organized and regarded as an important resource that can be useful to the society and its development. Rouse (1999) in Odongo (2009) revealed that this change is because of the failure of some modern scientific approach in building and turning into a centralized program, so it is unable to raise the life expectancy of the local community. Therefore, the World Bank recommended to document the local knowledge in order to be easily accessible and can be used for development. It is clear that IK is a local resource that is capable to resolve local problems. IK can solve problems and challenges from the most basic level. In approaching the solution, it is done by using trial and numerous innovations by introducing the technology to the public.

Research Methods

Research Methodology -This study used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is used in this research to explore and to understand the meaning of the number of individuals or a group of people who ascribed to social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2007, 2010). This study was conducted to conceptualize IK as a form of oral document and to analyze the role of the library as an institution documentary to manage IK.

Data Collection Techniques -According to Creswell (2010, p.24) data collection in qualitative research can be obtained from interviews, observation, documentation, and audiovisual. In this study, data collecting will be obtained from literature study. Literature study is conducted by the researcher to gather the relevant information and has a correlation with the topic or the problem. Nasution (2003) states that literature study qualitatively can be viewed as a resource same as a person who can answer questions.

Results and Discussions

Indigenous Knowledge as the Form of Oral Document

Oral document was first developed by Turner (2009) in her dissertation entitled "Conseptualizing of Oral Document". Turner's research departed from the new documentation concept was first developed by Paul Otlet (1894-1989). Then followed by "second generation" European documentation in 1951 by Suzanne Briet (1894-1989). Turner conceptualized a new concept, namely oral document. Oral conceptualization of this document was done by using three approaches, study of documentation, social construction, and behavioral information.

Sketchily, Turner defined oral document as a document that uses oral delivery mechanism. Instances of oral documents include oral argument, oral tradition, and formal speech. The other forms of oral documents can be clearly understood through the concept of oral history or oral tradition. Oral history is a story of a person's life, while oral tradition is verbal message told from generation to generation. (Vansina, 1985, p. 13, cited by Turner, 2102, p. 861). The characteristic of oral tradition as well as IKis where knowledge or messages transmitted orally from generation to generation.

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is knowledge which grows uniquely in a society. This knowledge is growing along with time to be communicated orally generation to generation. It is not like the case with the knowledge developed by research or educational institutions. IK acquired from the local community through the accumulation of experience, repeated experiences in the community and a deep understanding of the cultural environment. So that it is developed specifically to a particular community and is unique.

IK contrast with the international knowledge system generated by universities, research institutions and private firms. It is the basis for local level decision making in agriculture, health care, food preparation, education, natural resource management, and a host of activities in rural communities. (Warren, 1991, World Bank, 1998, Anwar).Presently, IK is currently considered to be particularly important to encourage the process of socio-economic development. The current world-wide interest in IK which is overwhelmingly driven by research into sustainable development practices in developing countries. The scientific community is also worried about the loss of biodiversity of species and ecosystems, and the future implications of that for the whole planet. (Sen, 2005)

However, it should be noted that all speech is not an oral document. To analyze whether the speech can be described as an oral document, it must be abide by a factor of four documents that was articulated by Frohman (2004, p. 396-397; Turner, p. 856). First, the quality of the material that leads to the physical condition of the document, the weight and meaning of a document. Second, institutions where the documents can be embedded within the organizations.Third, the social science which involvessupervising people was taught to produce documents and supervised the production process. And the last, practice of documentation is able to change and evolve over the course of time.

Oral Document as Library Collections

Traditionally, according to SulistyoBasuki (1993: 3) library is a room, part of a room, or the building itself used to store books and other publications are usually stored according to specific arrangements to be used by the reader, not for sale. Understanding the collections based on SulistyoBasuki's opinion was just limited to "books and other publications". The old definition of the library would have been irrelevant to the new library concept.

If we refer to the legislation, according to Law No. 43 In 2007, the library is an institution which manages the collection of books, copies and / or records professionally with a standard system to meet the needs of education, research, preservation, information and recreation of the users. An explanation of the collections started to evolve into "books, copies and / or records" seen from the shape. Presently, the form of library collections grows rapidly. There are not only printed collections but also in the form of records.

According to Law No. 4 of the 1990 about deposit of printed and recorded, records are all kinds of recordings of any intellectual or artistic works are recorded and duplicated in the form of tape, disk and other forms in accordance with technological developments intended for the public. Technological developments in the explanation of the law showed a form of storage medium relativity development and dissemination of recorded works must be collected because it is influenced by the development of information technology (IT).

IT revolution brings a new era called the digital era. The development of the digital era requires librarians and other information managers to be able to guarantee access for users to the library's collection of objects in the form of printed as well as records into digital form. The revolution provides evidence that the information is growing and must be available not only in the traditional format, but also in the growing non-traditional format. It is not directly changing the demand from the library. Libraries should be able to adapt to IT revolution in every era. For example, in the planning room, the library no longer pays attention to the availability of

bookshelves. Libraries will be more focus on developing the facilities and provide room for accessing the digital collections.

Sudarsono (2016, p. 135) expresses the concept of convergence of the three documentary institutions. Library, archive and museum (LAM). Each institution has something in common, in which the three institutions manage the same thing, "collection". They also used the same terms to describe their collections, such as "reference collection", "archival collection", and "collection of artifacts". All collections are now referred to "documents" within the new meaning. But in this article, the authors focused on the library as documentary institution.

Library as one of the documentary institutions should be adapting to the development of the new documentation concept which is happening at the moment. Sudarsono (2016) revealed that the new documentalist movement was spearheaded by Warden Boyd Rayward, Michael Keeble Buckland, and Niels Lund Windfeld. The terminology of document changed rapidly, started from only two and three-dimensional things, then have been changing to include three-dimensional documents and live. Even Lund can be interpreted document widely which is almost of all things regarded as a document. Lund proposed a theory that's called the theory of complementary documents which are equipped with three integral complementary in a document. There are technical and technological aspects of the document, the social role of the document, and the mental aspect.

The development of the role and function of the library is also shifted with the development of information science, which became one of the studies in the development of library science. Presently, oral information terms are more widely used. It causes Turner to conceptualize a new concept, namely oral document based on study of documentation, information behavior, and social construction approach. Interestingly, the concept of oral document is located at the junction between the traditional understanding of library science that focuses on the activities of documentation and information science that examines the information behavior (Turner, 2015)

The new concept of documentation and oral document should become a new study for libraries to develop their collections. The library collection is no longer just books and copies or records but increasing library collections include live 3D documents, either in analog or virtual such as oral document.

Some information behavior research showed that information provided orally was considered essential (Case, 2007, p.33, 41-42, 339; Lund, 2009, p.2, etc cited in Turner, 2012, p. 853). Some information behavior researchers added that people prefer talking to obtain new information (Auster and Choo, 1993, p. 197-199, 202, Daft and Lengel, 1983, p. 7-9;, Fidel and Green, 2004, p. 576, Huotaro and Chatman, 2001, p. 262-263; Leckie et al, 1996, p. 184; Turner, 2009, p.80, 293-294, Turner 2012, 853). The disadvantages of the traditional format in the exchange of information (e.g. Skype, text messaging, twitter, etc) is more like verbal information provided traditionally in textual form that appears in an electronic format or in writing text. Even with the development of technology, sharing of information by talking face to face can still be done. (Meehan, 2000, p. 125-128; Single and Edmondson, 2002, p. S24-5, Turner, 2012, p. 353). To continue the tradition of preservation and access, professional library and information science (LIS) needed to agree clearly on the differences between the traditional mode, an emerged mode including that's mediated by technology in a verbal exchange, and meeting face to face. But so far the various interpretations indicated that LIS override information is also available orally. (Turner, 2012a, p. 853)

Philosophical understanding of the social construction of information showed that knowledge became available through the dialogue and the dialogue could be made by writing, through action or practice, or by speaking (Holland, 2005, p. 97; Talja et al, 1999, p.755-756 ,Talja et al, 2005, p. 89, 91-92; see also MacKenzie 2005 cited by Turner, 2012, p. 854). So from these explanations, the understanding of information is not only available via electronic, visual or written but also focuses on the information available in oral form.

The Role of Library in IK's Managing Disaster Management on Simeulue Island, Aceh

Smong is a form of IK originated from Simeulue Island. Smong derived from Simeulue Language, "Kemong" or "Seumongan" that means splash water or tidal wave or tsunami ". Smongis used as a warning for tsunami

when a large earthquake occurred in Simeulue. Stories about Smong began after an earthquake with 7.8 magnitudes on the Indian Ocean on January 4, 1907 that struck the island of Simeulue. This earthquake was the cause ofthe death of 70% of the total population in the island. While survivors saved their experiences in their mind directly and told it to the next generation through Buai-Buai (lullaby) in a daily life, nafi-nafi (advices) from the older generation to the younger generation and through poem also chant referred to Nandong shown in various events in Simeulue. This ritual is performed from generation to generation when a large earthquake occurs. When Simeuluean shouted "Smong" then people would run to a higher place. On 26th December 2004 and 28thMarch, 2005, Smong could save thousands of people when tsunami struck Aceh. (Syafwina, 2014).

IK is unique knowledge that is developed in a given society. This knowledge develops over the time to be communicated orally from generation to generation. The characteristic of IK as oral tradition is where the message being delivered orally to the next generation. Oral tradition itself is another form of oral document, of which three focus on delivering the message or knowledge that is done through word of mouth.

The concept of oral document was developed by social construction process, stating that the contribution of knowledge created through speech, writing or action. (Turner, 2009) This should be a concern for the library to begin to develop a collection for disaster management:

a. **Speech -**Collection of greetings or verbal forms into a new concept for the library. Collections form of greeting in this case can be delivered directly or in the form of recorded works through various media. In the form of recordings, the library can do documentation about "Smong" from the people who still have SimeulueanIK in various ways, for example, recorded interviews, videos and more. These recordings can be saved and maintained as one of the library's collection that can be administered by the public, especially the new generation of Simeulue community. One of the new forms for libraries in developing the oral form of the collection is the library to develop its collection of "human book". The concept of a library with a collection of "human book" has grown since 2000. The library is referred to as the Human Library, where the collection is no longer a work of print and paper records. This library is a library that has a collection of human form, where each individual represents groups in the communities affected by stigma, prejudice or discrimination. Human Library concept is formed by RonniAbergel, DanyAbergel, ChristofferErichsen and AsmaMouna joined in Youth Organisation's Stop Violence. Human Library concept is one form of the development of libraries in managing oral document. This concept can be adopted by the various libraries particularly to manage IK as the oral form of document. Library can involve the role of the Simeuluean who have IK on Smong.

b. **Posts -**Collection in the form of papers in the library in the form of writing both analog and digital form is often found in almost all libraries. This is in accordance with the regulatory role in the Law no. 43 of 2007 which states that the library collection is a collection of printed works as well as paper records. Documenting "Smong" can be done by conducting oral history project. Rithcie explained that collecting oral historyand statement that has historical significance through recorded interviews. Oral history interviews are generally prepared by making a list of questions and later to be answered by the sources. The results of the interview then would be transcribed, indexed subsequently summarized and archived in the library.

c. **Measures -**Libraries not only need to save IK, but also need to manage and empower the community to be directly involved in managing IK, because basically IK is nothing without practice. Smong story is a story of success when the community Smong applies in everyday life.

Conclusion

The definition of document is changing rapidly. Currently, the definition is different from the previous meaning. Documents are not only limited to two and three-dimensional things, but also grown to include live three-dimensional. Turner, in her research reveals a new concept of development of the document, namely oral document. IK is one form of oral document, where the knowledge of a local community submitted to the next

generation orally. One of IK's forms is "Smong", "Smong" proved to be effective in disaster mitigation on Simeulue Island. But unfortunately its existence began to be forgotten by the current generation. This is where the role of library as a documentary institution to manage IK by collecting speech, writing and doing the action.

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28

Kraton Yogyakarta Museum Roles in Preserving the Cultural Heritage: A Disaster Planning Approach

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Abstract

Kraton Yogyakarta Museum is one of the most important museums in Indonesia, it located at Yogyakarta Special District. It named 'special' because it is the one and only that the King (Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono) also become the head of government. That museum contains a lot of knowledge and histories. To preserve them, the museum has several challenges, one of the challenge is disaster. Yogyakarta is a city with a big potential to get disaster. In this research, we will explain; what kind of disasters which are threat museum collections, and how is the disaster planning of Kraton Yogyakarta Museum. This research is field research with qualitative approach. The data collected by observation and interview approach. The result of this study could be a recommendation for the museum to make a better disaster planning.

Keyword: Museum, Cultural Heritage Preservation, Disaster Planning, Kraton Yogyakarta

Introduction

Background

Museum is an old building and save a collection that interesting and valuable to be displayed to the public in order to become the object of education and research (Stevenson & Collins, 2006, p. 135). Through museum, students, lecturers and researchers can observe the collection of museum as an object of his scientific study. Because of the important function of museum for education and research development, so the museum need to be preserved. In this case, the object of preservation is not only building that preserved, but also collections of museum.

There are several threats to the existence of the museum and its collection. It Includes the threats caused by human and nature. Threats of nature could be natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and fires. Therefore, to minimize the threat of damage, the museum usually tighten the rules or policies of the museum visit. But that is not much thought of by the manager of the museum is a policy or concrete preventive measures against the threat of natural disasters that unpredictable.

One of museum that save historic collections of Yogyakarta is a Kraton Yogyakarta Museum. Kraton Yogyakarta Museum deposit some collection of relics since the reign of Sultan Palace Hamengku Buwana I untill Hamengku Buwono IX. This museum has a big history of Yogyakarta.

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Kraton Yogyakarta Museum is located in Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta is a one of province in Indonesia which is in the disaster area. For example, few years ago some of natural disasters happened Yogyakarta. There are earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and wind damage.

In 2006, Kraton Yogyakarta Museum had seriously damage. One of building of Kraton Yogyakarta Museum namely Bangsal Traju Mas got damage. Bangsal Traju Mas is part of Kraton building. It usually used to save Gamelan and other traditional music. Finally, that building fell down and some of the Kraton Yogyakarta Museum collection got damage seriously.

Based on this case can be concluded that it needs to better disaster plan, especially Kraton Yogyakarta Museum that preserve historical collections. This is necessary because of natural disasters is something that can not be predicted. So, if the disasters suddenly happen, the damage can be minimized.

Problem Formulation

Based on the description, this paper will answer the question: How are the roles of Kraton Yogyakarta Museum in preserve the cultural heritage by disaster planning approach?

Theories

The Museum

Museum is a permanent committee, that does not depend on the owners but must be independent. Museum is not only a place of pleasure, but also for study and research (Directorate of Museums Department of Culture and Tourism of RI, 2007, p. 2). Museum in relation to cultural heritage is an institution, storage, maintenance, security, and utilization of the objects of material evidence and the result of human culture and the natural environment to support the protection and preservation of the cultural wealth of the nation. It is very necessary for the preservation of museum collections in that it can be accessed much longer in order to improve the quality of education and research, considering its function as well as a for learning center.

The Collections of Museum

The collections of museum are the material or object of scientific research. Museum has a responsibility to acquire, and develop the availability of the object of scientific research. It used for anyone who needs (the Directorate of Museum Department of Culture and Tourism of RI, 2007, p. 2). In addition the museum has a responsibility for providing the materials or resources for the research activity. Museum also has a responsibility to disseminate the research products for the development of science.

The collections of museum are everything that relevant with characteristic of the museum. For example in the Kraton Yogyakarta Museum has some collections such as relics, masterpieces, important letters, photographs, documentation and all matters relating to the environment Kraton Yogyakarta. Moreover, every collection requires a different treatment.

The Factors of Causing Damage Museum Collection

The old collection of museum very potential to get damaged. Beside that, the damage of musuem collection will reduce or may even eliminate its historical value and would complicate investigators who were making objects of research. In this case, (Martoatmodjo, 1993, p. 36) said that there are some of factors that caused the damage of collection:

1. Biological factors, such as insects, rodents, fungi and others.
2. Physical factors, such as light, dust, temperature and humidity, etc.
3. Chemical factors, such as acidity, oxidation and others.
4. Factors Natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, fires, wind, and others.

Kaur (2009, p. 176) mentioned that several disasters can also be caused by human activity. They are:

1. War and terrorism
2. Fire
3. Water (broken pipes, leaky roofs, clogged drains, fire extinguishing)
4. Explosions
5. spill liquid chemicals
6. unreadiness of building materials (structure, design, environment, maintenance)
7. Electrical installations which do not fit the standard
8. Vandalism

Natural disasters

Indonesia which consists of islands has more the potential for disaster and caused very varied aspects of disasters. Generally, the risk of natural disasters include disaster due to geological factors (earthquake, tsunami and volcanic eruption), disaster due hydrometeorologi (flood, landslide, drought, hurricane), as well as technological failures (accident industrial, transportation accident, nuclear radiation, pollution chemical) (National Agency for Disaster Management Affairs, 2008, p. 1).

There should be preventive measures before the other disaster come. Beside that, the museum also need to conservative effort after the disaster come. In this case, better for the museum make a preparation for disaster planning as early as possible.

Preservation and Conservation

In the context of collection, either in the library or museum, the definition of preservation are all activities that include the effort to preserve the collection, which includes policy management, finance, human resources, methods and storage techniques. While conservation is a conserving that limited on policy and special method of protecting the collection to maintenance and keep it sustainable (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1991, p. 271).

Differences of preservation and conservation is based on timing of realizing. Preservation is done before the collection damage, while conservation is done after the occurrence of damage to the collections.

Disaster Planning

Disaster planning prepared based on the risk analysis and preventive efforts outlined in disaster management program and budget details (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana RI, 2008, p. 7). Preventing damage is an important part of the preservation program. In this case disaster preparedness that will happen later becomes an element that can not be underestimated in the preparation of a preservation policy.

One approach to anticipate the disaster and save the collection is owned by conducting further studies on the risk of each of the disasters that might occur. From this way, the museum will be able to survive in case of disaster. This approach could also be called a risk management plan (Kaur, 2009, p. 177).

A preventive action need to be done early it means that in planning the construction of a building or buildings must pay attention to the concept of the building, including the material used and the location, including the topography of the land and other indicators. Natural disasters in Indonesia that have occurred among others in the form of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, fires, landslides, wind and other. One effort that can be done to anticipate or minimize damage to museum collections and due to natural disasters, it should be preventive measures such as planning anticipation of disaster (disaster planning).

To anticipate events that endanger human safety, building and museum collections due to natural disasters, should the museum presents (disaster planning). Some of these plans among which are: telephone number of staff, telephone number of the fire department and units of the response, a map of the location of the museum to the emergency exit, smoke detection and fire evacuation procedures, guidelines for the handling of archival collections, as well as having a document copy, the museum must also have dedicated staff to handle disaster management (Dorge & Jones, 1999, p. 19).

According to (Bain, 2009, pp. 10-17) describe plan against disasters according to the type of natural disaster that is:

Wind Damage

Wind is fundamentally caused by the temperature gradient of the atmosphere due to variable solar heating of the earth's surface (Tamura, 2009, p. 2). The buildings and facilities having a particular social importance or containing dangerous materials should take wind damage effects into account, e.g. museum. Most damage is concentrated in roofs and particularly in their cladding around eaves, ridges and corners; damage to openings such as windowpanes and steel shutters is also significant; these can trigger the complete destruction of the main frames and develop damage to downstream buildings as wind-borne debris (Tamura, 2009, p. 16).

Flood Damage

Flood as a disaster is common in almost all the parts of the world. They occur as flash floods and landslides from sudden rains in mountainous regions to coastal and bank water floods along coastlines. Examples of incidences in developing countries such as Indonesia (Soneye, 2014, p. 180). Casualties from floods are less spontaneous compared to some other disasters. Rather, the disaster displaces more people and damage more properties and infrastructures thereby requiring more assistance for survivors (Smith, 2008). The layout of the museum building should be such that ground floor does not have any valuable reading material that could be lost in floods – particularly where the area is prone to it (Kaur, 2009, p. 184).

Fire Damage

There were several long-term weaknesses in the fire management scheme of the Fire Service, which contributed to the burning of ever increasing areas despite the availability of more water-bombing aircraft and firefighting vehicles. More specifically:

1. The Fire Service proved to be not adequately prepared and trained for its duties in fighting forest fires.
2. There was a lack of adequate knowledge and training to fight the fire.
3. The monitoring of the eventual re-start of suppressed fires was not done systematically (Vassiliadis, 2011, p. 44).

The extreme weather events and the climate change contributed to the magnitude of this disaster in Peloponnese. The exceptionally high summer temperatures, following a winter drought, made the resinous pine forests more flammable than usual and created very favourable conditions for extensive fires (Vassiliadis, 2011, p. 43).

Earthquake

Earthquakes can inflict damage not only to residential buildings but also to infrastructural elements such as roads, telecommunications, hospitals and schools. Recent earthquake destruction has shown that loss of life can only be effectively reduced through public education, awareness, preparedness and planned response action programs (Spence, 2007). As there is good reason to believe that every museum will experience a major catastrophe with shattering consequences in the future, the museum should be on a higher state of alert than it currently is. Therefore, there is a need to establish guidelines that help decision makers to set priorities for prevention, reduction, compensation for their cities, regions, and countries. Disaster recovery activities after earthquakes deprive communities from their daily services and resources, which could be used for development (Momani, 2011, p. 314).

Kraton Yogyakarta Museum Profile

Brief History of Kraton Yogyakarta Museum

Sultan Palace Museum complex located on the site of Yogyakarta Sultanate royal residence (Ngayogyakarta) which was built by Sultan Hamengku Buwana (HB) I in 1755. The development of the Yogyakarta Palace

Museum was built during Hamengku Buwana IX. Kraton Yogyakarta fortified, namely baluwerti outer side and cepuri side dalam. It also features some plengkung shaped gate (arch). Some plengkung among them intact is plengkung ivory, and plengkung Wijilan. While other plengkung already converted into an archway moment, namely plengkung Tamansari and Plengkung Ngasem plengkung Jagasura and one that has been destroyed is Plengkung Tarunasura (Adrisijanti (ed.), 2010, p. 71).

In this paper will be discussed further is complex Kraton Yogyakarta Museum alone. That museum that holds several collections of historic relics of the kingdom of the Sultanate of Mataram (Yogyakarta) of Hamengku Buwana I - Hamengku Buwana IX.

Part of Kraton Yogyakarta Museum

Sultan Palace is a building complex of the Royal pemerintahanan center located in the center of the capital city of Yogyakarta Sultanate. Yogyakarta Palace building complex as the center of the kingdom, can not be separated from the building elements contained in the environment of the palace complex, including the castle, moat around, the main square, the Grand Mosque and the Castle complex. While the building is inside them, Sitihinggil pages northern, north Kemandungan page, the page Srimanganti, central courtyard of the palace of Yogyakarta, kemagangan pages, pages Kemandungan southern and south Sitihinggil yard.

Kraton Yogyakarta Museum save many collections. The collection is very varied because the palace collection stored since the days of HB I to the present. The museum collections, among others, gamelan, a stretcher to transport activity Sultan, kerodong to tread siti baby. Tools kitchen supplies such as tableware (plates, cups, spoons, cormorant, etc.), Chair table sultan, Sultan photo collection childhood, a dagger, spear, Sultan oversized clothes, clothes collection courtiers, and so forth. The collection whereabouts are still well maintained. All collections are in the majority in the cupboard vitrin.

Methods

This study is a field research with qualitative approach, data collection method in this study using several methods, among others; interview, observation and documentation. Data analysis was performed with the reduction of some of the resources obtained. The writers collect the data used interview and non-participant observation. The informan of this research were the traditional Kraton Yogyakarta Museum Officers. After the data collected the writers reduced them to make the conclution.

Finding

Kraton Yogyakarta Museum damages caused by the disaster

Damages caused by the earthquake

One of the Kraton Yogyakarta Museum building which get damage is *Bangsal Trajumas* (building with pyramid roof). It is a building in the face of *Srimanganti.* It usually uses as place of the museum collections such as wood chairs, dovecote, *Crupung, Joli, Sirap, Jempana, Kyai Tandu Lawak, Garuda Sculpture, Krombongan,* and *Songsong.* *Bangsal Trajumas* collapsed on the earthquake in the 2006 in Yogyakarta. One of the collections got damage is *Gamelan* (Yogyakarta's traditional music tools) named *Kyai Naga Wilaga.* It usually uses as traditional ceremony (Sekaten). And the other museum collections which got damage is wood chair. It usually used by the past Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono to go to the mosque.

Figure 1. *Bangsal Trajumas* Collapsed on 2006

Damages caused by the wind -In the end of 2014, the high level of wind blowed in Yogyakarta and one of the effect of that is the tree branches broke and hit the museum dovecote. After the dovecote was break, one of the museum collection bird flew. The broken tree branches also threat the museum visitors so it needs to be anticipate.

Figure 2. Tree Branches Collapse by Blowing Wind

Damages caused by vulcanic dusts -On 2014 *Kelud* Mountains in the *East Java* ejected the vulcanic acitivities, the effect of that is on the areas of Yogyakarta got dusts rain. The dusts could make the museum collections damage. The museum collections which very old had a bad physical condition, so the museum staff need to kept the collections clean from the dusts.

Figure 3. Kraton Yogyakarta Covered by Vulcanic Dusts (2014)

Disaster Planning at Kraton Yogyakarta Museum -Although Kraton Yogyakarta Museum had not written policy about disaster planning, but there are some concepts disaster planning. Based on the observation and interview to the Museum Manager, here are the disaster planning which could minimize the building damages:

Analyzes the strategic place to make a building -Kraton Yogyakarta built on 1755, the location of building choosed by the founder of Kraton Yogyakarta, he was known as Mangkubumi. He choosed the strategic place if it analyzed by disaster planning approach. The topography of the Kraton Yogyakarta was similar with turtle around by the rivers, they were; *Kali Code* and *Kali Winanga*. With that strategy Kraton Yogyakarta would not get floods.

Making of the wood boxes to save the museum collections -Some of the museum collections only show by their duplicates, and then placed them in the wood boxes. Some collections which are saved in the boxes then placed at the separate rooms with other collections, such as the traditional weapons and traditional clothes. And the collections which are not in shape with the wood boxes were covered them by thick clothes.

Make the pole stronger by combine it with iron sticks -One of the building which is ruins is *Bangsal Trajumas.* After the observation and the research, the building ruins because of the low poles which made by woods. So to make it stronger the architect recommends to add the iron sticks without change the original building type.

The display boxes with glass bases to protect the collections from the dusts- Almost all of the museum collections were displayed in the glass display boxes, so the visitors could not touch directly. Some of the collections which is displayed in the boxes were collections with small size, and the bigger such as *Andong* (Traditional vehicle with a horse as the main machine), in front of it is noted that the visitors not allowed to touch. Beside to protect the collection from the visitor unrepsonsibilities, the boxes also need to make the collection keep clean.

Hydrant to extinguish the fires -Fires come unpredictable, beside of that there is also traditional kitchen in the museum which is very potential to be a fire trigger. Besides of the kitchen, electricity need also to be anticipated. To anticipate them, the museum provides a hydrant (water canon). It also uses as a tool to clean the museum when the vulcanic dusts fell many years ago.

Cutting of the tree branches regulary once in a month -The blowing wind caused by the tree branches in ruins. The tree branches break any dovecotes which as one of museum collections. Beside threat the savety of the museum collections the tree branches also threat the museum visitors, so to anticipate that they need to be cut regulary once in a month.

Arrange a disaster plan budgeting -One of the important thing in disaster planning is budgeting. It is usually underestimated by the institution in disaster planning. Kraton Yogyakarta Museum has a special budgeting for preservation and conservation. The budgeting comes from *DANAIS* (*Dana Keistimewaan* = Special budgeting for Yogyakarta as the one and only city with King as the leader of government) and there is also budgeting from the ministry of culture and education. Beside that, there are also budgeting from the philanthropists.

Post-disaster conservation - Post-disater conservation or recovery is a repairing, a rebuilding, or a renewing the museum collections which were damaged by the disasters.

1. Post-disater conservation of the building is done if the building get a crucial damage. One of example is *Bangsal Kraton* which is a *Gamelan's* house. Caused by the earthquake, the building ruins. The rebuilding of *Bangsal Kraton* is based on the building before. One of makes it different with the building before is the pondation which is added with stones to make it stronger.

2. Post-disater conservation of the collection is done if the collection get a crucial damage. One of example is *Gong Kyai Naga Wilaga*. It is one of the Kraton's traditional music tools. It is also needed as traditional ceremonies, so the recovery must be done as well, it needs to bring back its original sounds.

Conclusion

Kraton Yogyakarta Museum as one of museum which was save and organize the cultural hertitages and located at the place which was very potential to get disaster, it had done some preventive action about disaster planning. The practice of disaster plannings at Kraton Yogyakarta Museum are;

1. Analyzes the strategic place to make a building;
2. Making of the wood boxes to save the museum collections;
3. Make the pole stronger by combine it with iron sticks;
4. Makes the display boxes with glass bases to protect the collections from the dusts;
5. Hydrant to extinguish the fires;
6. Cutting of the tree branches regulary once in a month; and
7. Arranges a disaster plan budgeting.

Besides disaster planning, Kraton Yogyakarta Museum also doing some conservations to their collections. They are made as well as before.

Recommendation

Although Kraton Yogyakarta Museum had done some disaster plannings as well, but there is one thing that had not been done yet by Kraton Yogyakarta Museum, that is writes a disaster planning policies. It will make the disaster planning team works easier than before, because the rules and policies are clear.

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Manuscript Issues

Preservation Risk Assessment Survey in Collection: A Case Study of Newspaper Damage at National Library of Indonesia

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Abstract

Paper collection with a high value of information such as newspapers are very vulnerable to damage. Newspapers has term as "defective innate", a description for inherent disadvantages object because of chemical and physical structure. Due to easiness and high in damage, make preservation center, National Library of Indonesia as a largest repository's newspaper collection requires appropriate preservation strategies. This study uses a quantitative research survey that describes variety, quantity and category risk of damage to newspapers collection. Research result indicate high acidity occurs in paper that reached 91%, mainly on issue year before 1800. Total acidity equivalent with fragility level of collection as a variable that is directly proportional. A number 63% of existing newspapers categorized as very bad condition due its fragility. Environmental factors such as pollution, humidity-temperature fluctuations, acids hands of users, light caused rapid and high damage of collection.

Limitation in number of curators, budget and method making preservation center doing effectiveness work by conducting assessment to know what actual need. The results then used as reference priority for preservation center designing conservation strategies in newspaper. Pyramids preservation strategy helpful to count ratio current work with acceleration should it take. Kinds of preservation programs can be retrieved by linking type of damage with its treatment. This research can be used as a model for preservation risk assessment in every paper base collection and library that will run their restoration programs.

Keywords: *Preservation, Surveys, Newspapers, Damage Risk, Indonesian National Library*

Introduction

Backgrounds

The mission of library are to collect, manage, disseminate information and preserve knowledge as human beings cultural heritage that can be used from one generation to next generation. It is undeniable that almost all national libraries in each country have a disadvantage in conducting preservation programs because limitation of constraints budget, infrastructure and resources. Therefore, preservation center must implement its need program by selects and ranks priority activities in particular comprehensive and holistic strategy accordance to institution vision and mission.

Newspaper in Indonesia is one collection that is very attractive for variety of library users as an indispensable form notes of all kinds information about daily life in one country about history, economics, facts events and cultures around the world. Newspaper is a mirror of people culture which are recorded in media. Newspaper captures daily life community on a regular basis and neat in terms of facts and opinion. This kinds of media is a valuable information resource for general public, academics and researchers as a future resource.

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National Library of Indonesia (NLI) currently has 1.8 million collection, consist of covered services and deposits collection. The oldest collection existed is in form of original manuscripts to the latest form as newspaper. Newspaper collection in services section amounted to 125 thousand copies since Dutch and Japan colonial era with some languages such as Java, China, Japan, Netherlands, Indonesia, Sunda and others.

Preservation programs that exist at NLI run in progress in terms of technology and methods accordance to international developments, but unfortunately not preceded first by collection mapping or assessment as an act for determining preservation management strategies. Indeed preservation program should take reference before NLI doing annual activities. Preservation section do not yet have and implement standards or policies about librarians behavior and system for collection care-handling in room with stable environment. Changes in 21st century landscape demands a preservation center in every national libraries to perform rearrangement preservation management accordance with the times.

Thus before implementing preservation management strategies, its very important to do some simple things like analyzing survey risk, measure overall condition of library materials, storage, and librarians behavior in maintaining their collection. Limitations that exist in previous risk assessment nowadays is still a survey process that subjective to a certain numeric scale (ex. Likert). It is very likely happen to some surveyor who give differences appraisement with same object. Preservation risk assessment studies is very important to know variable cause of damage so that preventive and curative action has equivalent relationship. Risk assessment can determine quantitative and qualitative important factor determining associated risks toward concrete situation of threat. Therefore, risk assessment in this research can be used as evaluation assumptions and answer some uncertainties in preservation collection strategies.

Objectives

- Identify variety of risk and measure amount of newspapers damage occurred during collection management process at Indonesian National Library.
- Identify preservation preventive strategies (care and handling), refers to condition and limitations characters possessed by each section that deals with preservation center at NLI.
- Analyze damage characteristic of newspaper collection to determine priority in restoration, conservation and digitization activity.

Literature

- Damage Factors to Collection
- Damage in Paper Base Collection

There are several factors that cause damage to library's collection, which consists of two factors, internal and external. Understanding internal factor is type of damage caused by internal composition contained in document itself and more because manufacturer interests for minimizing cost production. For example, composition of newsprint mostly produced with high lignin content compared to another paper for books or monographs. When composition formula for main constituent paper pulp and additives is different, then chemical and physical properties in finished product will be follow. External factor is an environment condition which collections are stored. There are several factors that influence these factors such as humidity, temperature, light, pollution, handling or stressing, utilization, conservation and others.

Damage Due to Biological Factors

Biological agents such as mold, paper insects and rodents invade book and other organic materials when temperature and humidity are not controlled. Great fungal attack would make paper become greenish, brown into black. One interesting thing is when fungus has been growing spread on paper it will usually also found insects who depend on these mold (Nimfa, 2008, p.1). Rodents and insects is the worst enemy for paper and organic material consisting in book. There are some insects usually known attack paper collection such as

silverfish, bookworm, termites, bettles and cockroaches. Materials attacked by rodents and insects has a different shape, every agents always show their characteristics. Basic principle of biological factors lifecycle is food (organic matter) which available in collection furthermore suitable environment both temperature and light for growth then they will more pleasurable to stay there (Riyadi, 2015, p.4).

Light

Apart from above damage, light regarded as cause of deteoration which is directly, evenly and cumulative. For example when collection was damaged by 200 lux light for 50 hours it is as well as 250 lux of light exposure for 40 hours. Light damagen to collection make paper, pigments, dyestuffs including ink become degraded. Pigments and dyes will fade when exposed to light and this is very seen with color gradation and widening. Unfortunately, this color fading is selective, some disappear while others remain unchanged. Ultraviolet rays in sunlight and fluorescent lights can cause oxidation of cellulose (Riyadi, 2015, p.4).

Humidity and Temperature

Temperature and relative humidity have an interdependent relationship and overturned. Quick changes in humidity and temperature and fluctiative can make transformation character to materials collection such as flexibility, tensile strength, porosity and brittleness. The greatest danger that can arise from high relative humidity is tendency for mold growth due to organic material contained in collection as nutrient. Fragility is not just because of minimal water content in collection but may also occur in very humid collection. High humidity can causes rapid acid hydrolysis and break chain carbon in organic matter. Some evidence indicate regular changes in temperature and humidity can lead weakening paper and other materials. Preventive preservation activities both for collection and room will reflected as a future planning through information provided from humidity and temperature survey conditions.

Library Environment

Temperature and humidity should be monitored regularly in certain time system. Introducing data logger is very helpful librarian and technicians to determine fluctuations level and extreme conditions that occur at certain times. A library should have a HVAC system (heating, ventilation, air conditioner) that is sufficient to maintain stability of collection space and comfort user-librarian. Solution to fluctuative conditions as soon as possible overcome because there are some collections easily damaged and moldy such as microfilm and manuscripts. Libraries can design a good and comfortable environment for librarians and collection as possible, for example, designing a lighting system with sensors that can automatically turn off when there is no activity in room collection.

Position of library building that is close to highway is actually a disadvantage for collection. Experience has shown that pollution and dust pose a threat to collection even though window is really in closed state. Dust accumulation will always be found on shelves and top of book with a very small particle size (Balloffet and Hille, 2005).

Preservation of Library Materials

Conservation are activities including care library materials in storage room or when in users hand (preventive conservation) and preserve library materials (both original analog nor information within). Analog collections preserved by maintaining room condition which everything that poses a damage risk such as sowing silica gel, camphor, oxygen scavenger and others. While original physical preserved through restoration activities with direct handling on object, this activity is called curative conservation (Walker, 2013). Curative conservation (restoration) is action to restore physical structure and function of an object by repairing damage in object. Curative conservation also means restoring its original condition with certain ways and methods so that objects that are broken will return into a good condition.

Utilizing development in information and photography technology act as a solution to prevent library object and recorded from damaged risk because of age, erroneous handling, methods and improper storage space. Digitizing is one of efforts to save information content in library materials without removing or changing original shape. Digital form makes information presented and accessed more quickly, without having go where source information is located.

Newspapers is one of library collection that very interesting, but less fortunate it characterized damaging themselves. It is because material selection require low quality of ink and poor quality paper. This collection may be fragile or destroyed at twenty to thirty years, or maybe less if packaging and storage conditions is not good. Big enemy for this collection are improper use, humidity, light, dust, pollution, etc. Therefore, newspaper should rescued immediately by transfer of its contents to another medium, in other words converted on microfilm media 35 mm perforated polyester (Schmidmaier, 1996).

Implementation Newspaper Preservation at NLI

National Library of Indonesia from its foundation in 1778 has more than 1,881,456 titles collection in form of books, magazines, microfilm and manuscript. Specials unique collection like manuscript ranges 10,000 titles that is critical to nation written about history, literature, religion, law, customs. Current condition has gradually become scarce towards deteoration and not yet preserved. Nowadays National Library of Indonesia has 44,000 titles of periodicals (newspapers) published since 1816 until 2016 (Annual Report NLI, 2015). Due to uniqueness and high historical value in recording all events in update society, NLI make an efforts to preserve (conservation), repair (restoration), analog digitizing (microfilm) and digital (digitizing) with 52 persons analog and digital curators. Based on Accountability Performance Report 2015 Library Materials Preservation Centre, preservation activities have been carried out as follows:

Table 1. Result for newspaper preservation at NLI

No.	Kinds of activities	Information
1.	Restoration	4000 pages
2.	Conserve fumigation	10.200 copies
3.	Care and handling	11.900 copies
4.	Binding	1000 copies
5.	Portapel making	1200 copies
6.	Boxes making	750 copies
7.	Microfilm digitizing	750 copies
8.	Digital convertion	60 rolls

Research Methods

Methodology used in this study is quantitative method of research that emphasize numerical data (numbers) processed with statistical methods (Anwar, 2007: 5). Research with quantitative survey and sampling approach aims to determine current condition phenomenon that is happen. Survey was conducted by observation of some minor variables as a whole representative then expected to represent large population and obtain several general information related to cases. According to Powell (1997, p.107), survey research is non-experimental studies without intervening subject that is used to collect contemporary data by not allowing researchers to manipulate independent variable, and to study large number of cases, including those that are geographically dispersed.

In broad outline this study covers stages formulating goals, determine data to retrieving, sampling, collecting data, analysing and interpretating data and provide development solutions from results obtained. Probability sampling method used systematically in a particular cluster.

Conducting Risk Assessment of NLI Rare Newspaper Collection

The survey was conducted in six stages: first stage, documentation and data collection throughout all unit and its collection room, second stage, determination collection that will be assess each copies with systematic cluster sampling method. Third stage, involves surveior training for conservators and librarians, fourth stage, implementation of survey. Fifth stage, data collection and information entry into a computer database. Last stage is data processing and results analysis of survey.

After analyzing variables separately and create a relationship between these variables, then continue to categorize level of damage collection. Way to determine category of every collection by made sum every raw or add any checked details every call number using following criteria:

Table 2. Damage Categories

Categories (Level)	Description
Good	If there is a collection with a column marked 0 – 2
Moderate	If there is a collection with a column marked 3 – 5
Bad	If there is a collection with a column marked 6 – 8
Very bad	If there is a collection with fragille column marked or sum reach 9 – 13

Environment Storage Surveys for NLI Newspaper Collection

Collection condition room will measured automatically using instrumentation data logger that can count moisture and temperature value. Data logger set in specific time within period of research that has been determined. Reading data results will provide data on number value and humidity and temperature fluctuations trend chart as a part of library management how they maintain collection room condition. Limited funds to keep collection remain cool and dry are main factors of instability trends but it can be circumvented through recommendations given later in this study.

Discussion

Result of Pilot Sampling and Validity

An initial stages of this research is to determine variations in type and extent of damage so it will know what are priority scale and type of preservation action. By doing this physical and chemical observations it will determine actions in future for preservation, conservation and digitizing should be done. Furthermore outline type of damage to paper newspapers collection can be distinguished by following form:

Table 3. Survei Form

Assesment Form of Collection (Mapping) Year 2016
Preservation Dept., National Library of Indonesia

Surveyor Name	:	Data Tabulation	:	Surveyor Signature		Collection Name ....
Date	:	Data Analist	:			Total Number Collection: .... eksemplars
Room	:					

A	B	C	D	E		F				G	H						I					J			K	L
No.	Call number	Short tittles	Years	Rack position		Newspapers position on the shelf				Cover damage	Chemical damage					Physical damage					Insect			Brittleness	pH
				Window	Corner	Top	Middle	Under			Korosi tinta	Birnik coklat	Bintik coklat (tepi)	Coklat (tepi)	Jamur	Pudar	Sobek	Bagian hilang	Coretan	Solotape	Lubang kecil	Lubang besar	Lubang besar		acidity
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									
11																									

Notes :

Way to fill the form just by check in column list. Collection that surveyed is old newspapers collection which suffered a lot of damage. In conducting validity test sampling was carried out using purposive sampling against all collections that exist on 8th and 9th floor. The method used to determine survei is taken 6 percent as a sampling of research that can represent the overall condition of the population from total number collections that exist in both floor which is 125 730 copies. Then samples are taken average, each surveyor will get a ration of 623 copies should be done. Through following calculation:

$$Total\ collection\ per\ surveyor\ =\ \frac{(125730\ x\ 6\ \%)}{12\ persons}$$

$Total\ collection\ per\ surveyor\ =\ 628\ copies$

Having obtained number of collections in each surveyor then they conducted an evenly sampling collection on different shelf layout center and edges. Its only done by some surveyors who have been appointed . One surveyor will do a survey on collection that position in a rack at bottom, middle and top with same target amount. Survei will finished after number of collections tasks perform run out.
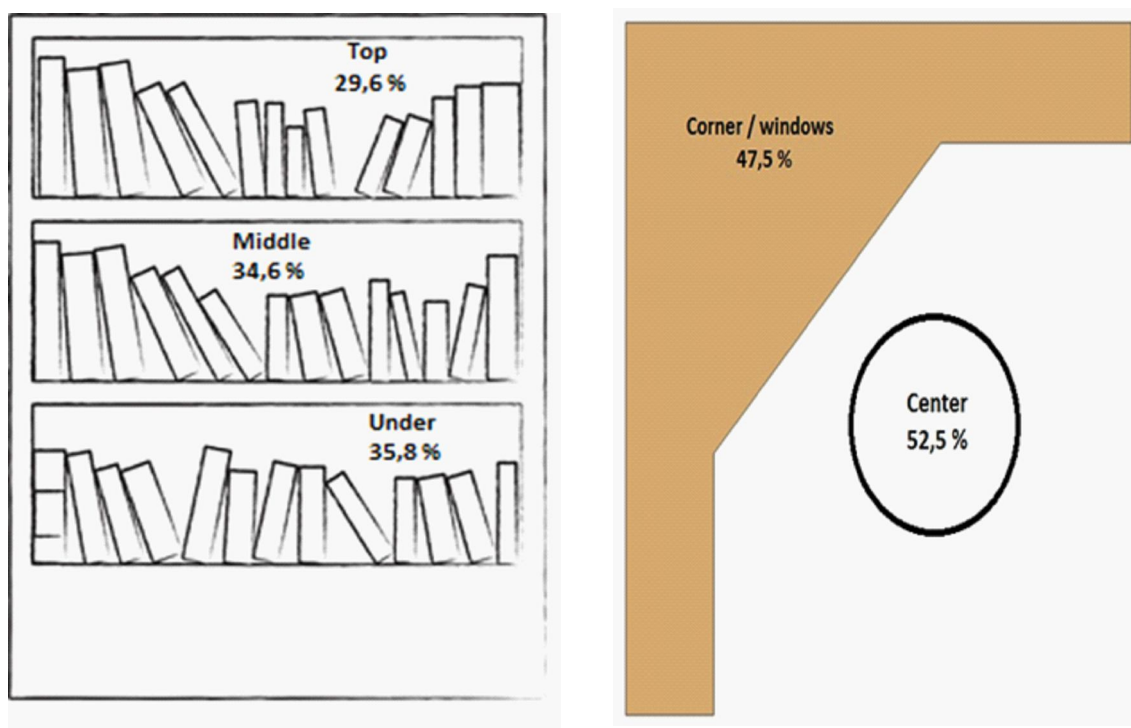
Picture 1. Data of collection position shelving in storage

Results and Discussion

When pilot study have had a high validity sampling, then data can be used to determine type of damage, amount, fragility and acidity of collection from old or rare newspapers. Results of study will be presented in form figures and graphs to spot trends and relationships between independent and dependent variables.

Level of Damage on Cover Collection

Kind of this damage related to physical damage focus only for cover or protective material used to unite sheet copies. Cover damage occurs when board torn or partially missing, apart spine of book and loose seams. Total of 7544 copies were surveyed as sample it is obtained 55% damaged and not related to publication year (old collection). There is not relationship beetwen publishing year with amount of damage. The highest damage occurs in cover collection that time beetwen 1996 untill 2000 which is 63%. This case happen because newspapers in these publications year used frequently by users who seeking information about political upheaval in 1998 or reformation incident with revelation second president of Indonesia, (source: Kompas, Trisakti tragedy in 1998 and fall of Soeharto, 2015). Besides that, it damage take place because librarians handling who setting up collection bundle less precise as dense pile, it will make a stressing force. Another factors is collection mobility, borrowing and shelving would ruin constancy initial form.
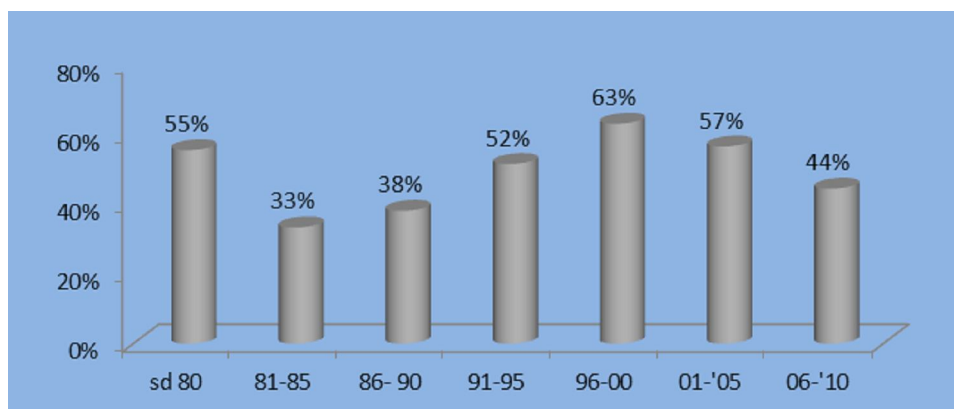
Graph 2. Damage percentages of newspapers cover storage

Level of Chemical Damage to Newspaper Collection

From the table below, it can be said that small amount of ink corrosion as much 1% occurred. It is because in printing newspapers processes do not use liquid ink with Iron Gall but with oil-based pigment. As well as amount of ink corrosion, tears damage where marked with island stains has only percentage 9% (small). It is because dry environmental conditions with hot temperatures prevent this damage occurs. Other damage that arises occurs is foxing spots, arising from oxidation of ferric (Fe 2+) into ferrous (Fe 3+) element make reddish color rise become black. Percentage of foxing as much 46% greater than most other stains such as striped brown (tanned) 37%, fungi (mold) 38% and tears 9%. The largest contribution of stain obtained from old age compared with younger age collection. It is clear that under old collection in 1980 has undergone a lot signs of damage. These kinds of damage will make some standard restoration so difficult and requires special cares.

Table 4. chemical damage of newspapers

Publish Year	Kinds of stain on paper				
	Ink corrotion	Foxing	Tanned	Mold	Tears
s/d 80	31	3118	2209	2690	650
81-85	3	51	57	37	3
86- 90	1	60	51	29	9
91-95	3	71	114	23	1
96-00	6	66	105	31	3
01-'05	0	91	145	37	0
06-'10	6	40	105	11	3
Percentage	1%	46%	37%	38%	9%

If tanned damage data separated from overall table chemical damage, so it will another graph told about another special explanation. Observation result damage actually happen due to collection near ultraviolet light source because of exposure to direct sunlight and lighting lamp collection room. This special case damage has tendency not influenced by age of collection even though most cases occurred before 1980, but it happened because accumulation of a lot of tanned. Looking at table below, there is some equal percentage of damage between before 1980, 1900 or 2000 not influence because age although affected small to new newspaper, it means that this type of damage is very dependent on position shelving location where collection heavily exposed to ultraviolet light or lamp source. When there is uncomfortable light source being then there will be amage tanned go on.
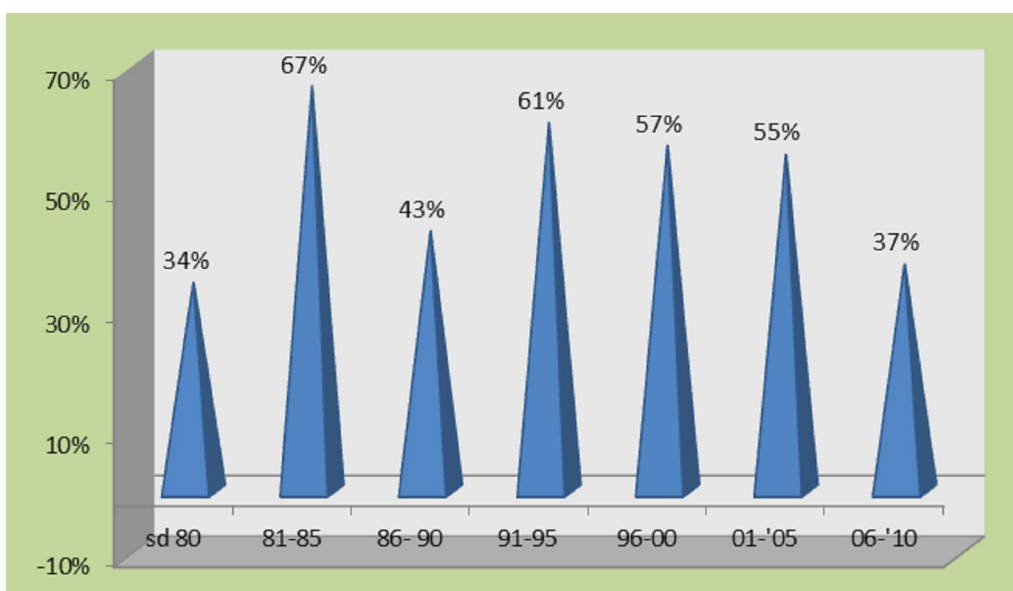
Graph 3. Percentage tanned damage

The Level of Physical Damage to Newspaper Collection

By looking at table below said that newspapers suffered from four physical damage of varying amounts and are not related to one another. Third form of damage are missing parts (12%), torn (32%) and solatape (5%) can be caused intentionally (vandalism) by users and librarians. Users usually do not have sense of togetherness or comprehension that collections will be used to another users and librarian not understand how to fix physical damage. Solatape usually happens when librarians ignorance how to merge paper by bringing together separate parts through additional plastic solatape. Application of glue on plastic surface over time degrades paper and turns color become yellow. Glue residue subsequently becomes impossible to be eliminated or removed. Polypropylene film layer in glue as water base acrylic resin is strongly attached to paper, then causing uneven scars or brownish and very difficult to release when do restoration.

Table 5. Percentage of physical damage by year

Publish Year	Kinds physical damage on paper			
	Torn	Missing Part	Scratch	Solatape
s/d 80	2240	795	105	316
81-85	11	17	6	3
86- 90	31	17	6	1
91-95	26	17	14	6
96-00	43	9	6	11
01-'05	48	11	20	3
06-'10	26	17	20	11
TOTAL	2425	884	177	352
Percentage	**32%**	**12%**	**2%**	**5%**

Level of Damage Caused Biota

In this research, there are only two types of biota that can be known destroying collection which are rat rodents and insects such as moths, cockroaches, silverfish, bookworm, termites and bookworm.
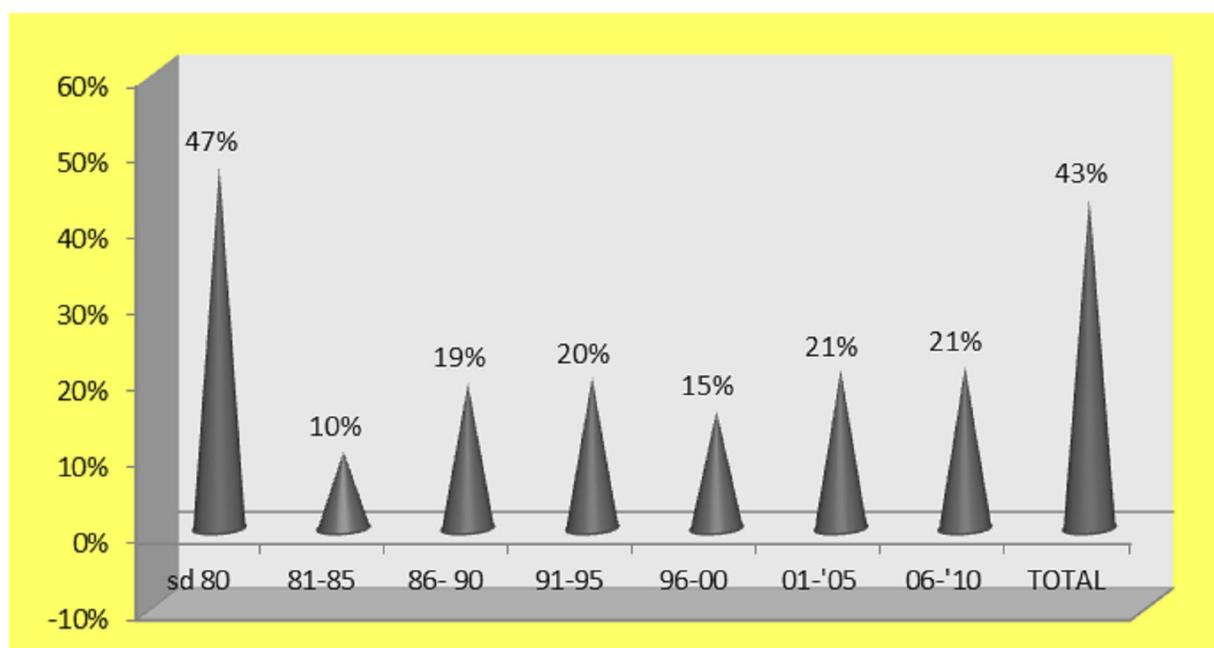
Graph 4. Percentage of damage to newspapers because biota

Damage caused insects are not able return again (irreversible). Biota will eat or perforated script or paper so it cannot revert to its original position. Based on table above total amount of damage pretty much bigger as 43% more contributed to newspapers in years before 1980. These are because insect like and attacked old collection than new age. Signs of termites and cockroaches not occur on that paper type. High temperatures and lack of moisture on 8th and 9th floor (top floor) make unaffordable condition to both insects that environment. Applying clean and hygienic environment program with regular checks system is the best practice to prevent insect attack.

Fragility Rate on Newspaper Collection

Due to bad environment, air pollution, biota and acidity establish main enemy on newsprint which is fragility. It is identical or equivalent to acidity also. Fragile paper usually acidic (pH <7), while not necessarily acidic paper is brittle but at the time that collections will become brittle too. Adcock (1998), said that when cellulose already oxidized, acid will be formed, subsequent hydrolysis cause catalysis reaction. Polymeric materials such as adhesives and plastics will oxidize so that chemistry changes lead brittleness and discoloration. Oxidation can also caused by presence of impurities or pollutants in atmosphere.

By looking at chart below, can be said that there is relationship between fragility of collection to the age where older paper is higher level of vulnerability. From the graph above level of fragility emerged in under 1800s reach 71%, while for collection year above (young) has average of 10% - 30% and is heading towards increase fragility. Newspaper with relatively young age actually internal talent to leads fragility because paper quality and ink are poor. These condition will make a catalyzed (bullying) reaction when lack of environmental conditions and bad proper care.
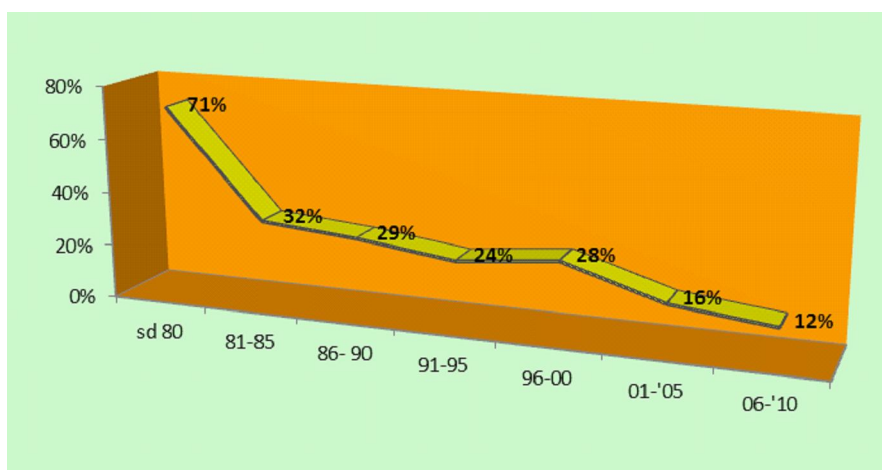
Graph 5. Fragility percentage on newspaper

Level of Acidity on Newspaper

By looking at chart below shows that high acidity occurs almost in every year and very closely linked to publication year. Seen that old collection has same level of acidity which is equally high acid. Older age collection, more acid will occur. Newspaper collection in years before 1980s had number of acidity as much as 91%, while below it average at 60% - 80%. High acidity which have emerged above 66% in publish year from 2006 to 2010. It is show that this phenomenon has occurred even at fairly new collection.
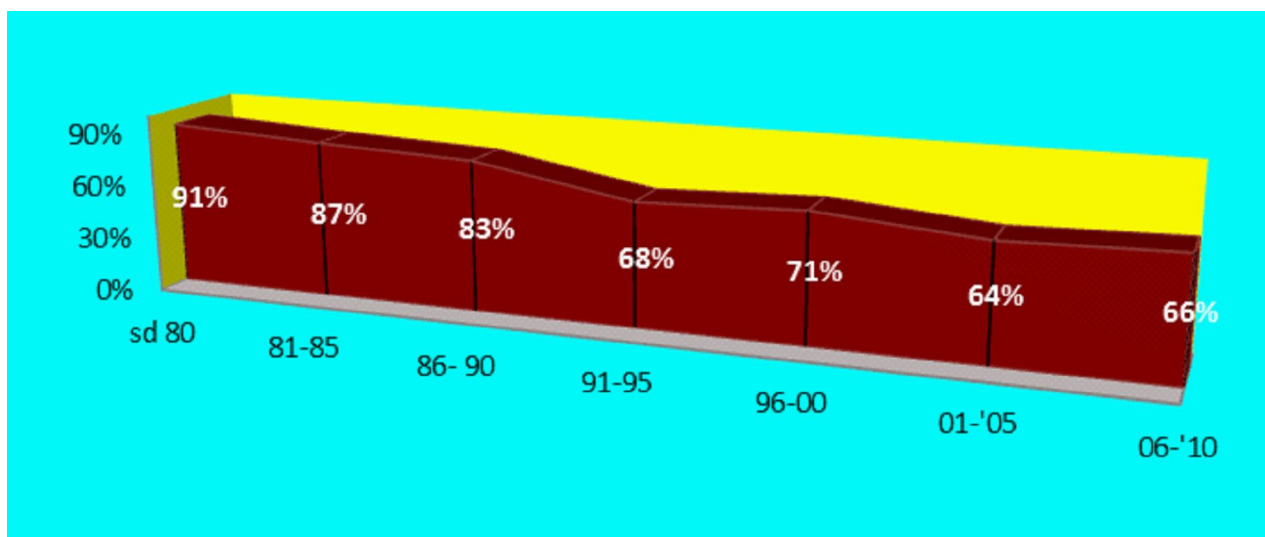
Graph 6. Acidity percentage of newspaper

There are two main factors that cause symptoms of this damage, first because of air pollution that enter storage environment, it is visible with a lot of dust on surface collection derived from outside building. This indicates larger particles can get into room so that smaller particles like smoke (smog pollutant) must be easier to enter. The second factor is handling or due to usage by user, it means take and get make some removal activity from one place to another. Too bad that users can be seen several times more likely to use original form old newspapers than take advantages from microfilm or digital. As known sweat from human hands contains lactic acid, perspiration discard a small amount urea that has pH 6 (weak acid).

Relationships Between Variables

The interesting thing about this research can demonstrate below graph. It is appear some logical relationship between presence of chemical damage such as foxing, tanned, fungi and insects due to paper acidity. Overall damage signs above will equivalent appear pararell simultaneously; if level of acidity does not occur on paper collection then it would be not possible damage come up as well as others. Damage by insects are not directly equivalent or related because they like to use paper and adhesive materials as nutrients, but it unique thing is insect mark only found in collections with old age.

At the same time physical damage like torn is closely related to high brittleness of old newspapers. It can be confirmed that collections with high brittleness is very easy to tear or separate from their integrity because binding no longer strong and low moisture content make inflexible cellulose power. Brittleness rate itself is only seen in major collections under 1800 equivalent to high acidity level. As has been discussed previously that acidity is only one cause factor fragility to collection. Collections that are fragile can be ascertained high acidity while acid collections not necessarily encounter fragility.
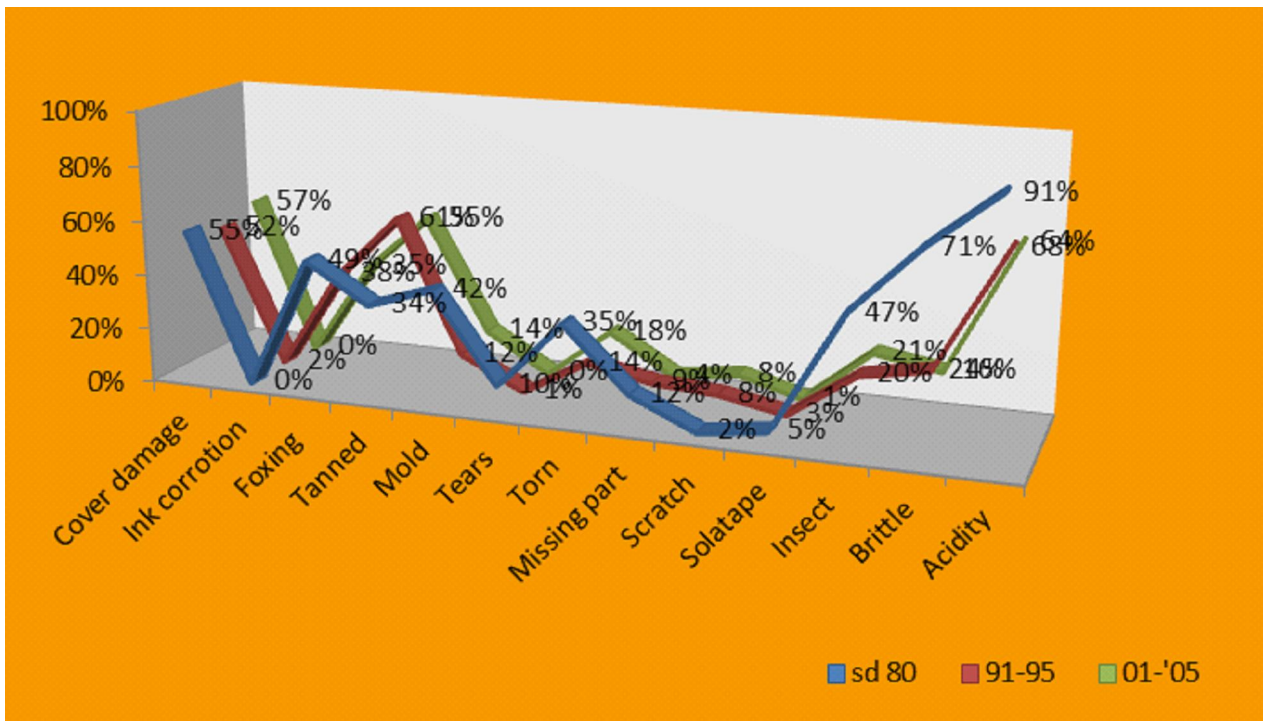
Graph 8. Percentage of total destruction

Influence Environmental Conditions to Damage

Temperature and humidity measurement is captured and recorded using data loggers every 5 seconds over a period of 1 month. Onset HOBO Data Logger with curves obtained daily records of temperature and moisture collection 9th floor room.

Looking at data logger readings records obtained a plot of temperature Max. 33. 0C and Min. 28.4 0C with an average 30.5 0C. For humidity, RH Max 74.3% and Min 52.6% with an average 62.7%. Graph data details show that there is an increment in temperature and deflation in humidity at peak 15:00 pm or top limit of the hottest condition then come down again after hours. Heat peak maximum was ussualy come on that hour.
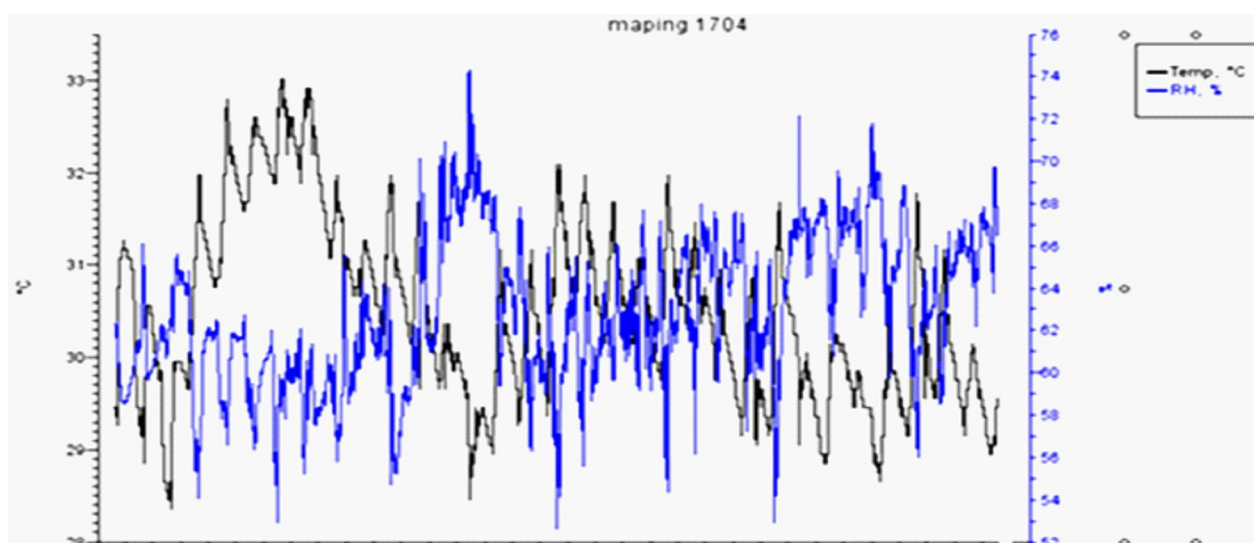
Graph 9. Humidity and temperature floor 9th collection room

Fluctuations in environmental conditions happen everyday, everyweek and every month because central air conditioner systems for keeping temperature low turn off and dehumidifier to make humidity high, especially after office hours or weekly days off. Fluctuations level in room collection looks very severe for a month with an irregular curve. Differences between decline peak over base reaches ÄT = 4.6 0C (small) and ÄRH = 21.7% (great). If 8th floor conditions compared to 9th floor there is small differences between upper and lower limit of humidity and temperature, but on 9th floor rate of fluctuation is uneven and often occur. These conditions led rapid damage due to lack proper environment.

Damage Level or Category

Based on chart below, percentage collections with "good" category amounted 11%, it is very small because fairly strict on physical and chemical quality. New date publication contributed more to good category. For "fair" category accounted 14% and "bad" category reach 12%. This amount is fairly small because still dominated to new collections which is slightly surveyed from total amount existed. On the other hand collection before 1800 having a lot fragility. This method can estimate collection in every 5 years, even for every year but it need more effort and a long time. So because of these limitations, tabulation is only accumulated every five years start before 1800.
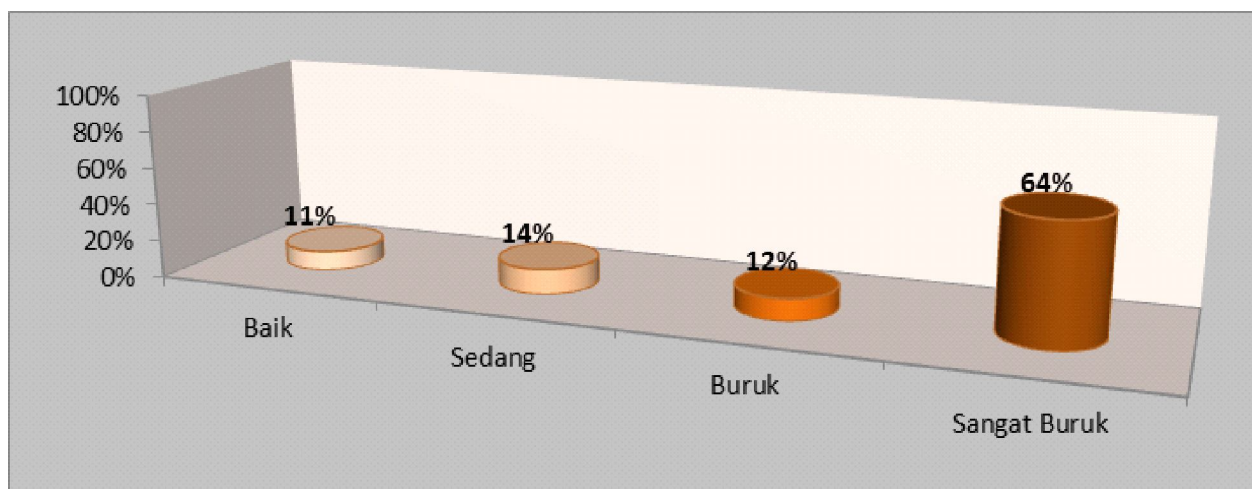
Graph 10. Category percentage of all damage collection

It is obtained high calculation of "very bad" category from this study equal to 63%. Collection before year 1800 contribute this situation as also because at most surveyed. Fragility as one indicator most decisive to "very bad" grade make create a high number of category. Its own assessment on fragility as "very bad" grade, objectively because fragility as one most important indicators and accumulation of many damage. Collection with high fragility make preservation process cover whole method is conservation, restoration and digitizing.

Preservation solution based on damage assessment

Preservation of library collection is never say as an easy thing and need more funds, so prioritization is essential factors in determining preservation strategy. Collection with a lot of numbers copies and low value artifacts or information not required preservation process, but it apply to vice versa collection. It has been known certainty type, category and damage amount of newspapers based on previous discussion. To answer what solutions are necessary in preserving collection there is some strategy as follows:

Strategies			
Conservation	**Restoration**	**Digitizing**	**Environment care**
• Integrated pest management, put anti insect (naphthalene), set traps and toxic feed insects. • Dust cleaning and spraying anti-acid substances to eliminating sour odor from collection. • Do mass deasidification on a large scale.	• Manding using leaf caster and one side laminating. • Encapsulation using acrylic polyester plastic to protect collection from direct acid, influx of pollution and ultraviolet. • Rebinding, potapels or free acid boxes.	• Produce three generations microfilm, master negatives keep in cool storage, internegated for further copies and positive microfilm for service user. • Establish Optical Character Recognition (OCR) in a microfilm service.	• Make partition space area between reading room, librarian space and collection space. • Ensure lighting system is not more than 200 lux or 75 lux of UV collection, less light to collection make more secure. • Monitor and maintain a stable temperature and humidity range
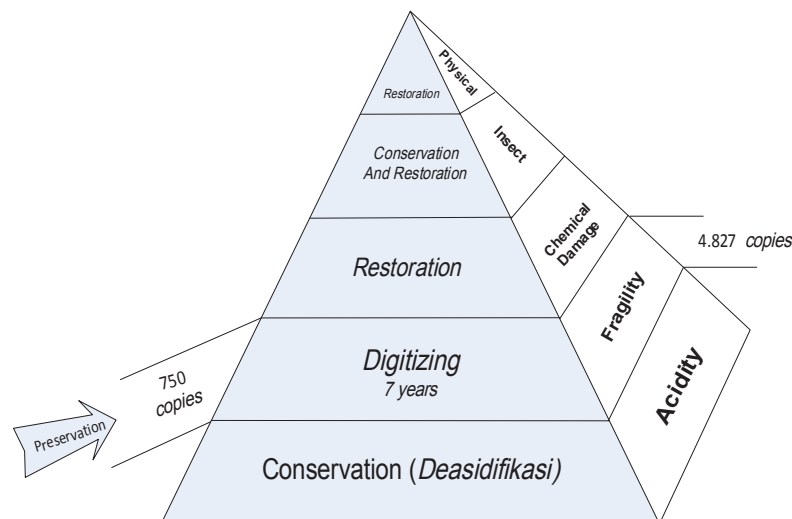
Picture 2. Pyramid Preservation Strategic

Acceleration of Preservation

✓ Having obtained damage category, amount and type so it can be arranged partnering strategy, build best practices, sophisticated infrastructure and digital collections exchange between institutions.

✓ Do restoration first to fragile old collection or very poor category before digitizing.

✓ Analog versus information, creating a policy to do mass deasidification to collection with good, fair and bad then digitizing in order to get work effectively and budget efficiency.

Conclusion

This method is ideally can be use on large library especially those willing to try and already implementing preservation programs because comprehensively cover all-risk and damage conditions to collection. This assessment method have some advantages that any other surveying method such objectivity in appraise damage and easiness with just write a check in blank column. Validity and margin of error may determine from each library by doing pilot studies in advance.

For National Library of Indonesia itself which have so many collections, located in a tropical country, limited budgeting system, human resources, and infrastructure should perform accelerated steps and work priority. It is not appropriate to prefers restoration process as priority than digitizing. High cost and complexity of restoration process increase ineffectiveness way of preservation, compared to digitizing. Furthermore mass deacidification method is the best way to prevent acidity and maintain proper collection room environment is more economical as preventive way than do curative action.

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My Manuskrip: Moving Forward

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Abstract

Malay manuscripts originating from the 15th century allow us to view the Malay civilization at that point in time through its writings. The University of Malaya Library has been collecting Malay manuscripts since the 1960s and now has more than 300 documents it its collection. In 2007, the Library collaborated with the Digital Library Research Group from the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya and played the roles of collaborators, content providers and knowledge managers. The Digital Library of Malay Manuscripts or Pustaka Digital Manuskrip Melayu or MyManuskrip was developed in 2007 using the Greenstone Digital Library software and 179 manuscripts were digitized, uploaded and made accessible. However, due to unforeseeable circumstances, MyManuskrip on Greenstone was inaccessible and the Library had to make a conscious decision to move it on to another platform. The new MyManuskrip still retains the look of the previous one but with added extras which allows it to be compatible with the various social media platforms.

Keywords: *Malay manuscripts; Digitization; Heritage preservation; University of Malaya Library*

Introduction

The University of Malaya Library began collecting Malay manuscripts and adding them to its collection as early as the mid 1960s. The first catalogue of its manuscripts titled *Malay manuscripts: a bibliographical guide* was compiled by Joseph H. Howard in 1966 and subsequently published by the University of Malaya Library. The collection has increased steadily over the years and the Library now has more than 300 Malay manuscripts.

A Malay manuscript as defined by the Malay Manuscript Reference Service of the National Library of Malaysia (2015) is "a handwritten document in Jawi scripts, which is generated within the early 16th century until the beginning of the 20th century." Thus, Malay manuscripts cover a wide range of subject matter that includes literature, historiography, laws and legislation, letters, traditional medicine, poem, religious texts, tips, talisman, horoscope, story telling fortune and others. Wan Ali Wan Mamat (2014) concurs with the definition when he stated that "In the case of a Malay manuscript, it is written in the Malay language or theoretically a Malay dialect where a Malay speaker can understand them. Manuscripts written in the other languages of the Malay world such as Javanese, Buginese, Sundanese and Achehnese are not considered as Malay language". He further restricts manuscripts to texts that are written on portable materials. When discussing about Malay manuscripts, Zahidah, Noorhidawati and Zainab (2011) noted that "Malay manuscripts date as early as the 15th century and represents the historical records of some 500 years of Malay historiography, laws of the Malay sultanate, Malay governance, ancient folk policy, folk sciences, medicine, religion, beliefs, Malay literature and culture, Malay rites and rituals, astrological and folk literature such as syair, gurindam, hikayat (Malay form of sonnets)".

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Within this context, the National Library of Malaysia or Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia is the referral point for Malay manuscripts since it has been legislated as the Centre for Malay Manuscripts through Section 4(2)(d)(iii) of the National Library Act 1972. It provides for the establishment of "the National Centre for Malay Manuscripts for the acquisition, documentation and use of Malay manuscripts". This has led to the establishment of the Centre of Malay Manuscripts in 1985 to fulfill the role as prescribed by the Act.

Malay manuscripts are seen by many as valuable historical documents since it allows one to catch a glimpse of the past and understand the Malay civilization then. These manuscripts provide an understanding of the intellectual and literary heritage of the Malays. Thus, it is instrumental for all parties concerned to preserve this rare national heritage.

Within Malaysia, these manuscripts are owed and kept at the National Library of Malaysia, National Archives of Malaysia, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Pusat Islam Malaysiaand the older university libraries such as the University of Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and Universiti Putra Malaysia. Collectively, these repositories hold more than 1,000 Malay manuscripts. Outside of Malaysia, Malay manuscripts are mostly kept in libraries and museums in Britain and the Netherlands as well as in libraries and museums in Indonesia and Brunei.

MyManuskrip: Digital Library of Malay Manuscripts

In an effort to bring together the many Malay manuscripts that are scattered in repositories throughout the world, the Digital Library Research Group from the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya embarked on a project to develop a digital library for Malay manuscripts. The primary objective for this exercise is to preserve the fragile but valuable manuscripts and made them readily available to researchers and scholar.

The Digital Library of Malay Manuscripts or Pustaka Digital Manuskrip Melayu or popularly known as MyManuskrip(http://mymanuskrip.fsktm.um.edu.my) was developed using the Greenstone Digital Library software which was developed by the New Zealand Digital Library Project based at the University of Waikato in New Zealand. Apart from being an open source software, it is multilingual and many organizations worldwide have used the software for the development of their digital libraries. The developers said that "the aim of the Greenstone software is to empower users, particularly in universities, libraries, and other public service institutions, to build their own digital libraries" (2016). Depending on the level of expertise, users build their own digital library using a set of documents available or replicate an existing collection and populate it with new documents. Greenstone also allows for personalization of the digital library.

The development of MyManuskrip involved the development of the digital library itself and this was followed by the deposition of the various manuscripts. The manuscripts were scanned and uploaded into MyManuskrip using either the PDF, JPEG, GIF or MP3 formats. There arefour collections (Fig. 1) with 179manuscripts. The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Collectionhas 69 titles (Fig. 2), the University of Malaya Collection has 99 titles (Fig. 3), Published Manuscripts Collection with 4 titles and Other Manuscript Related Resources Collection with 7 titles. Each of the manuscript will go into any one of these categories – customs, language, folk prose, traditional medicine, historiography, folk poetry, religion and history. In essence, MyManuskrip is a collaborative digital library of Malay manuscripts with the collective features of a union repository.
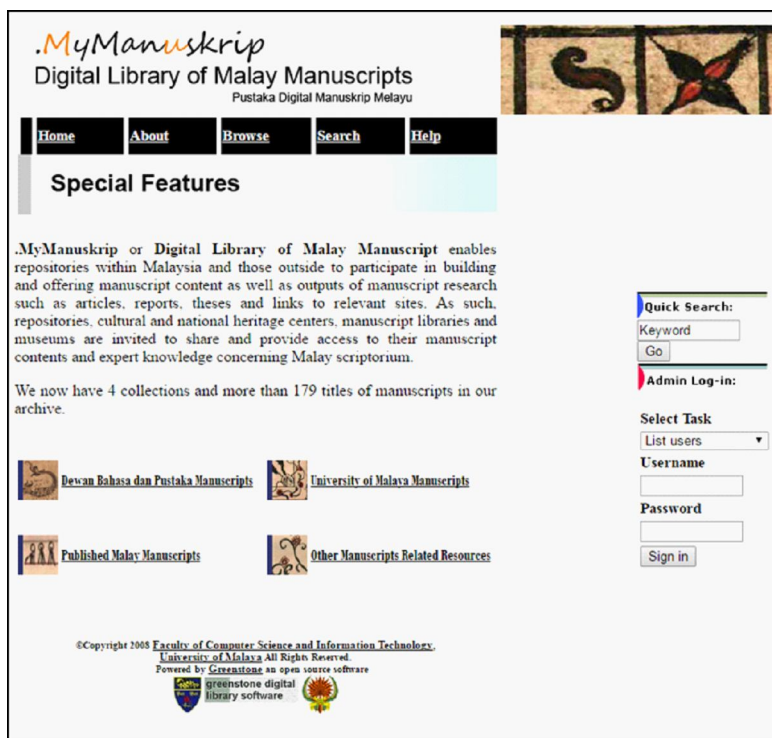
Fig. 1: MyManuskrip's original interface

There are only three main features embedded here – browsing, searching and help (Fig. 1). Users can browse and search for all manuscripts in MyManuskrip. The user chooses a digital object and then chooses to either view the image or view the metadata. A user can use the BROWSE feature to browse the collections and when one is within a collection, one can browse by category or title. The SEARCH feature allows the user to search the collections and it's also allows for Boolean searching. Advanced searching is also available and is done using the MGPP search engine.
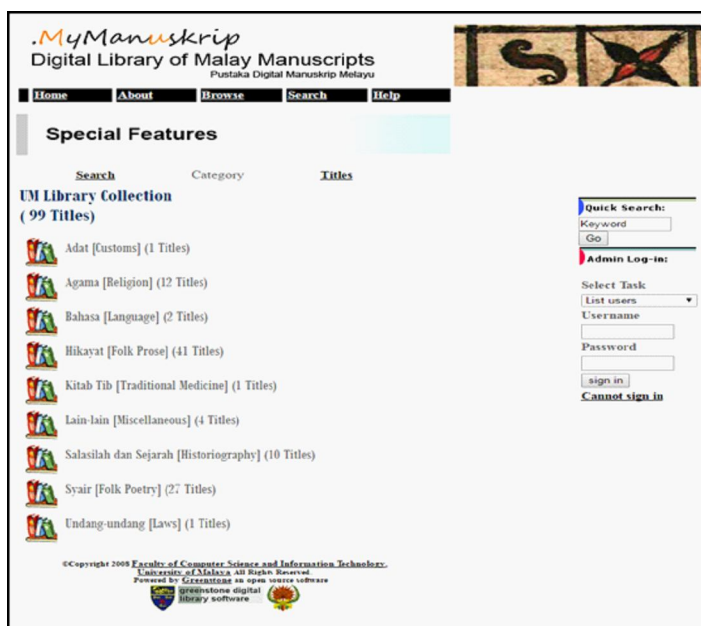
Fig. 2: The University of Malaya Collection
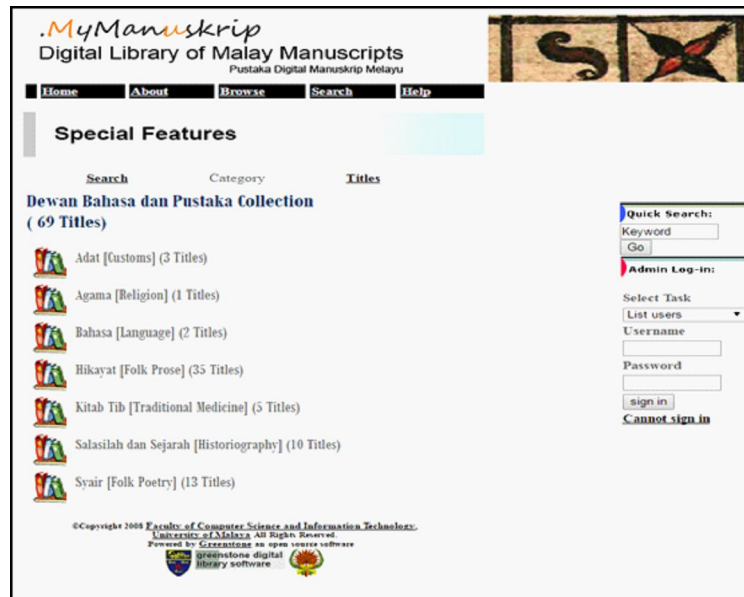
Fig. 3: The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Collection

Moving on

Towards the end of 2015, due to unforeseeable circumstances, MyManuskrip on Greenstone was inaccessible. After consultations and deliberations with the remaining members of the Digital Library Research Group, the Library decided to move the MyManuskrip on to another web-based platform. In line with the various initiatives promoting sustainable development and promotion of the manuscript collection, the new MyManuskrip (http://spcats. umlib.um.edu.my/mymanuskrip) website has been enhanced with a number of improvements to make it more usable, interactive, responsive and user friendly. The new MyManuskrip HOME displays the ten most recent entries that are included in the collection. This form of display will encourage users to visit the site repeatedly for new inclusions and at a glance, a user would be able to identify and access the most recently added manuscript (Fig. 4). At this point time, the Library has uploaded 40 manuscripts from the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Collection and 5 manuscripts from the University of Malaya Library Collection.
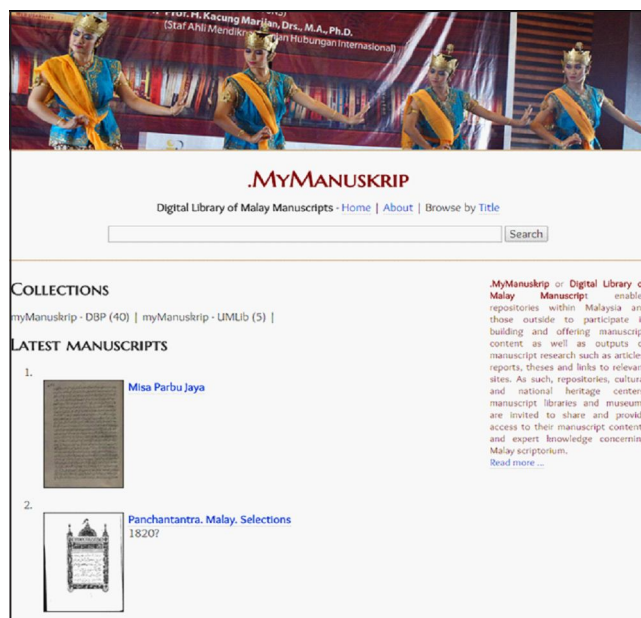
Fig. 4: MyManuskrip HOME

As with other digital libraries, the primary functions of browsing and searching have been simplified and they appear in the header section of every page (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5: BROWSE and SEARCH functions of MyManuskrip

Fig. 6: Facebook comments plugin

MyManuskripbecomes more interactive with social media integration. This is seen as a good way to leverage the power of the social media in an effort to increase awareness of MyManuskrip and to market its usability. The Facebook comments plug-in (Fig. 6) allows users to comment on each manuscript via their Facebook account. Users can then choose to share their comments with their friends on Facebook as well. This will hopefully give way to active engagement amongst the users and at the same time encourages active discussion of the manuscripts.

The Library is currently working on the possibility of transliteration of the manuscripts via crowdsourcing. Most of the manuscripts are written in the Jawi script using the old Malay language and there is a need to transliterate each and every manuscript for those who are unfamiliar with the Jawi script. Transliteration via crowdsourcing is not only cost effective but is an inexpensive method of transliterating as opposed to hiring professional transliterates. The proposed interface for this is as shown in Fig. 7. Transliteration is done line-by-line for each and every page of a manuscript.
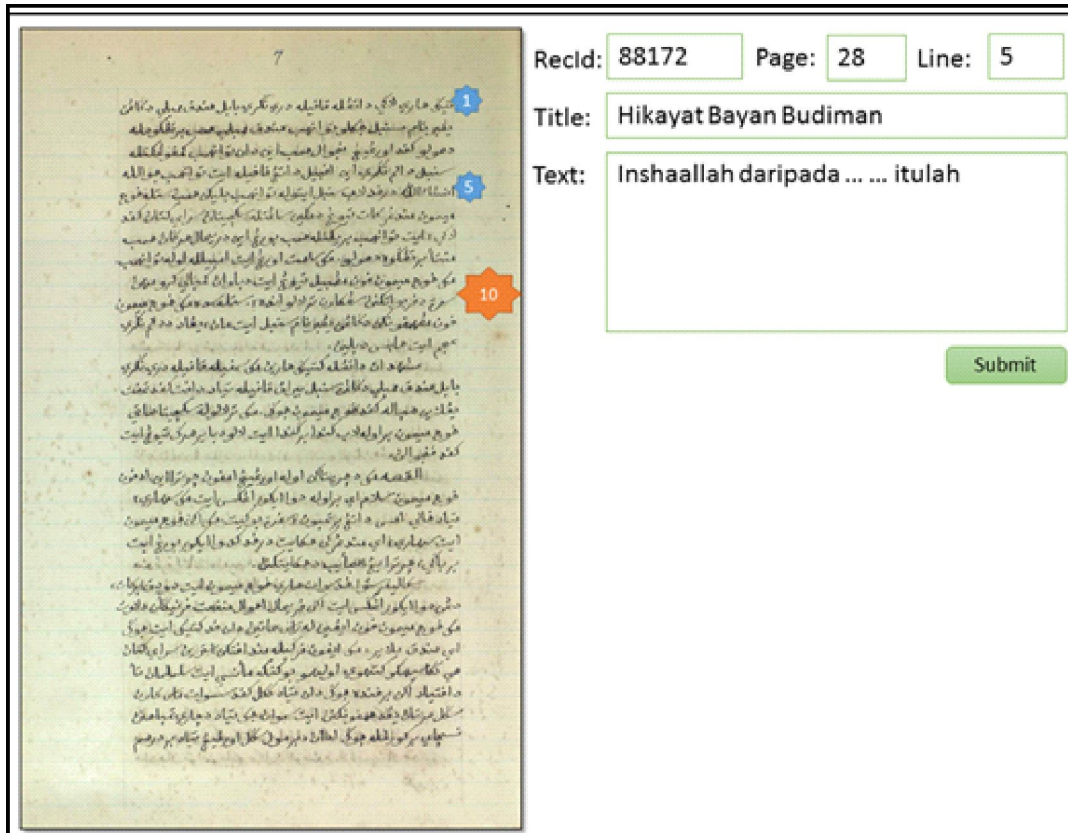
Fig. 7: The proposed interface for transliteration via crowdsourcing

Looking at the future

There are numerous digital libraries on manuscripts. The Islamic Manuscript Association (2016) lists 33 online manuscript catalogues of which MyManuskrip is one of them. The biggest collection of recorded Malay manuscripts outside of Malaysia is housed in the British Library. The collection has about 100 volumes and more than 300 documents originating from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand and the Philippines dating from the 17th to the early 20th century (British Library, 2016). The entire collection has been digitized and made available both on the British Library and National Library of Singapore's websites.

Thus, the University of Malay Library will continue its effort to digitized, upload and make available in its entirety all the Malay manuscripts it holds. The Library sees MyManuskrip as being able to:

a.   Allow researchers and scholars access to a digital library of manuscripts for teaching, learning and research,

b.   Increase access to and use of an unknown and underused collection,

c.   Increase the public's awareness about the Malay heritage through these manuscripts,

d.   Encourage collaboration between repositories of Malay manuscripts within the country and abroad, and

e. Encourage collaboration amongst researchers and scholars of the Malay civilization.

Malay manuscripts are valuable and more often than not are kept in the close confines of libraries and museums. All parties concerned must make an effort to share and provide access to their Malay manuscript collection.

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The Comparison Study of Three Indonesian Manuscripts as World Documentary Heritage

Endang Sri Rusmiyati Rahayu[1]

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to describe the difference of manuscripts ofNâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo and BabadDipanegara (autobiographical chronicle of Prince Diponegoro) based on criteria of Memory of the World. The descriptive study through the documents analysis is conducted as the main method presented in the paper. The objects of this study are manuscripts of Nâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo, and Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro. The parameters which are observedfrom these documentary heritage are consist of media, character, year of written, and length. Content or information of these documentary heritage were analized based on criteria indicator of world significance, time, place, people, form and style, and subject and theme.The result of this study is:Nâgarakrtâgama and autobiographical chronicle of Prince Diponegoro have the same uniqueness in guiding principle,regarding the basic ideas of good governance that is still valid in the today's modern world.It is very important to safeguarding Indonesian documentary heritage by making online catalogs, microfilming and/or digitizing, transliteration and making accessible for user.

Keyword: documentary heritage, Nâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo,BabadDipanegara, Memory of the World

Introduction

Culture can give people a connection to certain social values, beliefs, religions and customs. It allows them to identify others of similar mindsets and backgrounds. Cultural heritage can provide an automatic sense of unity and belonging within a group and allows us to better understand previous generations and the history of where we come from.

The collective memory of the peoples of the world is vital importance in preserving cultural identities, in bridging the past and the present and in shaping the future. The documentary heritage residing in libraries and archives constitutes a major part of that memory and reflects the diversity of peoples, languages and cultures. But that memory is fragile.

A considerable proportion of the world documentary heritage disappears through "natural" causes: acidified paper that crumbles to dust, leather, parchment, film and magnetic tape attacked by light, heat, humidity or dust. The cinema, for instance, is in danger of losing most of the works that have made it the art of the century, just when it is celebrating its centenary. Thousands of kilometers of film could just fade away unless they are restored and preserved as soon as possible. Nitrate fires in France and Mexico, for example, have caused important losses. (van der Hoeven, Hans, 1996; Abid, 2007). As well as natural causes, accidents regularly afflict libraries and archives. Floods, fires, hurricanes, storms, earthquakes, the list goes on of disasters which are difficult to guard against except by taking preventive measures.

To develop culture and protect the world cultural heritage, UNESCO recognized that urgent action was required to ensure that the world's documentary memory was not further eteriorated. Launched in 1992,The

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Memory of the World Programmeis aimed to protect and promote the world documentary heritage. The "Memory of the World" Programme is designed as a new approach to safeguarding the world documentary heritage, providing access and raising awareness of its significance and the preserving it (Edmondson, 2002).

Indonesia has so many manuscripts and other documentary heritage which can be submitted as Memory of the World. Several Indonesian manuscripts and archives have been registered as Memory of the World.Those are Nâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo, Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Dipanegara (Babad Dipanegara), and Asian African Conference Archives.

This paper will describe the comparisons of Indonesian manuscripts which have been registered as Unesco Memory of the World based on selection criteria.

Purpose

The aim of this paper is to describe the difference of manuscripts ofNâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo and BabadDipanegara (autobiographical chronicle of Prince Diponegoro) based on criteria of Memory of the World

Literature review

Documentary heritage

Document is a piece of written, printed, or electronic matter that provides information or evidence or that serves as an official record (Oxford dictionary, 2016).A document is produced of human activity for intellectual purpose. Documents can be symbols of the collective memory of a community, nation, region or society. So they are reflect the diversity of peoples, cultures and languages, and become part of the heritage of humanity.

The Memory of the World is the documented, collective memory of the peoples of the world (documentary heritage) which in represents a large proportion of the world's cultural heritage. It charts the evolution of thought, discovery and achievement of human society. It is the legacy of the past to the world community of the present and the future.

Documentary heritage consists of textual items such as books, manuscripts, archives etc. and nontextual items such as films, electronic files etc. The characteristics of documentary heritage are moveable, made up of signs or codes, sounds and/or images; able to preserved (the carriers are non-living; able to be reproduced and migrated; and the product of a deliberate documentary process (Edmondson, 2002; Abid, A., 2007).

Indonesian memory of the world documentaries stay in libraries, archives, museums and keeping places across the archipelago and much of it is now at risk. Many documentary heritages are recorded in a fragile media in the sense that they are chemically unstable media made of bark, palm leaf, and woods. Moreover, humidity and high temperatures environmentally threaten these documentary heritages. This situation may create mould, pest and harmful insect to deteriorate manuscripts.

Another natural threat is that many parts of Indonesia are disaster prone areas. The presence of multicultural ethnic in the archipelago may also create potential conflicts.Humaninduced disasters such as flood and landslides in villages and cities, especially during rainy season, may also increased the susceptibility of dismissal of many documentary heritages. Human ignorance or negligence in providing basic care, driven by lack of knowledge and appreciation on their documentary heritage may worsen the situation

Indonesian documentary heritage as Memory of the World

Several Indonesian documentary heritage have been registered as Unesco Memory of the World as follow:

1. Archives of the Dutch East India Company -The Dutch East India Company (VOC, VerenigdeOostindischeCompagnie), founded in 1602 and liquidated in 1795, was the largest and most impressive of the early modern European trading companies operating in Asia. About twenty-five million pages of VOC records have survived in repositories in Jakarta, Colombo, Chennai, Cape Town, and The Hague. The VOC archives make up the most complete and extensive source on early modern world history anywhere with data relevant to the history of hundreds of Asia's and Africa's former

local political and trade regions (Unesco, 2017). This documentery heritage submitted by Netherlands (joint nomination with Indonesia, India, South Africa, and Sri Lanka) and recomended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2003.

2. La Galigo - La Galigo manuscripts are found in major public manuscripts collections in the world (Indonesia, Netherlands, UK, Germany).La Galigo is the name of a work in Bugis language (South Sulawesi, Indonesia), for the main part still in handwritten form using the indigenous Bugis script.Dating from approximately the 14th century and with its origin in oral traditions, its contents are pre-Islamic and of an epic-mythological nature with high literary quality.The work contains many implicitly or explicitly stated normative rules, according to which the heroes of the story behave. Their behaviour is considered to be exemplary for the consumers. Apart from these rules, a wealth of useful information is given on etiquette and all kinds of ceremonies. This documentary heritage submitted by Indonesia and the Netherlands and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2011Nâgarakrtâgama/ Description of the Country (1365 AD)

3. Documentary heritage submitted by Indonesia and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2013.The manuscript was discovered and saved by the Dutch scholar Dr. J. Brandes at the palace compound of Cakranegara on the island of Lombok before the palace and its entire library collection was burned by the Dutch army during the colonial war in Lombok in 1893. At that time the codex was unique. The manuscript was repratriated to Indonesia from the Netherlands on a G to G agreement in 1974 (Achadiati, 2012). Nagarak[tagama gives a description of King Hayam Wuruk's journey through the realm of Majapahit, as its original name Desyawarnana testifies. The royal progress which took placein 1359, 1360, 1361 (twice) is described in detail, illuminating various aspects of the people's life: social structure, main religions and organization of their institutions, economy of the people, local and international trade, material culture, art, language and literature, games and pastimes of the people, government and political structure of the kingdom, and status of the king and his extended family. The text is full of clear statements of belief and is structured so that several elements – the list of religious sanctuaries under royal grant and protection, the history of the king,s ancestors, and the celebration of his grandmother as a divine being (Bodden, Michael H. 1997) Also recorded were the discussions with the rural community about their rights, giving an idea of how the democratic process was run in an Indonesian kingdom of the fourteenth century. The organization and administration of different religious institutions demonstrated the freedom of religion and the equal rights of its adherents. Prapanca, who held an official of rank in the Majapahit government, also gave an accurate description of the land and its countryside. It is interesting to note that the route of the king's journeys can be traced geographically in present-day Java. A number of monuments have also been discovered by following indications found in this text. Through the poem, the modern reader perceives a complete and close picture of a community in the fourteenth century Indonesia with the political background of the state and its government.

4. BabadDiponegoro/ Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro (1785-1855) -A Javanese nobleman, Indonesian national hero and pan-Islamist. The autobiographical chronicle of the Javanese nobleman, Indonesian national hero and Pan-Islamist, Prince Diponegoro (1785-1855) (literally 'The Light of the Country') of Yogyakarta - the BabadDiponegoro ('The Chronicle of Diponegoro') - written in exile in North Sulawesi (Celebes) in 1831-1832. It is the personal record of a key figure in modern Indonesian history. It is also the first ego-document (autobiography) in modern Javanese literature and shows unusual sensitivity to local conditions and experiences. Documentary heritage submitted by Indonesia and the Netherlands and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2013.

5. Asian African Conference Archives - The Asian-African Conference (AAC) Archives is a set of documents, pictures and films related to the Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 18 to 24 April 1955. The conference was the first international assembly of Asian-African nations, aimed to promote world peace and cooperation, and freedom from colonialism and imperialism. The Conference

was attended by 29 Asian and African countries. Documentary heritage submitted by Indonesia and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2015.

Methodology

The descriptive study through the documentsanalysis is conducted as the main method presented in the paper. The objects of this study are manuscripts of Nâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo, and Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro.The parameters which are observedfrom these documentary heritageareconsist of media, character, year of written, and length. Content orinformation of these documentary heritage were analized based on criteria indicator of world significance, time, place, people, form and style, and subject and theme.Evaluation ofcriteria indicatorwere following:

1. Criteriaof world significance :the documentary heritage have great impact over a span of time within a particular cultural area of the world.

2. Criteriaof time: absolute age.Some documents are especially evocative of their time, which may have been one of crisis, or significant social or cultural change.

3. Criteria of place: the place of its creation. It may contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture; or the location may itself have been an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document.

4. Criteria of people: the social and cultural context of its creation may reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development. It may capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression. It may reflect the impact of key individuals or groups.

5. Criteria of subject and theme: the subject matter may represent particular historical or intellectual developments in natural, social and human sciences, politics, ideology, sports and the arts.

6. Criteria of form and style: the item may have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value, be a typical or key exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium, or of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format.

Result

The result ofthis studyis to describe the comparison between Nâgarakrtâgama, I La Galigo and Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro manuscripts as Memory of the World's documentary heritage. The resultis presented in the table below. Table 1 describe the description of three manuscripts and table 2 describe the evaluation criteria of documentary heritage.

Description of the manuscripts

The followingare the result of observation of this three manuscripts based on media, character, year of written, and length.

Table 1. Description of the manuscripts

No	Description	Nâgarakrtâgama	I La Galigo	Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro
1	Media	Palmyra tree (*Borassus flabellifer*)/ lontar leave	paper	paper
2	Character	Old javanese language	Bugis language	Pegon script (javanese written in Arabic characters
3	Year of written	1350-1365 AD	14th century	between 20 May 1831 and 5 February 1832.
4	Length	98 cantos with a total number of 1,536 lines.	estimated 6000 folio pages	43 cantos with a total number of 17,265 lines.

The figure of documentary heritage are following:

The Nâgarakrtâgamawas written in old Javanese character at 1350-1365 AD. This manuscrips was written in lontar (palmbark) leave and consist of 98 cantos with a total number of 1,536 lines.
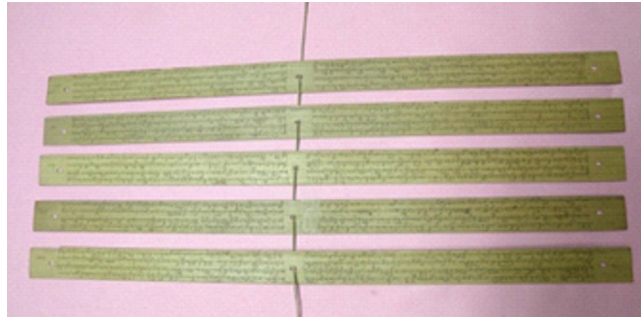
Figure 1.Nâgarakrtâgama Manuscripts

(*source:* **collection of National Library of RI, accession number Br. 493 NB 9)**

I La Galigo was written approximately in the 14th century. The size of the whole work is enormous (an estimated 6000 folio pages) and maybe considered as the most voluminous literary work in the world.La Galigo is a poetic text set in a strict metre using a particular Bugischaracter.

Figure 2. I La Galigo Manuscripts

(*source:* **collection of Galigo Museum of RI, plate 248)**

Autobiographical chronicle of Prince Diponegoro was written between 20 May 1831 and 5 february 1832 in pegon script. The manuscripts consist of 43 cantos with a total number of 17,265 lines.There is only one such text, namely, the original written by Prince Dipanegoro himself while in exile in Manado in 1831-1832, and only one authentic surviving version of the same, namely the *pégon* script version in the Indonesian National Library. (Carey, P., 2012)
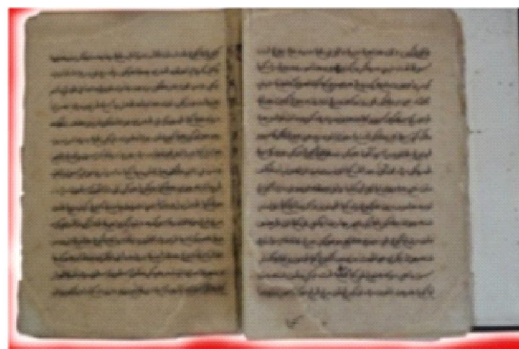
Figure 2. I La Galigo Manuscripts

(*source:* **collection of National Library of RI,Accession number KBG282)**

Criteria assesment of documentary heritage

Discussion result of this three manuscripts were analized based on criteria of world significance, time, place, people, form and style, and subject and theme as this table below.

Table 2. Criteria assesment of documentary heritage

No	Criteria indicator	Nâgarakrtâgama	I La Galigo	Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro
1	World significance	• Personal safety • The rule of law guaranteed peace in the kingdom. • Freedom and peace among religions, • Social justice, • Basic ideas of good governance that are still valid in today's modern world.	• Social justice, • etiquette	• Social justice • good governance • leadership
2	Time	1350-1365 AD	14th century	between 20 May 1831 and 5 February 1832
3	People	Javanese	Indigineous Bugis	The Javanese of south-central Java.
4	Place	along the routes of the king's journey (a large area of Java)	South Sulawesi	south-central Java (the sultanate of Yogyakarta), a large number of Central and East Java
5	Subject and theme Form and style	kakawin, a formal kind of poetry which is essentially a Sanskrit poetic form of king's journey	literary and mythological unique story for early Bugis society	values, traditions, historical record and culture
6		the kakawin form of prosody of Sanskrit origin	Bugis script	Modern Javanese macapat (autobiography)

Nâgarakrtâgama is unique because this *kakawin*proclaims a progressive guiding principle which broughts in practice the basic ideas of good governance that are still valid in the today's modern world.Kakawin is a derivative of the Old Javanese kawi, 'poet', from the Sanskrit kavya, 'court poetry'. These kakawin maintained the metrical pattern of the Sanskrit epics: each stanza consisted of four lines; each line had a fixed number of syllables and a fixed metri (Hall, Keneth R., 2005).

The Nâgarakrtâgama gives testimony to the reign of a king in the fourteenth century in Indonesia in which the modern ideas of social justice, freedom of religion, personal safety and welfare of the people were held in high regard. It also testifies to the democratic attitude and openness of authority before the people in an era that still adhered to the absolute rights of kingship. It contains world significance such as personal safety, the rule of law guaranteed peace in the kingdom, freedom and peace among religions, also social justice (Achadiati, 2012).

The second manuscript, I la Galigo is literary and mythological unique story for early Bugis society and was written in Bugis scripts. Its language is considered beautiful and difficult. The work is also known by the name *SureqGaligo*. Its contents are pre-Islamic and of an epic-mythological nature of high literary quality and describe social justice in its story.

The autobiographical chronicle of Prince Diponegoro is unique for its time in the way it stresses the basic ideas of good governance as exemplified by Diponegoro's management of his own estates and lands before the Java War and his role as a *RatuAdil* during the war itself.The Babad's basic ideas of good governance,

orderly succession, tolerance and the universalist values of Islam are especially valuable for today's Indonesia and for the modern world in general. The autobiography also describes social justice as the dual role of the army as military professionals and civilian administrators as well as insistence on the key role of Javanese-Islamic law in guaranteeing social order through the civil and criminal courts (Carey 2007).

The challange of preserving documentary heritage

To safeguarding documentary heritage, Abid, A. (1996) and Edmondson (2002) said that the Memory of the World Programme has three main objectives such as to facilitate preservation, to assist universal access to documentary heritage, and to increase awareness to ducumentary heritage. The main threat is improper storage under tropical climate conditions. This improper storage has among others the effect that the paper becomes mildewed or is damaged irreparably. Most manuscripts are in danger of being lost forever by the deteriorating effect of lack of preservation measures in a hot and humid tropical climate.

For preserving these manuscrpts, The National Library makes every effort to provide the best service to users, particularly researchers, among others, by making available several kinds of manuscript catalogs. For documentation and research purposes, the manuscripts are reproduced in microfilms and in scanned formats, including digitized ones. If a manuscript is already accessible in microfilms, researchers are advised to use them. The original document can only be seen or used on request with a special approval.

Conclusion

1. The collective memory of the peoples of the world is vital importance in preserving cultural identities in bridging the past and the present and in shaping the future. The Memory of the World is the documented, collective memory of the peoples of the world (documentary heritage) which in represents a large proportion of the world's cultural heritage. Several Indonesian documentary heritage have been registered as Unesco Memory of the World. The comparison of three Indonesian manuscripts as Unesco memory of the World have different character, criteria of time, place, people, subject and theme, and also form and style. The same world significance of their contents is social justice.

2. Based on the indicator of criteria assesment of documentary heritage for Memory of the World register, Nâgarakrtâgama and autobiographical chronicle of Prince Diponegoro have the same uniqueness in guiding principle the basic ideas of good governance that are still valid in the today's modern world.

3. The main threat for these documentary heritageare improper storage under tropical climate conditions. This improper storage has among others the effect that the paper becomes mildewed or is damaged irreparably. Most manuscripts are in danger of being lost forever by the deteriorating effect of lack of preservation measures in a hot and humid tropical climate. Another main threat seems to be the disappearing knowledge of both the Bugisand pegon script and the language in which these manuscripts have been composed. The failing comprehension of these language is the most serious threat. It is very important to safeguarding Indonesian documentary heritage by making online catalogs, microfilming and/or digitizing, transliteration and making accessible for user.

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Indonesian Women's Role in Improving the Information Literacy: A Study of Manuscripts "Hikayat Nabi Mengajar Anaknya Fatimah: Suntingan Teks dan Telaah Konsep Ajaran Islam tentang Wanita"

Ida Nor'aini Hadna[1]

Isrowiyanti[2]

Abstract

This paper was prepared for the purpose of knowing the teachings given by the Prophet Muhammad to his daughter, Fatimah, the Prophet stated in Tale Teaches Hisdaughter Fatimah (hikayat nabi mengajar anaknya fatimah: suntingan teks dan telaah konsep ajaran islam tentang wanita) (HNMAF). Through the study of the concept into the manuscriptswe want to know the role of women in society, especially in doing the information literacy. This paper was prepared by the research from the University of GadjahMada conducted by Ida Nor'ainiHadna in 1989. The study used a sample of a population of three manuscripts HNMAF, eleven manuscripts scattered in several countries listed in the catalog. Three texts are taken as samples are stored at the National Library in Jakarta, which is coded ML.52 B, ML.388 C, and ML.648 (W.94). Based on "Hikayat Nabi Mengajar Anaknya Fatimah: suntingan teks dan telaah konsep ajaran islam tentang wanita"the Prophet Muhammad teaching to his daughter, Fatimah stated at HNMAF, that women have the right and obligation for getting the knowlegde equallywiththe men. Women must get knowledge so they are able to educate their children well.

Keywords: *manuscripts "Hikayat Nabi Mengajar Anaknya Fatimah: suntingan teks dan telaah konsep ajaran islam tentang wanita", information literacy, the role of women*

Introduction

In the digital age, the whole society from children to parents can access information from all over the world easily. All the information presented can be accessed only from the gadget in our hands. Instead, the community can upload the contents or images on the social media easily, such as facebook, twitter, whatsapp, instagram, and others. Openness and freedom in information access, cause the flood of theaccurate, reliable and the false(hoax)information. Transparency in accessing this information emerge very positive influence on the development of the knowledge society. The other way, if the false information is accessed, it can influence the peace of the society life which has been running conducive. Various elements of society can be influence of false news in the social media.

According to research conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) and the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kemenkominfo) on the effect of false news (hoax), in fact intellectuals and professors with doctoral degrees become hoax victims.[3] According to Director General of Culture, Hilmar

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Farid,[4] that largely a transition generation is believed the false report. The generation whose childhood has not been in contact with the technology but when adults begin to know the world of technology. The generation born in 1980-1994 called generation (Gen) Y.[5] While the children were born already in contact with the technology will be more selective and do not easily believe the hoax because they can track down the source of the news by technology. Generation who are familiar with digital since these children are called Gen Z, were born in 1995 – 2011, and the children were born after 2012 called gen A, they know the digital device since they were still baby.[6]

The presence of a hoax news is already quite alarming and has reached the emergency line because it has a lot of casualties[7]. According KomarudinHidayat, hoaxes are very dangerous, like drugs and pornography[8], so It can threaten the unity of nation. The nation may be separated simply because of this false news. Therefore, the Community Anti hoax was declared on Sunday January 8th, 2017 in Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Semarang, Wonosobo, and Solo. According to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Rudiantara, the declaration is done with the intention to filter the unhealthy contents, and the end goal is to reduce and eliminate the hoax information in cyberspace[9].

*H*oax news actually will not be severely impacted for the nation if people already get information literacy. According to the American Library Association (ALA), the information literacy are as follows: Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to "Recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, Evaluate, and use Effectively the needed information.[10] To access the information necessary knowledge about when information is needed, the necessary ability to determine the location and access information, and also to evaluate and use information effectively.

Some of people don't have the information literacy ability, so it is no wonder if the hoax influence rapidly. Therefore all the society elements including women, have responsibility to review and educate our generation on making them smart an understanding information literacy. Women have the important role on society education because women as a mother have a very big responsibility to educate their children. It can be the reason for writing this paper.

The paper was written using the basic teaching of heritage embodied in the text of the Prophet tale teaches her daughter Fatimah (hereinafter abbreviated HNMAF). Through texts are taken based on the teachings delivered by the Prophet Muhammad to his daughter, Fatimah, then in fact it is known that our ancestors want to equip women with the knowledge that is important in life

Purpose

The paper was written with the purpose of knowing the teachings given by Muhammad to his daughter, Fatimah contained in HNMAF. Furthermore, through the study of the teaching concept we want to know the role of women in society, especially in doing the information literacy.

Discussion And Analysis

This paper is based on research conducted by Ida Nor'ainiHadna. In these studies, using samples of three texts Ida HNMAF of eleven manuscripts scattered populations in some countries listed in the catalog. Three texts

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[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Esra Dopita M.S. (2017, Januari). Gen Z si warga asli kampung digital. Dalam majalah Intisari, hlm.30 dan 32).

[6] Esra Dopita, M.S. *Op cit.*

[7] Muhammad Yusuf El-Badri. (2017, 13 Januari). Jihad melawan *hoax*. Dalam *Republika, hlm. 6.*

[8] Dian Erika Nugraheny. (2017, 9 Januari). Gerakan anti-*hoax* dideklarasikan. Dalam *Republika,*hlm.2.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] American Library Association. Presidential Committee on Information Literacy. Final Report. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1989.). Dalam http://www.ala.org/acrl/standards/informationliteracycompetency. downloaded 15 Januari 2017 at 08.41 am

are taken as samples are stored at the National Library in Jakarta, which is coded ML.52 B, ML.388 C, and ML.648 (W.94). Three texts were sampled because the location closest to researcher.[11]

Below the teaching summary contained in the tree manuscripts:[12]. The summary of the HNMAF manuscripts

No.	Items of teaching	HNMAF Manuscripts		
		ML. 52 B	ML. 388 C	ML. 648
I.	The things that can take a woman to heaven:			
	1. Obedience to the husband	V	V	V
	2. Clean the sole of husband	-	-	-
	3. Allow the marriage to the husband	V	-	-
	4. Fulfill the husband needed	V	V	-
	5. Answer the husband calling immediately and politely	V	-	-
	6. Apply the fragrance on the body dan hair husband	V	V	V
	7. Cooking food for husband	V	V	V
	8. 8. Take care husband	V	-	-
	9. Permit to husband for sholat, fasting and sedekah	V	-	-
	10. Prevent husband to copulate when menstruation and fasting	V	-	-
	11.Ttake shower husband	V	-	-
	12. Loving husbands family, teacher, and orphans	V	V	V
	13. Patient to husband	-	V	V
	14. Hold the lust	-	V	V
	15. Making love with husband	-	V	-
	16. Obedient to husband	V	V	-
	17. Making dress for husband	-	V	V
	18. Learning to husband	-	V	-
	19. Recognize some mistakes	-	V	-
	20. Not fornicate, not stole, not usury, not kill the baby, not jealous, and always making him happy.	V	-	-
II.	The things take women go to hell:			
	1. Disobedience to husband	V	V	V
	2. Fornicate	V	V	V
	3. Kill the baby	V	-	-
	4. Curse husband	V	-	-

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[11] I*bid.*, hlm. 16.

[12] I*bid.*, hlm. 61-64

	5. Traduce, unhappy to husband	V	V	V
	6. Stole the husband treasure	V	-	V
	7. Hate husband	V	-	V
	8. Unhappy if the husband guest come	V	-	-
	9. Going out without husband permission	V	V	V
	10. Apply the showy fragrance	V	V	V
	11. Telling the husband disgrace to other people	-	V	-
	12. Ask divorce	-	V	-
	13. Envious to husband	-	V	-
	14. Underestimate on husband need	-	-	V
	15. Left the compulsory on take a bath	-	V	-
	16. Avoid the husband calling	-	V	V
III.	The heaven stay on the husbands sole	-	-	V
IV.	Teaching each other about the meaning of live	V	V	-
V.	Teaching Qur'an, sholat and fasting to other people	V	-	-
VI.	Glorifying parents, teachers, parents, etc.	V	-	-
VII.	Obedient to parents, husband, and the Sultan Khalifah Allah	V	-	V

Teachings was conveyed by the Prophet Muhammad to his daughter, Fatimah, as presented in HNMAF as mentioned above, show that women have the same rights and obligations as men in the study. In an overview of the number I.18 mentioned that women were asked to learn to husband. This suggests that women are required to study. Furthermore, in the overview of the number IV and V, women were asked to teach each other about the meaning of life and teach the Quran to others. Its mean that the women must be able to more educated so they can conduct teaching Qur'an as a holy book of Islam, which contain the word of God as the way of life for Muslims. It is important for women to have the provision of sufficient knowledge.

Reading and studying the Quran becomes an obligation for every Muslim, male or female because it will lead them to the life of survivor. Woman, especially as a mother, has a great responsibility to educate their children to be pious, useful for others, get successful life in this world and in the hereafter.

Woman as a mother has a great role in the development of their children's education. Mother is the first teacher to teach their children since the baby in the womb until the end of his life, mother never tired of trying to educate their children. Various things are taught by a mother, ranging from learning to talk, walk, eat, wear, read, write, to teach about the meaning of life. In order to be a good teacher for their children, a mother needs to learn in many ways in order to have sufficient knowledge to equip their children in going through the life.

In the current global era, the role of parents in assisting their child's development is indispensable although the children have received education at school by their teachers. Crimes such as drugs, alcohol, pornography, sexual violence, and others are already very close threaten our safety. If children are not provided with religious education and sufficient knowledge, it may threaten their development. Kids need to be equipped, for example the ability to choose which television programs are proper and which are not worth for them, the ability to distinguish the true and false information, choosing friends, playmates, and others.

As stated before that the presence of a hoax news is already quite alarming and has reached the emergency line because it has been many casualties.[13]That is the role of all librarians, teachers and parents, including mothers (women) are required to provide information literacy to the public. Information literacy is the ability to understand the information needs, locate and specify the required information, build or construct new information ethically and presenting it to the right audience.[14]

In the open access era, the community needs to have the information literacy skill in order to be able to select and sort the right news. Unconsciously, someone has done the information literacy in daily, for example, when he wants to buy a cell phone, at first he must find the information related it through the catalog or ask the people who knows about the cell phone he interested. He has to get some information, consider the brand, specifications, colour, price, its needs, place or the right store, and others, all of which will be selected as required eventually. These simple information literacy skills must be developed further in order to select, evaluate, and conclude the information to make decisions and communicate to others appropriately. The consciousness on information literacy in the community can be minimized the hoax spreading.

Information literacy needs to be developed early, since children. With information literacy the children will be able to learn and think independently. Information literacy skills include the ability to recognize the needs of the information, put the information, evaluate and use information effectively.[15]Woman as a mother has a great emotional attachment to her children, because she is pregnant and give birth. Therefore the role of information literacy development for children is very appropriate performed by a mother, besides it can be conducted by the librarians and teachers at school. In addition, mothers can participate to provide some feedback on information literacy activities held at school.

Information literacy needs to be supported by some facilities or adequate elements, such as libraries, textbooks, slides, eBook, videos, films, journals, museums, and figures.[16]The elements are a source of learning that must be introduced closer to children and optimize it. A mother needs to build closeness of learning resources to children through habituation-conditioning for access it as an effort to discover the truth and the accuracy of the information. It is very important to support information literacy process that will continue until they are to be adult on higher education. Child or youth will be habitual to make learning resources, especially the library or resource center as one of the media that is important to resolve the questions of his life, as a friend of live and make access to the library as a lifestyle.

Conclusion

The existence of ancient manuscripts are very important to be maintained and preserved. Research and study on ancient manuscripts is important to reveal the content and to know the wisdom contained on it, so it can be more useful for the society. From the study of the manuscript above in this article, it appears the doctrine that women rights are on studying, educating and teaching.

Associated with the context of this period, with the advancement of technology and telecommunications as well as the ease and openness of access to information, on the one hand can give benefit to society, but on the other hand it has a negative impact for the community because most people lack the ability to filter information. It is necessary to advance information literacy skills among people that can be started from the smallest community, it is a family. From these conditions, the role of women in society, especially mothers become more important in disseminating information literacy especially in their family. Awareness of the role of women above will improve the information literacy skills in society and minimize the negative impact of open access information on youth and larger community.

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Management of Javanese Manusript at Widya Budaya Library, Kraton Yogyakarta As a Cultural Heritage in the Digital Age

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Abstract

This study is aimed at explaining the management of Javanese manuscripts in the WidyaBudaya Library, Kraton Yogyakarta as a cultural heritage in the digital age. WidyaBudaya Library, Kraton Yogyakarta is kind of special library, is one of the cultural heritage which should be preserved as well as Sonobudoyo Library, KHA Dahlan Library, Pakualaman Library, Museum and Taman Siswa. In order to reach this aim, the study try to solve the problem how manage the Javanese manuscripts, as a cultural heritage and how to manage the stages Javanese manuscripts in digital era performed by the Library. This research was conducted using qualitative approach and analyzed using the methods Miles and Huberman consisting of stages of data reduction, data presentation, conclusion and verification. Based on the findings, the important recommendation that can be proposed is that redefine operating procedures for managing the javanese manuscripts. Then, the importance of preservation activities such as translation, digitalization and transliteration.

Keywords: Javanese manuscripts, Special Libraries, WidyaBudaya Library Kraton Yogyakarta, Cultural Heritage

Introduction

A library plays an important role as a place of a variety of collections both printed and non-printed where the collection contains information therein. The role of the library as a source of information is to collect, process, and disseminate information. Based on its roles, a library must take care of its collections so that they can be protected, are not easily broken and can last long, in addition to maintaining the information content.

This research describes the management of Javanese manuscripts in the WidyaBudaya library of *Kraton* Yogyakarta as a step to document the Yogyakarta cultural heritage in the digital era. It is a privatedly owned library, one of the DIY cultural heritages which must be preserved besides Sonobudoyo Museum Library, KHA Dahlan Library, Pakualaman Library, Taman Siswa Museum Library and Kotagedhe Library. The problems raised in this research were dealing with the elaboration on the management of Javanese manuscripts, the role of the WidyaBudaya library of *Kraton* Yogyakarta as a documentation of cultural heritage and the stages of Javanese manuscript management in the digital era conducted by the Library. This research was conducted by using qualitative approach and analyzed by using Miles and Huberman method consisting of steps of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion as well as verification. This research recommends the importance of SOPs for the management of Javanese manuscripts, the importance of conducting preservation activities in the form of transfer of language, the transfer of media and the transfer of manuscript.

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Conceptual Framework

A Privately-Owned Library According to the SNI, the institution/work unit that manages papers, printed works, and recorded works professionally based on the standard system should support the smooth/successful achievement of the vision, mission and the purpose of the host institution that shelter it. It also is mentioned that a privately owned library is a library that provides specialized information resources on a particular subject, serves specialized and limited clienteles (users), and delivers specialized services to that clienteles. A privately owned library is established by a business firm or other organization as a unit specialized in books and other material of special interest to the organization that shelters the library, and usually serves only the staff or members of this organization

Manuscript

Manuscripts are a handwritten script/document that has been written by a person in the past but still exists until today. Manuscripts consist of two words: *manu* and *script* that mean handwriting. We can find manuscripts in Jogja region, such as in SonoBudoyo Museum, BalaiBahasa Yogyakarta, and Museum in Taman Siswa Yogyakarta. There are many collected manuscripts that contain various themes, such as religion, culture, art, song, life teaching, character and others. An example is *SeratAmbiya* volume II that contains noble message (*pituturluhur*) (moral message contained in the *Serat* or verses).

In *KamusBesarBahasa Indonesia*(KBBI) or The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, "*manuskrip*" means 1) handwritten *naskah* (script) that are studied in philology: various manuscripts are still stored in museums and have never been investigated; 2) *naskah*, either handwriting (with pen, pencil) or typewriting (not printed). Manuscripts are old or mostly ancient hand-written documents. Manuscripts or ancient manuscripts are documents of various types that are handwritten but rather specialized to the original form before printing. Manuscripts can be interpreted as objects related to physiology and archeology because manuscripts include artifacts.

Information Preservation and Collection Digitalization

Indonesia is estimated to have thousands of manuscripts (ancient manuscripts) scattered in various regions throughout the country. The Government of Indonesia seeks digitalization to preserve and maintain the condition of hundreds of years old manuscripts. Until 2014, Indonesia was targeting digitalization of more than about 10,000 manuscripts stored in the National Library. The process of digitizing later will also be followed by the transfer of language, so that these manuscripts can be learned by the general public. To accelerate the process of digitizing the existing manuscripts in the regions and community property, the government has now developed digitalization service centers in six regions, ie, Riau, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Bali, Jogya, and East Nusa Tenggara.

Method

This was a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research whose findings are obtained based on the paradigm, strategy, and implementation of the model qualitatively. In the paradigm of qualitative research, social reality is seen as an integral, complex, dynamic and meaningful entity which is then called postpositivism paradigm (Sugiyono, 2012: 1). Qualitative research method is often referred to as naturalistic research method because the research is done on natural conditions (natural settings), in which researchers act as a key instrument.

For the strategy used, this study employed a case study, ie, a study which is conducted intensively, in detail, and in depth of an object case such as in certain organizations, institutions or symptoms. Such research, if it is viewed from its territory, only covers a narrow area or subject but when it is viewed from its nature, this study is more in-depth (Suharsimi, 2010: 185). ImronArifin and AgusSunyoto explain that case study has four main limitations: (1) the objectives of the study may be human, events, background, system, role or document; (2) the objectives are reviewed in depth as a totality according to their each background and context in order to

understand the various existing linkages; (3) its review covers the past and present state of the research targets; and (4) the data are obtained from all sources that can be extracted. In other words, the objectives of the case study are to develop an in-depth knowledge of a related object, which means the case study should be described as explorative and descriptive and explanatory (Satori, 2009: 23).

This research was a descriptive and explorative research because it was done with the aim to determine the preservation which has been done by the *Kraton* Yogyakarta Library. The researcher explored as many data as possible to reveal the opinions of the managers and users of the library with in-depth interview. According to Moleong, in qualitative research, researchers are the main instrument to collect data. Data collection in this qualitative research is done by interviewing the informants in depth. With interviews, researchers can get into the perspective of others. In addition to interviews, researchers also use documentation and observation. The data are collected, reduced, presented, analyzed and summarized with regard to their validity and reliability.

Result and Recommendation

a. **Role of the WidyaBudaya library of *Kraton* Yogyakarta as documentation of cultural heritage -** Historically, the Yogyakarta Palace (*Kraton* Yogyakarta) is not only merely as a tourist attraction but it also has important historical values. In addition to keeping historic heritages, the *Kraton* Yogyakarta has a library and manuscript storage. The *Kraton* Yogyakarta Library is named *TepasBanjarwilapa* located in the *KratonTimur*. The library opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 08.00 to 12.00 WIB (Western Indonesian Time). In addition to the main library, there is also a library that stores the *Kraton*'s manuscripts called *TepasWidayaBudaya*. The WidyaBudaya is located west of the *Kraton*Library. It opens at 09.00 to 12.00 WIB. *TepasBanjarwilapa* and *WidyaBudaya* use a closed service system. Any users who will utilize the collection of manuscripts must submit a letter of introduction that must be approved by *GustiPrabu*. The users are dominated by researchers. Around 90% collections in the WidyaBudaya Library are Javanese manuscripts, King's letters, *macapattembang* archives, thesis, clippings on the *Kraton* and others.

b. **Management of Javanese manuscripts in the context of documentation digitalization** -The WidyaBudaya Library is managed by courtiers of the *Kraton* and two persons from BPAD. In addition to managing the archives, the library managers also do archival maintenance, in a simple way, namely fumigation and provision of camphor to repel insects. The catalog in the WidyaBudaya Library is made as simple as possible using codes as a, b, c, d, so that the readers can quickly locate the existing collection of manuscripts. The WidyaBudaya library has manuscripts. The number of existing collections is relatively small because in 1812 this library was taken by Raflles and some of its collections were auctioned off at Vredeburg fort in 12 days as many as 20 carts.

The activity of manuscript translation is done tofacilitate the users' understanding. Based on the observation, the translation of the manuscripts in *Kraton*'s library was done by Romo. Yanto. He was formerly one of the employees at the *BalaiBahasa*'s Library of Yogyakarta Province.

The manuscript treatment is done with great care. The manuscripts that are too fragile cannot be open by any users. The anticipatory action of preserving the collection of these manuscripts is by digitizing, so the collection of manuscripts can be utilized through files rather than physical. Preservation is a preventive measure that must be considered by everyone who is working with or working in the library while conservation is a special rescue action within certain limits to make library materials to be useful. The conservation of the ancient manuscripts is the protection, preservation and maintanence, or in other words the ancient manuscripts are kept to be safe or secure from all things that make them lost, corrupted or wasted. In the KHP WidyaBudaya, the repair or conservation of the manuscripts includes bindings, replacing the damaged covers, coating the paper with tissues up to re-copying the manuscripts, and digitizing the manuscripts into library automation.

From the results of observations and interviews, it was found that the damage to the manuscript was most often caused by ink that went through the paper and on the binding.

The further treatment of the collection is when it will be stored. Based on the field observations, before the collection is put into storage, the manuscript is wrapped using a cloth and paper wrap. The wrapping activity is carried out so that the manuscript is not exposed to direct sunlight. At the packaging stage, it is not arbitrarily wrapped but there is a flattening process of wrapping paper. Once wrapped in paper, the collection is wrapped in cloth. After the collection is wrapped and put back into the box, it is given a fragrance that prevents insects or fungi. Fragrant root (*Akar Wangi*) is usually used as a fragrance in the storage place. Cultural processes in preservation are done regularly. Life in *Keraton* Yogyakarta which is very simple based on hereditary culture makes all the treatment be done manually but consistently.

Closing

From the results of the research done in the WidyaBudaya library of *Kraton* Yogyakarta, it can be concluded that

1) The relatively large collections of manuscripts in the WidyaBudayaKraton Library are managed by the *Kraton*'s courtiers, as a library that holds the role of heir and keeps the documentation of cultural heritages of the anchestral land, ie, Yogyakarta because it is one type of special library of DIY cultural heritage that must be preserved.

2) The management of Javanese manuscripts in the WidyaBudaya library of *Kraton* Yogyakarta as a documentation of cultural heritages is carried out in accordance with the standard procedures of collection management, although the procedures are still very simple.

3) The stages of Javanese manuscript management in the digital era conducted by WidyaBudaya Library are conducted according to existing procedures, from data collection, processing, scanning, digitalization process to the process where the manuscript can be accessed automatically by the users.

4) This research recommends the importance of SOPs for the management of Javanese manuscripts, the importance of conducting preservation activities in the form of translation, transfer of media and script editing maximally.

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Archive in the Digital Era

Intellectual Property Rights In Digital Preservation of Lokananta Music Archives

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Abstract

Intellectual Property Rights can be interpreted as the ownership right of the works that arise or were born because of the ability of the human intellect in the field of science and technology. One type of intellectual property rights is the issues of copyright. Copyright is an exclusive right granted to the artists who have produced a work of art in any field. They are, for instance the composers and singers who did the recording in Lokananta. Lokananta recording studio used to be a place producing many kinds of songs from Indonesian legendary singers. The process of digital preservation done by Lokananta requires them to be aware of copyright issues. It is because after all music files stored on Lokananta is the work of human creativity. Therefore the aim of this paper is to find out the organizers understanding in regarding the music copyright and Lokananta preservation policy.

This study used descriptive qualitative approach and the data were collected by doing interviews and studying the document. The results shows that Lokananta organizers have understood the issue related to copyright on music archives that they manage, but not yet supported by policies regarding the preservation. By this research, Lokananta is expected to pay more attention to copyright issues in the access and publication of music archives and make a policy as a guideline in the process of digital preservation. Therefore, the copyright issues can be solved considering copyright issue is sometimes overlooked.

Keywords: *Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright, Digital Preservation, Music Archive, Lokananta*

Introduction

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is one of the aspects that is very important for the owners of the works. Usman (2003) said that intellectual property rights can be interpreted as the right of the ownership towards the works that arises or were born because of human intellectual ability in field of science and technology, The works may include creation, intention, and someone creativity either tangible or intangible. With the existence of these Intellectual Property Rights, the work of a person will be recognized. Indirectly, the work that has been created will be protected from people who are trying to claim it. One of the things that will be discussed in this paper is an issue related to copyright in the digital preservation of Lokananta music archive. Copyright is the exclusive right of the composer or the right to publish or reproduce the creation or giving permission to do so without reducing limitations according to the legislation (Usman, 2003). Copyright should be properly addressed in order to maintain law for the composer of the artwork. One thing that should receive the attention related to copyright issues is the problem of preservation of digital information.

However preservation of digital information makes it easy for users or the society to access the information they need. Moreover, if the talk in the realm of music archives. Music archives regardless of their physical

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material and recording process that is used as a magnetic tape, discs, soundtracks or audiovisual recordings, optical disc which serves to receive the results of broadcasting and functions to remain available to the public (Harrison, 1997). Music archive also has information in it. It is the work or ideas of the composers creativity. Therefore, the music archive preservation done by Lokananta is closely related to copyright that comes along the music creation. It also should be the special concern of Lokananta music archive preservation, considering what would be done by Lokananta will indirectly change the media and it is worried that there will be a modification or duplication of society's work. Therefore, an understanding of copyright should be understood well by the organizer Lokananta. Moreover, the results of the archive music migration have been uploaded in the Digital Library of Lokananta Music Archive, a digital library website developed by Lokananta. From the background, the writer formulates research questions as follows:

1) How is the organizers understanding related to copyright issue?
2) How is Lokananta's policies related to digital preservation of music archive?

Method

The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive. Researchers collected the data from the interviews and literature related to issues taken from the intellectual property rights on digital preservation. Interview was conducted with the organizer of Lokananta as the leader who is responsible for the music archive preservation process, and as the policy maker.

Literature Review

Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual Property Rights is a tangible result of a creativity and creations of human, which is the general term that includes cover patents, trademarks, industrial design, database rights and copyright (Sinha, 2010). The purposes of intellectual property protection through IPR generally include:

a. Providing legal clarity regarding the relationship between wealth with the inventors, composers, designers, owners, users, intermediaries who use it, the working area utilization and receive due to the use of IPR for a certain period of time;

b. Giving awards for a success of the effort to create an intellectual work;

c. Promoting the publication of the invention or creation in the form of IPR documents that are opened to the public;

d. Stimulating the creation of the transfer of any information through intellectual property and technology transfer through the patent;

e. Providing protection against the possibility of plagiarism because of the guarantee from the state that the implementation of intellectual work is only given to those who deserve (Setyowati et al, 2005).

There are many goals from the existance of IPR for someone's creation. In addition IPR, as what has been defined above, that includes some coverage, one of which is related to Copyright which becomes the main topics in this paper. Copyright is the exclusive right of the composer that arises automatically based on the principle of declarative after a work embodied in a tangible form without reducing restrictions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 Year 2014 Article 1 verse 1). By the existance of copyright, the works will be more flexible in order to facilitate the public. Copyright is quite noteworthy considering the copyright is the exclusive right granted to an individual regarding his work. One of them in the field of music. Copyright also needs to be considered in the preservation of music as the work of art, since music is also the result of human creativity. What important is when the music is preserved and reduplicated in a big number, or to make it easier for public access, this is the very important role of copyright. Moreover there is a law that already regulate this copyright issue.

Digital Preservation

Digital preservation is a process that aims to ensure the sustainability of the accessibility of digital material. In achieving this requirement, there must be a digital object to be understood and managed in four steps; (1) as a physical phenomenon, (2) as a logical coding, (3) as the object of conceptual meaning for humans, and (4) as a set of essential elements that must be preserved to give essence to users in the future (Webb in Galdney, 2007). It is expected that by the digital preservation, the content of the digital collection can still be accessed and enjoyed by the public. By the digital preservation, it is expected that he collections of vinyl records archive in Lokananta will be maintained both the content and the physical material.

Music Achieve

Music archive regardless their physical material and recording process that is used as a magnetic tape, discs, soundtracks or audiovisual recordings, optical disc which serves to receive the results of broadcasting and functions to remain available to the public (Harrison, 1997). Music archives does not only contain songs with no meaning, but a music archive also contains information that is very valuable both for its composers and the singers, even for the society.

Music is one of the media to express art. The music reflects the culture of its supporting society. Music contains values and norms that are part of the process of cultural enculturation, whether it is formal or informal. Music has a specific shape, both structural and typical in the culture (Hidayat, 2014). Soerjono Soekanto in Lestiana (2012) states:

"The music is closely related to social setting where they are. Music is a typical symptoms that is produced. Due to the interaction, human use language as the medium. Here, the position of the lyrics takes a very important role, so that the music is not only a sound, but it also involves human behavior as individuals and social groups in the medium of social life with the medium of language or lyrics as supporters".

Music is one type of file that stores information and even can represent a particular memory of the events at the time. It is proven that music is one of the most prominent feature on the cultural landscape of Amer collection at the International Council on Archive for more than 130 years. Music Archive is a collection that should be done in order to save the preservation of the music that has a national historical value, even it is legalized by The National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-474) which is the law that confirms the nation's collective interest in preserving sound recording for posterity and to promote greater public awareness of the issue that exists, so the Library of Congress National Recording Preservation Board and the National Recording Registry were established. In addition the International Association of Sounds Archives (IASA), which is a forum that focuses on the preservation of audio recordings and audio-visual archive proved that it is not only textual archives that has the value of information, but also the audio-visual archives such as voice recording and music should also be kept as the information source.

Discussion

Lokananta is an institution that has the responsibility of managing and storing audio-visual archives, especially the archive of music of Indonesia. Lokananta, until now, stores the collection of vinyl records for more than 30,000 pieces, 5,670 master tapes, and 400 cassettes album. The collection includes a variety of music including traditional, Malay Orchestra and Kroncong up to old pop music and Jazz even the record of Bung Karno's speech, which are the valuable assets of Indonesia and can be used as the concrete evidence of the history of music and culture (Purba, 2015). Even more valuable than that, Lokananta stores a controversy music archieve related to Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), such as music *genjer-genjer, NASAKOM,* and *Cakra Buana Paksa*. From all of the various music collections owned by Lokananta, it is seen that Lokananta actually stores various works of Indonesian people creativity. This work's copyright should at least be protected since this music is created from the results of human knowledge that needs to be appreciated. Initially, the vinyl records containing songs of famous musicians Indonesia is recorded in Lokananta. Lokananta made an agreement for the right to store the master tape of the recording with a contract agreement between the songwriter, singer, and the

Lokananta itself. There are so many letters of agreement stored and preserved in Lokananta as the agreement evidence of copyright until today. Like what was said by the organizer of Lokananta:

"Yes, the letter of agreement with the songwriter and singer who did the recording here are still handled by the internship students. You can see the condition. They are uncovered. It is the evidence that they allow Lokananta to store their recording master tape at the time. Therefore, the agreement will be the guidance".

It means that Lokananta does not only save the master of the recordings with Indonesian singers who ever recorded in Lokananta, but they also still had contractual agreements between them. It can be concluded that Lokananta also also think about the copyright of the music. At the time we talk about the activities done by Lokananta currently related to reduplication based on society's demand, one of Lokananta organizers said that it is in conformity with the existing contract. Therefore, related to copyright issues, music reduplication and selling are based on the previous contract. However, the problem now is that how is the copyright issues if the preservation is done to the song. In short Lokananta is doing a migration, which is one of their efforts to preserve the digital archive. Migration is the transfer of digital material from one technology to another, or from one format to another to preserve the intellectual content and stifle the availability for users in the long term (Harvey, 2010). And the next step after the migration process, lately, Lokananta launches digital library of music archives that are intended to facilitate access for the general public.
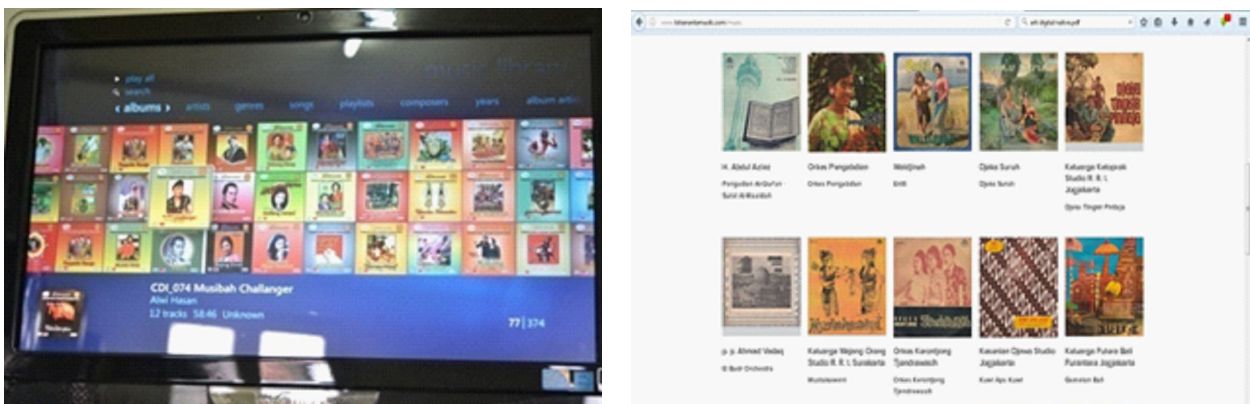
Figure 1. Digital Library Music Indonesia

And with the preservation of analog content to digital in fact cause problems related to copyright. It is still an issue until this time related to the copyright of the songs contained in the digital library. This is also confirmed by one of the originators of Lokananta digital library of music archieve, Syaura, who said:

"That is one of our limitations regarding copyright. It is because like it or not we should seek heirs of the owner of the song to discuss the copyright because it was not stated in the first contract with Lokananta".

It is also said by the other organizer of Lokananta:

"There must be the copyright. That's whywe still save our first contract. However, it was mostly a flat play contract. Therefore, there's still a claim too. However, what should we do, we only continue it".

In other words, copyright is one of the things that need to be considered by Lokananta. Moreover, related digital preservation that they do. But the reality field that Lokananta not yet have a policy as a guideline in the management of these digital preservation. Especially now that it has issued the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 Year 2014 regarding Copyright that can be said to be a burden Lokananta as an organization that its store and has core businesses in the recording medium.

"So that now we can not fully digital distribution. we already enter into some spotify and that is not all. Because the copyright-related earlier. The problem is in the Copyright Act that many say is still too playing in the gray area. If the case with all contractual context Lokananta us, I can say more than 95% so far I have seen almost all the properties of the purchase contract was broken. That no matter the age of the entry into force, relic. In the Copyright Act 2014 by

age, only 25 years old. If the problem does not stop there, because the law does not apply, but the Indonesia we know what there is article 122, 112. All the contracts that have already occurred before the Act was published must be re-negotiated, PR yes for us, how we want grow its business if loaded as that. Yes Okay when we talk about the problem in the sense that yes we do not have to think contribute also. Just ultimately hinder, so yesterday I said, for example, we want digital distribution so can not directly necessarily all of them survived. I must find out these composers no where. Do they take shelter in a publisher or not. If not then they are no where whether alive or not, is there any heirs or not. So event rope of love, kept the more crowded dealt by the record label was also master would be given age. logic is a record label or producer of the investment, and the master was the big investments made outside money the recording musicians, creators make a song, recorded financed up so that the master producer investment. Should it be used for the later term for business again the master until it can produce more. But now I forget how many years but not contrived longer useful life, it was also strange Rada anyway in my opinion ".

Seen that copyright is one of the issues that must be considered by Lokananta especially considering what was on Lokananta concerning the results of human creativity and what do Lokananta related to copyright in fact is not relevant to legislation in force today. For copyright concerns, in fact Lokananta cooperation with third parties. Like what was said by the manager Lokananta the field of re-mastering and production:

"For copyright problem, it is managed by the third party. The place is in Jakarta. It is JK Record that manage all of it". We cooperate with them. Actually, Lokananta is safe but nowadays the legality should be managed. It is because there's still a party who dispute it. If there are the same problems with Lokananta related to copyright we can't do anything. Even if we were slaughtered, we would have no blood left, or in other words, we don't have more money to pay it. Lokananta is supposed to be maintained by the government. However, until nowit has never been touched at all".

It is seen that Lokananta actually has very limited awareness of copyright that could be one of the problems that Lokananta has. It is seen that Lokananta already cooperates with the third parties in order to support what is managed by Lokannata itself.

"Actually Lokananta has made the policy. However, if it is not supported by the people who are competent about copyright, the policy will not run well. Therefore, we cooperate with JK Record. Furthermore with the legislation regarding copyright, and is seen from how Lokananta implements it, we can say that it is not maximal yet. Wea are still stuck. Thus, there must be a person who understand and care about the existance of Lokananta".

Later, it is expected that these policy issues should also become the consideration for Lokananta, remembering what they manage is the assets of Indonesia and the result of someone's creativity. Therefore, the preservation done must be also guided by Lokananta policy as the institution that is responsible for the dissemination and the music archieves access. This is understandable considering the policies or guidelines for the management of music archieve doesn't exist yet or it is just based on the results of the dissertation research conducted by Philip Yampolsky which explains clearly the detail of Lokananta's collection.

Conclusion

In fact, Lokananta has already understood the importance of copyright to the work of the composer, in this case, the composer and the singer performed at the time of recording in Lokananta. The management understanding is seen from their awareness to keep the agreement contract signed by both parties. It is because Lokananta doesn't only save but also publish for public consumption. However, that does not mean that there are no obstacles. Copyright issues still arises when Lokananta is on their digital preservation activities by migrating the existing music content and the launch of digital library of music archieve that eases the music access for the public. In this case, copyright has become an obstacle in publishing the preservation result done by Lokananta. Furthermore, the lack of policy in Lokananta used as a guidance in this digital preservation. Indirectly, They just do what they know to save the existing music collection without their policies regarding preservation.

With this paper, it is expected that Lokananta can give more attention to the issue of copyright and preservation policies since this is a guideline or a reference on how the implementation of digital preservation is done.

After all, Lokananta stores and manage the music archieves which were the work of human creativity. Therefore, we should privilege what exists, as well as the exclusive rights for both composers and singers.

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Role of Library and Archives for Preservation of Traditional Knowledge in Society Minangkabau "Art saluang jo dendang" (a theoretical review of the idea of the future)

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Abstract

Preservation of traditional knowledge traditionally is one of the most important tasks carried out by government agencies in various countries currently include the library of West Sumatra. This task becomes more frightening when traditional knowledge is slowly melt into oblivion due to the influence of various factors and foreign cultures. Among the critical challenges facing today is the lack of traditional community knowledge transfer, preservation of traditional cultural arts and human resource competencies needed to perform the task of preservation of this cultural heritage, especially in the Regional Library and Archive Agency of West Sumatra.

Keywords: Traditional Knowledge, Knowledge Transfer, Library and Archives Agency, Indigenous Knowledge, West Sumatra.

Introduction

Indonesia is a nation that has a wide variety of races and cultures, each tribe has its own culture with the characteristic uniqueness and cultural value of infinity. One of the cultures in Indonesia in Sumatra is the western Budaya Alam Minangkabau, or better known as Minang culture in West Sumatra. West Sumatra Indonesia itself is a region that has a lot of parts with the characteristic of the culture of each and express oral tradition as a characteristic of every tradition. Some minang existing traditions can be seen from the ceremony, the wedding party and show the art displayed by lovers of art-lovers minangkabau society. This is a local cultural heritage that needs to be managed and conserved by the community because of the traditional knowledge has been in some traditions, indigenous knowledge is very valuable as a cultural symbol.

Traditional knowledge or Indigenous Knowledge or exposure which in the author will use the term IK. IK can be defined broadly as indigenous knowledge (local) accumulated from generation to generation in a particular environment (United Nations Environment Programme, nd). Management and Protection IK should be pursued not only for the people around, they simply get the attention of government agencies, including the Library and Archives Agency. Many libraries recognize IK as an important source of information in its development Nakata and Langton (2005) observed that the library and information profession has much to learn if they want to meet the information needs of indigenous peoples and the right to manage IK. This may require the library to move beyond their comfort zone. Institutions are also required in the development of services, require new disciplines, technologies, and collaboration. The indigenous people to participate been generous in sharing his knowledge with the library, and the library should maintain the momentum. (Nakata and Langton, 2005).

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It also felt the importance of indigenous peoples throughout the country, including Nigeria. Based on research conducted by Isaac, Oghenovo, Anthonia and Nnamdi (2010) "The Role of Libraries in the Preservation and Accessibility of Indigenous Knowledge in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. The study concluded that IK help indigenous Niger Delta to produce food, education and vocational skills, and preserving their natural environment, among many other things.

Libraries and librarians have to prioritize the management of IK. Libraries must collaborate with indigenous communities to acquire, store and make accessible IK. Efforts should be made to collect and package IK and make it available on the Internet. Efforts should also be made to persuade the traditional institutions and speakers of indigenous peoples to share IK with the appropriate library for the preservation and accessibility. Government organizations and companies must collaborate with the library to provide funds for the preservation and accessibility of IK including ensuring copyright issues before starting a cooperation agreement.

Therefore this paper aims to describe the transfer of knowledge of traditional / indigenous Minangkabau society especially "Saluang Jo Dendang", exploring the role of libraries and archives in preserving IK bodies and investigate the challenges of preservation of traditional knowledge into the future.

Literature Review

Traditional Knowledge Literature

Indigenous Knowledge or what we are familiar with isitilah Traditional Knowledge can be defined as the knowledge gained from local traditions through a person's experience, informal experiments and understanding of a culture in a particular environment (Rajasakeran & Arren, 1992). Indigenous Knowledge is seen as a unique knowledge of a cultural community, a knowledge that can be influential in planning and decision-making to the local area. The IK can appear as old as the community itself, Johnson (1992) identify IK with the following features:

1. It is locally bound to a specific local customs

2. It is a culture and a particular context

3. Is a non-formal knowledge

4. It is hereditary verbally and documented

5. Is owned by the community, the knowledge possessed by the group / communal

6. Holistic in nature

7. Is dynamic and adaptive, not static, changing people's lives according to the social, economic, cultural and others.

8. Closely related to the survival and subsistence lot of people around the world

Why saluang jo dendang into the discussion local / IK? Some authors have identified some of the special features of IK. It has been summarized by Mearns, Du Toit and Mukuka (2006) as follows:

1. IK local, holistic and integrative because it is rooted in a particular community and experience lies in the broader cultural traditions of the people who live in that place.

2. IK essentially functional and directed to a practical response and performance.

3. IK is an experience rather than theory and strengthened through continuous experience, trial and error.

4. IK learned through repetition that helps retention and reinforcement.

5. IK is constantly changing in ways that are produced and reproduced, found and lost.

6. IK typical shared to a greater extent than other forms of knowledge, although its distribution is socially distinguished, by gender and age.

7. Distribution IK always fragmented. It is not in its totality, either in one place or one individual.

8. IK cannot be easily codified.

9. IK is transmitted orally, or through imitation and demonstration and codification process can cause the loss of some properties.

IK can be obtained by practicing many years, owned a particular community and those who have knowledge in the name of himself on behalf of a group of people and fortunately intended benefit everyone in the group. Indigenous peoples have their own tools to preserve and disseminate knowledge or their traditions; oral stories and learn from experience. Local wisdom can be understood through the traditional teaching or a particular method of a group of community knowledge ecosystem where it originated, such as internships, storytelling, practice (Battiste & Henderson 2000).

But at the present time original knowledge of a traditional work is no longer a concern especially untu younger generation, young people no longer have an interest keen on the wealth of local knowledge, their levels to master or learn this knowledge has been defeated by their activities to learn knowledge common in schools and colleges. Another threat comes to local knowledge is the presence of educational programs that promote the culture, language and history of foreign shrink the importance and effectiveness of indigenous knowledge society and the most significant is the loss of land to develop knowledge in enriching local knowledge that makes this wisdom terganti (Tobin 2004 , 25)

Management and Preservation of Traditional Knowledge (IK)

IK dominated secretly and adhered to in practice and experience and exchanged in the community through oral communication and demonstration. Record and disseminate it is in fact not an easy task. IK exchange process involves the following six steps (World Bank, 1998, pp 8-10.):

1. Recognition and identification of which may not be easy in certain situations and may include an analysis of the social and technical;

2. Validation in terms of the relevance, reliability, functionality, effectiveness and diversion;

3. Recording and documenting considering the purpose of the use of information technology using audio-visual, recorded narration, images, or other forms of information codifiable;

4. Storage will involve categorizing, indexing, linking to other information, making it accessible and preserve, protect and defend it in the form of collapsible repository to be used;

5. Transferring means made available to potential users for testing in the new environment; and

6. Dissemination to the public through appropriate communication channels.

Preservation of Traditional Knowledge

Discussing IK cannot be separated from the *Knowledge Management* (KM). KM merupakanproses exchange of tacit knowledge into explicit knowledge and then puts it back through individual experience and other factors (such as beliefs, perspectives, and values) into the tacit knowledge (Lee).
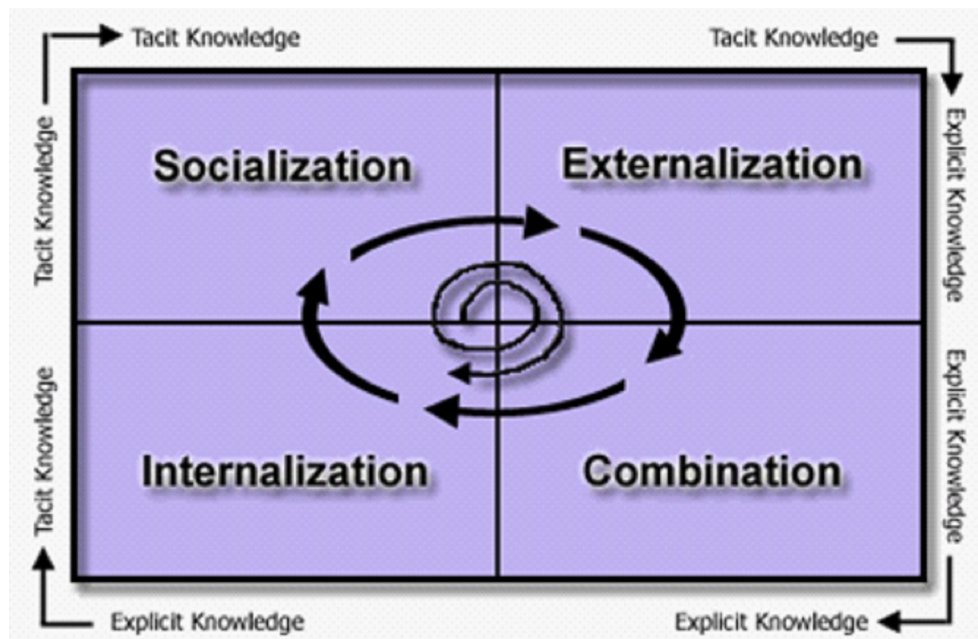
Figure 1. Siklus SECI olehNonaka

Nonaka in his essay *A Dynamic Theory of Organizational Knowledge Creation* KM models proposed in the form of *knowledge creation* and *transformation* cycle, where tacit knowledge into tacit through socialization. convert tacit knowledge into explicit through externalization. Then the explicit knowledge developed through explicit komunikasisehinggapengetahuan dapatdiubah kembalimenjadi *tacit knowledge* through internalization, sehinggasetiapindividu dapatmenyerap pengetahuantersebutmelalui experience, testing and / or simulated use of knowledge operasional.Untuk it, sikluspengetahuan dikenaldengan tacit-explicit knowledge assets pentinguntukgenerasipenerusdalambentuk SECI be pengetahuanberkelanjutan transfer.

The Method of the Research

This research includes the study of research literature to find references relefan theory to the case or the problems found.References theory obtained by the research literature studies serve as the basic foundation and a major tool for research practices middle of the field. It is expected to produce a concept of the role of the librarian's traditional knowledge. Here the assessment will be done starting from the basic concept of traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge preservation challenges, review of literature and how the role of librarians in traditional knowledge.

Results and Discussion

Preservation of Traditional Knowledge " Art Saluang Jo Dendang; Role of Library and Archives Agency.

"Art Saluang Jo Dendang" as one of the cultural heritage of traditional Minangkabau

A wide variety of local wisdom in Minangkabau demonstrated through several existing types of performing arts, ranging from shows that simply using any tool, dance, randai, singing, and drama. For the art of music itself consists of saluang, Bansi, talempong, rabab, tabuik and lainnya. Each art that gets the attention of minangkabau society itself is the art of oral Performances Basaluang jo Badendang. The Saluang jo dendang is the art of music delivery Dendang (story), which is accompanied by music saluang, usually saluang jo dendang this can be enjoyed in the traditional events, a wedding procession and events are deliberately created by the surrounding community is a special display of traditional arts (folk festival).

Saluang jo dendang at the present time the majority present to be played and enjoyed by people minang of the older generation, the requirements or skills that must be owned by those who want to learn saluang jo dendang

this makes it difficult regeneration process.Badendang art accompanied by Saluang tones played by a male majority minang, long breath is blown signifies the strong male minang accompany the song rhythm. Marjani one lecturer ASKI / ISI Padang Panjang explained in the article "Harmony in Karawitan Minangkabau" that a player saluang jo dendang expected to master some reporters are expected to master some reporter or vokabuler sang-sang in Minangkabau, it is also to anticipate that if there is a demand chant from the audience can do. Dendang Minangkabau still categorized among others:

a. Dendang Ratok, sang illustrating namely poverty, misery, heartbreak in love, fate in distress, loneliness and the like. Ratok sounds sob or settled.

b. Dendang Kaba, is singing an old tale or story minangkabau. For example Dendang kaba, batipueh sapuluah koto, l, aliok, talipuek, the jobang and others.

c. Dendang Indang, the rhythm of the song used in indang players.

In spreading Dendang minangkabau divided into: Dendang luhak tanah datar, Dendang luhak agam, Dendag luhak lima puluh kota and Dendang daerah pesisir.

Connoisseurs of most of the older generation really enjoy the game Basaluang jo Bandendang art, the art of music is from the former often display during the wedding or other traditional events although a bit hard to find at the wedding of minang today. Listen to music lovers can last until after when saluang jo dendang usually played in a very long period of time, the duration basanya appearance of the night after evening prayers until dawn. Saluang jo dendang is one of the traditional art minang that has long existed, a phenomenon that occurs nowadays that saluang jo dendang very rarely minang demand by the younger generation, this expertise is majority owned by the next generation or the older generation.

Along with the times, the public interest to know or learn the art of music is starting to diminish, especially after the presence of modern music. Modern music comes with its own way so slow sea has replaced its own place for traditional music. Lack of interest among young people to this art may be based on several reasons, including the influence of art music foreign cultures, lack of understanding of the art saluang jo dendang and already considered art left behind (ancient). The existence of art Basaluang jo Badendang is sometimes more difficult to maintain, the art of music is becoming increasingly less attractive to the next generation because of competition coming from the development of modern music more simple and relaxed and the increasing scarcity pemaian this kind of art is found in various regions minang West Sumatra , Scarcity is because not everyone can afford to play saluang in accompanying chant of singer and so also for the singer who should have special expertise.

Art saluang jo dendang as the skills possessed by the Minangkabau community, a local wisdom and indigenous tradition that must be preserved. Traditional knowledge should be developed and preserved by the government and society. But in fact the interest of young people who would like to know to learn this art rarely is. Depletion of understanding among the young local wisdom, the presence of modern music that is more global, the lack of guidance and support from various aspects as make the art of this kind forgotten because it looks old-fashioned and they seemed to find it difficult to understand the poem with the indigenous language and implied meaning presented daam lyrics.

The agency or agencies in West Sumatra as a source of knowledge for young people who may still be interested to learn it is still a little bit, got a lesson about the difficulty of this art formally make their wishes decreases. Institut Seni Indonesia in Padang long, for example, learning about the art of saluang jo dendang this to be one of the subjects obtained by students who studied there but just a theory and not yet fully terpraktekan. Learning freely should also be done in a neighborhood community that still mendomisili this art as art in his village daily, but this is rarely taken for the government setempap even if wants to learn it would be the desire of the individual.

Management Model IK; transfer of knowledge and its application in the art of saluang jo dendang

Referring to the concept raised by Nonaka SECI earlier, it can be formulated how art management saluang jo sang as IK sebagaiberikut Minangkabau society:

i. Socialization -At this stage, the librarian as a collector IK observing, doing interviews with the artists saluang jo dendang as well as learn how the skill saluang jo dendang itself (tacit-tacit).

ii. Eksternalization -Knowledge saluang jo dendang then converted to knowledge stored in the form of text, images, audio or visual (tacit-explicit)

iii. Combination- Saluang jo Dendang, then packaged through a combination of process and merging various media information in accordance with the needs of the information seeker (explicit-Explicit)

iv. Internalization -This stage is the learning of information seekers access saluang jo dendang knowledge through a variety of media information that has been provided, so that they have the knowledge and skills of how art saluang jo dendang itself (explicit-tacit).
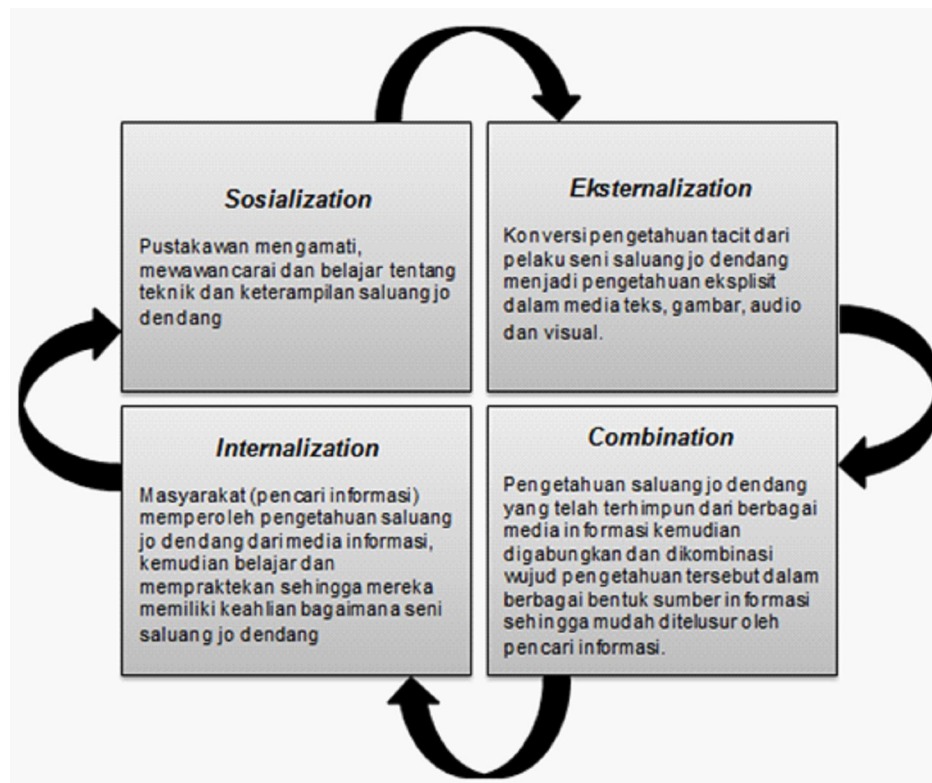
Figure 2.Siklus SECI Saluang jo Dendang

Role of Library and Regional Archives Agency in Preservation IK

Libraries in this case the West Sumatra Regional Library, as an institution *Institutional Repository* (IR) is closely related to the preservation of IK. Where IR padapembahasaninimengacu on the storage and preservation of IK saluang jo dendang information.West Sumatra Regional Library *central* role to be collecting, documenting, managing and disseminating IK saluang jo dendang to keep awake and recognized by the public.

Regional Library as an IR in the process of KM saluang jo dendang such IK Minangkabau society through the stages of collecting (collecting), document (documentation), storage (storage) and its spread in the wider community in a variety of media (dissemination). Adopting the concept of regional library as IR folklore (Hasfera, 2015), the role of libraries in the preservation area saluang jo dendang IK can be described as follows.

Collecting - Regional libraries collect IK saluang jo dendang by finding and selecting information, either still in the form of oral or who have shaped the text. In accordance with the concept of prior knowledge SECI saluang jo dendang through the transfer of tacit-explicit then dimediakan olehpustakawan sebelumdiolah menjad ipengetahuan repackaged back in various forms of media information.

Documentation - At this stage, local libraries participate in *knowledge repositories* to transform tacit into explicit, so saluang jo dendang still be oral gathered in a variety of media that can be enjoyed by the public. Library has been collected can be stored in various forms of media, whether in the form of text, audio, visual or a combination of different shapes.

Storage -Perpustakaandaerah has a cultural function, one of which is to collect and maintain IK Minangkabau that does not go away. As dictated by Astutiningtyas (2006, 10) Provincial Library can function optimally in the preservation of cultural heritage at the same physical form overarching moral message, for example saluang jo dendang as Minangkabau heritage.

Dissemination - Art saluang jo dendang it will eventually spread to be accessible and studied by the wider community. The low interest towards art saluang jo dendang due to the lack of information about saluang jo dendang and *packaging* are less creative and innovative. To the West Sumatra Regional Library and the public need to change the views of young khususnyagenerasi with the concept of *information repackaging* with multimedia informasisehingga they were initially not concerned with saluang jo dendang be like and begin to love art saluang jo dendang as one of the cultural heritage of Minangkabau.

Based on the above, the regional library as IR in preserving IK saluang jo dendang includes four stages, namely *collecting, documentation, storage,* and *dissemination.* IK art processing saluang jo dendang ranging from collecting to spread can be seen from the following figure.
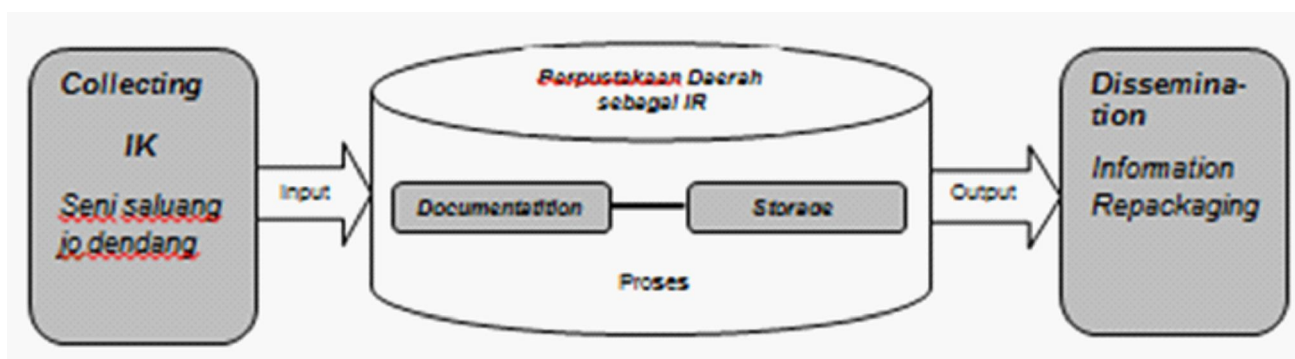
Figure 3. Stages in Creating Library DaerahSebagai IR Saluang jo Dendang
(*source:* adopsidari Regional Library as IR Folklore Minangkabau)

Conclusion

Libraries and librarians have to prioritize the management of IK. Libraries must collaborate with indigenous communities to acquire, store and make accessible IK. Saluang jo dendang art has been collected and documented so on are stored in various forms of media that will be utilized for the benefit of society. In accordance with Act No. 4 Year 1990 Deposit Act printed and recorded, that the regional library not only save and preserve IK Minangkabau society in its physical form, but the most important is his intellectual value. Efforts should be made to collect/IK packages and make them available on the Internet to be accessible to a wider public, one of them through the local library's website.

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Attachment
Here's an example in the picture:

Designing Strategy for Cultural Heritage Preservation Purposes

The Preservation Strategy of Ancient Text as An Effort to Protect the Heritage of Javanese Culture in Pura Pakualaman Library

Ahmad Anwar[1]

Annisa Rohmawati[2]

Arif Cahyo Bachitar[3]

Abstract

This research is aimed to know the efforts that have been done by Pura Pakualaman Library of Yogyakarta in action of ancient texts preservation that belong to the library. This is conducted to protect the heritage of Javanese culture which is reflected in the texts. The data collection technique is conducted by doing an interview, documentation, and observation. This research is using pyramid preservation theory by Rene Teygeler. This theory consists of preventive preservation, passive preservation, active preservation, and restoration. The result of this research -is that Pura Pakualaman Library conducts ancient texts preservation activity by physical and content preservation. Physical preservation of the text is conducted by preventive action through policies that rule the preservation activity. While passive preservation is conducted by managing the room temperature and the cleanness of bookshelves, active preservation is conducted by grouping the texts based on the type of it and also making a text box. However, restoration activity has never been done by Pura Pakualaman Library. The content preservation is conducted by doing transliteration for any information contained in the text. The transliteration includes the process of transliteration itself and translation; which then extracted in the form of piwulang (teaching), batik, and dance. The conclusion of this research shows that this preservation activity is a kind of effort to protect the heritage of Javanese culture which is contained within the ancient texts in Pura Pakualaman Library.

Key words*: preservation strategy, ancient text, javanese culture, preservation activity*

Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has a long history from the day of kingdom era, colonialism, until the day of independence era. The history was written so that it can be inherited to the next generation. It is because there are valuable lessons on the history for the future of the nation. In this day, library exists as one of the supporting facilities to preserve those writings. The writing that is created in the historical era is the writing that needs to be protected of its existence because that writing contains the historical movement and the culture of a nation. One of Indonesian society that has a thick cultural story is Javanese society.

The Javanese society has so many cultural assets. This is reflected from its many texts heritage from the 18 and 19 century. Those texts store information about Javanese culture and knowledge which develop in the past. They are stored and spread in various museums and libraries both outside and inside on Indonesia. One of the places that also stores those ancient texts is Pura Pakualaman library.

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Pura Pakualaman was established by Pangeran Natakusuma who then known as Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Arya Adipati Pakualam I. He is a master in the field of literature and art. This is proven by its writing entitled "Latihan kesusastraan dan kesenian dalam kerabat Pakualam" or "The exercise of literature and art in Pakualaman relatives". This writing tells that since the late of 18 century, the literature activity in Pakualaman had been initiated by Pangeran Natakusuma. He finally bequeaths his writings and traditions to his heir (Saktimulya, 2005, p.vi).

From the literature point of view, Pura Pakualaman is not less interesting rather than any other palaces in Indonesia. One of its attractiveness is there are stored ancient texts in this place which are written in Javanese and Arabic language. Those texts do not only contain moral values, but they are also decorated with beautiful pictures. Like a thread of diamond, the bequeath texts of Pura Pakualaman ancestor emit its dazzling light (Pudjiastuti, 2007, p. 121). In this way, the writer is interested in conducting a research about the effort of Pura Pakualaman Library to protect the texts which have been bequeathed since many hundred years ago. The writer would like to explain the preservation process of those ancient texts which is full of Javanese culture in that library. Therefore, this research is significant to know how is the strategy of ancient text as an effort to protect the heritage of Javanese Culture in Pura Pakualaman Library.

Literature review

Ancient text

Lasa said that ancient texts are any documents that are written or printed and not duplicated in another way, while the age of the document is more than fifty years and has important value to culture, history, and science. This definition is supported by Prytherch (2015, p.445) where the ancient text is any handwritten documents or musical text or litterer composition in the form of handwriting or text, and it has never been reproduced in many copies. Based on two definitions above, the ancient texts can be interpreted as the handwritten document of more than fifty years old and contains any information about culture, history, and science.

Special Library

Based on Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia or Indonesian republic constitution number 43 of 2007, a special library is a kind of library that is limited for visitor of the government institution, society organization, religious educational institution, house of worship, or any other organizations. The special library provides library materials that correspond to the necessity of the visitor environment. However, this library also serves any visitors out of their background but it is limited.

Another understanding from Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science (ODLIS) describes that special library is a library that established and funded by commercial company, private association, government institution, nonprofit organization, or a group of special interest to fulfill the need of employee, member, or staff information in accordance with the mission and aim of the organization. The scope of the collection is usually limited to the organization interest.

Hence, it can be understood that special library is a library which is established for special interest. This special interest is an information necessity of an institution which establishes the library. The institution can be from the government or not, like private companies. The special library serves the information necessity of the society who works for that institution. The information that is managed by this kind of library is the special information that is usually produced by the related institution.

The preservation of the collection

The preservation of the collection is an activity to preserve the collection of a library. The preservation covers substantial management and financial that includes the way of saving, supporting instruments, the level and the amount of the employee needed, policy, technique and methods needed to preserve library materials and archives together with the information within them. From that limitation, the activity of preservation covers wider activity both from management aspect and decision making to a specific policy which is related to the preservation (Darmono, 2007, p.84).

Meanwhile, ODLIS defines preservation as an effort to extent the existence of the library collection by maintaining the collection in order to be properly used, whether in its original or durable form. This preservation is action to maintain the use of library materials in a library from any possibility of damage and cannot be re-used because of some factors either from the age of a collection or another disruption such as living creature.

Rene Teygeler (2001, p.60), in his book entitled "Preservation of Archives in Tropical, A Annotated Bibliography", compiles a preservation pyramid theory as follows:
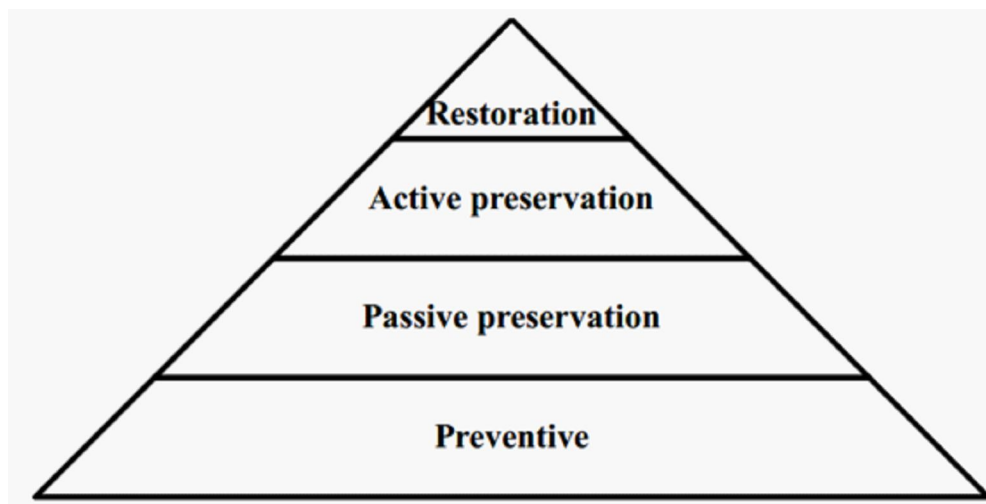
Picture 1. Preservation model
Source: **writer's illustration**

Preventive preservation is an activity which is started from decision making that rules and becomes guidance for library materials preservation, staff training, so do the optimum of environment condition where the library materials are stored. This activity aims to extent the existence of the available library materials.

Passive conservation is an activity related to the survey of library materials physical condition, the supervision of environment cleanness, atmosphere temperature, and also the sterilization of library materials saving place, lightning arrangement, etc.

Active conservation is an activity that includes all actions both directly and indirectly to the conservation object. It is aimed to extent the existence or the durability of the library materials. This activity begins from wrapping, binding, and also cleaning the library materials. However, this activity can be conducted by a person trained in the field of collection conservation.

Restoration is an action which is taken to extent the age of a collection. It is started from recovering the damaged library material so that it can return to its original form. This is conducted with several substances and equipments together with a proper technique. Nevertheless, it costs quite expensive in the field of collection conservation.

From the explanation above, this research refers to preventive perspective, passive preservation, active preservation, and restoration. Pura Pakualaman library has ancient texts, which are bequeathed from the ancestors, contain various knowledge. Hence, by using preservation perspective from Teygeler, the writer tries to explain the process of ancient texts preservation conducted by Pura Pakualaman Library.

Methodology

This research uses qualitative method as introduced by Bogdan and Taylor which then cited by Moleong (2012, p.4). It is a procedure of research that produces descriptive data of written or spoken words from many people and their behavior that can be observed or accomplished as the source of information. The data collecting

technique uses three methods, which are observation, interview, and documentation. The key informant of this research is Ratna Mukti Rarasasri who becomes an abdi dalem or a courtier from Pura Pakualaman Library. The interview is using semi-structured method, in which using some questions that can be improved depends on the answer of the informant. The data analyzing technique uses Miles and Huberman (1984) concept where qualitative data analysis is conducted intensively and continuously until the end, so that the data is saturated. The activity in data analysis, that us reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification (Sugiyono, 2013, pp.207-208).

Results

Pura pakualaman library

Based on Saktimulya's explanation (2005, p.vi) in his book "Katalog Naskah-naskah Perpustakaan Pura Pakualaman", Pura Pakualaman Library is a special library located in Sultan Agung street. All the collections in this library belong to the royal family of Paku Alam. Most of the collections were literature works that written at the time of Paku Alam I (1812-1829) until Paku Alam VII (1906-1937). In its development, Pura Pakualamaan Library do not only collect scriptorium-text, but it also collects some granted printed books. At the beginning, the collection bookkeeping and revamping of the library is started at the time of Paku Alam VII. This activity outcomes some notes containing book titles and inventory numbers.

The bookkeeping and revamping is then continued on December 2002 until November 2003. It aims to make scripts catalog of Pura Pakualaman library collection. This activity also produces 251 finding scripts which then kept in a data basic. This data basic contains the details of the script physically, the resume of the script, explanation about the writing and the change of the text, a draft of all strophes by citing 2 lines of the first paragraph, and other explanation of the pictures drawn in the text (Saktimulya, 2005, p.vi).

There are five organizers of Pura Pakualaman Library who are all courtiers. One becomes the head of the library, another one is *Abdi Dalem Tepas*, and the rest are *Abdi Dalem Caos*.

The preservation strategy -Pura Pakualaman Library does its duty for collecting, processing, and preserving information related to Pura Pakualaman. In that case, Pura Pakualaman conducts preservation activity to the ancient texts that become the library collection. The ancient text preservation needs a strategy which is appropriate for the condition of the library where the ancient texts are saved. There are two approaches in this strategy, they are physical and substantial approaches (Primadesi, 2010, p.121). Thus, Pura Pakualaman uses those two approaches in the ancient texts preservation. While the physical approach is useful to keep the original form of it, substantial approaches are beneficial to keep or preserve information within the ancient texts.

The physical preservation strategy -The ancient texts which are saved in Pura Pakualaman Library aged more than 50 years old, so that the physical condition of it has started to brittle and damaged. In this condition, the preservation to the physic of the texts is conducted to maintain its physical form. There are 4 activities of the ancient text preservation in Pura Pakualaman Library; they are preventive, passive preservation, active preservation, and restoration.

Preventive: The policy about ancient texts prevention in Pura Pakualaman is managed directly by Paku Alam King. This policy is in the form of limited access to that kind of texts. Due to they belong to a special library, those texts are only accessible by citizen who works on a research. Besides, another policy related to the text preservation is about the transliteration. It refers to the philosophy of Paku Alam IX who bans the digitalization process because he believes that if people want to study seriously, they need to come to Pura Pakualaman directly for accessing the texts. Therefore, Pura Pakualaman library does not conduct digitalization at all even for the preservation need.

In addition, Pura Pakualaman also has done staff training by sending librarians in the event of library materials preservation training when they are invited to join the venue. However, they do not send their staffs often if there is no invitation due to the luck of fortune as the cost of the preservation training is too high to be afforded. Related to the cost of ancient text preservation, Pura Pakualaman library is supported by Pura Pakualaman

from a special fund allocated for the text preservation activity. In addition, Pura Pakualaman also receives a financial grant from some private companies, such as Bank Mandiri and The Toyota Foundation. Besides, government institution of Badan Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah (BPAD) of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) province is also financially supports the activity of ancient text preservation. This financial support from BPAD is a special fund distributed by the province government for libraries that need financial support to do ancient text prevention, including Pura Pakualaman library.

Passive preservation: Passive preservation activity is conducted by managing the room temperature with Air Conditioner as an instrument to keep the room temperature humidity. It needs 16^0 C temperatures to keep the condition of the ancient texts. Also, Pura Pakualaman library try to protect the texts from a direct sunlight by arranging the bookshelves of the texts. Then, a feather duster is also needed to clean the bookshelves. This action is necessary to keep the shelves from any dust, fungi, and insects that often destroy the text paper. Keeping the place clean is an important action for ancient text preservation.

Active preservation: There are some ways related to active preservation activity as part of ancient text preservation. First, shelving activity or arrangement of the text in special shelves is distinguished from the other collections. Those ancient text collections is arranged based on 6 categories, they are *babad* or chronicle with "Bb" code, Islam with "Is" code, piwulang or teaching with "Pi" code, *primbon* or horoscope with "Pr" code, *sastra* or literature with code "St", and *lain-lain* or others with "LI" code. The effort of this preservation is also conducted by making a text box. This box is used to keep the humidity of ancient texts. The material is from acid paper which is gotten from Keraton Yogyakarta along with the same activity in that palace. Another activity related to active preservation is fumigation. This is conducted in cooperation with BPAD of Special Region of Yogyakarta for once in every 4 to 5 years.

Restoration: The restoration activity has never been done by Pura Pakualaman Library due to the texts stored in that library remain the same as its original form since the day of the creation. Therefore, Pura Pakualaman Library has never done any restoration activity for its collections.

The content preservation strategy - The ancient text preservation is not only conducted from its physical aspect only, but it is also from its content by transliteration and translation. The form of the information and knowledge of the texts has been preserved from a written text to another form, such as:

Piwulang (teaching): The scriptorium text kept in Pura Pakualaman Library stores much information including teachings from the ancestors. Those teachings are now transformed into a Javanese leadership concept arranged by K.B.P.H Prabu Suryodilogo. This leadership concept is taken based on lokapala Gods (the Gods who take care of the universe) example. It is abstracted from Asthabrata text, manuscripts of Pura Pakualaman scriptorium (Tualaka, 2016, p.85).

Table 1. Javanese leadership character

Name of Gods	Text	Leadership Character
Batara Indra	Asmarandana	Smart and care for the education of people surround him
Batara Yama	Megatruh	Fair and assertive in upholding the law
Batara Surya	Sinom	Smart in financial affairs
Batara Candra	Mijil	Has lure charm and personality.
Batara Bayu	Dhandhanggula	Has a strong personality and not easily provoked
Batara Wisnu	Dhandhanggula	Ascetic
Batara Brama	Durma	Has bravery and tactical expertise
Batara Baruna	Pangkur	Unpretentious and capable of nurturing

Those eights leadership concepts are then made as guidance by the Duke of Pakualaman Duchy and also a reference to the society who want to learn about the concept of Javanese leadership.

Batik: The ancient texts in Puro Pakualaman store various features; one of them is that there are beautiful illustrations painted on its pages. Those paintings inspire B. R. Ay. Atika Suryodilogo (2013) to interpret and preserve them in the form of batik art. From those codex, the illustrations are then manifested in dozens of batik motif which the named according to the meaning of the text (Utama, 2016, p.110).

Table 2. Type of batik motif

The source of the script	Motif
Sestradisuhul and Babar Palupyan	Wilaya Kusumanja Batik
Serat Rama, Arjunawijaya saha Kempalan Dongeng, Babar Palupyan, Babad Betawi chapter III, and Sestra Ageng Adidarma	Sestra Lukita Batik
Sestra Ageng Adidarma and Sestradisuhul 1. Batara Indra 2. Batara Yama 3. Batara Surya 4. Batara Candra 5. Batara Bayu 6. Batara Wisnu 7. Batara Brama 8. Batara Baruna	1. Indra Widagda 2. Yama Linapsuh 3. Surya Mularja 4. Candra Kinasih 5. Bayu Krastala 6. Wisnu Mamuja 7. Brama Sembada 8. Baruna Wicakswa
Langen Wibawa	Batik Sari Makara Uneng latar Cemeng Batik Sari Makara Uneng latar pethak

The dance art: To preserve a culture in order to protect the heritage of a nation is not an easy task. Pura Pakualaman stores many scripts which have cultural information kept in it. Any efforts of reconstruction and so on are the process of creation or literary work. The dance creation is conducted because the data collection does not match due to the information of interviewees are not always complete. It is because interviewees limited memory that slowly vanishes during the time. Thus, to complete this obstacle, there is an effort to track on dance accompaniment from the text and the interviewee.

One of the examples of the reconstruction is shown by the script of Langen Wibawa. This script is written in Javanese alphabet and language. It contains information of *Lagon* for the dance presented in Pakualaman, which are *srimpi* and *bedhaya lelangen-dalem*. During the time of Paku Alam I until Paku Alam V, the scripts explain about the process of a dance performance since the dancer move forward Sri Paku Alam until the end of the performance.

From the explanation above, the text preservation in Pura Pakualam Library can be resumed as follow:
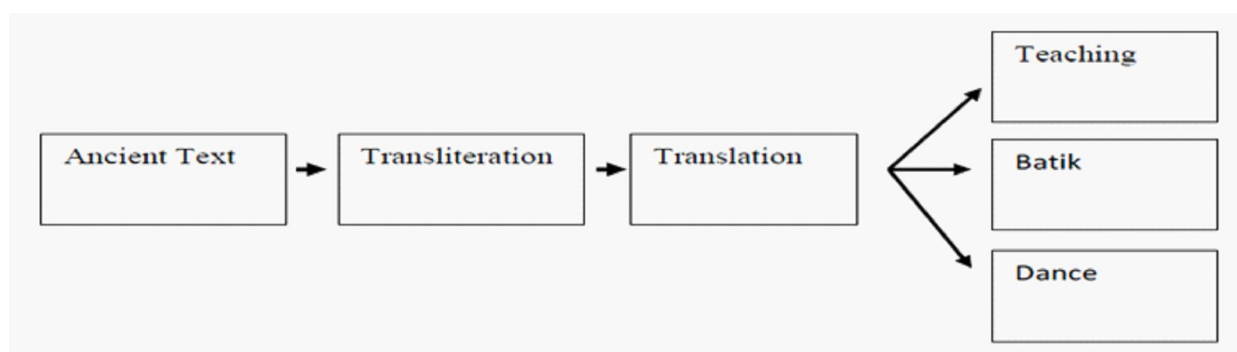
Picture 2. Text Preservation Process

Source: **writer's illustration**

Since the ancient text was written in Javanese alphabet by courtier long time ago, transliteration, a process of translating from Javanese alphabet into the Latin one, is necessary to make the reading easier. In order to understand the content of the text, transliteration from Javanese language to Indonesian is also necessary. This process produces three products; they are teaching, batik, and dance. Those three findings are then become an informative reference and can be read and viewed by public society as a Javanese cultural knowledge.

Conclusion and suggestion

From the result of the result, it can be concluded that Pura Pakualaman Library conducts ancient texts preservation in the form physical and content preservation. The physical preservation activity of the ancient texts in Pura Pakualaman Library is conducted by preventive action like the making of policies related to the text preservation, passive preservation which is related to the condition of the environment where the texts are stored, and also active preservation, any preservation activities related to the texts directly. Nevertheless, the restoration activity has never been done before. The preservation activity of the ancient texts content is conducted by text knowledge management. This activity is an action of written text improvisation into dance, batik, and teaching. This is important to protect the originality of the ancient texts content.

For suggestion, the writer takes a note from the financial problem that limits the preservation process. It can be overcome by searching for donors outside of Pakualaman. Moreover, the policy about digitalization hopefully can be re-considered since there is a new library director in Pura Pakualaman. This action is important as a copy of the original texts due to it continue aging.

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How Do We Collect?: Experiences and Perceptions of Metro Manila Public Libraries in Collecting Local Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

Cultural institutions like public libraries, through its collection, play a significant role in preserving cultural heritage, nation-building, and national identity of a community. The community who utilizes available information in their libraries were said to be more equipped and educated to make informed decision in life, making them socially fit to the "community" with whom they share common history, belief, culture and interest, a community that deserves to be recognized by the rest of the world. This recognition and appreciation can be achieved through preserved, tangible or intangible cultural heritage, which is usually found in cultural institutions like public libraries. The same is true in the Philippines, particularly in Metro Manila where preserving cultural heritage of the community takes place. This study aims to identify public city libraries in Metro Manila that collects the local cultural heritage of their respective cities. It also intends to determine the type of local cultural heritage collection available in each city library, as well as their reasons for collecting. Finally, this study aims to determine the perceived benefits, challenges and strategies of these libraries in collecting local cultural heritage materials.

Keywords: *Public libraries, cultural heritage, preservation, collecting strategies*

Introduction

Public libraries have found its place in preserving the cultural heritage of the community. As described by the IFLA/UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994, "the public library, the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition to lifelong learning, independent decision-making, and cultural development to individual and social groups". This implies that members of a community who make use of available information in their libraries are better equipped to make valuable and informed decisions in life, making them socially fit to the community or nation, with whom they share common history, culture and interest. This also denotes the significant role of public libraries in cultural heritage preservation and nation-building. As pinpointed by Benedict Anderson (2003), the nation is but an "imagined political community", a socially constructed group wherein people considered themselves as members of a community or nation which deserved to be recognized by the rest of the world. And this recognition can only be attained through preserved heritage, whether tangible or intangible in nature, which is usually found in cultural institutions like public libraries.

The same is true in the Philippine setting. The government has realized public libraries' role in the preservation of cultural heritage and nation-building and has created Republic Act 7743, an act providing for the establishment of congressional, city, municipal libraries and barangay reading centers throughout the Philippines. This act mandates the installation of public libraries not just to provide information and resources

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to people from all walks of life living in a particular geographical area, but also to instill the values of their own local cultural heritage and identity. Nowadays, public libraries such as city libraries act as storehouses and provide service beyond the usual lending and returning of library materials. They also engage in some cultural activities that help preserve their local cultural heritage for future generations.

This study aims to identify public city libraries in Metro Manila that collect local cultural heritage of their respective cities. It also aims to determine the types of available local cultural heritage collection in each city library, as well as their reasons for collecting. In addition, this study intends to find out the perceived benefits of collecting cultural heritage by these public libraries as well as the issues and challenges they encountered in collecting these materials. Aside from these objectives, the strategies used in collecting these kind of materials will also be determined as well as overcoming collecting issues and challenges. Finally, in cases where a particular public library does not collect cultural heritage materials this study will also seek to find out their reasons for not collecting such materials, as well as their opinions on the perceived benefits and issues. The study focuses on sixteen (16) established public city libraries in Metro Manila, which are recognized by the Public Libraries Division of National Library of the Philippines (NLP) namely; Caloocan City, Las Piñas City, Makati City, Malabon City, City of Manila, Marikina City, Muntinlupa City, Navotas City, Paranaque City, Pasay City, Pasig City, Pateros, Quezon City, San Juan City, Taguig City, and Valenzuela City. Mandaluyong City is excluded in this study since it was not included in the list provided by NLP. This paper does not include branch city libraries that are also registered under NLP.

Related Literature

Cultural Heritage and the Need for Its Preservation

Cultural heritage encompasses broadly the belief systems, values, philosophical systems, knowledge, behaviors, customs, arts, history, experience, languages, social relationships, institutions, and material goods and creations belonging to a group of people and transmitted from one generation to another (Harpring, 2015). It is being handed on to generations and serves as a legacy of a particular group which deserve to be recognized by the rest of the world. And to achieve such recognition, preserved cultural heritage will surely play a vital role.

The need for preservation of cultural heritage cannot be overlooked. Cultural heritage tell stories and provides evidence that are instrumental in nation building and cultural identity. Chibuzor & Ngozi (2009) identifies some reasons for the need to preserve and document cultural heritage. Based on their study, cultural heritage is fundamental to any society. It also plays an important role in promoting self-respect and pride as it helps people to be socially motivated. Inability to preserve one's cultural heritage equates to loss of identity and global community influence. Moreover, documentation and preservation of cultural heritage provides signs of numerical strength of a certain group or community. With the help of information and communications technology (ICT), accessing cultural heritage electronically will provide a wider range for research where the unique attributes of cultural heritage can be communicated and transmitted. In addition, it contributes to sustainable local and national development as well as increases realization of the commercial value of culture. Furthermore, preservation of cultural heritage encourages artists to enhance their talents and skills as well as to promote awareness of local tourist attractions (Chibuzor & Ngozi, 2009). It is in this light that the role of cultural institutions such as public libraries is crucial in preserving cultural heritage.

Public Libraries and Benefits of Cultural Heritage Preservation

The role of public libraries in cultural heritage preservation is difficult to ignore. Setshwane & Oats (2015) mentioned that the cultural heritage preservation of public libraries is very important as this allows them to promote lifelong learning within the community and strengthen the knowledge of their members. They also pinpointed that public libraries needs to collect cultural heritage in order to protect national identity from getting lost. As public libraries collect and document cultural artifacts, they are providing ways for the community to record their past so that they can use these for the future (Setshwane & Oats, 2015).

There is also a need for public libraries to collect cultural heritage as these may be used by community members and outside researchers for their studies and research endeavors.Local libraries play an important role in preserving community history, identity, and gathering space (Edwards, Robinson, & Unger, 2013). Through societal participation, public libraries benefit to the ability of having a cultural heritage collection because their users are encourage to visit and access their collection (Setshwane & Oats, 2015).

Collecting Cultural Heritage Materials in Public City Libraries

As discussed above, it is crucial for public libraries to collect cultural heritage as it is a way to record and preserve cultural and national identity. Recording the past allows the present and future generations to use the information for research, academic and other related purposes. Chibuzor & Ngozi (2009) identified ways by public libraries to collect cultural heritage. These can be done through the provision of cultural materials for all sections of the host community; providing exhibit space for cultural works of its members; sustaining local cultural events such as organizing and hosting storytelling activities; conducting lectures and seminars that will disseminate information on political, economic and cultural events in the city; making sure that people understand their local environment through the available library collection and services; and taking records of the cultural heritage of the community it serves.

Issues and Challenges Faced by Public Libraries in Collecting Cultural Heritage Materials

Given the importance of collecting local cultural heritage, public libraries still encounter different problems and challenges in terms of collecting these materials. Chibuzor & Ngozi (2009) identified the availability of funds, the lack of skilled staff or manpower to handle the collection and the inability of the school curriculum to teach collection and preservation of cultural heritage as legitimate issues and challenges.

In addition, they also pointed out that other includes the protection of the intellectual property right and the difficulty of rural communities to divulge information to researchers for the fear that the information they will share are taboos that might offend their gods or ancestors.

Setshwane & Oats (2015) also mentioned that aside from limited funds and the lack of training of the staff to handle such collection, their study also found out that the unavailability of equipment to record and capture cultural activities as well as the difficulty of transporting cultural materials have proven to be legit challenges in the collection and preservation of cultural heritage collection.

Public City Libraries in Metro Manila and Their Local Cultural Heritage Collection Practices

In the Philippines, specifically in Metro Manila, there are sixteen (16) public city libraries recognized by the Public Libraries Division of National Library of the Philippines (NLP). These are located in Caloocan City, Las Piñas City, Makati City, Malabon City, City of Manila, Marikina City, Muntinlupa City, Navotas City,Paranaque City, Pasay City, Pasig City, Pateros, Quezon City, San Juan City, Taguig City, and Valenzuela City.

As mandated by Republic Act 10066, the act providing for the protection and conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, one of the cultural agencies tasked to collect cultural heritage materials is the National Library. As stated in the law, the National Library is responsible for collecting rare and significant contemporary Philippine books and manuscripts. The other types of cultural heritage are collected by other agencies such as the National Archives for significant archival events, the Cultural Center of the Philippines for cultural property pertaining to the performing arts, the National Historical Institute for movable and immovable cultural objects on Philippine history, the National Museum for movable and immovable cultural and natural property and the Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino for the dissemination development and the promotion of the Filipino national language and the conservation of ethnic languages.

With this in mind, the collection of cultural heritage on a national scale is already covered given the immense job and responsibilities of these national agencies. It is therefore important that in terms of collecting local cultural materials that are available in cities and communities, public libraries or local study centers must take the responsibility.

The study of Perez and Templanza (2012) revealed that local study centers in the Philippines, which combine the function of a library, an archive, and a museum in one, collect materials of ethnic groups and make it accessible to the public. In terms of the practices of public libraries in Metro Manila, the usual method of collecting cultural materials is through donations. Some libraries also resort to purchasing materials as well as to having partnerships with local universities. Other libraries also acquire materials by conducting library activities, facilitating contests and by asking library personnel to conduct research in other library and information centers.

Research Design

This research study employs the qualitative descriptive method to identify public city libraries in Metro Manila that collects local cultural heritage of their respective cities. Online questionnaires were sent to email addresses and/or social media accounts of respondents. Out of sixteen (16)respondents representing the sixteen Metro Manila cities, only nine (9) questionnaires were returned to the researchers. In addition to questionnaires, brochures and online resources such as websites and blogs pertaining to local cultural heritage of each city were analyzed and examined to supplement and to have a better understanding of the subjects under study.

The sampling method used in this study was purposive sampling. The respondents of the study were the respective heads or authorized representatives of each city library. They were not necessarily licensed professional librarians but they were considered as point persons who have been working in the city library for more than a year and have knowledge about the collection and its operation.

As mentioned, the research study made use of an online questionnaire which consists of sixteen (16) survey questions about their respective local cultural heritage collection as well as their experiences and perceptions in collecting these type of materials. Permission to conduct the survey was obtained by sending messages through their email addresses and/or social media accounts.

The data collected from the online questionnaires were tallied and tabulated and the percentages were computed to analyze the data in accordance with the objectives of the study.

Results

This chapter presents the data obtained from the respondents of the study. These data include the profile of the respondents, an overview of their local cultural heritage collection and their reasons for collecting such collection. Also presented in this chapter are the perceived challenges and strategies in collecting cultural heritage. The relationship between these data are also analyzed and interpreted in this chapter.

Profile of the Respondents

Out of the sixteen respondents, only nine (9) accomplished questionnaires or 56.25% were accomplished and returned to the researchers. These include the following cities: Las Pinas City, Makati City, Malabon City, City of Manila, Marikina City, Muntinlupa City, Navotas City, Quezon City, and Valenzuela City. Six of them were in operation for more than 50 years while the other three were established in the last twenty years.

Among the respondents, five of them were designated as Officer-in-Charge or Librarian-in-Charge (OIC); three held librarian positions but were not designated as heads of the city library, and one has a research specialist designation. Most of them have bachelors' degree and taken units in masters' or pursue a doctoral degree but not necessarily in library science or library management.

Collecting Cultural Heritage

Out of nine respondents, 77.8% or seven libraries have cultural heritage collections. Among them, two responded that they were collecting these materials for more than fifty years while the others started collecting these type of resources for the last twenty years. On the other hand, two (22.2%) responded that they were not collecting these kinds of material due to lack of available space in the library or a facility to preserve this type of collection. Other reasons was due to the difficulty in sourcing out materials and the lack of qualified librarians

or staff to handle such collection. However, if given the chance, these two city libraries (Muntinlupa and Makati) would like to collect such materials in their respective libraries.

Seven respondents with existing collections said that their reason behind collecting cultural heritage materials is for the library to be storehouse of information and to preserve and keep information for the future. In addition, they also collect these kind of materials to entice or encourage the community to make use of the library. Moreover, two of them answered that they collect these materials on the instruction of the City Mayor or city government. One of them answered that this is in response to the community's request to collect these kinds of materials. While another library sees the opportunity of promoting the local tourism of their city through their cultural heritage collection.

The seven respondents said that most of their local cultural heritage collection were acquired through donation. One responded that they got some of their materials through different library activities, including contests while the other one obtained their collection in partnership projects with their local university students through their history classes. A lone respondent said that some of their materials were acquired through purchase. Out of seven respondents, one (14.3%) said that around 26-50% of their entire library collection fall under the local cultural heritage resources while the rest (85.7%) have local cultural heritage materials that occupy around 1-25% of their entire library collection. Moreover, five (71.4%) of the seven respondents said that the materials they collect were classified by format (print and non-print) while four (57.1%) respondents classified materials chronologically, usually by date acquired. In terms of classification, one respondent answered that materials were classified using a standard classification scheme (i.e. LOC or DDC). In addition, all respondents said that they have plans of adding new materials in their current local cultural heritage collection.

Types of Physical/Tangible Cultural Heritage Materials Collected by Public Libraries

Table 1. Physical/tangible cultural heritage materials
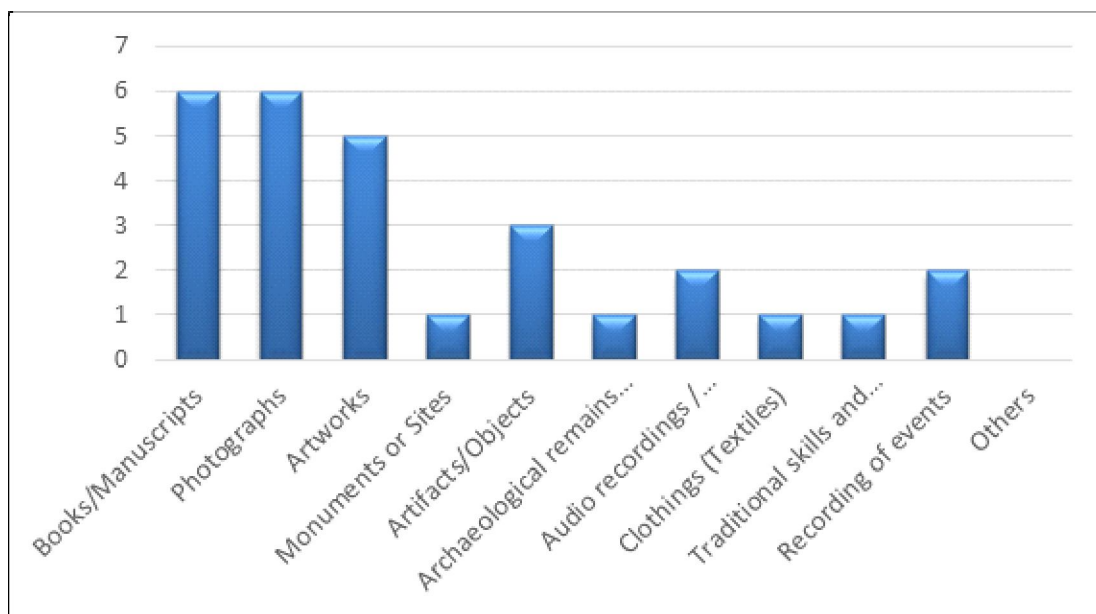
In terms of physical or tangible attributes, 85.7% or six out of the seven libraries were collecting books/manuscripts and photographs. The other types that were also often collected were artworks (71.4%), artifacts/objects (42.9%), audio recordings (28.6%) and recording of events (28.6%). The least collected tangible cultural heritage materials were traditional skills and technologies, monuments or sites, archaeological remains (earthenware, bones, etc.) and clothing (textiles). The most probable reason behind the low number of collected cultural heritage materials were due to the fact that these are usually collected by city museums and/or local cultural centers.

In addition, respondents were also asked about the specific materials that they are currently collecting. In Quezon City Public Library, they have materials on the history of the barangays (*smallest administrative district in the Philippine*s). The Valenzuela Public Library has a city cultural heritage and history collection, while the Manila Public Library have materials on the different landmarks, streets and churches of the city. Other libraries also collectposters, clippings and souvenir items.

Types of Intangible Cultural Heritage Materials Collected by Public Libraries

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Table 2. Intangible cultural heritage materials

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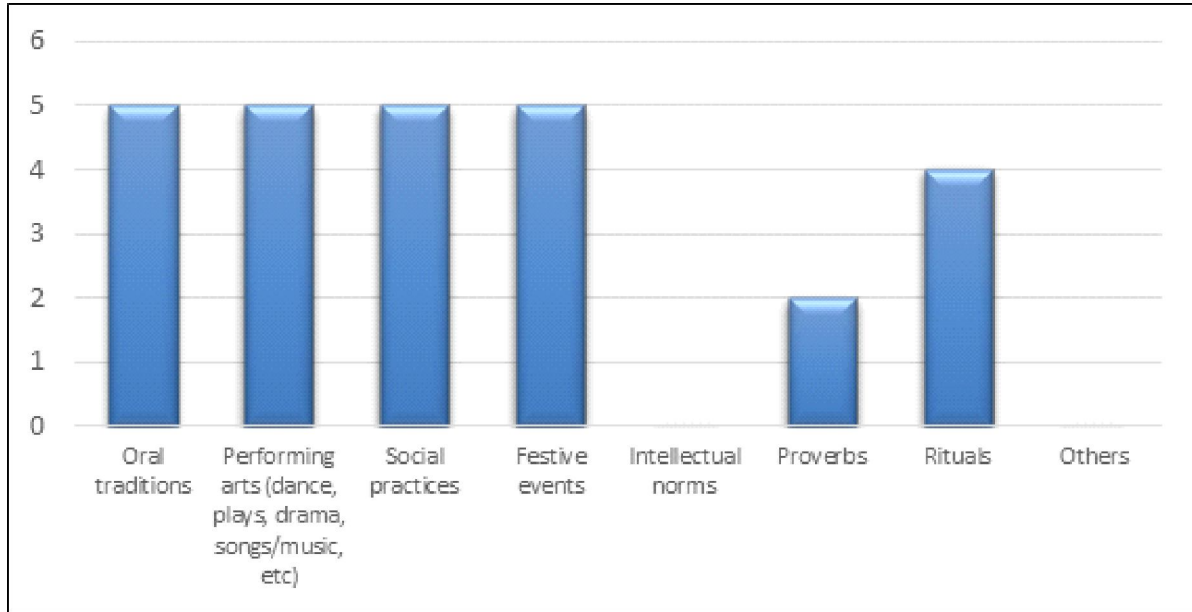
The types of intangible cultural heritage collected by six out of the seven public libraries or 71.4% wereoral traditions, performing arts (dance, plays, drama, songs/music, etc.), social practices and festive events. These were closely followed by rituals with four public libraries collecting them or 57.1% and proverbs with two libraries or 28.6%. None of the respondents collected "intellectual norms" in their collection.

Benefits of Collecting Local Cultural Heritage

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Table 3. Perceived benefits of collecting cultural heritage materials

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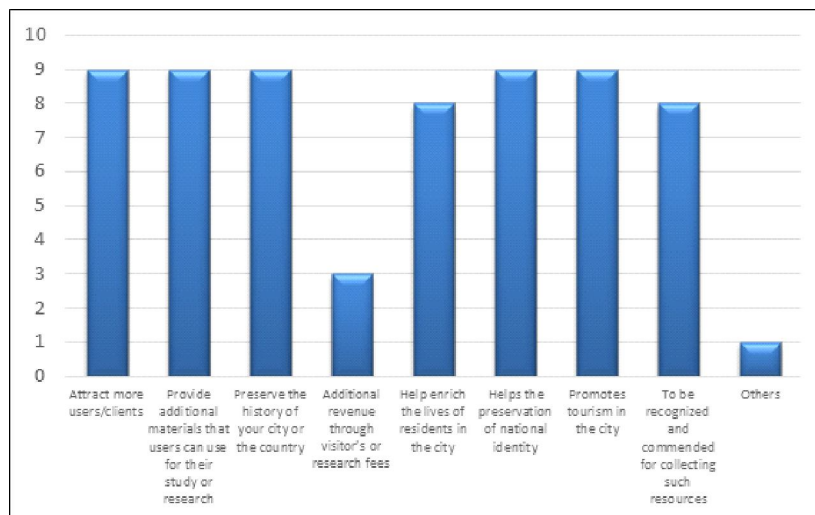
With regards to benefits of collecting local cultural heritage, all nine respondents have pinpointed significant benefits of collecting these kinds of materials. Such as to attract more library users and clients; to provide additional materials for study and research of their patrons; to preserve the history of their respective cities; to help preserve their national identity; and to promote tourism in the city. In addition, eight (88.9%) of them responded that another significant benefit was to help enrich lives of the residents in the city and to be recognized and commended for collecting such materials. Furthermore, three (33.3%) of the respondents said that it provides additional revenue to the city through visitor's or researcher's fee. One library specifically said that collecting cultural heritage materials will help constituents to take pride of their local roots and identity.

Issues and Challenges and Collecting Local Cultural Heritage

Table 4. Issues and challenges in collecting cultural heritage materials
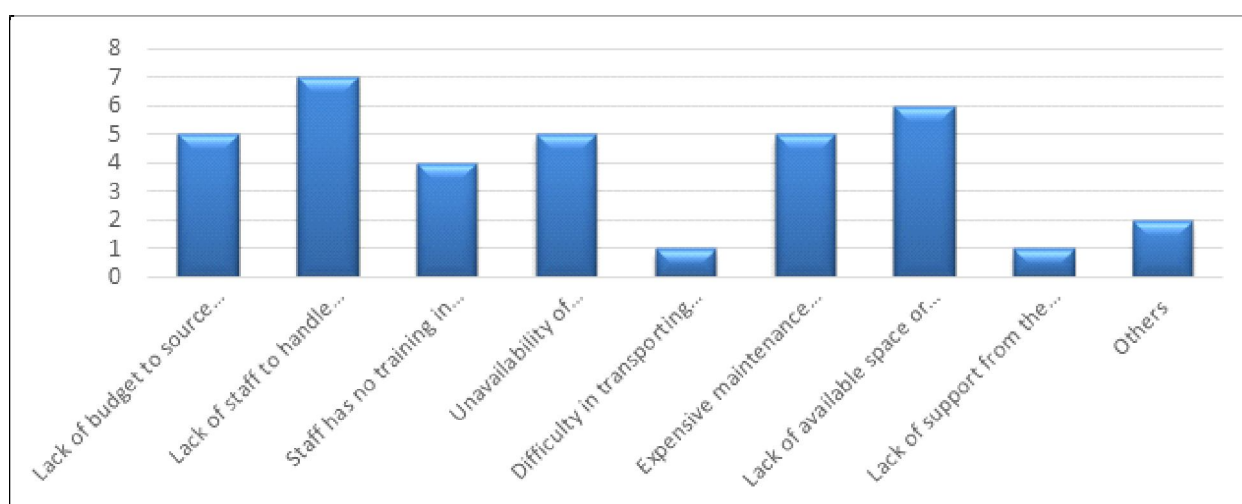
While it is true that there are significant benefits of collecting local cultural heritage as perceived by the respondents, there are also some issues and challenges with regards to collecting these kind of materials. Out of nine respondents, seven (77.8%) respondents pinpointed the lack of staff to handle such collection as one of the primary issues. Six (66.7%) of them responded that the lack of available space or storage area for such collection as their secondary concern. Lack of budget to source out items; unavailability of equipment for capturing cultural activities; and expensive maintenance of such collection were also pointed out as challenges by five (55.6%) respondents. Four (44.4%) respondents identified that staff has no training in content collection, management and storage of local cultural heritage; while one responded that difficulty in transporting these materials and lack of support from the local government has been another challenge they encountered. Moreover, some respondents specifically identified limited materials and no permanent area or library as an issue in collecting these kinds of material.

Strategies in Overcoming Issues in Collecting Local Cultural Heritage

There are strategies and ways to overcome the issues and challenges in collecting local cultural heritage as perceived by the respondents. These strategies were considered to be effective and efficient, not only in collecting but also in managing and administering the collection. Out of the nine respondents, eight (88.9%) of them considered coordinating with the city council to support the advocacy of the library; crowdsourcing or gathering information from the members of the community; meeting key people in the area to discuss the plan of collecting cultural materials; and encouraging constituents to take part in various activities of collecting local cultural heritage. Sharing resources with other stakeholders such as museums and record centers as well as coordinating with other government agencies like the National Library of the Philippines (NLP), National Archives of the

Philippines (NAP) and National Museum (NM) as well as with NGOs to support the library's initiative especially in the aspects of collecting, managing and preserving were also identified as strategies by seven (77.8%) respondents. Lastly, commissioning someone to handle these kind of collection have been considered by six (66.7%) respondents.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is concluded that based from the respondents of this study, majority of the public city libraries in Metro Manila collect local cultural heritage resources. These city libraries namely, Las Piñas City, Malabon City, City of Manila, Marikina City, Navotas City, Quezon City, and Valenzuela City commonly collect tangible materials like books, manuscripts and photographs and intangible materials such as social practices and festive events with their common reason to house such collection and to preserve and keep information for the future. Benefits of collecting such resources include encouraging library users, preserving the city's history and promoting local tourism. While it is true that there are benefits in collecting such materials, challenges such as lack of knowledgeable and skilled staff was one of the primary issues they faced. The respondents believed that they can overcome this through coordination and collaboration with the city government and the active participation of the community living in the particular city.

In terms of recommendations, the authors of this study highly suggests a follow-up study that will cover all public libraries in Metro Manila. Since only half of the respondents answered the questionnaires, it would be ideal to seek for the response of other public libraries in terms of their experiences in collecting cultural heritage materials. Furthermore, a study that specifically focuses on the collection management practices such as acquisition, organization and preservation is also perceived to be important. This study also proposed that city libraries continue to explore ways of preserving (i.e. digitization) these kind of resources for posterity. Taking advantage of technology, particularly digitization will not only help minimize the collection issue in terms of the unavailability of space but to make it easier for library clients to access and utilize these valuable materials. Lastly, allocating a portion of the library budget for the acquisition and maintenance of such collection will also help public libraries in their quest to gather and make available materials of cultural value. Indeed, public city libraries, through its collection, play a vital role in preserving cultural heritage, in supporting nation-building and in safeguarding the identity of its people.

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Designing Strategy Map of Indonesian Centre for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination Using Library Balanced Scorecard

Akhmad Syaaikhu HS[1]

Abstract

The concept of the Balanced scorecard has been developed by Kaplan and Norton can be one framework to build the strategy of the organization. The global situation that now come up, has influenced the implementation of BSC in various areas by some adjustments. This is certainly to meet the needs of the organization in putting together a step change. One is the Library of the BSC. BSC library was introduced by Joseph Matthews in an attempt to help the library in designing of the strategic management of the library. The purpose of this study is to design or building a strategy map of library using the framework of Library BSC in Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination, Agricultural Ministries of the Indonesia. The main conclusions of the study on the designing strategy map of ICALTD using Library BSC were (1) the balanced scorecard and Library BSC can be applied as a framework for research in designing strategy map of library; (2) the design of strategy map of ICALTD can be a umbrella regulation for the achievement of operational and development of library in the future.

Keywords : *Special Library, Strategy, Balanced Scorecard, Agriculture*

Introduction

Special library as an organization surely must have the concept of strategy to support the basic tasks and functions of the board institution. The internal changes that sometimes happen, surely must be anticipated by the library. Therefore arraging or designing strategy library must be carefully mapped.

The concept of the Balanced scorecard has been developed by Kaplan and Norton can be one framework to build the strategy of the organization. The global situation thatnow come up, has influenced the implemetation of BSC in various areas by some adjustments. This is certainly to meet the needs of the organization in putting together a step change. One is the Library of the BSC. BSC library was introduced by Joseph Matthews in an attempt to help the library in desigining of the strategic management of the library. The purpose of this study is to design or building a strategy map of library using the framework of Library BSC in Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemintaion, Agricultural Ministries of the Indonesia.

Methodology

The methodology in this study will use descriptive methods approach that describe the data whether from primary and secondary data. The research stage is presented in Figure 2.

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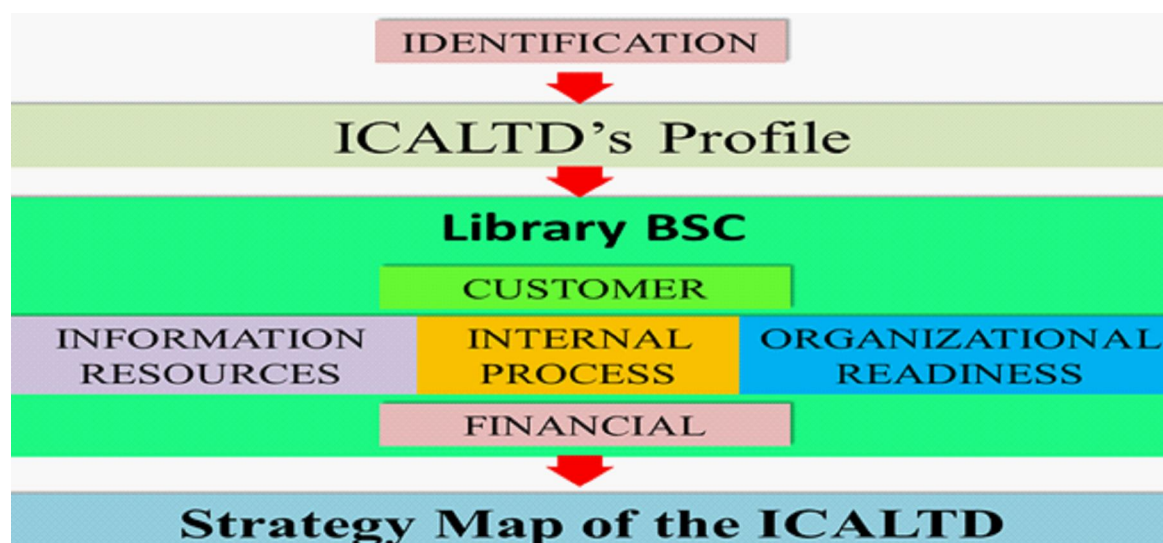
Figure 2. The research stage

Primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews with internal stakeholders of ICALTD. This interview aims to find out about the organization's profile. Secondary data collection will be conducted through the study of literature (books, journals, bulletins, and magazines) both printed and electronically from various websites related to the topic and discussion. Other secondary data is from the activity reports, monthly reports, annual reports, and strategic plans of the organization. The secondary data collection was conducted on a preliminary study process and also in the process of literature on methods of library balanced scorecard.

The data obtained will be analyzed and interpreted by keeping the theory of literature. Analysis and interpretation of data will be inductive to the data type of the documents relating to information management of ICALTD (documents regulation, policy, and technical) and other related documents.

Literature review

The implement of BSC in library assessment can help the library solve many management problems (Huang and Song, 2010). Poll (2001) gave an example that a German Project, sponsored by The German Research Council, uses the Balanced Scorecard as a concept for an integrated quality management system. The project is a joint effort of the University and Regional Library Munster with the Bavarian State Library Munich and the State and University Li- brary Bremen. In 2005, IMLS granted the Carlsbad City Library, in partnership with the Cerritos Library, Newport Beach Public Library, and San Diego County Public Law Library to create a Library Balanced Scorecard with appropriate performance measures for specific libraries, which is "Library Balanced Scorecard" (LBS). The project assessed the resources required for a library to create and implement a library scorecard, discovered some of the reasons why some citizens didn't use the library, determined if there were unique problems that occurred as the size of the library increased, assessed the utility of the library scorecard for management as it sought to communicate the value of a public library (Huang and Song, 2010).

Michele M. Reid (2011) consider the potential utility for higher educational institutions, and in particular libraries, of the balanced scorecard (BSC) performance measurement tool, originally developed by Kaplan and Norton for use in businesses and since adapted for the public and non-profit sectors. Matthews (2008) explained that because a libary is not like other organizations in many ways, it may be appropriate for it to utilisize one or more additional perspectives as it develops its own library balanced scorecard. The Library might want to consider an additional perspective labeled the Information Resources Perspective. A Library's information resources prespective comprises the physical resources or collection of materials, access to electronic database licensed by the library, selected high-quality Web resources (links might be contained in

the library's catalog or on its Web site), as well as resources obtained from other sources using interlibrary loan or document delivery. A potential model for a library balanced scorecard is shown in Figure 2.
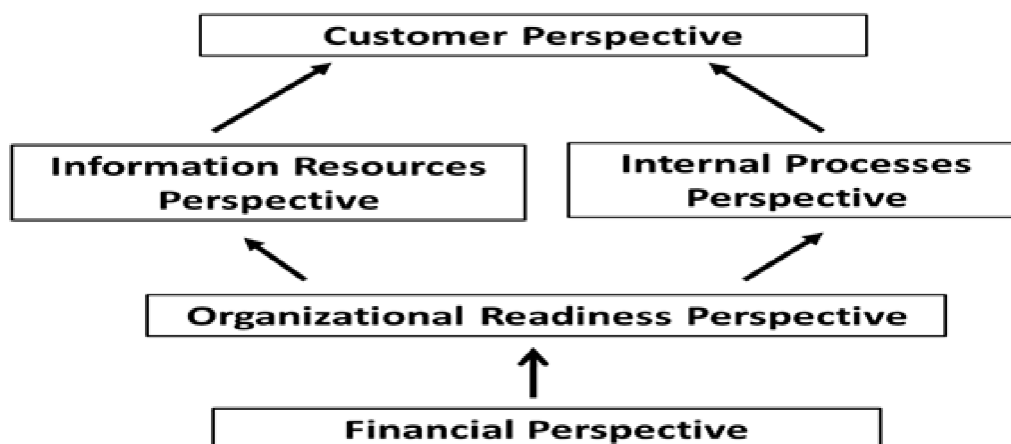
Figure 2. Library Balanced Scorecard (*Source:* Matthews, 2008)

Result and Disscussion

The ICLATD's profile

According to the regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 43/Permentan/OT. 010/8/2015 about the organization of the ministry of Agriculture The ICALTD is supporting elements of the Ministry of Agriculture under and are accountable to the Minister through the Secretary-General. The ICALTD has the task of implementing the management of library and information science and agricultural technology. In carrying out the tasks, the ICALTD held a function:

 a) formulation of the programme, budget and evaluation of library and information science and agricultural technology;
 b) resource management and services of the library;
 c) construction of resources library in the environment of the Ministry of Agriculture;
 d) construction and management of agricultural research results publication;
 e) information dissemination of agricultural science and technology through information technology governance and promotion;
 f) managing the instrumnet of information technology and library materials; and
 g) implementation of the affairs of the household of the ICALTD.

Visionand Mission of the ICALTD

As an integral part of the Ministry of Agriculture, the ICALTD set a vision "to become a trusted institution of agricultural science and technology information resources manager in supporting the attainment of agricultural bio-industry system in the tropics sustainable" and the mission were:

 a) provide and disseminate information of agricultural science and technology.
 b) improve the capacity of agricultural science and technology information resource management to realize the scientific recognition at national and international level
 c) develop a network of national and international cooperation in agricultural science and technology information resource management.

In carrying out its mission, values that are defined by the ICALTD are service excellence, high work ethic, user-oriented, innovative, creative, professional, and efficient.

The Objectives of the ICALTD

General purpose of the ICALTD is providing information service of agricultural science and technology with emphasis on excellent ease of access to information by users. As for the specific goals are: [40]

a) developing digital libraries in the UK/UPT scope KEMTAN;

b) managing electronic information resources and printed in a systematic, integrated and sustainable;

c) establish cooperation with scientific institutions of national and international scope in order to expand the sources of information and increase competence;

d) publication of scientific research results and development as well as bibliographical publications in printed and electronic form;

e) develop integrated information systems into or outside agencies;

f) disseminate of agricultural technology innovation through a variety of methods and media;

g) increase the capacity and professionalism of the IT managers, librarians, and the publication Manager;

h) improve the skills of the user in locating, accessing, and managing information.

Policy Direction of the ICALTD

Development of agricultural library

a) improve the quality of services according to needs of users.

b) improve information service of agricultural science and technology through the utilization of a variety of media.

c) developed libraries and the dissemination of agricultural innovations in line with the IT development as well as the techniques and methods of communication.

d) expanding networks of cooperation and exchanges in agricultural science and technology information provision by national and international institutions.

e) encouraging the promotion and commercialization of products and services information/library.

Development of the dissemination of agricultural innovations

a) improve the quality of publications.

b) push the research results in the article international journal.

c) build publihing house.

d) develop IT governance digital library support.

Budgeting of the ICALTD -Based on output and outcomes that will be achieved in 2016-2019, library and dissemination activities more geared towards sciencetific based activities category i.e. improving the quality of publication and digital library to gain scientific recognition or international scientific recognition. Based on consideration, the ICALTD activities in accordance with the Ministry funding strategy, the largest portion of funds derived from the national budget.

Human resources development strategy -To develop a reliable human resources, HR development programs implemented through long-term training and short-term training. Long-term training carried out to improve the quality of human resources with the proposed to AARD to formal study fordiploma, bachelor degree, master degree, and doctoral degree both inside and outside the country. Short-term training to improve the professionalism of human resources carried out through the courses for fungsional position and the construction of the internal functional library from senior to junior. An effective human resources management system developed to improve the professionalism of them andsupport the management in the form of SIMPEG application, and monitoring of job promotion.

Based on the qualitative interpretation against the profile of the ICALTD showed that:

a.   There is an existence of the policy and the support from the Minister of Agriculture and the AARD in terms of:

b.   the development of the digital library in Ministry of Agriculture.

c.   the role of the ICALTD as a deposite library of printed and electronic publications.

d.   the library functions in the provision and dissemination of information resources of agricultural science and technology.

e.   development the database to store the results of agricultural research and development.

1.   the strategy of the ICALTD shown in Table 1the following:

Tabel 1.The ICALTD's strategy

No	ICALTD's strategy
1	Development of agricultural library
2	Development of agricultural innovation dissemination
3	Development of human resources
4	Development IT infrastructure
5	Budget management
6	Information service of agricultural science and technology
7	Providing information access to agricultural science and technology
8	Improving the quality of publication
9	Management of organization system and culture

4.7. Analysis of the results identification

Based on the research stage within the framework of the study and identification of the results obtained, to design a strategy map of ICALTD needed further analysis. Review of the Library BSC theory is required to assist in analyzing the data obtained. The concept of the BSC that was used to design the strategy map of ICALTD refers to the concept of the Library BSC in the five BSC perspectives can be described as follows:

Oragnizational readiness perspective - This perspective is the readiness of the ICALTD in learning and growth, innovation and learning, or potential, so that the Organization has the ability to compete in the future. In the development of the digital library the ICALTD, human resources and infrastructure development strategy included in this perspective.

This perspective is an attempt of the Organization to grow and change to meet customer demand. Attention to employees' welfare improvement as well as good knowledge of course will increase the ability of employees to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the organization. The development of ICALTD's human resources allocates for the enhancement of the capacity of employees to have competencies in accordance with the duties and functions of the organization.

Internal process perspective - Internal process perspective the development of the digital library the ICALTD include the formulation of policies, the development of systems and the development of digital library service system of agriculture. In this perspective the library seeks to understand the processes and events that are important in meeting the needs and add value to its users. So the library is able to identify and implement strategies in offering a distinctive competitive advantage and sustainable

Internal business process perspective is a series of activities in creating business processes that can be seeded to satisfy customers with limited budget. Therefore in accordance with the duties and functions and the results of the identification of the profile of the ICALTD, then the development of the digital library of agriculture and dissemination of agricultural innovations is the main activity of the ICALTD in this perspective.

Information resources perspective -The perspective of resource information in the digital library the ICALTD is intended to meet the customer's expectations by performing a digital information resource management and provision of electronic access to digital information resources. This perspective is a series of activities in line with the internal process perspective.

Customer perspective - In this perspective the development of the digital library,the ICALTD focus on how digital information service development. This is a development with attention to satisfaction, benefits, product/ service, relationship with customers, and the image which usually becomes a category assessment by customers. In this perspective the definition of customers and the creation of added value for customers is crucial. As public institutions/Government with tasks and functions that are already defined in the regulation of the Minister of Agriculture then the ICALTD should reach the target of its work so that it complies with the expectations of stakeholders. The stakeholders are the Ministry of agriculture, the AARD, researchers, extension officers, Researchers and the general public. The added value created for users is in order to support the quality of the research and development of agriculture. So will the pace of innovation of agricultural technology that is beneficial to the community in realizing sustainable agricultural industrial superior local resource-based.

Financial perspective -The library can use a financial perspective to assess the amount of support and the use of digital library development in the budget. The allocation budget of ICALTD's digital library comes from the national budget. With the availability of existing budget ICALTD digital library is expected to provide added value for users. In addition ICALTD can provide added value for customers through improved quality of publications and digital library to get international scientific recognition (sciencetific recognition).

Strategy map of the ICALTD -Kaplan and Norton in the Niven (2003) explains that map a strategy to determine the relationship of cause-and-due to the organization's strategy in the four perspective explicitly and can be tested. Paul R. Niven (2003) gave the definition of the strategy map is a one-page document and graphic form that articulates clearly the main purpose of the organization that includes four BSC perspectives. Destination map of strategies into land-marks travel organizations towards the implementation of the strategy [19].

Strategy map of the ICALTD built to describe the relationship of cause-and-strategy and objectives as well as the achievement of ICALTD's vision and mission. Based on the analysis of the profile and internal document of ICALTD strategy mapping of ICALTD in the concept of the BSC and the library BSC can be seen in Table 2, 3 and Fiigure 3 and 4.

Table 2. Strategy mapping of ICALTD in BSC

Perspective	ICALTD's strategies
Financial	Financial Management
Customer	Information service of agricultural science and technology
	Providing information access to agricultural science and technology
	Improvement the quality of publication
Internal Business Process	Development of agricultural library
	Development of agricultural innovation diisemination
Learning and Growth	Human resources development
	Dvelopment of IT insfrastructure
	Organization management
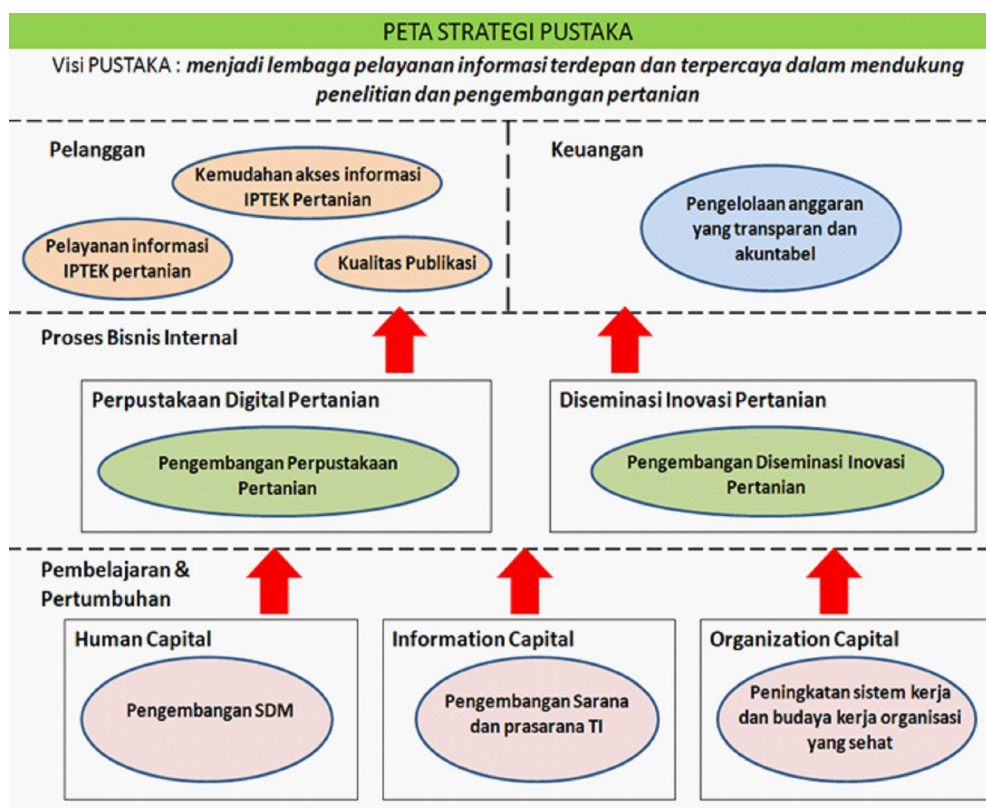
Figure 3. Strategy map of ICALTD in BSC

The strategy map of ICALTD illustrates a causal relationship the top strategies that exist in every perspective of the BSC. In achieving the vision and mission of the Organization, learning and growth perspective consisting of human resources development, the development of the IT infrastructure and facilities, and the management of the management organization was enabler for improved the quality of internal business process which includes the development of a library of agriculture and the development of the dissemination of agricultural innovations. Thus will encourage an increase in agricultural science and technology information services, provision of agricultural science and technology, access to information and quality of publications (customer perspective) with the support of the management of the budget (financial perspective).

Table 3. Strategy mapping of ICALTD in Library BSC

Perspective	ICALTD's Strategies
Financial	Financial management
Customer	Library services
Internal Process	Policy of libray development
	Development of library service system
Information Resources	Management of information resources
Organizational Readiness	Human resources development
	Development of infrastructure
	Development of library sistem

Based on Table 3 then the design of strategy map of ICALTD in Library BSC as shown in figure 4.
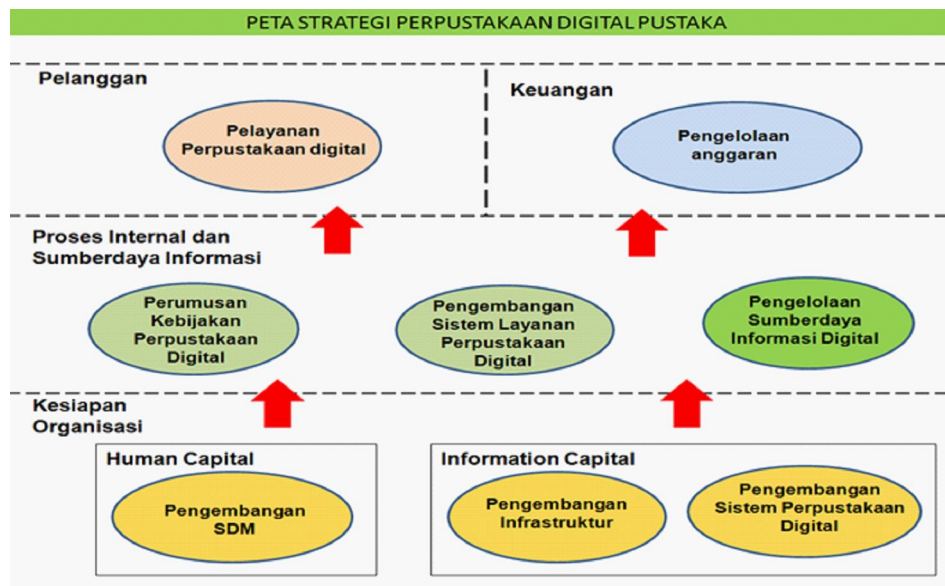
Figure 4.Strategy map of ICALTD in Library BSC

Strategy map of ICALTD in Library BSC concept illustrates a causal relationship the top strategies that exist in every perspective of the BSC Library. In achieving the goal of digital library development, organizational readiness perspective consisting of human resource development, infrastructure development, and development of a digital library system is the enabler for improving the quality of internal processes and information resources which include the formulation of policies, the development of digital library system of digital library services, and the management of digital information resources. Thus will encourage increased library services (customer perspective) with optimum budget management support (financial perspective).

Conlusion

The main conclusions of the study on the designing strategy map of ICALTD using Library BSC were (1) the balanced scorecard and Library BSC can be applied as a framework for research in designing strategy map of library;(2) the design of strategy map of ICALTD can be aumbrella regulation for the achievement of operational and development of library in the future.

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Organizing Local Wisdom through Libraries

Organizing an Indigenous Peoples Library: Challenges and Opportunities in the Digital Society

Mariquit M. Pedrasa[1]

Abstract

This paper discusses the challenges and opportunities encountered in organizing the special public library in the digital society and how they were addressed. The paper presents the operations plan in organizing Indigenous Peoples Library following the Standards of Special Libraries in the Philippines set by the Professional Board for Librarians. The role of the library in preserving and conserving cultural information on indigenous peoples in particular that will promote national development emphasizing sustainable project through collaborative efforts to inspire and motivate librarians to be more engaged will be discussed. An opportunity to establish linkages/network to enhance resource sharing among special libraries particularly those with emphasis on indigenous peoples will be referred to.

Keywords: *library challenges; organizing library; indigenous materials; preservation; collaboration*

Introduction

The Philippines, a country situated on the South Eastern of Asia with around 7,200 islands is a culturally diverse country with an estimated 17 million Indigenous Peoples belonging to 110 ethno-linguistics group. The Republic Act No. 8371 known as "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Acts" was enacted in 1997 to create the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. It is the government agency that will recognize, protect and promote the rights of indigenous cultural communities. Its central office is located in the 2nd floor of Dela Merced Building in Quezon Avenue, Quezon City with regional offices in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The central office has a room housing their Indigenous Peoples (IPs) books, special collection of IPs acknowledgment/claim papers, their annual reports, seminar-training handbooks and manuals, journals, serials, and artefacts. However, there is no librarian taking care of the mentioned materials, thus, the services, publicity and promotion, organization of materials and other pertinent library concerns are not being attended to. The materials were organized through their own perspectives and strategy such as putting the accession number of the book as its call number. Nevertheless, though the library is unorganized yet, there are researchers coming over in the library to use the materials as references for their studies which are evident in their provided researchers' logbook. A regular employee of the commission was given an additional task to look after the library and accommodate visiting researchers. As I evaluate the logbook, it has an increasing number of researchers using the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples library materials in the past three years for research purposes. Knowing that it is the National Government Agency for the Indigenous Peoples, it is expected that they has the materials needed about the Philippine Indigenous Peoples.

Hence, it is then when we, the Master in Library and Information Science students of Centro Escolar University chose the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Library to be the venue of our special project in partial fulfilment of our Practicum course to apply and share our expertise to the community. Through the collaborative efforts, brainstorming, and planning with the guidance of our mentors, we have come up of the

NCIP Library Operations Plan, following the Standards for Special Libraries in the Philippines set by the Board for Librarians of the Professional Regulatory Commission as our guide in organizing the special public library. The project's duration of four months challenged us to meet the stated Key Performance Indicators at most possible ways.

This paper discusses the challenges and opportunities encountered in organizing the special public library in the digital society and how they were addressed. The paper presents the operations plan in organizing Indigenous Peoples Library following the Standards of Special Libraries in the Philippines set by the Professional Board for Librarians. The role of the library in preserving and conserving cultural information on indigenous peoples in particular that will promote national development emphasizing sustainable project through collaborative efforts to inspire and motivate librarians to be more engaged will be discussed. An opportunity to establish linkages/network to enhance resource sharing among special libraries particularly those with emphasis on indigenous peoples will be referred to.

Literature Review

Several studies have been conducted on the library challenges, role of libraries in preserving cultural information. The study of Arlante and Tarlit (1989) shows the problems of Philippine libraries in the collection of materials in the various vernaculars of Philippine languages such as storage and retrieval and the lack of a normative grammar or vocabulary and/or standardized dictionary to be used as an authority for assigning index terms or descriptors in using microcomputer to handle processing of these materials. This was supported by the study of Villanueva, (2016) that identified the difficulties in accessing materials and the limitations in assigning subject access terms for indigenous materials and presented few measures using the iLib online cataloguing system.

In the study of Awid, (2008), the ability to access information, increased appreciation of their own culture and heritage, and improved community participation are among of the gained opportunities of the Indigenous Peoples at the personal level through the literacy project. Hakim, (1964), said that the library has a vital role in the education of the people and the general diffusion of knowledge. Government and corporate organizations should collaborate with libraries by providing fund for preservation and accessibility of Indigenous Knowledge (Anyira, Onoriode and Nwabueze, 2010). According to Acevedo, (2016), the role of libraries and museums as a third place plays a crucial role in appreciation, dissemination and preservation of local culture. Organizing programs and activities that will introduce the local culture to the students and clientele is small but significant step in cultural preservation. As concluded in the study of Santos, (2016), the National Commission on Culture and Arts together with other cultural institutions are continuously making an effort through its programs and initiatives to create awareness and to promote Filipino cultural heritage that will give the Filipinos a sense of pride and nationalism.

Methodology

The research data were collected through structured interview and evaluation of documents including the approved operations plan. The structured interview consists of questions which will be answered based on their experiences while organizing the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Library. The respondents were the graduate students/project proponents and the library-in-charge of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples.

Results and Discussion

Challenges and actions taken in organizing the Indigenous Peoples Library in the digital society

Resources/Collections

Since there are already materials we sorted them first accordingly as our first step in organizing the library. We have come up of Indigenous Peoples books, other Filipiniana books, serials, monographs, special collections of IPs acknowledgment/claim papers, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples' annual reports, field

reports, handbooks, seminar-training kits, and artefacts. After sorting the materials, we classified and assigned call number to each using the Dewey Decimal Classification since they only have less than 1000 volumes of collections. Since the materials are bound for various vernacular spoken in the Philippine archipelago, (Arlante and Tarlit, 1989), we had difficulty in assigning classification number to Indigenous Peoples materials using the Dewey Decimal Classification as there is no assigned classification number to specific Philippine Indigenous Peoples materials and in assigning subject access terms as there are no English counterpart for the native terms.

The Indigenous Peoples print materials are rare to find, hence, preserving and conserving is necessary for future use and be able to pass the cultural information from generation to generation. To address the challenge, we do classification of the IP materials using the Dewey Decimal Classification nearest to the material being classified, yet giving more specific subject heading using the local/native terms of the material. It is a decision made to anticipate searching and access of users since IP materials are bound to local terms. The ease of users should primarily take precedence over the cataloger's or indexer's convenience by ensuring that materials are easily found by users or readers when searching the Library catalog (Villanueva, 2016). We adopted the InfoLib (open-source software designed by a Filipino Librarian) as the Integrated Library System, thus, aiding the researcher in searching specific keywords in local terms which we added the local terms as searching terms even the material has a broader term assigned for the subject heading through the Online Public Access Catalog provided. To convert the print materials into digital, we scan and used the Greenstone, free software in print materials digitization.

Facilities/Area for Library

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Library has approximately 700 volumes of books, 100 volumes of journals and reports, and 98 boxes of Indigenous Peoples acknowledgment/claim papers all housed in an approximately 25sqm room. It is therefore a big challenge in finding ways to maximize the space that includes the reading area. To address the challenge, rigorous physical re-arrangement planning was done through brainstorming by the proponents to alter the given space. Since the assigned proponent in the physical facilities area are females, the males did the manual adjustment of the steel shelves, moving of shelves, tables, and cabinet. Again, with cooperation and consideration that made the collaborative efforts, implementation of the physical re-arrangement and work environment key performance indicators were made possible. A bigger space for the NCIP Library for the growing collection and increasing number of visiting researchers is another project to propose in the future.

Staff

It was a challenge to draft a staffing rationale in a way that the NCIP management will realize and be convinced to hire a librarian and do a re-organization that includes the library. Plantilla for librarian is one of the struggles in public institutions. In the Philippine Librarian's Association, one of their 10-point agenda that is targeted to be accomplished as soon as possible is the appointment of licensed librarian to man public library in coordination with the Local Government Unit through Department of Interior and Local Government and the National Library (Peralejo, 2016). Budget allocation for library operational expenses is also an objective to meet to sustain the project. To address the challenge, we drafted the library vision, mission, and objectives to show that the proposed establishment of a library really has a direction and objectives that will support the commission's implementation of their plans and programs, and we formulate the Library Staff Policy and Staff Development Plan with close coordination with the Human Resource Division for staffing rationale and library organizational chart approval. With the actions taken, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) management will propose to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for plantilla position of librarian as part of the proposed re-organization of the NCIP. A Job-Order for librarian is now a work in progress. For budget allocation, the drafted library operational budget is now for possible inclusion in the 2018 budget proposal.

For the meantime, the library-in-charge was given an orientation on the InfoLib system implementation and formulated library guidelines and policies which she will pass on to the librarian that will soon be hired. Through this collaborative effort, sustainability of the NCIP Library project is now at reach. The formulated guidelines on circulation, information literacy program, marketing tools such as the library website and Facebook page, flyers and brochures will be turned-over to the library-in-charge and eventually to the newly-hired librarian for the library marketing strategies. The on-going forging partnership with the identified consortia will also be participated by the librarian to collaborate with for resource sharing.

Opportunities gathered in organizing the Indigenous Peoples Library

Employment Opportunity for Librarian - The commission's positive response on the proposed staffing rationale that leads to the Job-Order for librarian and will eventually become a plantilla as proposed to the Department of Budget and Management yields an employment opportunity for librarians.

Collaboration/Resource Sharing - As one of the key result area with the at least two consortia partners as the key performance indicator opens up the resource sharing opportunity among libraries and other institution with emphasis on indigenous peoples.

Promotion of the role of library in preservation and conserving cultural information - With the heightened formulated library services such as the information literacy program of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Library for community education in IP cultural heritage and the digitization of the IP materials, the role of the library in preservation and conserving cultural information is emphasized. Through library preservation of IP materials and making them accessible in the digital society, information curation hence set forth which are essentials in the conduct of research (Acevedo, 2016).

Conclusion and Recommendations

Organizing a special public library of a government institution where library is not yet part of their organization is a challenging and arduous task. It requires commitment, dedication, resourcefulness and application of librarian competencies. Every faced challenge must have corresponding action plan to address it. Collaborative efforts between persons responsible contribute much to the attainment of each one's goals which I believe will inspire and motivate librarians to be more engaged in community involvement. Organizing the indigenous peoples library is not about simply as a project. It's about the philosophy of library of giving services and preservation of materials are essential not only to indigenous peoples' identity but to cultural preservation and education for national development. One of the most pressing global social issues of the late twentieth century is the rapid disappearance of many of the world's remaining tribal populations (Eder, 1993). The protection of indigenous culture, traditions and institutions is stated in the section 29 of RA 8371. The state shall respect, recognize and protect the right of ICCs/IPs to preserve and protect culture, traditions and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation and application of national plans and policies (Coalition, 1999). This is right is also supported by the Republic Act No. 10066, the National Cultural Heritage Act, an act providing for the protection and conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCAA) and its affiliated cultural agencies, and for other purposes.

Thus, organizing the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Library with IP materials preservation and community education in IP cultural heritage through library services which are both beneficial to library profession and community development is a vital step. This study contributes to the promotion of the role of library in preserving and conserving cultural information. This will help our colleagues in the profession in their planning process of organizing a library. A follow-up study on the assessment of the National Indigenous Peoples Library Services is recommended to evaluate the extent of its contribution to the agency itself and to the community. A strong partnership of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Library with the National Commission on Culture and the Arts is also recommended for dynamic and collaborative programs for the Indigenous Peoples Cultural Heritage promotion and preservation.

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Appendix I. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Library Operations Plan

				THE NCIP LIBRARY OPERATIONS PLAN SY 2016-2017			CEU MLIS 283 STUDENTS	
KEY RESULT AREA (KRA)	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES	PERSONS REPONSIBLE	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
1. Objectives, Vision and Mission, Core values	1. Vision, mission, objectives and core values formulated by January 2017	To draft and formulate the following: 1.1. Vision	Mariquit Pedrasa	100% drafted			
		1.2. Mission		100% drafted			
		1.3. Objectives Statement		50% drafted	100% drafted		
		1.4. Core values of the library by January 2017.		50% drafted	100% drafted		
2. Administration	2. One full-time licensed librarian or a BLIS graduate to manage the library by January 2017.	2.1. To submit a proposal to rationalize staffing requirement by January 2017.	Mariquit Pedrasa	50% drafted	100% drafted	coordinate with the FAO HRM Division for the implementation	
		2.2. To craft a library organizational chart by January 2017 in coordination with the FAO HRM Division.			50% drafted	75% drafted	100% drafted
3. Human Resources	3. A Head Librarian and paraprofessional staff hired by February 26, 2017.	3.1. To draft and formulate Library Staff policy that covers the professional qualification, job description, compensation, and benefits by January 2017.	Eva Abletes	25% drafted	50% drafted	coordinated with the FAO HRM Division.	100% drafted; for implementation
		3.2. To rationalize a plantilla position for the librarian and support staff by January 2017.			coordinated with the FAO HRM Division	Not feasible on the target date due to budget constraints. The commission will propose to DBM for plantilla position of librarian as part of the proposed re-organization of NCIP.	A Job-Order for Librarian is now a work in progress
		3.3. To draft a staff development plan and submit to the commission by January 2017.		10% drafted	25% drafted	100% drafted ; coordinated with the FAO HRM Division for the implementation.	for implementation
4. Collection Management and Organization	4.1. Collection Development Policy and Procedures drafted by January 2017.	4.1.1. To formulate a Collection Development Policy and Procedures based on R.A. No. 8371 and Standard Operating Procedures of NCIP.	Mildred Volante / Mercy Gonowon	10% drafted	60% drafted	95% drafted	100% drafted; for implementation
	4.2. Library Committee formed/organized by February 2017.	4.2.1 To organize a Library Committee by February 2017, composed of designated Bureau representative and the librarian-in-charge.				100% organized	
	4.3. Preservation and disaster risk management policy formulated by January 2017.	4.3.1. To formulate a policy on preservation, Disaster Risk Management by March 2017 that tackles the intellectual property rights, access and resource sharing of the material.			25% formulated	50% formulated; coordinated with OSESSC Special Concern Division.	100% formulated; for implementation
	4.4. Cataloging Policy Manual formulated by January 2017.	4.4.1.To draft the cataloging manual by January 2017 adopting the Cataloging Policy Statements and RDA Guidelines for Philippine Libraries		50% drafted	70% drafted	90% drafted	100% drafted; for implementation

Category	Objective	Activities	Person Responsible				
	4.5. InfoLib System as Integrated Library System adopted by January 2017.	4.5.1. To encode 100% of the bibliographic records of cataloged materials in the InfoLib System by March 30, 2017 in coordination with OPPR Information and Research Division.			10% of the bibliographic records were encoded	50% of the bibliographic records were encoded	100% encoded
5. Services	5.1. At least 3 reader's services/programs such as a.) circulation b.) information literacy program c.) research support implemented by February 2017.	5.1.1. To formulate library guidelines on Circulation by February 2017	Cyrus Bobier / Sheena Bandada			50% formulated	100% formulated; for implementation
		5.1.2. To formulate an information literacy program by February 2017.			25% formulated	50% formulated	100% formulated; for implementation
		5.1.3. To create an audio-visual presentation for users.				50% created	100% created
	5.2. At least 2 promotional and marketing strategies implemented by January 2017.	5.2.1. To create and maintain the Facebook page for NCIP Library by January 2017.			25% created	50% created	100% created; to be maintained
		5.2.2. To create and maintain a library website by January 2017.			25% created	50% created	100% created; to be maintained
		5.2.3. To publish 3 marketing tools by January 2017 such as flyers/brochures and Library Bulletin.			50% drafted the flyers	100% drafted the flyer; 50% drafted the brochure	100% drafted the brochure; 100% designed the bulletin
6. Physical Facilities and Work Environment	6.1. Library floor plan drafted by January 2017.	6.1.1. To Conduct ocular and space assessment by January 2017.	Carina Gasang / Roze Espero		100% space assessment conducted	80% floor plan layed out	100% floor plan layed out
	6.2. library furnished by January 2017.	6.2.1. To design the library floor plan by allocating space for the following: a.) office of the head librarian, b.) library users, c.) work station for the library staff, d.) and ICT equipment e.) library furnitures and equipment f.) lighting and ventilation by February 2017.			50% furnished the physical re-arrangment	100% furnished the physical re-arrangment	
	6.3. Safety and security measures and pest control procedures formulated by February 2017.	6.3.1. To formulate and implement safety and security measures and pest control by February 2017.		25% formulated	50% formulated	100% formulated	
	6.4. Disaster and risk management guidelines formulated by February 2017.	6.4.1. To formulate disaster and risk management guidelines by February 2017.		25% formulated	50% formulated	100% formulated	

7. Information Technology-based Services	7.1 Infolib new version installed by January 2017.	7.1.1.To install library system using Infolib MARC conpliant by January 2017.	Honesto Mercado		50% installed	coordinate with the OPPR Information and Research Division for the full installation of the system	100% installed and running
	7.2. OPAC installed by January 2017.	7.2.1. To provide OPAC by January 2017.				coordinate with the OPPR Information and Research Division for local networking of the unit from the server.	100% OPAC installed and running
	7.3. Library website designed by February 2017.	7.3.1. To create library website by March 2017			25% created	50% created; coordinated with the OPPR Information and Research Division for the links	100% websited created
	7.4. At least 2 computer units installed by January 2017.	7.4.1. To acquire 2 computer units by January 2017.			50% acquired	100% acquired	
	7.5. 100% implementation of Infolib usage by February 2017.	7.5.1. To conduct orientation on the use of Infolib by March 2017.			25% of the orientation module prepared	50% of the orientation module prepared	100% of the orientation module prepared and implemented; conducted the orientation
	7.6. 100% of indigenous collection digitized by March 2017.	7.6.1. To Convert print materials on indigenous peoples into digital format by March 2017.				coordinated with the IT Division for the conversion	
8. Budget	8.1. Budget proposal drafted by January 2017	8.1.1. To Perapare and submit libray operational budget by January 2017.	Mariquit Pedrasa	10% drafted	100% drafted	For possible inclusion in FY 2018 budget proposal	
9. Collaboration	9.1. At least 2 linkage/consortia partners identified for resource sharing by February 2017.	9.1.1. To explore at least 2 possible linkages/consortia partners for resource sharing by February 2017.			At least 2 consortia partners were identified	preparation of the requirements for consortia membership	partnering with NCIP regional office and other institutions
	9.2. Membership to at least 1 professional organization by February 2017	9.1.2. To become a member of the Association of Special Libraries in the Philippines or Philippine Librarians Association Inc., by February 2017.	The Librarian			The Librarian position Job-Order of the NCIP is a work in progress	

Proposed by:		Recommending Approval:	Approved by:		
Abletes, Eva		Prof. Corazon M. Nera	Atty. Leonor T. Oralde-Quintayo		
Bandada, Sheena		Faculty-In-Charge	Chairperson		
Bobier, Cyrus			National Commission on Indigenous Peoples		
Espero, Roze					
Gasang, Carina					
Gonowon, Mercy					
Mercado, Honesto					
Pedrasa, Mariquit					
Volante, Mildred					

Preserve the Culture Through Workshop and Sinau Batik Held Taman Fatahillah Library

Sofiana Rahmawati[1]

Tamara Adriani Susetyo-Salim[2]

Abstract

Batik is the cultural heritage of Indonesia that have value and high art, with philosophical meaning and meaningful symbol that shows how thinking society creators. Batik is a craft that is distinctive and part of the culture of Indonesia since long ago. Knowing the meaning of batik is very important, Taman Fatahillah Library organizes Workshop and Sinau Batik to preserve the culture of Indonesia that is batik. The main activity in this event is create batik using perintangmalam. Workshop and Sinau Batik also showing various kinds of batik but the Javanese batik preferred by visitors because this motif have meaning of the philosophy of life. This event is held in Library which is located in Kota Tua. Indeed, many people who visit this area, but just a few persons are interested to visiting the Taman Fatahillah Library. So, It is necessary strategies to building public participation so attracted to visit and attend Workshop and Sinau Batik. In addition, we must also pay attention kinds of people who will be invited to participate, must be in accordance with the event being held. By getting the right target then the purpose of the event being held will be achieved. As well as Workshop and Sinau Batik organized with the aim to preserve the culture of Indonesia. So the goal of this event will be delivered if we could build public participation among the younger generation because they will be the next generation. We also need to do promotional Workshop and Sinau Batik to the public, especially people among the younger generation. Promotions that can be done using various media such as electronic or non-electronic such as brochures, posters, etc.

Keywords: *Workshop and Sinau Batik, Preserving, Culture, Batik, Building Public Participation*

Topic: *Strategies to attract people preserving the culture of Indonesia.*

Introduction

Indonesia has diversity of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is the entire corpus of material signs – artistic or symbolic – pass through generation to generation, there fore, to all human kind (UNESCO, 1989, p. 57). Similarly, Indonesia which has a cultural diversity that needs to be preserved by government, private institution, public, and society as general. The utilizing in preservation of cultural means an attempt to use cultural work for education, religion, social, economic, science, technology purposes and the culture itself. The library have to put effort to preserve the culture for his role as a center of information and references about the culture. The Library must introduce the culture to every generation in order to continue to be preserved. However, in this era the library seems to be difficult to make the effort to preserve culture

People in today's modern era very rarely visit the library. Moreover, at the present time, the information can get anywhere with the development of information and communication technology. All the things in question

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can be answered directly using current technologies such as smartphones, laptops, tablet must have been connected to the internet. Things like this are very facilitate the public to obtain information, but the information obtained is very much that is very difficult to get accurate information. Therefore, the current library is also still a very important role to provide the facts and accurate information. However, nowadays, it's very rare public visit to the library. Especially on special libraries is very little society who are interested to visit because it is in a special library only has a collection in a particular field. At least people who come to the library which makes difficult for cultural preservation. Therefore, the library need a cultural event efforts to attract the public. If many people are interested, so it will achieve the aim to preserve the culture.

This is where the library is guided to keep growing and have important functions in the public. The role of libraries is do preservation of culture so the library strive to do it. As in the Taman Fatahillah Library who has held Workshop and Sinau Batik which aim to preserve the culture of Indonesia. This event already interesting enough but just getting very little attention from the public. Therefore needed the right strategy to build public. If Workshop and Sinau Batik getting a lot of participation from the public who match the targets so the purpose of this event will be achieved and will add to the public interest in the Taman Fatahillah Library. The strategies to build public participation to do with promotion to the public and evaluate activity in Workshop and Sinau Batik. Promotion can do with printed materials such as brochures, pamphlets, etc and as well as non-print materials such as create an attractive web site. Evaluation is also very important to make this event more interesting and appropriate with the public interest.

This study discusses about how Taman Fatahillah Library must make good strategy to get public participation. And Workshop and Sinau Batik can help Taman Fatahillah Library to preserve the culture of Indonesian to every generation. Batik culture is preserved in Workshop and Sinau Batik. Batik is an expression of a culture that has a symbolic significance and a high aesthetic value for the Indonesian people. The uniqueness of the beautiful form a national character that differentiates it from other nations so that it can be a national identity.

Literature Review

The Role of Library

Supporting education - Libraries are synonymous with education and offer countless learning opportunities that can fuel economic, social and cultural development. The inspiring story of William Kamkwamba from Malawi underlines the difference a library can make. Having borrowed a book about windmills from his local library, Mr. Kamkwamba learned how to build an energy-producing turbine for his village. On the strength of this experience he went on to study at a leading US university. That one book not only changed his life; it also transformed the lives of those in his village public. Such stories explain why many countries are eager to ensure that libraries continue to provide access to knowledge, learning and ideas. In addition to lending books, libraries are also involved in copying materials for research or private study purposes. Students cannot afford to buy every book, or pay for every television broadcast or journal they need to access for their studies. They therefore rely on the services of a library.

Preserving Cultural Heritage - Recognizing the cultural importance of sharing, Mahatma Gandhi said that, "no culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive". The stimulus to share and reuse information and knowledge comes in many guises. Perhaps the most deep-rooted of our human instincts is the desire to preserve our culture for future generations. This is one of the most important functions of libraries. Libraries are rich repositories of historically and culturally significant collections, many of which are not available anywhere else in the world. Without an appropriate copyright exception, a library could not preserve or replace a damaged work while it is still covered by copyright. For example, it could not lawfully copy or digitize an old newspaper or a unique sound recording to preserve it. Without appropriate library exceptions, this cultural heritage would be lost to future generations.

The opportunities of mass digitization - The Internet has created tremendous opportunities in terms of accessing knowledge. Making the collections of the world's great libraries available to the public through large-scale digitization, however, has yet to be realized. While it is difficult to foresee the full implications of

such an undertaking, the benefits promise to be widespread and powerful. Today's citizens want access to information online. While libraries have some funds to digitize collections and put them on the web, the many challenges of clearing intellectual property rights in in-copyright materials (combined with the fact that copyright can reach back as far as the 1870s) means that libraries often prefer to digitize out of copyright material. This has led to what is referred to in the European Union as the "black hole of the 20th century".

The Root Challenge - The challenges facing libraries are linked in large part to the fact that, while international copyright agreements guarantee exclusive rights for authors and other right holders, the interpretation of the exceptions and limitations that entities such as libraries depend on in order to provide their services is left to national parliaments. In sum, exceptions and limitations are national and optional, whereas the rights accruing to right holders are international and guaranteed. The study's findings highlight the important role that library exceptions play in enabling library services, and how they facilitate knowledge acquisition by students, citizens, businesses as well as academic researchers. They also point to the need for a common approach to ensuring equitable access to knowledge, and to providing libraries with the legal means to preserve the unique cultural, artistic and scientific heritage of each country

Preserving Culture

Preservation according A.W. Widjaja (1986) is defined as activities or who do operate continuously, integrated and focused in order to realize certain goals that reflect the existence of something fixed and immutable, are dynamic, flexible and selective (Jacobus 2006: 115).

Regarding the preservation of local culture, Jacobus Ranjabar (2006: 114) argues that the preservation of the old norm of the nation (culture Local) is to defend the values of art and culture, traditional values by developing a dynamic embodiment, as well as adjusting to the situation and conditions are always changing and evolving. One purpose of the preservation of culture is also to revitalize the culture (reinforcement).

Regarding the cultural revitalization Prof.A.ChaedarAlwasilah said their three steps :

1) understanding to raise awareness
2) planning collectively
3) the generation of creative culture

Library Preserve Culture

Libraries are meant to inspire lifelong learning, advance knowledge, and strengthen our public. The first and foremost, if libraries do not document cultural heritage it will be lost and this means the national identity is lost. Libraries are to preserve culture in order to show support for the cultural identity of the public. As libraries collect and artefacts culturaldocument they are helping their public to archive their past to be used in the future. Libraries must document cultural heritage so that researchers may access it as they conduct their studies. These studies are mostly imperative because they can be read by the future generation. Bolt (2014) Just like archival center, Libraries keep societal participation in them because they come to access their cultural sources. On the other hand if public libraries are store houses for cultural materials they will at the same time be attracting their public to the library; this will mean that cultural sources in the library will call for usage by all including the elderly.

Workshop and Sinau Batik

Workshop and Sinau Batik is a program created by the culture an effort to preserve the culture of batik, which was established in 2012. The event was held at Taman Fatahillah library once a month on Saturdays. Before, this event was not placed in Taman Fatahillah Library but still nomadic. In 2015, this event is set to be held in Taman Fatahillah Library because given the library task is also to preserve the culture. Through this event, the library can do the preservation of batik culture by introducing the meaning of batik and teaching do batik. So batik into the culture and Indonesian assets could continue to be preserved to every future generation.

Activity in Workshop and Sinau Batik include:

- Provide the philosophy of batik
- Introducing a variety of areas such as batik motif Solo, Pekalongan and there is also a contemporary batik motifs, etc.
- Teaching how create batik by using perintangmalam and batik material that had been prepared as desired
- Discussing more knowledgeable about batik

Barriers in Workshop and Sinau Batik

Workshop and Sinau Batik in Taman Fatahillah Library was organized as an effort to preserve the culture. Preserve the culture of batik in Indonesia. However, there are fundamental issues that make the goal of this event is not reached, that is the lack of participation of the public to participate in this event. Although Workshop and Sinau Batik open to the public both for foreignerss and local. However, only a few who participated in this event.

Research Methods

This study used a qualitative approach with a literature review and analysis methods. Data for the literature review were taken from books and journal articles on cultural preservation efforts and strategies to build public participation in an event. The method was applied to understand more about how the Taman Fatahillah Library supervise Workshop and Sinau Batik in order to achieve the aim of preserving a culture that needs to be connected with the many enthusiastic public participation in this event. Analyzing the activities organized to attract public attention to preserve the culture.

Result

Effort to Preserve Culture through Workshop and Sinau Batik

Preserve Culture is the role of the library. Therefore, Taman Fatahillah Library that do Effort to Preserve Culture through Workshop and Sinau Batik. Activities held in this event begins provide the philosophy of batik. Batik is important to have a philosophy of life. The purpose of this activity as a prelude to the introduction of batik and explain about batik the deeper meaning. And then, continue with introducing a variety of batik in areas such as batik motif Solo, Pekalongan and there is also a contemporary batik motifs, etc. Before preserve batik culture, first the public must know about the diversity of batik owned by Indonesia. After that, teaching how create batik by using barrier nights and batik material that had been prepared as desired. Teaching how create batik is very important for the preservation of culture. By knowing how to make batik, besides adding to the experience then society could also be the successor in batik that batik is not lost and can continue to grow. The last activity was discussing more knowledgeable about batik. This activity is becoming a cover and also very important. Here all the participants who have attended Workshop and Sinau Batik can discussion. Exchanging stories about Indonesian culture, especially batik. Here also there are many communities who will share his knowledge of batik. In Workshop and Sinau Batik also sometimes invite important figures, but only during certain days such as the day of national batik. So, Workshop and Sinau Batik already become event effort to cultural preservation that very interesting, but for activities they should be given another variation that is not too monotonous and can also display a show entertainment about culture to attract the attention of the public not to get bored.

Evaluation of Workshop and Sinau Batik

The purpose of Workshop and Sinau Batik to preserve the culture, but this goal has not been fully achieved because public participation is still little in this event. Workshop and Sinau Batik has visitors that are fluctuating every month. However, often only a few visitors were enthusiastic about this event. The cause is :

- The price of tickets to attend this event so expensive

Workshop and Sinau Batik need cost material to make batik such as cloth and dye. Therefore, every society that wants to participate in this event should be charged. For general (local) Rp50,000 while for foreigners Rp 75,000. Workshop and Sinau Batik can notreduce prices because the cost has been calculated. The cost for making such as fabrics and paint were used. As well as pay the coach who taught make batik.

Few people who know about this event -Workshop and Sinau Batik is a show that very interesting but only some people who know this event. The reason because this event only held once a month at the Taman Fatahillah Library and less to do promotion. The main target Workshop and Sinau Batik is the younger generation. Therefore, to get the proper targets, should be promoted in schools or universities. Promote it can use a variety of ways by using electronic and non-electronic. Using the electronic media is the perfect choice for the era of Information and Communication Technology. Promotion by short words, solid and clear in order to be attractive. Through the electronic media used to promote it through various social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp and of course through blogspot and website. Blogspot of Workshop and Sinau Batik is sahabatbudayaindonesia-2.blogspot.com to promotion with show lots of activities that have been held by this event and there is also information about schedules and fees.

In addition, Workshop and Sinau Batik also utilizes non-electronic media for promotion. Promotion is done by using a brochure with pictures, color and text that makes it interesting. Each organized Workshop and Sinau Batik, there is also a promotion directly in Kota Tua by using words that are good, attractive and not too pushy. However, this promotion with duration is brief and not very effective to get public participation.

Result Evaluation

With participation from the public in the following Workshop andSinau Batik obtained many positive effects. This event can certainly preserve the culture of Indonesia, batik and increase public knowledge about batik. Similarly to teach people how to make batik which will add to the spirit of art and also can reduce unemployment. Given the teaching of batik, the public can leverage this expertise into a job that can pay for life. What really matters is the presence of the Workshop and Sinau Batik, the public become more familiar about the Taman Fatahillah Library. Library users will increase after the event was held smoothly. With the number of users who come to the Taman Fatahillah Library then make increasing public interest in reading. Interest in reading is very important the intellectual life of the Indonesian nation.

Discussion

Workshop and Sinau Batik is an activity that is aimed as an effort to preserve the culture. This event has many activities such as introducing batik. Batik introduced very diverse. However, this goal is difficult to achieve because few people participated. To interest many people, the price to attend this event must can lower. This price includes affordable but the majority of Indonesian public felt the cost was expensive. Though the main target of this event is Indonesia public, especially the younger generation because they are the future of the nation to preserve the culture of batik. Therefore, to get the public participation Taman Fatahillah Library have to make some kind of fee levels for Workshop and Sinau Batik. The public can participate at a low cost but does not participate in the training to make batik. With such a lot of people who will participate and the aim to preserve the culture of batik will be achieved. Because Workshop and Sinau Batik will introduce a wide range of batik in Indonesia and there is also a seminar and discussion about batik. Expected after following Workshop and Sinau Batik, the public can preserve the culture of batik and likes to wear batik in various forms such as shirts, pants, bags, accessories, etc. If the conservation efforts can be achieved then there is no recognition of the cultural ownership of batik by other States.

Then, must know the people who will be targeted in Workshop and Sinau Batik. That is people among the younger generation because they became the nation's future. Sinau Batik Workshop and the goal to preserve the culture of Indonesia to introduce batik and teach how to make batik. Then the young generations must love batik with batik wear in various forms such as shirts, pants, bags, accessories, etc. In addition, young people should also be able to preserve batik to learn batik making batik can still exist and so there is no recognition of the cultural ownership of batik by other States.

Promotion cultural in Workshop and Sinau Batik is right way but this event must do promote. Promotion this event not maximal and the most active to promote is blog spot that sahabatbudayaindonesia-2.blogspot.com. However, in this blog spot information about the culture of batik here less emphasized and less explained. So efforts to conserve culture can only be done when the public is participating in this event. Because it is in sahabatbudayaindonesia-2.blogspot.com not explain about the culture of batik. This Blog spot also looking very formal so it looks only certain people who can participate. Even tough, Workshop and Sinau Batik is open to the public once a month at the Taman Fatahillah Library. However, does this event can also be carried out if there is a request from an organization or institution.

Conclusion

Of all the discussions that have been discussed can be concluded that libraries need to create an event that aims to efforts to preserve the culture in accordance with the role of libraries. Workshop and Sinau Batik organized by the Taman Fatahillah Library held once every month is indeed very interesting. But to build public participation in this event is required promotions more attractive and spacious, especially among the younger generation to preserve the culture of Indonesia .. The fees charged to everyone who wants to follow the teaching batik should also be adjusted so as not to overburden the public. If this event goes well then the goal will be achieved, namely the preservation of the culture of batik. Batik has become the identity of the Indonesian nation must continue to be preserved in order not to perish, and not recognized by any other country. Therefore, the library was led to be able to preserve the culture.

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Lontar Bali as An Information Marketing Media for Conserving Culture and Balinese Society's Local Wisdom

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Abstract

This paper describes the Lontar Bali as an information marketing media to conserve the culture and local wisdom of Bali. This paper explain about the current condition of the lontar Bali conservation efforts and the efforts undertaken to maintain the condition of lontar Bali. Various obstacles encountered in the conservation of lontar Bali among it is usage pattern and how to use, where most users are often not conscientious when utilizing the lontar Bali. The type of research used in this paper is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research aims to describe, record, analyze, and interpreting the conditions existing or that was happening. This research is a non experimental research, because in this paper the researchers did not control and manipulate research variables. Data collection in this research were observation and secondary information source. Secondary data in this study are textbooks, journals, previous research results and official archives related to research problems, especially about lontar bali. Limited of human resources (HR) are foremost within the constraints of conservation, besides not all archivists and librarians which have competence in the organization and utilization of lontar Bali. Furthermore, storage facilities, where all the archival storage media of lontar Bali have decent are not in qualified conditions and qualified User education must be given correctly in the utilization of archives of lontar Bali. It is very important to do. By making the Lontar bali as a marketing media, the information culture and local wisdom of Bali society will remain stable until future generations.

Keywords: *Lontar Bali, Conservation, Information Marketing, Information Marketing Media*

Background

Bali is not only known having beautiful natural fascination but Bali also having interesting tradition and culture. Due to this fact, no wonder Bali becomes one of travel destinations that visited by domestic over the world tourists. Bali's tradition and culture have a high value, different and unique. Even though nowadays has many cultural's affects from overseas that came to Bali, Bali's tradition and culture are hoped to be conserved.

The center of Bali's tourism are their tradition and culture. It is proper Bali's tradition and culture are kept to be conserved. Basically, Bali's tradition and culture teaches (teach) about the wisdom of human to The Creator, human to human and human to the natural surrounding (*Tri Hita Karana*). Since long time ago, local wisdom's values which exists in Balinese society are kept in a manuscript that known as lontar Bali. Lontar Bali is usually kept by individual or institutional. In individual conservation still can be found in some villages in Bali, while institutional conservation can be found at Gedong Kirtya, Fakultas Sastra Universitas Udayana and The Research Language of Balinese. This day lontar Bali is estimated which has alarming condition, both in for conserving and utilization.

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Lontar Bali as information recording media that is valuable and important. Lontar Bali contains information about indigenous culture of Bali. Local wisdom is need to be promoted and marketed to young people, especially the younger generation of Balinese. It is expected the lontar Bali can be used as a media of marketing information in conserving indigenous culture of Bali. The young generation plays an important role in the conservation of traditions and culture of Bali. Youth Balinese is expected to carry on the values of local wisdom wisely in line with the onslaught of globalization which already quite affected in Bali now.

In fact of most of the young generation just does not know the existenceof lontar Bali. It is certainly needs more attention, at a time when efforts to conserve traditions and culture of Bali to promote precisely the younger generation do not know about lontar existence which kept the values of wisdom.

How is Lontar Bali Now?

Based on data collected by Tim Penyuluh Bahasa Bali claimed that thousands of Lontar are in limbo and broken. This Team has identified a number of 8.239 lontar Bali that needs to be conserved. Lontar Bali is an information recording media made from the leaves of "rontal" tree as writing media by the elders Balinese to shed keep all the things in the past, mostly elders Bali in their era. The information in the lontar Bali contains spiritual teaching, philosophy, medicine, computation days and even up record of debts in the ancient times.

Based on the data collected by Tim Penyuluh Bahasa Bali (*Kompas, 2016*) founded 8.239 lontar Bali in the district and city in Bali, distribution details are:

1. Buleleng -The total number are 611 with details 330 lontar Bali are maintained but needs continued conservation and 281 are damaged.

2. Badung -The total number are 326 with details 164 lontar Bali are maintained conservation needs and 158 are damaged.

3. Denpasar -The total number are 819 with details 655 lontar Bali are maintained but need conservation and 164 are damaged.

4. Gianyar -The total number are 1.513 with details 904 lontar Bali are maintained but conservation and 609 are damaged.

5. Karangasem - The total number are 285 with details 186 lontar Bali are maintained but need conservation and 98 are damaged.

6. Klungkung -The total number are 2,103 with details 1,487 lontar Bali are maintained but need conservation and 616 are damaged.

7. Jembrana -The total number are 238 with details 151 lontar Bali are maintained but need conservation and 87 are damaged.

8. Tabanan -The total number are 1,921 with details 1.532 lontar Bali are maintained but need conservation and 389 are damaged.

9. Bangli -The total number are 555 with details 395 lontar Bali are maintained but need conservation and 160 are damaged.

Based on information obtained from Tim Penyuluh Bahasa Bali, the obtained data will keep going to continue to grow and is predicted will continue to grow in accordance with the findings that will be earned in the field.

Picture of Lontar Bali (Source: http://www.wonderfulbali.com/lontar-bali/)

From the first time, lontar Bali is used as for media as a comprehension to storing information. The information that stored not only personal but also contains things that including the interests of the people. Contains a wealth of information stored on the values of local wisdom that usually can be used as a consideration in making a decision. Typically, in the past, people store information in rolls of papyrus as a habit to store the important and useful information in the future. Many young people are not familiar with the role and function of lontar Bali. Tradition and culture of the values of local wisdom will be threatened with extinction. Young Balinese generation in the future is feared to lose our identity because of forgetting the history and values of customs there for generations. This phenomenon is certainly a challenge for us, how can we foster a love of the history of Bali which stores the values of local wisdom to younger generations of Bali today.

Method

The type of research used in this paper is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research aims to describe, record, analyze, and interpreting the conditions existing or that was happening (Mardalis, 2010). This research is a non experimental research, because in this paper the researchers did not control and manipulate research variables. Data collection in this research were observation and secondary information source. Secondary data in this study are textbooks, journals, previous research results and official archives related to research problems, especially about lontar bali.

Result

Lontar Bali as an Information Marketing Media

Based on theory (Mulyadi, 2014), there are five aspects at informaton marketing in library

1. Information needs that means the desire to get, know things in outside knowledge possessed (person knowledge); ffor example trying to get by way of reading newspapers, or magazines, watching television, listening radio, etc.

2. The desire to obtain information means the human needs formed by culture of one's personality to gain knowledge.

3. The demand for information means the human desire to know and to gain information, science, datas, answers to emerging problems and activities of human interaction, learning activities, etc.

4. Production of information means the needs, desires and requests of that information fulfilled encouraging humans to transmit or transfer to others.

5. By achieving the mix of information gained and the four elements, mans can self-evaluate to the extent of its absorption and imagination to receive knowledge and the result will be a personal wealth that can be raise the self-quality.

According to Lontar Bali often overlooked, partly due to the unknown role and function of the existence of lontar Bali. Lontar Bali existence known only to a handful of people who usually need the data in the study. After this research was completed, it is precisely that Lontar Bali was abandoned back. Lontar Bali that is full of information about the values of local wisdom should be well organized so that can help conserve the archives of lontar Bali, One way is to make Lontar Bali as an information marketing media.

The key to all of the design of an information marketing media is to be able to attract audiences, increase the interest and the interest in the product/service promoted, creating a desire to follow the call promotion, encouraging the audience to decide to use the product/service, and finally use all the products and services promoted and make a difference from the previous conditions. In a nutshell an Information marketing media is basically a means of providing information to users of information about products and services to be used.

Lontar Bali as an information marketing media will announce to society about the memory of the history of Bali which is identical about the customs that have been around for generations in Bali. Starting from birth to death, even how to live and appreciate life processes are also included in the information of lontar Bali. The main purpose of create Bali Lontar as an information media is to increase younger generation awareness. They should know of how important it is to be maintained and conserve the lontar Bali.

Based on components of marketing in the marketing mix, promotion is a component that is closest to profile of Lontar Bali because on the promotion mix is not always taken into account the financial benefits of activity and does not require changing from something that will be promoted, such as the components of the place (place), products (product) and price (price).

Another reason that can be raised about using promotion methods to make Lontar Bali as information media, because the characters of promotion that encouraging candidates and customers to buy products or services, by convincing them that the product is worth buying. As we all know, nowadays that the effort to develop a library has been done and a lot of people know their libraries already, as well as the Lontar Bali, it can be said that the Balinese people aware of the Lontar Bali, all that we need to do is to encourage them to utilize and preserved the Lontar Bali.

Based on data from *wonderfulbali.com* stated that the information contained in Lontar Bali, Reviews these can be classified as follows:

1. *Weda lontar* (Holy Books), written in Sanskrit, Old Javanese and Balinese
a. *Mantra*, incantations originating from Java and Bali
b. *Kalpasastra,* lontar dealing with religious rituals
2. *Agama* lontar – religious rules, laws, regulations, ethics and morals
a. *Palakerta,* dealing with rules and regulations. These can also be found in the books of *Dharmasastra, Kerta Sima, and Awig-awig* (written and unwritten customary village laws)
b. *Sasana*, guidelines for ethics and morals
c. *Niti,* dealing with juridical systems
3. *Wariga* lontar (astronomy and astrology)
a. *Wariga,* dealing with astronomy and astrology
b. *Tutur* and *Upasdesa*, dealing with spiritual science of the universe
c. *Kanda,* dealing with language, mythology, architecture, and other special subjects
4. *Usada* lontar (homeopathy and healing) -*Usada* deals with homeopathy and healing, such as *Bodhakcapi, Dalem, Kuda,* and others
5. *Itahasa* lontar (epics)
a. *Parwa*, epics in prose form
b. *Kakawin,* epics based on old Indian rhythms

   c. *Kindung*, literature in Balinese, composed with a macepat rhythm, e.g. *Sinom* and *Pangkur*

6. *Babad* lontar (history and genealogy)

   a. *Pamancangah,* dealing with genealogy

   b. Stories with a historical aspect, such as *Panji Wijaya Krama* and *Rangga-Lawe,* covering the period of the *Majapahit* Kingdom up to the rebellion of *Rangga-Lawe*

   c. Stories of the falling of the Kingdoms in song form, such as *Rusak Buleleng*

7. *Tantri* lontar (stories and notes)

   a. *Tantra Kamandala,* stories from ancient Indian literature, written in Sanskrit

   b. *Satua Pengatihan* Bali, stories containing Tantric influences or indigenuous Balinese.

   c. *Surat Pengeling-eling,* notes written by Royalty and scholars.

8. *Lelampahan* lontar (performing arts) -Stories from the performing arts, such as *Gambuh, Arja*, etc.

9. *Prasi* lontar (illustrated lontar)-The illustrations on these lontar are deried from wayang (shadow puppet plays). The wayang drawings on these lontars can be classified into five groups, based on the stories they tell:

   a. *Kekawin, Ramayana, Bharata Yuddha, Bomakawya, Arjunawiwawa*, a.o.

   b. Stories from '*Kekawin*' take the classical form, which is called *Wayang Purba* in Northern Bali, stories derived from '*Kidung*' take the *Wayang Panji* form, and stories from '*Parwa'* take the *Wayang Parba* form.

   c. *Kidung, Jayendria, Damputi-Lelangan, Tantri, Brama Pasangupati,* a.o.

   d. *Parwa-parwa*, such as *Adiparwa*

   e. *Cerita Tantri,* telling the story of King *Asmaryadapala*'s experiences with *Dyah Tantri.*

   f. Animal Fables

Based on the type of information that has been classified, wishful the local wisdom that contained in the lontar Bali can be conserved and promoted to the younger generation of Bali.

Conservation Efforts of Lontar Bali

Lontar Bali conservation effort is a our responsibility. Not only the parties relating to archival who work hard to conserve lontar Bali, all communities have the same responsibility in conserving lontar Bali. Lontar Bali stored in the archive office or library should be organized. It aims to protect the physical condition and state lontar increasingly fragile. After that, employees of the office archives or libraries should do a comprehensive campaign to promote lontar Bali. Promotion can be done by providing brochures, print and electronic are then disseminated to the community at large that all citizens know about the existence and usefulness of the information value contained in lontar Bali. Not only that, archivists must also play an active role in educating users in the utilization of lontar Bali is vulnerable to damage. Not only the responsibility of the employees who work there, society must also play an active role in maintaining and conserving the information contained in lontar Bali.

Constraints of Lontar Bali Conservation

Many things have been attempted in the conservation of lontar Bali, but in reality they only found a wide range of conservation constraints in lontar Bali. Some problems which found among them are:

Patterns and utilization -Most users are not conscientious when utilizing the lontar Bali, the user tends to unroll roughly without considering the fragility of the physical condition of lontar Bali. The solution in this problem is the provision of written guidelines in the utilization of lontar Bali, so users who will utilize the lontar Bali must be careful in touch and take advantage of lontar Bali.

Limitations of human resources (HR) -Limited human resources (HR) are foremost within the constraints in conserving is not all archivists and librarians who have competence in the organization and utilization of lontar Bali. Limitations of this ability can be addressed by policy archivist or librarian engages in educational sessions regularly held by National Archives Republic of Indonesia (ANRI).

Storage Facility -Not all archival storage media of lontar Bali have decent conditions and qualified. Lontar Bali need to get special treatment in terms of storage. This is done to avoid lontar Bali from unwanted damage. Some of the factors that should be considered starting from the factor of humidity, light, acidity even to disturbances caused by animals that can damage the lontar Bali.

User education- The young generation is expected to maintain the values of local wisdom traditions and culture of Bali, should be given appropriate education in the utilization of archives of lontar Bali. It is very important to do. Given the right information, the young generation into the lontar Bali sincere in utilizing the lontar Bali.

Conclusion

Limited of human resources (HR) are foremost within the constraints of conservation, besides not all archivists and librarians which have competence in the organization and utilization of lontar Bali. Furthermore, storage facilities, where all the archival storage media of lontar Bali have decent are not in qualified conditions and qualified User education must be given correctly in the utilization of archives of lontar Bali. It is very important to do. By making the Lontar bali as a marketing media, the information culture and local wisdom of Bali society will remain stable until future generations.

History and memory can not be repeated, that's the right phrase that became the basis for the conservation archives of lontar Bali. Balinese culture and tradition should be maintained, either by maintaining and conserving the lontar Bali to archive the history and memory of Bali remains a guide in life through values of local wisdom contained in the lontar Bali. Information marketing contained in the lontar Bali is very important as part of efforts action after lontar Bali pconservation activities carried out. Lontar Bali conserve not only the duty of Tim Penyuluh Bahasa Bali issue but also a responsibility all of us.

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Literacy and Cultural Education

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UI Book Festival Events as Library Promotion, Culture and Community Knowledge

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Abstract

Growth in information literacy rate has increased sharply, and has been factor in promoting the library as a place full of activity with access to information and knowledge. Therefore, efforts to maintain the enthusiasm of the community to support a library still exist in the middle of the competition will be more rapid access to information requires ongoing activity and always provide the theme and format of the event being more present to be visited. At the University of Indonesia, almost every year has the agenda of the Book Festival organized by students of Library Science FIB UI, named UI BOOK FEST. Since it was first held until 2016, had been entered the 12th agenda. This year, the theme titled "TRANSFORMATION: Building the Future of Information Society". Form of research or the approach taken by participant observation, Organizing events Book Festival have benefited not only felt by the organizers and those who cooperate in the event, but also can be a source of local government revenue that comes from hotel and lodging of participants who booked a place to stay overnight, revenue from transportation, the advantage from the restaurants and other eating places, as well as the cost of the trip.

Keywords: *book festival, information literacy, information technology, library, community knowledge*

Introduction

Popularized activity library is an attempt to popularize what was attached to the identity of the library itself like a book, the culture of reading, information literacy activities, as well as increased insight and knowledge for users. Various ways are also made to promote and popularize the advantages and benefits of a library, to stakeholders and the community Moreover, many libraries that implement the concept of a more dynamic and modern not only in terms of a physical building, but also in its management, the ability of its resources, and the concept is getting futuristic in fulfilling its primary function as a center of science and preservation of cultural heritage of a community. The popularity of the library nowadays is a response to the challenges of society are also increasingly modernize their knowledge of information that is growing rapidly

Growth in information literacy rate has increased sharply, and has been factor in promoting the library as a place full of activity with access to information and knowledge. Therefore, efforts to maintain the enthusiasm of the community to support a library that still exist in the middle of the competition will be more rapid access to information requires ongoing activity and always made up the theme and format of the event is always present to be visited by the public. One of these activities is through the Festival of the Book or the Book Fair.

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At the University of Indonesia, almost every year has the agenda of the Book Festival organized by students of Library Science FIB UI, named UI BOOK FEST. Since it was first held until 2016, had been entered agenda for the 12th time. This year, the theme entitled "TRANSFORMATION: Building the Future of Information Society" on 18-21 October 2016 at the Faculty of Humanities University of Indonesia, Depok, West Java.

Literature Review

The use of the word fairs or festivals tend to be interpreted as performance and large stock sales and have orientation on economic activity. (Livin, Pan, & Smith, 2013) states that the measurement of the intensity of the contribution in the field of economics in a festival and special events may not be calculated with the principle of an exact science. The intensity of the factors that affected the willingness and enthusiasm of the visitors to the exhibition or festival. This is related to the preferences of visitors to engage in economic activities and it is influenced by psychological factors in conducting transactions at the exhibition or festival.

Books exhibition, or more popularly called the Book Festival, is an exhibition of performances that took the main focus on the work of the printed manuscript to be disclosed and be traded on a large scale. The form of the transaction can be purchase or exchange between the owner of the book. A book festival event, actually has a significant role to the impact of economic benefits if it can be held to the principles of reliable management.

In the history of the world, the book festival event has been held for centuries ago in Europe since the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in Germany. (Hollich, 2013), in (Buchmesse, 2013) wrote that the Book Festival in Frankfurt, Germany, called The Frankfurt Book Fair has been a pioneer city which organizes the festival of books in Europe in the seventeenth century. However, during the political and cultural upheaval was transferred to Leipzig. During the Second World War, had been halted and began to be held back in 1949 in his native town, namely Frankfurt. Until now, the performance Book Festival which has been running for more than 60 years has become the largest Book Festival event in the world and become an annual event which has always been consistently held.

Populist literary event is usually held in the city, state, or regional level and often takes several days, usually during weekends. Because the festival that contains planning program that involves one or more sponsor organizations (Robertson, 2005). Library may have some significant role as sponsors , planners and organizers. They often serve as a venue for events. It is important for librarians to improving managerial capacity and the caretaker of subsequent events. On the agenda of the Frankfurt Book Fair 2012 which was held on 10-12 October 2012, filled at least by more than 150.00 visitors from professional circles, involving more than 7500 companies and 110 countries, and educators and librarians (Albanese, 2012).

In the other side of the exhibition of books, there are also conferences that bring together creative professionals, writers, and filmmakers as well as industry players discuss the game console of the future global entertainment and how innovation in the digital world could being thriven. Frankfurt Book Festival also inviting the publisher of the content of books popular fiction, literature, religion, travel, food and cooking, international publishing, publisher of educational and academic literature of children and adolescents, video games, applications smart phones, as well as books about art (Hollich, 2013)

Research Methods

Forms design of research or the approach taken by the authors is participant observation, the research by making observations also become part of the visitors at the Book Fair. The event which was held from October 18 to October 21 brings publishers from various fields of literature and food bazaar and musical performances.

Result and Discussion

The implementation of UI Book Fest 12th on the theme "Transformation: Building the Future of the Information Society", has become an annual event that brings concepts and different themes each year implementation. This year, the themes and concepts raised reflects the condition of society in the information age to be very dependent on technology

In the UI Book Fest[3] web site stated that the condition of Indonesian society is not currently aware for the importance of information. In the information age, access to information is so wide open. However, that opportunity has not been fully realized by most people. It can happen due to the lack of urgency of the need for information. The absence of the urgency of the information needs arising from the various factors that make people's mindsets be ignorant of the information.

Picture 1. The sosialization of UI Book Fest at the elementary school as a promoting the theme of "Transformation: Building the Future of the Information Society" from early age

UI Events Book Festival takes place during four days a series of activities which consist of a seminar titled "How to Prepare Yourself for Your First Job" is the agenda on the first day. Then there are also workshops on the agenda at the second day of the event. On the third day were a talk show themed "Creative Writing" and the book review titled "Klandestine: Dandelion, Malaikat and Rahasia". Then on the last day there is a book discussion titled " Dibalik Layar Liputan 6" as well as musical performances as the closing of a series of events UI Book Festival 2016.

Picture 2. The event of UI Book Fest that brought the community to the "mini" bookfair

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[3] http://uibookfestival.web.id/introduction/

According to the writer's observation, Events UI Book Festival 2016 has been running well and managing committees in accordance with the principles of good management. It desire being a credit positive points for efforts to socialize the use of technology as a tool for accessing information, as well as being economical

Picture 3. The event of "mini seminar" discussed about the importance of information into the society

potential the advantage of UI agenda Book Festival in the next year. As said by (Crompton, 2006) in (Hollich, 2013) shows that in executing a special event or some sort of festival, the organizers and event organizers need publicity event designed correctly, can bring in visitors who have a fondness and love of the book so brave to give a higher price to the book he wanted.

(Bhatt, 2011) giving some overview about how the information centres must adopt marketing tools. The important promotion tools to be adopted include:

1. Communication
2. Atmospherics
3. Advertising
4. Brochure
5. Leaflets
6. Posters
7. Newsletters
8. Extension activities
9. Library tour
10. Library Month/Day
11. Promoting in Electronic Environment
12. Websites
13. Electronic Mail/Mailshots
14. Bulletin Board
15. Newsgroup
16. E-commerce
17. Blogs

Not all of the event of festival getting immediately effect in the economy, but the effect of the perceived economic advantages would be gradually, in principle to the concept of "umbrella effect" (Weiner, 2007; (Hollich, 2013)). For the manager of the festival, it has full of responsibility to over the sustainability of the festival, by analyzing the positive factors and negative factors when calculating the economic value in the event. Sometimes when the positive factors and negative factors coming into mutual interplay of tides and made a policy or decision. However, the manager of the festival is the first decision for any situation that would be happen.

Conclusion

Organizing the event Book Festival will be the event that giving profit not only felt by the organizers and those who cooperate only in the event, but also can be a source of local income if the visitors who attend are immigrants or people from outside the region where the location of the event. Another form of local income between foreign exchange earnings derived from immigration if the visitors are foreign national citizens. Then the local revenue comes from hotel and lodging of participants who reserve a place to stay overnight, revenue from transportation, the advantage of the restaurants and other eating places, as well as the cost of the trip if booked travel agency to arrange travel agenda visitors

Therefore, the good management of the festival or exhibition event is the initial factor in organizing the show. In addition, it is also necessary to take measurements of the motivation of visitors as well as their economic potential of concepts, and themes as well as the format of the festival or exhibition, building enthusiasm of audiences and participants of the seminar that has usefulness to their interests in the future (Getz, 2010; in (Ferdinand, 2015))

Committee and manager festivals and also exhibitions, should be also important to pay attention to the determination of the schedule of events in the organization of the event in order not to make the enthusiasm of participants or visitors of the exhibition and the festival becomes distorted. In addition, it is also important in view of security issues to follow and anticipate the location where the event is held. This can has some impact also on the level of the percentage of the participant's motivation to participate in the festival book or exhibition to be held.

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The Role of Bengkulu Corner in Preserving Bengkulu's Cultural Heritage (the Land Raflesia) through the Manuscript and Bengkulu's Collection Increase in Student's Cultrual Literacy

(Study in Library of University of Bengkulu)

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Abstract

Thedevelopment of the current globalization era led to students at the University of Bengkulu, which are in the digital era have a better understanding of foreign cultures than theiralone cultures. It is the reason in a lack of cultural literacy, especially the local culture. This resulted in the emerged Bengkulu Corner at the library in providing and *preserving the cultural heritage of Bengkulu in Bengkulu which is often called the The land of rafflesia. This study aims to look at the role of Bengkulu Corner in preserving cultural heritage and improve students cultural literacy at the University of Bengkulu. The method used in this research is using descriptive qualitative approach. Informants consisted of three people, namely the Head of Library, librarians and users of Bengkulu Corner. The data collection was done by interview and observation. Data analysis technique uses triangulation and then draw conclusions from the results of the data analysis. The result is Bengkulu Corner have role in preserving Bengkulu's Cultural and cultural literacy of students. Bengkulu corner presents a collection in the form of photocopy manuscripts, books,photo, magazines, journals, dictionaries associated with bengkulu that consist the history, customs, norms, beliefs, folklore, and other tourist attractions. Bengkulu corner conduct user education and exhibits at the UNIB Fair in introducing collection UNIB culture to the academician and the wider community.*

Keywords: *Bengkulu,Culture, Cultural Literacy, Cultural Heritage*

Introduction

The library is information assets. In the University, library is consistof some information include information that supports the academician and get a variety of scientific development. Besides the library as well as the development of cultural information and cultural inheritance and literature from the library where it is located. Cultural information in the library is usually in the form of manuscripts. It is containing cultural values and histories of a nation in the past. According (Astutyningtyas, 2006)that the past is an important aspect of human life because the past is a source of inspiration to provide a platform for the future.

Libraries particularly college libraries is one of the aims in the preservation of cultural heritage in support of cultural literacy in supporting research, assessment and dissemination of noble values contained in it for the academic community. (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1999)It can be seen from the function library one of them is as a cultural function that the library is a place to educate and develop cultural appreciation society. Efforts to preserve this cultural heritage is very useful in keeping the content of the information contained therein in the future that can still be known to future generations, especially in cultural literacy. The earlier study in Nigeria by (Chibuzor,Dim. L, Ngozi, 2009) find knowledge and understanding of a people's past can help

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present inhabitants to develop and sustain national identity and to appreciate the value of their own culture and heritage

Development of external or foreign cultural heritage has been widely adopted by libraries of universities in Indonesia. It is as expressed by (Kardi, 2013)that the present of American Corner, Sudan Corner, Turkey Corner, Iranian Corner in library. Where the service is consist of foreign cultures. It is actually becoming more anxiety when many libraries carry the foreign service and does not carry the local services of the nation itself which is the cultural heritage. Because we know the nation's own culture should be preserved as a cultural heritage. Indonesia have very rich in ancient manuscripts that are scattered throughout the territory Indonesia.. Thus the term "great nation is a nation that knows its history" is an adage that is absolutely right.

Univerity of Bengkulu's Library is a library that is located in the province of Bengkulu. University of Bengkulu is one of the State University in the city of Bengkulu. Bengkulu province is located in the coastal areas so that is dominated by coastal communities that have Lembak and Melayu tribe. Bengkulu Province is famous for Land Raflesia term. University of Bengkulu'sLibrary aims in provide to access the information and services to improve the quality of resources the library to be relevant and professional. Bengkulu library users are mostlysociety with*net generation* that always connect to the internet.

University of Bengkulu's Library has a new service that is established newly in 2016 which is a Bengkulu Corner service. Bengkulu Corner service is a service that was founded in order to preserve the cultural heritage of Bengkulu, which provides a collection of *Bengkulu in the past* as history of the city of Bengkulu, the development of Bengkulu, customs, language, culture and scientific research on the Bengkulu in manuscript form Bengkulu province and other collection related Bengkulu city.

Bengkulu Corner presence is as one of the efforts of libraries in the preservation of cultural heritage and all the information about Bengkulu. It is intended that civititas academician at the University of Bengkulu in particular can find information about Bengkulu Province history, culture, customs, beliefs, norms and others through a collection of ancient manuscripts and a collection of other supporters of the Bengkulu during the past. It is as expressed by (Astutyningtyas, 2006)storage of cultural treasures nation or community where the library through the provision of reading materials is a cultural function library.

Bengkulu Corner is in response to the social conditions of coastal communities today are mostly people in the millennial generation is generation x and y basically starting not know the history and culture of Bengkulu itself due to a lack of resources on the Bengkulu. Bengkulu society are now more familiar with foreign cultures than their own culture. This causes a lack of cultural literacy of millennial generation. It is becoming social conditions were very sad at all. The condition of Bengkulu city at this time is the lack of places that can provide information about Bengkulu *tempo doelo.* Bengkulu corner is also one particular cultural literacy efforts and academy at the University of Bengkulu. Cultural literacy is a person's ability to understand information about a particular culture.

Based on the above exposure, the writer interested to know the role of the library through the University of Bengkulu in Bengkulu corner in preserving Bengkulu cultural heritage and increase students' cultural literacy through a collection of manuscripts and other Bengkulu collection.

Theoretical overview

Cultural Heritage

Culture is social conditions in the community. Culture is closely related to the society. The culture was regarded as a legacy from generation to generation in the community. According (Aprinta, 2013)Culture refers to the form of language, beliefs, values, norms, or habit that becomes a lifestyle in a given society. Meanwhile, according (Koentjaraningrat, 2005)culture is the creation of everything human mind and behavior that are functional, aesthetic, and beautiful, so it can be enjoyed by the senses (ie sight, smell, taste, flavor and listener).

Culture is one of important in process of human resources. For the current generation of culture is still considered not so important, so necessary preservation of the culture that is not lost and the next generation can understand espicially their own culture. (Spacone et al., 2013) Heritage' can be defined as valuable and cherished things in the broadest sense that are passed down from preceding generations.

(Chibuzor,Dim. L, Ngozi, 2009) Cultural heritage refers to the legacies of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of agroup or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present for the benefit of future generation. It is these rather than other elements of a cultural tradition that are considered so important that they should be preserved at least in some form for future generations. Prott. & O'keefe in (Chibuzor,Dim. L, 2009) cultural heritage includes moveable objects (works of arts)-, immovable cultural objects (monuments and sites), expressive activities (language, music, dance anddrama) as well as intangible customs andtraditions such as proverbs, rituals and intellectual norms.

The cultural heritage is a property owned by a nation that is passed on to subsequent generations related to the context of social life in the community. The cultural heritage is the result of the nation's cultural past. Cultural heritage is resources from which our cultural identity is formed. The identity of a city can be seen from the nation and even the identity of cultural heritage. The cultural heritage may be associated with the history, customs, norms, language, beliefs and others. (Buckland, 2013)Memory institutions (archives, libraries, museums, schools, and historic sites) have a responsibility for preserving and interpreting the cultural record, so there are practical reasons to studycultural heritage.Why culturalheritage is important. It is because all information that contain is useful to human life.

Library

The library is one of the information agencies which aims to provide access to information. The information is good information of a scientific nature or information that contain elements of culture. One function of the library is the cultural function. It is as expressed by (Sulistyo-Basuki, 1999)library has a cultural function that the library is a place to educate and develop cultural appreciation. The library of collection of cultural literatureemphasise incrase the knowledge about culture. The library can introduce the culture to the user. The collection can can reflect their own cultures and the culture of others. (Chibuzor,Dim. L, Ngozi, 2009) Preserving the cultural; historical and scientific heritage of various world nations; and their thorough presentation has been a long termcommitment of library and information centers.

(Buckland, 2013) expressed that the library collection that contains element of cultural heritage are usually in the form of codices, manuscripts and various other collections. Various collections usually contain about the culture of a nation, city or region in the form of customs, beliefs, traditions and others. Certainly, archives and other preservation institutions often play an important role in the formation and perpetuationof national, regional, cultural, and individual identities (for instance in genealogical research) (André, Schüller-Zwierlein, 2015)

According to Kom in (Chibuzor,Dim. L, Ngozi, 2009) The library is a public institution Central to the life of the country It has been involved in documenting and preserving of cultural heritage in the following ways

1. Cultural heritage is fundamental to any society. It is the accumulated learning which is built upon to create new knowledge (Lone, 1995).

2. Cultural heritage plays an important role in promoting self respect and pride. It helps to motivate people to maintain social standards in front of other groups.

3. The consequence of inability to preserve one's heritage materials will be a loss of identity and influence in the globalcommunity (Ezeani and Ezema, 2009).

4. Documentation and preservation of cultural heritage help to have an idea of its numerical strength.

5. The effects of globalization pose challenges for the preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage and identities worldwide. Documenting and preserving it with the help of new Information and communication technologies will make it possible for other people to view our cultural heritage electronically, thereby giving out collection a global outreach for research.

6. It can serve as part of the technology through which the unique attributes of each cultural view, beliefs and interaction systems could be communicated and transmitted.

7. It contributes to sustainable local and national development e.g. the use of modern Agricultural implements in Agriculture, use of herbs in making drugs etc.

8. Increases realization of the commercial value of culture e.g. Film show talent.

9. It would encourage the artist both armature and experts to develop their talents, skills by seeking patronage with the library as organizer, client and executor of cultural activities.

10. It helps to create awareness of the existence of tourist attractions in a locality e.g. Mambilla plateau in the North, Obudu Cattle ranch in the south, Nike lake in Nike, Enugu State.

Manuscript

Manuscript is a collection of libraries, one of which contains the value of history. Additionally manuscript typically contains the value of culture, religion, customs, norms and others amid public life. According to (Amin, 2013)Manuscript is a living tradition in the community that reflects the progress of civilization*(civilization)*of the nation who have it. Manuscripts contain about divinity, teaching of manners, history, folklore (fables), traditional technologies, genealogy spells, amulets, poetry, politics, government, law, customary law, traditional medicine, the saga and so forth. It is as expressed by (Primadesi, 2010)that the ancient texts refer to the properties of historical, didactic, religious, and belleteri,. There is a document if there was history.

Manuscript that there exist in the form of handwritten Latin letters and there are still using alphabet letters. It is as expressed by Baried in (Primadesi, 2010)that the manuscript is all handwritten form merely the expression of thoughts and feelings in the form of expression of thoughts and feelings as a result of the nation's culture in the past.

Manuscripts are still written by hand using the letters alphabet. This alphabet letters usually consist of hundreds of years. This script letters written by people in ancient times. All manuscripts either written with the Latin alphabet and still use letters and characters have to contain information that needs to be preserving for survival.

Cultural literacy

Culture is something that relates to the history, customs, norms, beliefs and others in the region. Literacy is the ability or skill. If those terms are defined from the two cultures Literacy is the ability or skill to the history, customs, norms, beliefs. Sosiologist history has argued literacy, on the other side of history, the bureaucracy, the royal and the other

(Aprinta, 2013)says literacy or literacy of culture is the knowledge of the history, contribution and perspective of different cultural groups, including the group itself, which takes to read write and others. Cultural literacy requires interaction with the culture and reflect the culture.

Laster, Paulsen expanded H.B wilson in (Thayer, 1998)Cultural literacy is being aware your ethnicity and utilizing cross multikultural communication skill.Based on the above opinion, we can conclude that cultural literacy relation to an environmental or social interaction. Cultural literacy leads to the knowledge of the cultures that can make a person has the ability to understand a culture. Meanwhile Norotn dalam (Huang & Kowalick, 2014)aid in developing an understanding of other cultures, many researchers and educators have felt the need for positive multicultural literature to help readers identify 'cultural heritages, understand sociological change, respect the values of minority groups, raise aspirations, and expand imagination and creativity.

Methods

This study used a qualitative research.The approach is qualitative research by conducting a descriptive qualitative research. (Sugiyono, 2013)Qualitative research methods is the research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques as triangulation, the analysis of data is inductive and qualitative research results more emphasis on meaning rather than generalization

Data collected by interview and observation. Interviews were conducted to three informants head of the University library and the librarian Bengkulu corner and head librarian service library of the University of Bengkul and students. Observations made directly observe Corner library services Bengkulu University. While data analysis technique is done by triangulation of data and then draw conclusions from the results of the data analysis

Discussion and Analysis

This discussion will discuss the city of Bengkulu, Library of Bengkulu University, Bengkulu Corner, Bengkulu Collection Corner, Culture literacy and the role of Bengkulu corner

Glance of Bengkulu City

Bengkulu Province is a province that located on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. Bengkulu Province is a province that located on the coast. Bengkulu province has many tourist attractions ranging from nature, culture and customs and others. Bengkulu history has recorded many events that took place in the provinces of Bengkulu.Bengkulu is one place where Soekarno was exiled and married. His wife is Fatmawati Soekarno. Sheis a woman from Bengkulu. Bengkulu province has a history in the British colonial era. This is a historical record that needs to be preserved so that generations know this history. We can concluded that Bengkulu is part of the history of Indonesia.

Bengkulu province consist several indigenous tribes that are Lebak and Malay ethnic which both have a wealth of culture. One of the Lebak culture is the famous is Tabot. This ceremony lasted 10 days and 1 to 10 sacred and used as a party of the people. This made for a ceremony in memory of the heroic story of the prophet's grandson Muhhamad SAW (Hasan de Hussein Bin Ali Bin Abi Thalih) (Nursasongko P, 2012)

Bengkulu also has a historic tourist attraction. Bengkulu also has a giant flower Rafflesia Arnoldi bloom whereis every seasonality in throughout the year. So Bengkulu often call *The Land of Rafflesia. Rafflesia Arnoldi* is a plant parasitesobligateare notorious for havingflowers,very large even the largest flower in theworld.This is because Bengkulu once occupied by the British government called Thomas Stamford Raffles. Raflflesia Arnoldi Flower is one of the plants with unique properties. This flower was found in 1818.

Bengkulu also has a tourist attraction that has such historical value forts Dutch East Indies colonial era fort Fort Marlborough, a place of exile Bung Karno, Thomas Parr Monument is a historical monument that ever happened in Bengkulu ago, the fort malboro Bengkulu and more objects of history. All of them is a cultural heritage that should be preserved for the next generation.

Bengkulu Corner

Bengkulu corner is one of the latest services in the University of Bengkulu's library. Library Bengkulu Corner was established around April 2016. Bengkulu Corner is located on the 3rd floor. The reason establishment was initiated by the Head of Libraries, University of Bengkulu. Mr. Agus Setiawan see today is very difficult and very small and can even be said no one gives information openly the culture to Bengkulu member.There are many valuable cultural and interesting historical to know. Libraries have a very big role in keeping the culture. It's like (Chibuzor,Dim. L, Ngozi, 2009) said that Preserving the cultural; historical and scientific heritage of various world nations; and their thorough presentation has been a long term commitment of library and information centers. Bengkulu corner aims preservation the culture heritage in Bengkulu. the aspect of the society in Bengkulu because it is important to know about the past and regeneration that help society in Bengkulu attitude and sense of belonging of Bengkulu culture.

Bengkulu corner was founded with the aim to preserve the cultural heritage of the University of Bengkulu among students, especially students that are generated millennial generation X and Y that are no longer know a local culture that isBengkulu culture. Based on an examination of the Bengkulu can be concluded that bengkulu have cultural and historical value very much that needs to be preserved and still captivate the generations that inherited. Bengkulu corner also aims to help students and researchers who are conducting studies on Bengkulu Culture both of history, norms, customs, beliefs and others.

Collection of Bengkulu Corner

Collections in Bengkulu corner contain information about bengkulu such as language, history, folk songs, folklore, poetry, customs, and traditional aboutBengkulu province of each city and county in Bengkulu.

Types of collections

The types of collection types in Bengkulu Corner ie

A. Manuscript

The collections contains the value of culture, religion, customs, norms and others amid public life. Bengkulu corner presents a collection of manuscript collections photocopy of the Bengkulu province ranging from customs, norms, beliefs, culture and others. This manuscript comes from ANRI who was copiedby the head of library which is a private collection of the University library's head and is placed in Bengkulu corner in order to provide information about the culture of Bengkulu to library users, especially for those users who are conducting a study about Bengkulu. Manusript photocopy in Bengkulu corner has been still written by hand using Latin letters. Photocopy the manuscripts contain about as lineage Bengkulu, Bengkulu city origins, Batik Besurek, Statistics King Lebong 1545 and others about Bengkulu in the past.

The first photo: Manuscript Collections about family tree of Bengkulu Ethnic

B. Scientific Work

Scientific work is a written report containing the scientific studies and research. Bengkulu corner also provide a collection of scholarly works on the Bengkulu culture. Scientific works are consist of of essay, thesis, dissertation, journals, research reports about bengkulu culture ranging from the history, customs, Fiduciary,

norms relating to traditiom in Bengkulu. This work is collected by the library from each faculty that has a collection of studies on Bengkulu Province. Thesis in Bengkulu Corner is about Kaur regency, Bengkulu Malay language phonology, historical trails in the municipality, Tabot ceremony and others. Thesis and Dissertation in Bengkulu Corner consists of 3 of the studies bengkulu.

Data collection statistical of thesis in Bengkulu Corner can be seen below

No	Data collection thesis	Title	Exampler
1	List Collection Thesis Bengkulu City	30	30
2	List Collection thesis about Lebong	10	10
3	List of Collection Book of the Rejang Lebong	32	32
4	List Collection Thesis on Kepahiang District	6	6
5	List Collection thesis about Muko-Muko	7	7
6	List Collection Thesis regarding North Bengkulu	14	14
7	List Collection Book about Kaur District	10	10
8	List of Collection Book of the District bengkulu South	29	29
9	List Book Collection on Seluma	12	13

Statistics of thesis and dissertations in Bengkulu Corner

No	Data collection thesis and dissertation	title	Eksampler
1	List of Thesis Collection	2	2
2	List of Dissertation Collection	1	1
3	List of Book Collection of the Rejang Lebong	32	32
4	List of Thesis Collection regarding Kepahiang District	6	6
5	List Thesis Collection on Muko-Muko	7	`7
6	List of Thesis Collection regarding North Bengkulu	14	14
7	List Book Collection about Kaur District	10	10
8	List of Book Collection of the t South Bengkulu Distric	29	29
9	List of Book Collection of the Seluma Distric	12	13

Statistics Journals and research report

No.	Data collection	Title	Eksampler
1	List of Journal Collection	4	5
2	Listresearch reports Collection	10	10

C. Photo

Collection of pictures in bengkulu corner is about Bengkulu during the past. All photo contains activities and events that occurred during the Bengkulu in the past. Starting from the colonial period the Dutch East Indies and the collection of photo at the time of Thomas Stamford Raffles. Pictures qualityof the premises is still with the quality of black and white. The number of photo collections there are about some photo such as photo Photo Folk opening of schools in Bengkulu.

Statistics photo cosist of

No	Name
1	View arround the Bengkulu Beach at 15 March 1956
2	The Bridge of Malborough Castl at 1930
3	The opening of Folk school in Bengkulu. The students use white unifortm that make line up in front of room.
4	The opening of three concrete bridge that built with the people and NU Associate in the area of Bengkulu, August 1958
5	Shopping complex in chiness area in Bengkulu
6	Shopping complex in Bengkulu that build again after earthquake at 1914
7	Tea factory buildings Belimbingan in Bengkulu 1926
8	One of cruise shipKONIKLIJK VAART MAATSCHPIJ (KPM) was resting in Bengkulu harbor 16 May 1955
9	Kuling Giant Flower which had tall about 2,5 meter in Curup, in Bengkulu 10 January1957
10	Throwing lemv is one of competence of Enggano society amount 1930
11	Fabric woof Sulaiman from Bengkulu amount 1930
12	The bride that was made from bamboo as link at Sulit Lebong Bengkulu 1936

The second photo: photo collections of Rafflesia flower

D. Book

Bengkulu corner provides a collection of books on the province of Bengkulu. This book contains a collection of information about the culture, customs, norms, and others concerning the province of Bengkulu. Some examples of existing book is a collection of books with titles: kaur district, Khazanah kaur District Local cuisine, Khazanah kaur culture: dance, said, arts, traditional cuisine, artifacts, Bengkulu history, Bengkulu dictionary and others.

There are books from various cities and counties in the province of Bengkulu. Books can be seen from the statistics below:

No	Data collection book	Title	Eksampler
1	List Collection Bengkulu City	98	-
2	List Collection Book about Lebong	6	6
3	Table Book Collection of the Rejang Lebong	13	15
4	List Book Collection on Kepahiang District	8	8
5	List Books Collection of the Muko-Muko	7	7
6	List Book Collection on North Bengkulu	11	12
7	List Collection Book about Kaur District	6	6
8	List Collection Book about Regency bengkulu South	6	6
9	List Book Collection on Seluma	10	10

The third photo: book collections about Bengkulu

Magazine

Bengkulu Corner has collection of magazines from various sources. The magazine collection contains about Bengkulu. Total collection of this magazine are around 33 titles and 33 eksampler. These magazines contain some of the financial economic statistics province of Bengkulu, Bengkulu Rafflesia Sound, Bengkulu Profile and population and development as well as other collections.

The fourth Photo : magazine collection about Bengkulu

User of Bengkulu Corner

Bengkulu corner devoted to the academic community. They are Bengkulu University students, faculty, staff in University of Bengkulu. Bengkulu Corner majority visited by the academic civitas who are conducting studies or research on the culture of Bengkulu. Visitors of Bengkulu corner is about 10 people per day. In addition to the academic civitas UNIB corner bengkulu is also visited by people outside the city who are interested to know the Bengkulu culture.

Students from other universities both of Bengkulu province and outside Bengkulu have come to this service to obtain data about Bengkulu. They are IAIN students, the University of Semarang, UIN Jakarta and Padang State University.

Based on these data, we can conclude that the Bengkulu corner has a very big role in providing information about Bengkulu culture to the academic civitas both internally and outside UNIB and the wider community.

Cultural Literacy and the Role of BengkuluCorner's

Bengkulu corner presence have a positive impact to the users University of Bengkulu Corner. Bengkulu corner is aimed at improving academicCivitas Cultural Literacy University of Bengkulu in Bengkulu city in particular and society in general. With the presence of Bengkulu Corner is expected students from the University of Bengkulu not only see, know but also can sense the culture and history of Bengkulu. Cultural literature to help readers identify 'cultural heritages, understand sociological change, respect the values ofminority groups, raise aspirations, and expand imagination and creativity as the Huang & Kowalick said.

Bengkulu corner do promotion of the service to the academic civitas through

a. the library user education.

User education is given to new students who have just joined the University of Bengkulu. Students are introduced collections and facilities by Bengkulu Corner. This method is expected to introduce this service to the academician civitas.

b. UNIBFair

UNIBFair is one of the annual activities conducted by the University of Bengkulu to introduce the activities and products of each section in the Faculty of the University of Bengkulu like, Prodi and others. UNIB library also took part of the annual event with the introduction of their new service, namely Bengkulu Corner. Bengkulu corner introduces collections Bengkulu culture to the academic community. It can promote not only for internal UNIB but also External UNIB that the whole Bengkulu province. Society.

Based on the data obtained by the students who come to Bengkulu Corner enough to get attention and enthusiasm for using a collection of Bengkulu Corner. Most of the library patrons are those who are conducting studies on Bengkulu culture. In addition, many students also use these collections to add their repertoire of knowledge concerning Bengkulu to the service. In addition to the user of the civitas akdemika, the service is also frequently visited by the public Bengkulu city and people from other provinces who are interested in Bengkulu city or people who are happened to stop into the city of Bengkulu and have much time to visit this service to find out information about the city of Bengkulu.

Conclusion

Culture is becoming something that needs to be preserved in the current era of globalization. People are now more aware of foreign culture than own culture. It is a social problem. The library's role is preserving culture. It aims to promote culture literacy especially to digital generation. Libraries can preserve of ancient manuscripts and the collection about culture. University of Bengkulu had done to try preserving the culture through Bengkulu Corner. Bengkulu corner present to present the collection of Bengkulu about history, culture, customs, beliefs, norms and the other. The collection are photocopy manuscript, photo, scientific work, magazine, journal and book. This collection can help academician that consist of students, lecture, researcher

and other people to know about Bengkulu. It is one way to give culture literacy to academician University of Bengkulu. Bengkulu corner promote this collection with user education to new student and with UNIB Fair. UNIB fair is one way to promote Bengkulu corner collection to academician and to extern UNIB that consist of outside community.

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Local Studies Center in the Dynamics of Cultural Education: Opportunities and Challenges

Indah Novita Sari[1]

Abstract

Cultural Education in Indonesia faces many challenges with the presence of information technology. Negative impacts which arose can be minimized by studying the local cultural values. Local studies center which is a resource center with the new concept is a combination of libraries, archives and museums. The existence of local studies center is expected to contribute in the world of education in Indonesia by providing owned cultural resources. The present study reviewed the local studies center in Yogyakarta. The goal is to identify the potential, knowing the implications of the presence of local studies center in education and gives an overview related opportunities and challenges related to access and preservation of the local studies center. The theoretical framework used is local studies center by David Rimmer and Martin Julius V. Perez. The research method using descriptive qualitative that seeks to uncover the potential richness of collections owned by local studies center. The results showed that in Yogyakarta have 5 locations which can be used as local studies centers which are Yogyakarta Palace, Museum Dewantara Kirti Griya, Pakualaman, Sonobudoyo and Gadjah Mada University. Those five local institutions have the potential richness of studies centers that vary according to the characteristic of the parent institution. Collections held in the form of artifacts, archives, manuscripts and ancient manuscripts. The presence of information technology led to the opportunities and challenges in terms of access and preservation. Utilization should be implemented taking into account the availability of electronic content, the readiness of human resources, funding and digital literacy of students.

Keywords: *local studies center, education, library, archival institution and museum*

Introduction

In the last seventy-years after the Indonesian Independence Day, there are some changes in various sectors in this country. Despite the physical developments which transpire everywhere, the problems in each sector continue to emerge. Therefore, the physical development needs to be balanced with the development of human resources who have the ability to develop the nation. Human resources development can be done through education and lifelong learning. The younger generations become important actors who can manifest in the ideals of the nation when they have the competitive ability and willingness to learn. In terms of quantity, the number of Indonesian young generation is very large.

Based on data released by the Demographic Institute (which is part of the Economic Faculty of University of Indonesia) in Kompas (March, 2012) that "the proportion of the productive (working) age population is more than double than the population of unproductive age. This is called the demographic dividend, which is projected to be lasted for 24 years. "The benefits in terms of quantity have its own challenges. If the younger generation is not educated in an adequate learning system, it is possible that the country will "yield problems" in the future.

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The education system in Indonesia has been progressing since the development of Information Technology. Referring to Soekartawi (2003), "The former learning and teaching process was dominated by the role of the teacher (the area of teacher), and then it began to dominated by the role of teachers and books (the area of teacher and book) and in the present learning process is dominated by the role teachers, books and technology (the area of teacher, book and technology)." Current development with the presence of Information Technology would bring some changes in the education system where access to learning resources is absolutely necessary. The role of information institutions, including libraries is needed by the learners.

Many education observers assess the positive and negative effects of the presence of technology. The positive impact associated with the ease of access, ease of actuality of information and knowledge sharing. However, the negative impact of technology is still shading, where technology is making the world increasingly undivided, without borders and homogeneous. On the contrary, the cultural values in every area susceptible to erode. Symptoms that began to arise are the loss of regional identity and pride in their own culture. Therefore, every region should strive to maintain cultural values and history in their respective regions. Why do the cultural values that need to be fought? That's because those values have been passed down through the generations by the ancestors. The value of learning from the past can be used to develop a better future.

The problem that arises now is education began to lose ground, namely cultural and historical value. This confusion was expressed by Sultan Hamengku Buwana X in Saktimulya, Sri Ratna (2015) through a question "Could the Indonesian nation's consciousness was awakened towards the Renaissance-based Education Culture, as well as the Japanese who realized that education is a mission of the virtues and the nation?" The question of course definitely not easy to answer, but the effort to direct culture-based education is not impossible to happen. Culture-based education can be realized with the support of many parties, including the library. Library as an information provider of learning content cannot be separated from the education. In fact, many people say that the library is the heart of education. When associated with culture-based education, the physical preservation of cultural information and content become the challenge to librarians.

Cultural values inherited from ancestors, in fact widespread in Indonesia with a variety of storage media formats. Institutions which provide information in managing historical and cultural value are museums, libraries, and archives. Library functions as an information manager in the form of books, archival institutions as archivist; and museum as an artifact manager. Based on the author's curiosity about the institutions that provide information, culturally and historically valuable collections, the author tries to look from a new perspective related to institutions that have collections of books, artifacts and archives. It means the institution must have a library, museum and archival institutions therein. Known as local studies center, there are some institutions that have a bountiful supply of artifacts, manuscripts and archives. Studies on local studies center is attractive considering the benefit of onsite existing resources for the learning process.

The study of local studies center has been done before by David Rimmer (1992) and Martin julius V. Perez (2012). Preliminary studies related to local studies center were aimed to obtain uniformity of terms referring to providers of cultural and historical information. Research conducted by Rimmer, David (1992), which discusses the concept of local studies center as a combination of libraries, archives and museums. Originally, the term appears very diverse, there is a manager who coined the term "local studies center", "local interest center", "records and research center", "local history resource center" and "heritage center." The study further development which entitled "Local Studies Centers: Transforming History, Culture and Heritage in the Philippines" was conducted in the Philippines by Martin Julius V. Perez. The study seeks to uncover the impact of programs, services and activities for developments and promotions in museums, archives and libraries.

Research center on local studies previously conducted to predict the presence of providers of information such as libraries, museums and archives in preserving social values, culture and history. The present study differs in terms of locations and studies to be developed. Previous researches have been done in the United Kingdom and the Philippines, which has different social and cultural conditions from Indonesia. Local studies center itself is not popular and has not been much studied in Indonesia. Therefore, the given emphasis is the identification of institutions that have local studies centers as well as the implications of its existence to the

development of education. An understanding of local studies center will provide an overview of cultural institutions existing information providers.

The focus of the present study was the location of Yogyakarta. The reasons why the research is conducted in Yogyakarta is the abundance of rich culture and history that exists. It can be seen from the quantity and quality of the collections that scattered in museums, libraries and archives around the city. Based on data collected by the Board of Indonesian Museums (in Endro Yuwanto 2010), it stated that "at least 15 percent of the total number of museums in Indonesia is located in Yogyakarta." The data shows the quantity of the collection of artifacts in Yogyakarta is quite abundant and might even the largest in Indonesia. Additionally, Yogyakarta was also selected as a center of excellence together with five other areas, namely Riau, East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, South Sulawesi and East Kalimantan. Center of Excellence is a program developed by the National Library to preserve the local culture by utilizing the ICT area.

This study sought to describe the portrait of local studies center in Yogyakarta as well as to review the opportunities and challenges in the service developments. Therefore the authors raise the paper entitled *Local Studies Center in the Dynamics of Cultural Education: Opportunities and Challenges.* The research approach used in this research is qualitative descriptive. It is hoped that the study can identify some institutions that have local studies center in Yogyakarta, the impact of the local studies center as a learning medium as well as the analysis of opportunities and challenges for the development of services. The results of this study can be used to reveal cultural treasures owned by Yogyakarta so it can be prepared to continue the efforts to develop of local studies center. The great hope of the author is for local studies center can be utilized as far as possible by the learners as a "Laboratory of Culture" and the onsite treasure of knowledge remains preserved from generation to generation.

Research Questions:

1. How is the portrait of Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta?

2. What are the implications of the Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta to education?

3. What opportunities and challenges related to access and preservation of cultural resources that exist in the local studies center to support the learning process?

Purposes

1. Understanding the portrait of Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta.

2. Understanding the implications of the Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta to education.

3. Understanding opportunities and challenges related to access and preservation of cultural resources that exist in the local studies center to support the learning process.

Review of Literature

Related Research center local studies done previously by Julius V. Martin Perez. Article entitled "LocalStudies Centers: Transforming History, Culture and Heritage in thePhilippines" attempt to examine the impact of programs, services and activities to develop and promotions in museums, archives and libraries. The method used is descriptive qualitative research method takes place three locations in the Philippines, namely Central Luzon, Calabarzon and Mimaropa. Results from the study shows that there are common and unique characteristics of the local studies center in the Philippines. The findings also show that programs, projects, services and activities of local studies centers have an impact in the development and advancement of the science of history, culture and heritage in the Philippines.

In the present study, the authors sought to uncover the wealth of existing collections on the local studies center in Yogyakarta. Hence, the authors sought to identify institutions that have collections of archives, ancient manuscripts and artifacts. The search process is underway to find an institution that can be used as local studies center. Moreover, the analysis regarding the impact and the opportunities and challenges of local studies center in Yogyakarta can provide an understanding of the importance of information providers

in the education process. Basically, local studies center can be used as providers of information can create, repackage, publish, store, disseminate and preserve the cultural property. Differences in the setting research will enrich the reader knowledge associated local studies center.

Theory Framework for Local Studies Centre

Background The concept of local studies center actually quite diverse, based on related disciplines. There are three definitions of the concept of local studies is a sub-discipline of librarianship, the type of projects related to the history of the locality, local studies and organizations that combine office archives, libraries and museums.

Figure 1 Local Studies Center by Martin Julius V. Perez

Fundamentally, information providers (archivists, librarians and curators) have the same interest in saving the cultural values and local history. Education and the less well-known image becomes part of the same among archivists, librarians and curators. Still, there are differences in training, the demands of users, branding, how to put together a collection and interest in professionalism. The Museum incorporates a more diverse than the library and archival institution professional specialists, such as the history of art, archaeologists, ethnographers, historians and conservators. The specialists have different interests based on an understanding of science and the focus of the work.

Further explanation associated local studies center presented by Nichols in Perez, Martin Julius V. (2012) described "the aims of a local studies libraries are quite simple. It should serve the locality in the same manner as a national library serves the nation. It must therefore, be equally conscious of acquiring all the published works required, and this will be the base for an exhaustive Appropriate information service for all inquiries. The contents of the library should be as comprehensively as possible for all materials of records appertaining to the locality.

Local Studies Center Function

The researcher from the Philippines make up an ideal function of local studies center are as follows:

1. these serve as clearing house in-charge of collecting, organizing, disseminating and preserving local studies materials of their particular locality;

2. these local studies centers are responsible for conducting, publishing and promoting local historical researches;

3. these are responsible for promoting historical events and creating historical activities; and

4. these local studies centers are encouraged to establish and sustain linkage and networking with other centers, historical bodies, and government bodies both here and abroad (Foronda, 1991 as cited by Jimenez, 2006, as cited by Perez, Martin Julius V., 2012).

Method

The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. A qualitative approach was chosen to get the depth of understanding of local studies center in Yogyakarta. Stages of data acquisition start with finding locations that qualify as local studies center is an institution which has a library, archives and museum. The author conducted preliminary observations against 11 providers of cultural information purposively namely batik museum, affandi museum, Sonobudoyo museum, De Mata Trick Eye museum, sandi museum, Vredeburg, Kraton Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University, Museum Dewantara Kirti Griya Museum of Biology and Taman Pintar. The reasons for selecting the location is assuming the investigators that 11 institutions have a cultural collection of books, artifacts and archives.

From the 11 institutions selected five institutions that can be used as local studies center that Sonobudoyo, museum Dewantara Kirti Griya, Pakualaman, Yogyakarta Palace and Gadjah Mada University. Selection of five institutions based on criteria that must be met by local studies center which has archives, libraries and museums. Furthermore, the authors also interviewed some managers local studies center to know the cultural collection of portraits and state-owned. The informants consist of librarians, archivists and archaeologists at 5 institutions. Lastly, literature and websites are done at institutions that can be used as local studies center.

The Result

The Portrait of Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta

Robert A. Seal, an editor who is also a librarian, said that "the rare books and archives departments of many academic libraries were mysterious place." In other words, the institutions which have a collection of related cultures are actually exists, but they are difficult to find by the users. Robert's opinion should sensitize the information keepers to open the information and shared the richness of collections owned by the institutions. The interest of sharing and disseminating information is closely related to the preservation of the value of the information contained in the collection. The approximate age of the collection of artifacts, archives and ancient texts can be taken into consideration. Are the contents of the collection can still be read by the present generation? Therefore, these sub-chapter authors try to explain some of the institutions which have cultural resources. So the "mysterious place" can be utilized as a mean of learning.

"A mysterious place" which became the results of this study are called *local studies center*. It has been presented in the theoretical framework that local studies center refers to an institution which has a library, archives and museum. However, the author does not refer to the separation of the building, but the richness of collections owned by institutions i.e. manuscripts, artifacts and archives. Institutions that can be used as local studies center in Yogyakarta, has the uniqueness and richness of each collection.

From the 11 institutions that have become the author's observation, there are seven institutions that have libraries and museums, and five of them have libraries, museums and archives. Five locations that meet the requirements as a local center are Gadjah Mada University, Pakualaman, Dewantara Kirti Griya Museum, Sonobudoyo and Kraton Yogyakarta. There are two locations that actually have a library, those are the Codices and Vrederburg museums, but after further investigation, they have not had a collection of archives that can be used as culture collections. In the figure 1.1 below is presented local location studies center in Yogyakarta.

Local studies center in Yogyakarta have a rich collection which distinctive and vary between each institution.
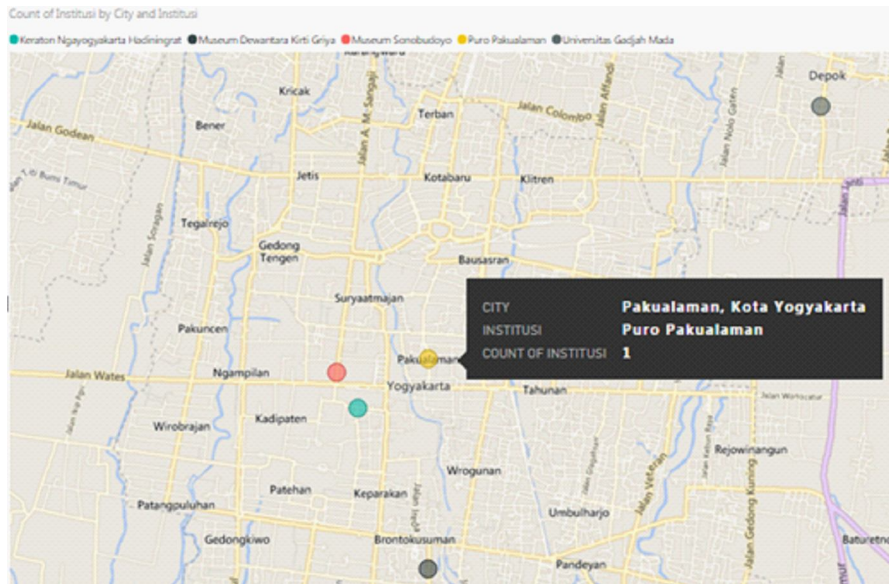
Picture 1.1 The map of Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta

Of the five institutions that can be used as local studies centers are educational institutions, museums and relics of kings in Yogyakarta. The diversity of collections, it's a relic which gives an overview of social and culture in the past. During this time, the university Gadjah Mada is widely known as an educational institution, Pakualaman and palace as a palace/residence of the kings, as well as museums and museum sono Budoyo Dewantara Kirti prominent relics of artifacts. It is rare for a review is a richness of literature that is part of the cultural richness. Hence, the authors highlight the richness of literature (in Figure 1.2) that can actually be used by the learners to gain knowledge of social, cultural and historical.

Implications Local Studies Center in Education

Picture 1.2 Literature Collection at Local Studies Center in Yogyakarta

President Joko Widodo ever given a speech on the book *Living Sacrifice* and said that "a person's life experience is a very valuable lesson. By reading experience told in a biography, the younger generation can take lessons in the journey of life, thinking and strategy of a character." The interests of learning in the past make us aware of the importance of Local Studies Center as providers of cultural and historical information. Has been presented in the previous section related portraits of local studies center. Each institution has the uniqueness and richness of each collection.

The learners who are interested to see past royal life can dig Pakualaman and Yogyakarta palace. Royal heritage in the form of artifacts, as well as a wealth of literature, can still be found there. When he wants to know the thought, the journey of life and contributions of educational leaders and Mohammad Hatta, the user can still be traced in the museum Dewantara Kirti Griya and Hatta Corner UGM. In addition, the former cultural wealth of Java, Sunda, Bali and Madura also still be seen in Sonobudoyo.

The wealth of existing collections on local studies center can actually be enjoyed by the learners in diverse education levels. However, the tendency of current collections in the form of literature is still dominated by students. A Collection of existing literature on local studies center can be used by a variety of scientific, such as history, culture, art, literature, architecture and others. Yogyakarta was known as a city of culture, also known as the city of education. Hence the number of higher education in the city is quite large. Based on data from the kementrian pendidikan tinggi (forlap.dikti.go.id) found that there are 167 higher education institutions in Yogyakarta which include the Academy, Polytechnics, Colleges, Institutes and Universities.

The quantity of higher education are quite big, of course, have an impact on the need for greater teaching materials. Local studies centers can be used as a means of learning materials provider that is associated with the past. The material in question is a raw material in the form of records, codices, manuscripts and artifacts that can sharpen the critical faculties of students during the learning process. The interest of learning materials related to the history expressed by Krause, Margia (2010) that "The raw materials of history offer a chance for students to take more control of reviews their learning experiences ... they allow students to form reviews their own questions and develop a deeper understanding of the units they are studying."

Local studies center has a huge impact on education in Indonesia. Wealth contained in the collection of local studies centers can stimulate the learners to continue studying the life of the past so that the information obtained can be used in decision making in the future. Alvin Toffler (1980) once said that "those who are called illiterate (Illiterate) in the 21st century are not the people who can not read and write, but those who can not learn (learn), stripped prior learning (un-learn) and relearning (re-learn)." Based on the interests of learners means of cultural values and culture, hence the attention to the existence of local studies center needs to be improved. This is an attempt to continue to maintain the values of local cultures in Yogyakarta.

Access Versus Preservation: A Dilemma

Issues of access and preservation are interesting to be promoted in the discussion about the challenges and opportunities. Many argue about the integrity of the collections if the access to the collection is made easy. Collection of codices, manuscripts and archives in terms of librarianship is often called special collection. The uniqueness, differences with other collections and scarcity, make them a special type of collection among librarians, curators and archivists. Therefore, the information keepers are trying to keep the collections in various ways. However, it is important to note also the preservation of the information content in addition to the physical preservation. That is, the richness of the collection will be in vain if it is not read and rewritten by the next generation.

The debate on access to and preservation can at least take the middle road. The presence of technology can be used as an opportunity to ease of access and reduced physical contact between users and the collections. Both sides have benefited, from the user can still access the content of the information contained in the collection, and on the provider side can continue to keep the physical information from the information manually. The challenge for the librarians, archivists, and curators to changing times is by presenting information technology in the collection service.

Results of observation authors, five local studies center in Yogyakarta have provided a technological touch

to their collections. Touch technology can be seen from the provision of the catalog and digitization of manuscripts. The project of digitizing manuscripts and collections that exist in local studies center are continued until today. Most of the information keepers in local studies center collaborate with outside parties.

In general, the five institutions that can be used as local studies centers have digital collections and search
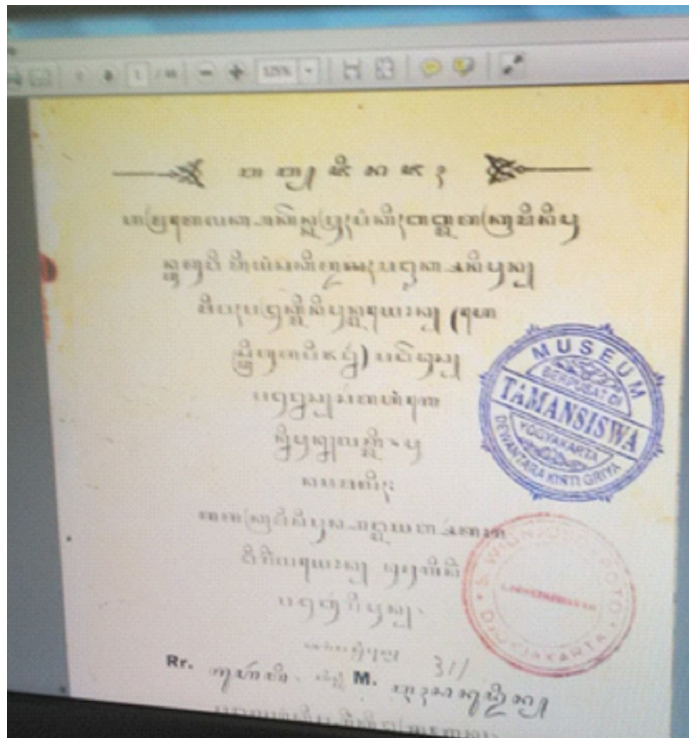
Picture 1 *Results digitalization of ancient manuscripts in Kirti Griya Museum Dewantara*

catalog. However, its use is limited to on site access, with the exception of the collection at Hatta Corner owned by Gadjah Mada University. At Hatta Corner collection, access to the catalog can be done anywhere and anytime, as long as users have Internet access. Hatta collection corner in Gadjah Mada university library can be accessed via the link http://lib.ugm.ac.id/ind/?page_id=257. In addition, some of the collections that have been digitized can be accessed online via http://langka.lib.ugm.ac.id/ and http://luk.staff.ugm.ac.id/itd/.

When applied to the local information technology studies center, it would require some considerations to
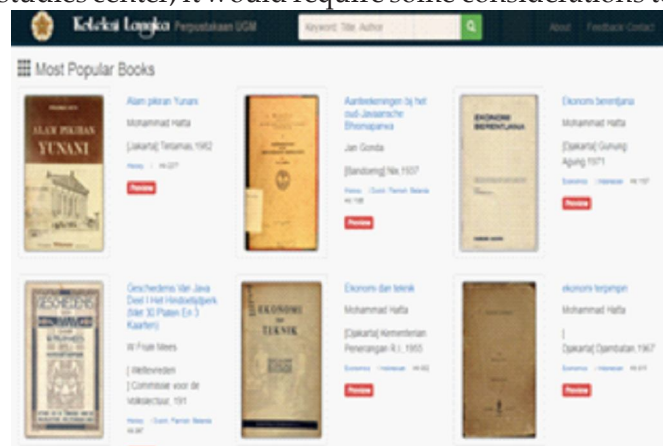
Map of Asia Made Abraham Corteius and Rare Collection UGM

support the implementation of the system. Digitization of content is necessary; the reason is the ease of information access and the possibility of preservation of physical collections by the information keeper. The results of the collection digitalization will add the richness of information as study materials. Consideration needs to be done is as follows:

First, the provision of the electronic content at the local studies center. The challenge which appears in the digitization of existing collections at the local studies collection centers is related to age. Collection has aged which resulted that many of them are fragile and worn. Librarians, archivists and information providers must be extra careful in choosing which collections should be saved in advance as well as the tools used to control the media.

Second, the Human Resources people who manage the collections at the local studies center. In order to develop an electronic context, expertise in media transfer and use of information technology need to be prepared. Expertise and skills can be gained from education, training and participation in seminars. It should be noted the HR people mental and willingness to share its collection, in order to preserve the contents of its collection can be maintained over time. The role of information keeper is also changing. Initially as a information keeper, over time became an educator in the search collection.

Third, the funding to support the digitalization. The equipments used for a rare collection of course different from the usual collections. Consideration preservation of physical collections make information providers must be careful in choosing the equipment used to transfer media. In addition, readers who use these services need to be prepared as well. Therefore all of the users can access the information content comfortably without having to queue too long.

Fourth, digital literacy of the users. Digital literacy is required so that users can access electronic content in local studies centers and obtain the relevant information according to their needs. Users need to develop critical faculties in the search and evaluation of the information that has been obtained.

Opportunities and challenges in collecting, managing, disseminating of the information on local studies center need to be answered properly by the management of information. Especially since the presence of information technology, many options for the development of services began to appear. This can be exploited so that the utilization of the collection can be maximized by the user. There is a great expectation that the cultural values and history contained in local studies center can be preserved from generation to generation. Scriptorium tradition can be continued by users and researchers to access, read and write about the richness of culture that has been handed down by our ancestors.

Concluding Remarks

Education and information providers are an inseparable unity. The challenges in the 21st century related to education are the availability of learning resources related to culture. Local studies center that supports learning in Indonesia are required. Local studies center is a combination of libraries, archives and museums.

Based on observations at 11 providers of information, the authors found five institutions that can be used as local studies center is Pakualaman, Sonobudoyo, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta Palace and museum Dewantara Kirti Griya. Local studies center serves as institutions that collect, maintain, preserve and disseminate the moral values and culture in Yogyakarta. The potential richness of the collection will vary according to the function and purpose of the institutions attached to local studies center. Some of the existing collections are artifacts, archives, manuscripts and ancient manuscripts.

The implication of the local studies center that has existed in Indonesia is the availability of sources of cultural information and history. The information contained within in it can increase the richness of the associated social and cultural life in the past and understand the thinking of influential figures to the state. Social and cultural life in the past which still form of the kingdom can be explored in Pakualaman temple and palace. Strategy and life journey of education leaders (Ki Hajar Dewantara) and Muhammad Hatta can be found in museum Dewantara Kirti Griya and Hatta Corner UGM. And many other cultural relics Javanese, Sundanese, Madura and Bali that are stored in the museum Sonobuoyo.

The importance and impact of local studies center would bring its own challenges and opportunities. The age of the collection which relatively obsolete, raising fears of the information manager for open access. However, the presence of technology can be used as an opportunity to bridge the long debate regarding access and preservation. Various considerations for digitizing collections are also needed such as providing content, the readiness of human resources, funding and digital literacy users. The hope is that the content and the physical preservation can be maintained from generation to generation.

Although the study sought to identify and describe the opportunities and challenges of local studies center, a number of issues related to local studies center may only touch the surface. Therefore, further research is needed to clarify the description of local studies center in Yogyakarta. Topics which are unexploited associated with the promotion, management and study related to user behavior in local studies center. In addition, a richness of cultural collections at other locations should also be identified. Recommendations for the management of information on local studies center is to continue to do their utmost to provide the best service for the users. There is a great expectation that the preservation of cultural values can be maintained through education for the advancement of the nation.

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Health Literacy to Empower & Promote Health Care Information amongst the Rural Indigenous People of Northeast India through Public Libraries - A Plan

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Abstract

The paper introduces with the change of dimension of library and information centre due to globalisation in one hand and also for manifold research in various fields. In case of health information this change also got reflected. The divide between rural and urban health has widened due to enhancement of research and other development which are becoming problematic for country like India where delivery of health information is limited and almost negligible. Further it throws light on Rural Health care system as it prevalent in India. It also introduces with North Eastern States of India precisely indigenous people and their states of Health. Narrates present status of public libraries of this region. Relates public libraries and Health Care Information and Health Literacy. A plan for outreach programme has been developed to promote health care information amongst the rural indigenous people of northeast India which includes set up of village information kiosk with network of medical centres and medical experts for consultation through telephone and Internet. It also suggests that public library infrastructure precisely with ICT to be developed for implementation of health care information. Concludes with a note that good health will lead to a healthy nation so health care information towards health literacy to be given utmost priority by the Government but various associations of LIS has to come forward to initiate and help government authorities to make this useful for the common mass. Ultimately this will not only be useful for rural indigenous people of India but for all Indians.

Keywords: *ICT, health care, public library, Information kiosk, health literacy.*

Introduction

Library and information centre (s)(LICs) is a place for providing information for all, however, due to advent of ICT and globalisation, the nature of providing information has undergone a huge change and also now being changed further. The various enhanced tool are being used in terms of soft-ware and hard-wares along with communication technologies. This technology is yet to be accepted by LICs in India due to paucity of fund and other factors. This led to divide between modern world and third world country; further, even

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/Difficult Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

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urban libraries might have upgraded but for rural and sub-urban LICs this is not possible so the gap exists between rural and urban as well as within the country like India. As the health issues are complex and crucial as well, the health information deployment by the LICs for better health and self-awareness to minimize health problems of the country again is limited and almost negligible. The enormous growth of knowledge in the field of health science for better care and nutrition are not included in the education system in general and for its information as curriculum in the course of LIS in India. Various schemes are being launched by the government to facilitate the common people especially for the rural people, but due to lack of information this does not reach to them and as a result the situation is worsen day by day. Minimum information on health has to be provided by the LICs precisely by the public libraries through information kiosk to help to build a healthy nation. The cost involvement to address the health issue is huge which can be reduced with deployment of proper information to the right stakeholders.

Rural Health Care system in India

The health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three tier system as is based on population pattern which is as follows:

The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. Each Sub-Centre is manned by one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and one Male Health Worker/ MPW(M). One Lady Health Worker (LHV) is entrusted with the task of supervision of six Sub-Centres. Sub-Centres are assigned tasks relating to interpersonal communication in order to bring about behavioural change and provide services in relation to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, diarrhoea control and control of communicable diseases programmes. The Sub-Centres are provided with basic drugs for minor ailments needed for taking care of essential health needs of men, women and children.

Primary Health Centres (PHCs): PHC is the first contact point between village community and the Medical Officer. The PHCs were envisaged to provide an integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population with emphasis on preventive and promote aspects of health care. The PHCs are established and maintained by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)/ Basic Minimum Services Programme (BMS). At present, a PHC is manned by a Medical Officer supported by 14 paramedical and other staff. It acts as a referral unit for 6 Sub Centres. It has 4 - 6 beds for patients. The activities of PHC involve curative, preventive, primitive and Family Welfare Services.

CHCs are being established and maintained by the State Government under MNP/BMS programme. It is manned by four medical specialists i.e. Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologist and Paediatrician supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. It has 30 in-door beds with one OT, X-ray, Labour Room and Laboratory facilities. It serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations. As on March, 2007, there are 4,045 CHCs functioning in the country.

Under the mandate of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of Government, health care is one of the seven thrust areas of NCMP, wherein the expenditure has increased in health sector from current 0.9 % of GDP to 2-3% of GDP over the next five years, with main focus on Primary Health Care. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) been conceptualized and the same is being operationalized from April, 2005 throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states which includes 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 North East States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care, especially to poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It also aims at bridging the gap in Rural Health Care through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and to improve hospital care, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. The NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing

programmes of Health and Family Welfare including RCH-II, Malaria, Blindness, Iodine Deficiency, Filaria, Kala Azar T.B., Leprosy and Integrated Disease Surveillance. Further, it addresses the issue of health in the context of sector-wise approach addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health in order to have greater convergence among the related social sector Departments i.e. AYUSH, Women & Child Development, Sanitation, Elementary Education, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. (Rural Health Care System India, NRHM, 2015)

Concept of Health and Health Literacy Health

Health is the level of functional or metabolic efficiency of a living organism. In humans it is the ability of individuals or communities to adapt and self-manage when facing physical, mental or social challenges. (*Huber M*, et.al, 2011) The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health in its broader sense in its 1948 constitution as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. (WHO, 2002)(WHO,2006)'Health' is an elusive word. Most people who consider themselves healthy are actually not. And many people who are suffering from some known disease, may be relatively healthy. Health is a concept which does not merely relate to the absence of disease, of healthy working of organs, or having good thoughts**.** Health is a holistic concept. It relates to a person as a whole. Not just the person you see, but also the person you 'feel'. Health is a triune of three parts:

- Emotional Health
- Mental Health
- Physical Health

These are some of the major factors of illness or diseases. The factors that which are commonly considered cause for illness are – bacteria, viruses, and parasites. What about these? Are they not a major cause of disease? Yes, they are a cause of disease – but not a major one. The ability of these microorganisms to make a person sick relies on two factors:

- virulence (quality and quantity)
- immunity

Plus there is a third factor that made to say that bacteria, viruses etc. are not a major cause of human sickness:

- Social health

If a person gets infected by a potent microbe and has a low immunity against it, then he may fall ill. But bacteria and viruses are not a cause for decreasing health status of our society. Man himself is the cause for it.(Bhatia, Manish, 2013)

Health Literacy

Health literacy empowers a man to live healthily which contributes to make sound decision in every walk of life on health irrespective of place even in case of emergency. Health literacy is the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions. (*Healthy People 2010*) Health literacy affects ability of the people in several ways such as navigation of healthcare procedure which even covers filling up of complex form required for treatment and also help to locate service providers and location. Secondly, it helps to share service provider personal information including history on health etc. Thirdly,in building block for self-care and management of chronic disease. Fourthly, it helps to understand concept of probability and risk of both disease and treatment.

Health literacy is one of the facets of information literacy which includes numeracy skill as well, e.g. Calculating of blood sugar, measurement of medicine, nutrition and calorie level etc. All these require numerical ability. Further it requires knowledge on health topics and lack of this misinformation about the body as well as nature, causes of disease, relationship between life style, diet and health outcome are not possible. (Health Literacy basics, 2010)

An overview on Northeastern State of India and Health Care System of Indigenous people

Northeast India is the eastern-most region of this country which consists of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. This region is stretched more than 4,500 kilometres (2,800 miles) of international border (about 90 per cent of its entire border area) with China (southern Tibet) in the north, Myanmar in the east, Bangladesh in the southwest, and Bhutan to the northwest. (Hussain, Wasbir, 2011)

Brief Demographics of NE states of India are as follows

Table A: Demographics of NE states

State	Population	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Literacy %	Rural Population	Urban Population	Area (km²)	Density (/km²)
Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	713,912	669,815	938	65.38	870,087	227,081	83,713	17
Assam	31,205,576	15,939,443	15,266,133	958	72.19	23,216,288	3,439,240	78,438	397
Manipur	2,570,390	1,290,171	1,280,219	992	79.21	1,590,820	575,968	22,327	122
Meghalaya	2,966,889	1,491,832	1,475,057	989	74.43	1,864,711	454,111	22,429	132
Mizoram	1,097,206	555,339	541,867	976	91.33	447,567	441,006	21,081	52
Nagaland	1,978,502	1,024,649	953,853	931	79.55	1,647,249	342,787	16,379	119
Sikkim	610,577	323,070	287,507	890	81.42	480,981	59,870	7,096	86
Tripura	3,673,917	1,874,376	1,799,541	960	87.22	2,653,453	315,750	10,486	350

Source: Census 2011 (Government of India, Census 2011)

Bio diversity of North East India

The following are the highlighted biodiversity significance of the region:

- 51 forest types are found in the region, broadly classified into six major types — tropical moist deciduous forests, tropical semi evergreen forests, tropical wet evergreen forests, subtropical forests, temperate forests and alpine forests.

- Out of the nine important vegetation types of India, six are found in the North Eastern region.

- These forests harbour 8,000 out of 15,000 species of flowering plants. In floral species richness, the highest diversity is reported from the states of Arunachal Pradesh (5000 species) and Sikkim (4500 species) amongst the North Eastern States.

- According to the *Indian Red Data Book,* published by the Botanical Survey of India, 10 percent of the flowering plants in the country are endangered. Of the 1500 endangered floral species, 800 are reported from North East India.

- Most of the North Eastern states have more than 60% of their area under forest cover, a minimum suggested coverage for the hill states in the country in order to protect from erosion.

- North East India is a part of Indo-Burma 'hotspot'. The hotspot is the world's second largest, next only to the Mediterranean basin, with an area 2,206,000 square kilometres (852,000 sq mi) among the 25 identified.

Indigenous people of North Eastern States and their indigenous health care practice:

Northeast India has over 220 ethnic groups and equal number of dialects. The hills states in the region like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are predominantly inhabited by tribal people with a degree of diversity even within the tribal groups. The region's population results from ancient and continuous flows of migrations from Tibet, Indo-Gangetic India, the Himalayas, present Bangladesh and Myanmar. (van Driem, George, 2012) Adivasi, Assamese, Bhutiua, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Baite, Bodo, Chakma, Chhetri, Dimasa, Garo, Gurung, Hajong, Hmar,Hrankhwl, Koch, Kom, Kuki, Paite, Vaiphei, Zou, Teddim, Simte, Gangte, Lepcha, Lushai, Meitei, Mishing, Mizo, Poumai, Mao, Maram, Tangkhul, Anal Naga, Monsang Naga, Nepali, Naotia, Paite, Pnar, Purvotaarmaithili, Rabha, Reang, Rongmei, Singpho, Sylhateti, various Tibetan tribes, Tamang, Tiwa, Tripuri, Zeme Naga, Chorei and Limbuare different ethnic groups inhabiting the region. Amongst these, the region is the home of a number of indigenous communities like Abor, Garo, Dafla, Khasi, Kuki, Mishi, Rabha, Naga, Apatani, etc. Since time immemorial these ethnic communities are using their traditional knowledge and practicing traditional healing for various ailments which are very rich. Traditional healers used different medicinal formulas from various natural substances (animal, mineral and vegetable). They have extensive knowledge on the use of plants and herbs for medicinal and nutritional purposes.

Child care and birth in these communicates are taken care by the Traditional birth attendants who serve the communities located in isolated and remote areas where they are consulted as a matter of necessity due to the unavailability of Western health care services. In addition, they provide their services even in semi-urban and outskirt of urban places as well as amongst these communities. They play an import role for child birth and mother care. After delivery of child they attend for nourishment of child such regular messaging with herbs and oil etc.

A survey on a Karbi tribe using traditional medical system is given below:

Table: B Different plants used by the Karbi People in different rituals

Sl.no.	Local name of the plant	Parts used	Ritual	Purpose of use
1.	Arhe	Branches	Chojun	Familial well being
2.	Birik	Entire plant	Chojun	Familial well being
3.	Phongrong	Branches	Chojun	Familial well being
4.	Vomuachimi	Entire plant	Chojun	Familial well being
5.	Kaipho	Stem	Chojunand other ritual	Familial well being
6.	Phelang	Leaves	Chojun	Familial well being
7.	Cehelobor	Entire plant	Chojun	Familial well being
8.	Hanthu	Leaves	Chojun	Familial well being
9.	Nimsopechok	Entire plant	Chojun	Familial well being
10.	Loru	Leaves	Chojun	Familial well being
11.	Ahom birik	Fruits	Chojun	To purify the plants used for the rituals
12.	Hepi	Entire plant	Chojun	Familial well being
13.	TarsingChingnan	Stem and twigs	Chojunand Someme	Post to construct platform and to cure infertility.
14.	Mirtaksu	Entire plant	Chojun	Familial well being
15.	Pharkong	Twigs	Someme	To prevent the influence of evil spirit.
16.	Cho-ik	Leaves	Someme	To cure infertility.
17.	Mongjin	Twigs	Someme	To cure infertility.
18.	Pharche	Twigs	Someme	To cue infertility.
19.	Iangmireng	Twig	Someme	To cue infertility.

Contd....

20.	Timur	Leaves	Someme	To cure infertility.
21.	Arlak	Twig	Someme	To cue infertility.
22.	Tijiarong	Twig	Someme	To cue infertility.
23.	Pak arong	Twig	Someme	To cue infertility.
24.	Suve	Twig	Kachecham	To purify the soul of a person who met up with accidental death.
25.	Thengmu	Twig	Duikhrai	To nullify the influence of evil spirit in acred groves.
26.	Tamsir	Twigs	A jo aseh	To protect the family from the influence of enemy.
27.	Kove	Fruits	RongArnam, RitAnglong	Familial well being.
28.	Arpik	Stem	Lamkemaja	To protect family from the influence of enemy.
29.	Samphat	Stem	A jo aseh	To redress the effect of evil spirit on family.
30.	Pre	Leaves	A jo Rongker	To protect community from epidemic disease.
31.	Hijung	Resin	All household rituals.	Used for fragrance.
32.	Ingre	Entire plant	Kachecham	To purify the soul of a person who met up with accidental death.
33.	Narlong	Twig	A jo Rongker	To protect community from epidemic disease.
34.	Tara	Leaves	RongArnam	Homestead protection.
35.	Mir-ang	Twig	Peng Arnam	Familial protection.
36.	Maharlosum	Leaves	—	To cure a protruding man.
37.	Chorlengso	Twigs	Dor	To prevent epidemic disease.
38.	Ingthum	Leaves	Ingthum	To cure boils.
39.	Cheri	Twigs	Duikhrai	To nullify the influence of evil spirit in sacred groves.
40.	Phang	Leaves	Vo phangphangaseh	Child health perspective.
41.	Hi-i-ar-ipak	Leaves	Toksari	Prevent frightened dreams.
42.	Chilimpui	Entire plant	Chokorbura	Protection of entire family.
43.	Bong	Shell	In every ritual	For offering rice beer to Deities.
44.	Bab kangsam	Twigs	Lamkeh	To protect the family from the influence of evil spirit.
45.	Banchek	Entire plant	Ajoaseh	To protect the family from the influence of evil spirit.
46.	Sibu	Entire plant	Ajoaseh	To protect the family from the influence of evil spirit.
47.	Tarme	Leaves	Ajoaseh	To redress the curses of enemy.
48.	Phlomphlom	Entire plant	Ajoaseh	To protect the family from the influence of evil spirit.
49.	Langdun lathe	Leaves and flower.	In every ritual	To appease supernatural power.
50.	Mirkem	Entire plant	Death ceremony	Prevent any evil effect.

(Source: Field study,2011-2013 of UGC funded project of Dr.SomenathBhattacharjee)

In addition, 19 varieties of fishes are being used by the Karbi indigenous people for various ailments.

Similarly all these indigenous communities like Karbi people are using various ethno-medicines and are dependent on them which are self-reliant. These act as alternate living sustainability in terms of medical care system of the indigenous communities since time immemorial. However this healing practice is having enough popularity within the community and more than 80% are still dependent on traditional medicine in remote areas.

Public Libraries of North Eastern States of India

In this section Public library systems as on date available in this region have been illustrated in brief.

In the North eastern states of India, only two states i.e. Manipur and Mizoram have the library act which even yet to implement, other states are yet to enact library acts. Public Library system in the North eastern States has always been given less importance by the concerned Governments. Public library system of North eastern States other than Assam state has been given in a table below:

Table C: Public Library System in North Eastern States:

State	Central	District	Sub-Division	Block	Circle	Rural	Branch	NGO Library with RRRLF Grant	Total
Assam	1	23	14	-	-	204*	04	114	360
Arunachal Pradesh	1	12	13	18	38	-	-	84	166
Manipur	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	120	128
Meghalaya	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	15	23
Mizoram	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	410	416
Nagaland	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	244	252
Sikkim	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	159	163
Tripura	1	3	7	10	-	2	-	100	123
Total	8	66	34	28	38	206	95	1132	1607

Source: **(Brahma, Sangrang, 2011)* 200 in plain areas and 04 in hill areas.**

Relation of Public Libraries and Health Information vis-à-vis Health Literacy

Public library is known as the university of the people. UNESCO (1972) states that the "public library must offer to adults and children the opportunity to keep in touch with their times, to educate themselves continuously and to keep abreast of progress in sciences and arts. Its contents should be a living demonstration of the evaluation of knowledge and culture, constantly reviewed, kept up-to-date and attractively presented. In this way it will help people from their own opinions, and develop their creative and critical capacities and powers of appreciation. The public is concerned with the communication of information and ideas, whatever the form in which these may be expressed." (UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1972). In Library Manifesto of UNESCO it is further stated that "the primary purposes of the public library are to provide resources and services in a variety of media to meet the needs of individuals and groups for education, information and personal development including recreation and leisure. They have an important role in the development and maintenance of a democratic society by giving the individual access to a wide and varied range of knowledge, ideas and opinions. In the same it is mentioned that in Bolivia, local libraries are venues for a variety of activities, for example health campaigns, classes in hygiene and nutrition, mother and baby clubs and youth clubs." It also narrated that "the public library can also make a fundamental contribution to daily survival and social and economic development by being directly involved in providing information to people in

developing communities; for example, basic life skills, adult basic education and AIDS awareness programmes. In communities with a high illiteracy rate the public library should provide services for non-literates and interpret and translate information where necessary. It should also provide basic user education."

Based on this it is clear that Librarians must evaluate, select, organize, and store information as well as provide a range of health information services even on a limited budget.

Problem on Health Care system as investigated in North Eastern States

The following problems as observed during the study on health care system of North eastern states are mentioned in this section:

a. Literacy rate in this area is very low and due to this the health information are not properly understood by the patient. For example the instructions written in English are not understood. Even some school goers cannot understand the writings of medical practitioner.

b. Due to geographical diversity and non-accessibility by transport the medical care is being disturbed. In addition, people staying in hills are not able to visit Health Centre in emergency.

c. Out of 44, 996 villages in North eastern states of India (Govt of India, North Eastern Council, Statistical Report,2015), only 206 rural libraries are available.However total libraries together including NGOs run libraries are 1607 only. So maximum villages do not have libraries as well.

d. During the investigation it is found that two persons had surgical operation for eyes, but they had problem of right eyes but operation was done on left eyes. This error cannot be claimed towards compensation as the records of such proceedings are kept at hospital itself.

e. The common diseases are Jaundice, Malaria, TB, and recently the tendency towards cancer and kidney diseases are increasing in these areas.

f. There is a lack of infrastructure in Government run hospitals. CT scan, MRI and even in 90% of places there is no Ultrasonography (USG)facility and 70% primary health centres do not have facility for blood tests etc.

g. There is shortage of para-medical and medical staff in rural areas. Total number of Government hospitals are 1816 as per NEC statistical report 2015.

h. Modern concept of sanitation and hygiene amongst the rural mass is negligible. As per the recent report it is revealed that only 1% of village population do have this concept.

Suggestions

A plan has been developed to provide information to the rural indigenous people of North eastern states of India:

a. Centre Level: The Government of India should take due care to open village information kiosk(library) in every village with state of art facility such as pc/laptop internet connectivity etc. to provide information required for community including health information.

a.1: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should advise to all the state Governments of this region to appoint more medical and para-medical staff in all these health centres.

a.2: The Government of India should provide the mobile medical infrastructure, to enable state governments for medical check-up periodically to minimise the health problem amongst the people.

a.3: The government should make directives to all the Government Medical Centre to archive all the treatment and on request of patients the same to be made available to them.

b. State Level: State Government should maintain and monitor the service of information kiosk at each and every village. Further it should monitor and provide service for periodic medical check-up along with other awareness programmes to address the day to day medical problems which can be minimised with proper information in time.

c. Staffing: Appointment of library and information staff members has to be made in the village information kiosk. Further, there has to be appointment of health care professionals in these areas as special drive to mitigate the present problem.

d. Database: A central database of all diseases occurred in village areas and information of treatment is also to be stored. This will help to plan national medical care system and policy thereon.

e. There should be the conversion of medical care information into local languages of the place according to the dialects prevalent in this region (say 220 dialects).

f. Creation of advertisement to promote health awareness such as family planning and to combat various epidemics to be floated in local languages for more effectiveness.

g. The above information including government information to be floated through the Public Libraries and to be launched through village information kiosk through library information professionals.

h. Education:

h1. Library and Information Science courses to be modified with health information as special course to address various health information.

h2. Inclusion of basic health information to be made in the curriculum from the 3rd standard to 10th standard to facilitate and increase preventive medical care amongst the students of rural areas which may be required in urban areas as well.

h3. The higher education as per the directives of UGC under MHRD should give emphasis on study of traditional health care system and this can be well documented as part of natural healing process. This is less expansive and will also act as swadeshi movement for nation building process.

i. Creation of toilet in village areas to be taken as special drive as part of the national programme. Further, drainage system to be developed in the villages of this region.

j. The government of India should also take consideration of traditional village worker or healer as one of the informants and include them as one of the resource person to the government health care system. This will not only address the issue at hand but also enrich the national plan to address the local communities. However, this again be routed through the public library system (i.e. village information kiosk/ rural library).

k. Infrastructure upgradation: The public library (District, Block, Rural to be upgraded with modern equipment and communication technologies to equip library staff to provide information on health in particular and other in general. The staff members of library also need to be trained to enable them to cater and disseminate the information on time with accuracy.

Finally, health literacy to be developed with the followings:

i. Traditional knowledge to be incorporated into the medical system for better scope of treatment for the region.

ii. Western/modern treatment is costly and not accessible to the poor mass of the region. So this knowledge which is within the same community can be well disseminated for use amongst them as only repackaging of information is to be done through health literacy.

iii. Health Literacy to be developed considering the locally available alternative medicines in the form of flora, fauna, plants shrubs and part of the tress, fish etc.

iv. The Government of India should make Health awareness with inclusion of the traditional knowledge which has been tested since time immemorial.

Conclusion

The earliest system of health care as evolved on this earth known as Ayurved is traced 6000 years back and it can be revived if proper study is done. The natural system which is also known as traditional health care amongst the indigenous people is less harmful in comparison to the western synthetic medicines. This can deliver far more services than all other systems of medicine which is sustainable & self-reliant form of health

care for villages of North East and India as well. Further, folk healers are easily available & affordable and acceptable and existing in all the villages and their services depend upon local resources like flora, fauna, minerals, etc. This region has that much potential to revive Ayurveda.

Since antiquity, India being the first nation to give its citizens national health care as a uniform right. However, now at present Indian rural health care faces a crisis unmatched to any other social sector. Nearly 86% of all the medical visits in India are made by rural dwellers and majority of them have to travel more than 100 kms to avail health care facility of which 70-80% is born out of their own pockets making them poorer and landing them in poverty. The same situation prevails in Northeast India with even higher degrees due to its physical and geographical diversity.

In the case of rural communities, the public library may be the sole local information resource for health information provision. The health literacy as suggested above are found to be one of the easiest and accessible options to minimize health problem at-least for the preparedness on health issues to be deployed through public library system. With the proliferation of access to all kinds of health information, public library staff can play a vital role in their communities as information navigators. Further, this will bridge the gap between old and present generations with the use of traditional knowledge base system which will in turn safeguard the cultural identity of the race and will help to preserve the nature. Further the services of library and information centres, precisely the village library, acting as information kiosk shall be revived which are in dying condition and also will sustain with importance for many in the society.

Good health will lead to a healthy nation, so health care information has to be given utmost priority by the Government. However effort should be made and the same to be initiated by the various LIS associations to make this as national health policy introducing health literacy in every walk of life including education through library information professionals and centres.

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Intellectual Contribution towards Librarianship

Intellectual Contribution of NIHFW Faculty: An Information Study for Knowledge Society

Salek Chand[1]

Abstract

The present study is covered an scientometric analysis covers the 751 papers published by faculty members and other research staff of National Institute of Health & Family Welfare in different aspects of health sciences during the period of 1978-2014. Publication productivity is expressed by the number of papers published by a selected unit in a given time. In India, although health education and research have much wider importance and the publication productivity is also increasing, no systematic attempt has been made to analyze the pattern of this literature productivity. In this context, it is relevant to examine the productivity patterns of the faculty members of the Institute. In authorship pattern it was found that solo research is predominant then collaborative research. **Objectives:** *The objective of this paper is to analyse the scientometric parameters for NIHFW publication output. The study demonstrates the various aspects of the data and investigation was carried out for the top most publications, year-wise distributions, subject-wise, authorship patterns as well as gender wise and department wise distributions. The degree of collaboration was calculated & it was found that the single authorship trend is increased gradually.*

Materials and Methods: *This study is based on the data collected from annual reports and the Institute's website. Analysis is based on bibliometric techniques. To find out authorship pattern, degree of collaboration (DC), fitness of Lotka's law, year wise, gender wise and department wise distributions.*

Conclusion: *It can be concluded that Institute can attain visibility, prestige, and credibility in the broader academic community by producing high quality research and this in turn enhance the reputation of the Institute and provide a greater opportunity for attracting better students, faculty and researchers.*

Keywords: *Scientometrics, Quantitative Data, Studies, Authorship pattern*

Introduction

The 20th century may be described as the century of the development of metric sciences. In this century itself there have been the developments of librametrics, bibliometrics, scientometrics, technometrics, biometrics, sociometrics, econometrics, cybermetrics or webometrics [Sen 2004; Ming, 2000], and lastly informatics. Publication productivity is often considered to measure the prestige of an institution and is associated strongly with an individual faculty member's reputation, visibility, and advancement in the academic reward structure, particularly at research institutions and universities (Creamer, 1990). The relationship between output of research and input measured through the publication productivity. The contribution of the institution and the individual scientists engaged in research are highlighted by the institutional productivity. It also provides some insights into the complex dynamics of research activity and enables policy makers and administrators to provide adequate facilities and gauge the research activities in a proper direction. A well known research

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productivity indicator is the number of publications produced by scientists, institutions, or research groups. To evaluate the productivity of research institutions and individual researcher and to map the growth of the research area scientometric and bibliometric techniques have become tools over the years.

About NIHFW Institute

The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi – 110067, INDIA, was established on 9th March, 1977 by the merger of two national level institutions, viz. the National Institute of Health Administration and Education (NIHAE) and the National Institute of Family Planning (NIFP). The NIHFW, an autonomous organization, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, acts as an 'apex technical institute' as well as a 'think tank' for the promotion of health and family welfare programmes in the country.

The Institute addresses a wide range of issues on health and family welfare from a variety of perspectives through the departments of Communication, Community Health Administration, Education and Training, Epidemiology, Management Sciences, Medical Care and Hospital Administration, Population Genetics and Human Development, Planning and Evaluation, Reproductive Bio-Medicine, Statistics and Demography and Social Sciences.

Related review

Kuruppu and Moore (2008) conducted a study on the citations of doctoral dissertations submitted in nine agriculture and biological science subject fields at Iowa State University (ISU) from 1997-2006. 27 Library and information science dissertations submitted to the University of Pune between 1982 and 2005 were studied by Chikate and Patil (2008). Keat and Kaur (2008) conducted a study in the same field in Malaysia. Sudhier Pillai (2007) in his citation study comprised 690 journals containing 11412 references collected from 71 doctoral theses awarded by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore during 1999-2003. Waugh and Ruppel (2004) had conducted a study of citation analysis of dissertations, thesis and research paper references of Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC).

Amsaveni, N et.al (2013) has studies the authorship pattern of collaborative research in Bioinformatics, deals with the authorship collaboration research. The team authored work has been Well recognized feature of the modern science and there has been a reliable trend towards enlarged collaboration in all branches of science and technology during the present century. Totally 91655 authors were produced 17318 articles in this subject of bioinformatics. 9.77 percent of articles were single authors' contribution. 90.17 percent of articles produced by collaborative authors. Two authors team has produced more articles and six authors team has highest number of authors.

Vivekanandhan, S. and Bathri Narayanan, A.L. (2014) has carried on scientometric analysis of research publication productivity of the Barahiyar University data has been downloaded from the Scopus database from 2009 – 2013. Among the 1576 papers are published in the span of 5 Years, the highest number of 452 papers was published in the year 2013. The majority of the Bharathiar University research outputs is published in joint authorship (98.86%). The average degree of collaboration is 0.99. Journal articles have occupied the top position with the highest number of article 1419 (90.04%). Maximum no. of articles is published in English Language 1575 (99.87%).

Scope of the study

The aim of the study is to analysis the mapping of publication productivity in National Institute of Health & Family Welfare. This institute established by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. Maximum no. of articles is published in English Language. No other articles are included in this study.

Objectives

The major objectives are framed with the exclusive notion of the present study as mentioned below:

- To find out the year wise distribution of publications in NIHFW.
- To examine the department -wise breakup of publications.
- To ascertain the authorship pattern.
- To find out the contribution Department -wise
- To find out Degree of collaboration year wise.
- To analyze the relative growth rate.
- To find out the average length of pages per contribution
- To examine the fitness of Lotka's inverse square law.

Methodology and limitations

There are various sources contributing to the publication output of NIHFW. The study confined to a period of 36 years from 1978 to 2014 of the Institute in Delhi. A survey has been conducted to collect data from the faculty members and research staff of all the Departments and annual reports, as well as from the institute website. Analysis is done using excel for tabulation and calculation.

Analysis and Interpretation

Following tables represent the quantitative performance of National Institute of Health & Family Welfare towards health science through different metrics.

YEAR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The distribution of 751 items by publication year revealed rising publication trend only after 1998. The average output of the organization was 20 publications per year; and the minimum was 4 items in the year 1987.

Table 1 – Growth of Publications

S. No	Year	No. of Papers	%
1	1978	30	3.99
2	1979	7	0.94
3	1980	22	2.93
4	1981	42	5.59
5	1982	17	2.27
6	1983	31	4.14
7	1984	12	1.59
8	1985	28	3.74
9	1986	10	1.33
10	1987	4	0.54
11	1988	18	2.39
12	1989	15	1.99
13	1990	6	0.79
14	1991	9	1.19
15	1992	13	1.74
16	1993	30	3.99
17	1994	12	1.59

Contd...

18	1995	16	2.15
19	1996	9	1.19
20	1997	6	0.79
21	1998	12	1.59
22	1999	40	5.33
23	2000	11	1.47
24	2001	18	2.39
25	2002	25	3.33
26	2003	18	2.39
27	2004	11	1.47
28	2005	34	4.53
29	2006	35	4.68
30	2007	40	5.33
31	2008	30	3.99
32	2009	24	3.19
33	2010	12	1.59
34	2011	20	2.67
35	2012	27	3.59
36	2013	22	2.93
37	2014	35	4.66
	Total	**751**	**100**
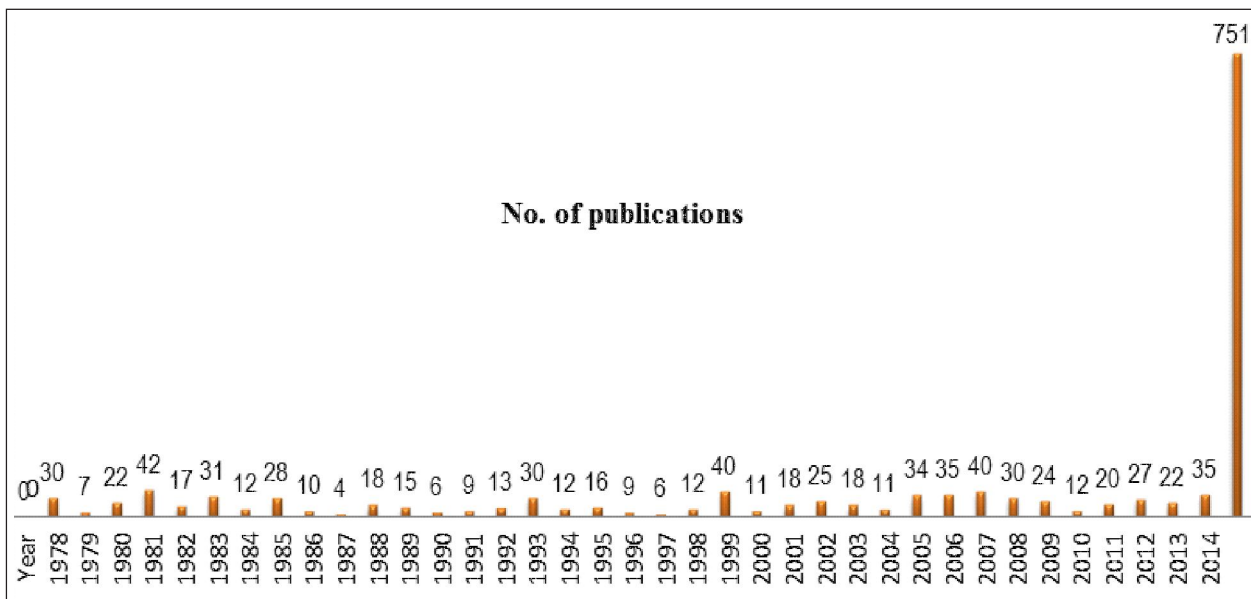
Figure -1: Growth of Publications

Authorship Pattern

It is observed from the Table 2, maximum papers were contributed by single authors. Out of 751 papers, the highest number of papers was published by single author and it accounts for 338 with 45.01% followed by multi authors' articles account for 171 with 22.76%. 17.58% of articles were published by three authors. Only 14.65% of articles were published by more than three authors. But the trend of the author pattern in the publications shows that the team size was two to four.

Table 2 – Authorship Pattern

Authors	No of publications	%
Single	338	45.01
Two	171	22.76
Three	132	17.58
More than three	110	14.65
Total	**751**	**100**
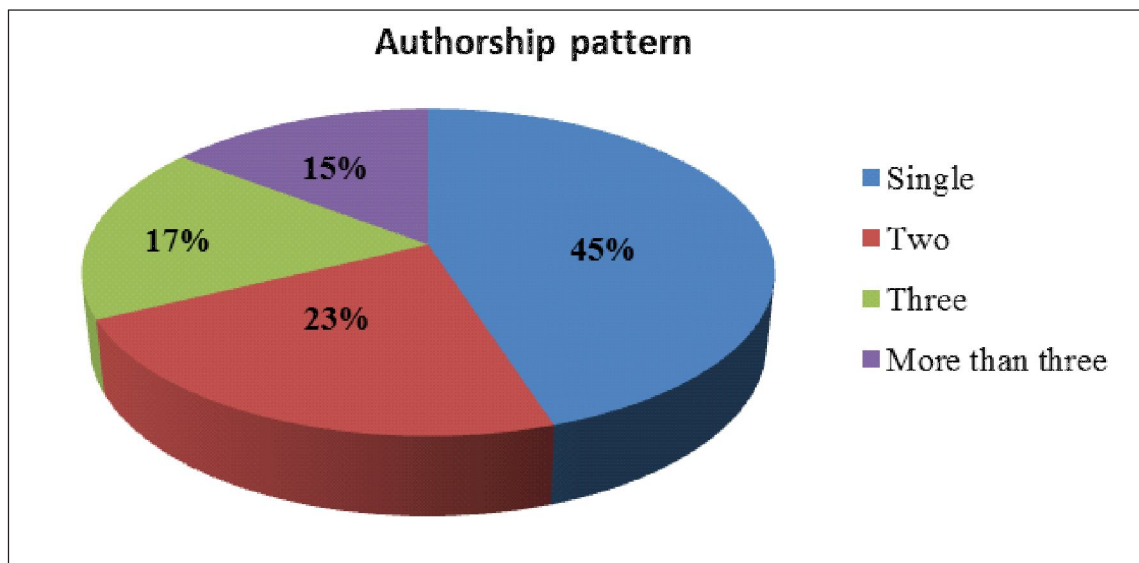
Figure-2: Authorship Pattern

Authorship Pattern Year Wise

The data pertaining to authorship pattern year wise have been given in the Table No.3. Regarding single authored contributions, the year 1999 have the highest contributions with 26 respectively and the lowest in 1987. Regarding double authored contributions, the year 1981 has the highest contributions with 16. The year 1993 & 2002 has the highest contributions regarding three authored contributions with 11. The year 2006 has the highest contributions of multi authored (more than three authors) with 12.

Table 3 – Authorship Pattern year wise

Year	Single	Double	Three	> Three	Total
1978	14	5	7	4	**30**
1979	7	-	-	-	**7**
1980	11	8	2	1	**22**
1981	20	16	4	2	**42**
1982	12	2	2	1	**17**
1983	11	7	6	7	**31**
1984	3	5	2	2	**12**
1985	10	5	8	5	**28**
1986	6	1	1	-	**8**
1987	1	3	-	-	**4**

1988	11	4	2	1	**18**
1989	5	2	7	1	**15**
1990	4	1	-	1	**6**
1991	3	-	4	2	**9**
1992	9	3	-	1	**13**
1993	11	5	11	3	**30**
1994	7	3	2	-	**12**
1995	7	3	2	2	**14**
1996	4	-	1	1	**6**
1997	2	1	-	-	**3**
1998	3	8	1	-	**12**
1999	26	7	5	2	**40**
2000	7	1	-	-	**8**
2001	13	1	4	-	**18**
2002	11	12	11	7	**41**
2003	9	5	2	2	**18**
2004	7	1	-	3	**11**
2005	17	5	5	7	**34**
2006	14	8	1	12	**35**
2007	12	15	8	5	**40**
2008	14	5	4	7	**30**
2009	20	1	2	1	**24**
2010	3	2	2	2	**9**
2011	2	4	3	11	**20**
2012	8	4	8	7	**27**
2013	6	7	7	2	**22**
2014	8	11	9	7	**35**
Total	**338**	**171**	**132**	**110**	**751**

Gender-Wise Analysis Of Publication

Table -4 Gender-wise analysis

Sl. No	Gender	Number	%
1	Male	1221	82
2	Female	268	18
	Total	**1489**	**100**
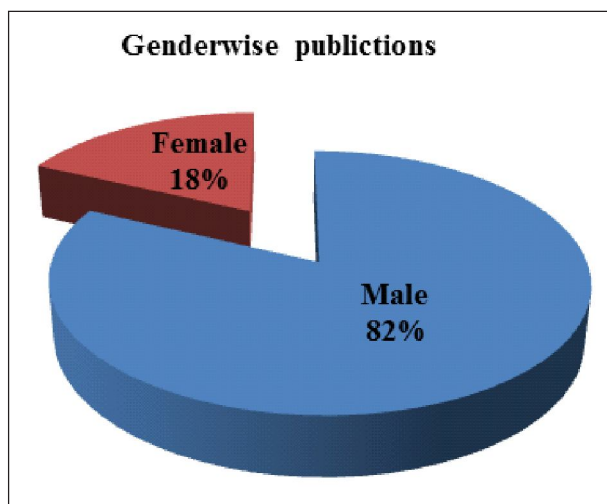
Figure -3: Gender-wise distribution

Publication Productivity

The number of publications length was analyzed in total pages of article.

Table- 5. Publications length (in total pages)

No. of pages	No. of Articles	%
1 -4	247	32.89
5- 10	203	27.02
11-15	187	24.90
16 -20	53	7.06
More than 20 pages	61	8.13
Total	**751**	**100**
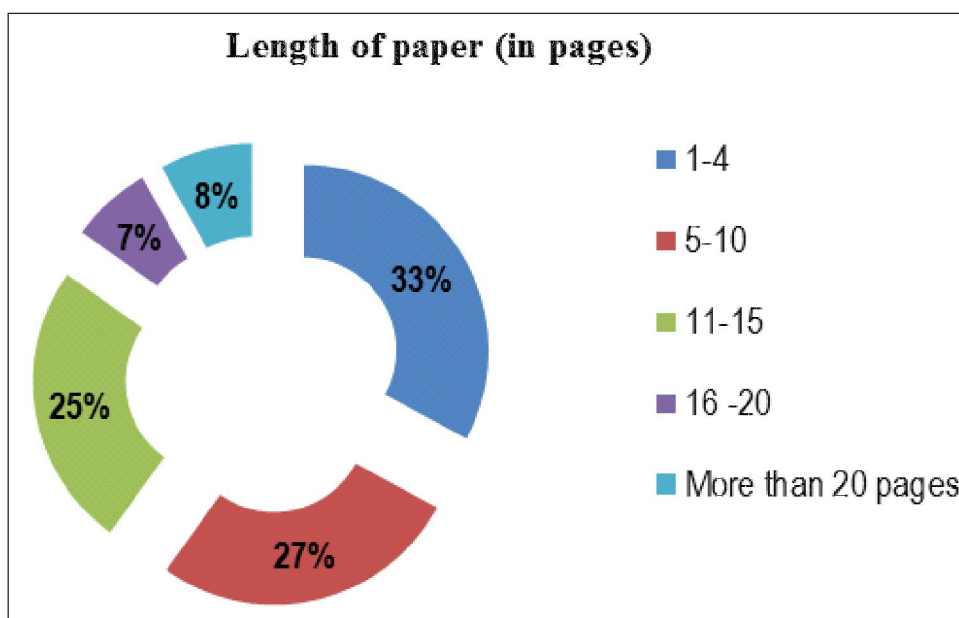
Figure- 4 length of paper

Degree Of Collaboration

Degree of collaboration is an examination of the prominent area of inquiry in Bibliometric studies indicating the trend in patterns of single and joint authorship in the publication the study of degree of collaboration is applied on the output of the Institute during the period of ten years from 1978 to 2014 it is observed that the Degree of Collaboration (DC) is 2.12) that means there are few/negligible contributions by single authors.

The formula given by K. Subramanyam is useful for determining the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms. The extent of collaboration in research can be measured with the help of the formula

In order to determine the strength of Collaboration (DC), the following formula suggested by Subramanyam K [19] has been employed.

$$DC = \frac{N_M}{N_M + N_S}$$

Where, DC = Degree of Collaboration

Nm = Number of Multiple Authored Papers

Ns = Number of Single Authored Papers

The Degree of Collaboration of authors by year wise is presented in the Table. The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.90 to 0.94. The average degree of collaboration is 0.92 during the period 2005 – 2009 and it brings out clearly that there exists a higher level of collaboration in the journal. The similar type of result has been drawn by Rajinikanth, et al in the Journal of Surveying Engineering.

Table -6:- Shows Single Vs Multi-Authored and Degree of Collaboration

Sl No	Year	Single Authored (NS)	Multiple Authored (NM)	NS+NM	Degree of Collaboration (DC)
1	1978	14	16	30	0.54
2	1979	7	-	7	1
3	1980	11	11	22	0.5
4	1981	20	22	42	0.53
5	1982	12	5	17	0.29
6	1983	11	20	31	0.65
7	1984	3	9	12	0.75
8	1985	10	18	28	0.64
9	1986	6	2	8	0.25
10	1987	1	3	4	0.75
11	1988	11	7	18	0.39
12	1989	5	10	15	0.67
13	1990	4	2	6	0.34
14	1991	3	6	9	0.67
15	1992	9	4	13	0.30
16	1993	11	19	30	0.64
17	1994	7	5	12	0.41
18	1995	7	7	14	0.5
19	1996	4	2	6	0.34
20	1997	2	1	3	0.34

21	1998	3	9	12	0.75
22	1999	26	14	40	0.35
23	2000	7	1	8	0.12
24	2001	13	5	18	0.28
25	2002	11	30	41	0.73
26	2003	9	9	18	0.5
27	2004	7	4	11	0.36
28	2005	17	17	34	0.5
29	2006	14	21	35	0.6
30	2007	12	28	40	0.7
31	2008	14	16	30	0.54
32	2009	20	4	24	0.17
33	2010	3	6	9	0.67
34	2011	2	18	20	0.9
35	2012	8	19	27	0.70
36	2013	6	16	22	0.72
37	2014	8	27	35	0.77
	Total	**338**	**413**	**751**	**2.12 (Mean Value)**

Department -Wise Distribution Of Publications

The department wise distribution of the publication output of institute is provided here [Table 8]. Department-wise analysis clearly shows that Reproductive Biomedicine (RBM) department is having high contributions (35.42%) at their credit followed by Statistics & Demography (12.65%). And almost equal no. of contributions (9.99%) by Community Health Administration (CHA), Education & Training (E&T) as well as Epidemiology departments. Only 1.73% of papers were contributed by Management Science.

Table-7: Distribution of publications year–wise and Department wise

Year	Social Science	Statistics & Demography	Community Health Administration	Reproductive Biomedicine	Communication	Education & Training	Management	Epidemiology	Planning & Evaluation	Medical Care & Hospital Administration	Other	Total publications
1978		7	4	16	1	2						30
1979	8		1	2		4				4		7
1980	7	16	1	6	1	1	1	2	1			22
1981			1	6		5	2	3	1			42
1982	1	6	4	2	3	1			1			17
1983		3	3	4		6		6				31
1984	2	1	1	6			1	1				12
1985	3	5	2	7		3		8				28
1986		1		3		3		2	1			10
1987						4						4
1988		3	1	3		9						18
1989	4	5		1		1		3				15
1990			3	1		2						6
1991	3		4	1				4				9
1992	4		1	1		4		1	2			13
1993	4	5		9		5	1	4			2	30

751

Table -8: Collaborative Authors/Researches Department-wise

Sl.No	Name of Department	No. papers	%
1	Social Science	57	7.59%
2	Statistics & Demography	95	12.65%
3	Community Health Administration	75	9.99%
4	Reproductive Biomedicine	266	35.42%
5	Communication	24	3.19%
6	Education & Training	76	10.12%
7	Management	13	1.74%
8	Epidemiology	73	9.73%
9	Planning & Evaluation	34	4.52%
10	Medical Care & Hospital Administration	22	2.92%
11	Other	16	2.13%
	Total	**751**	**100%**
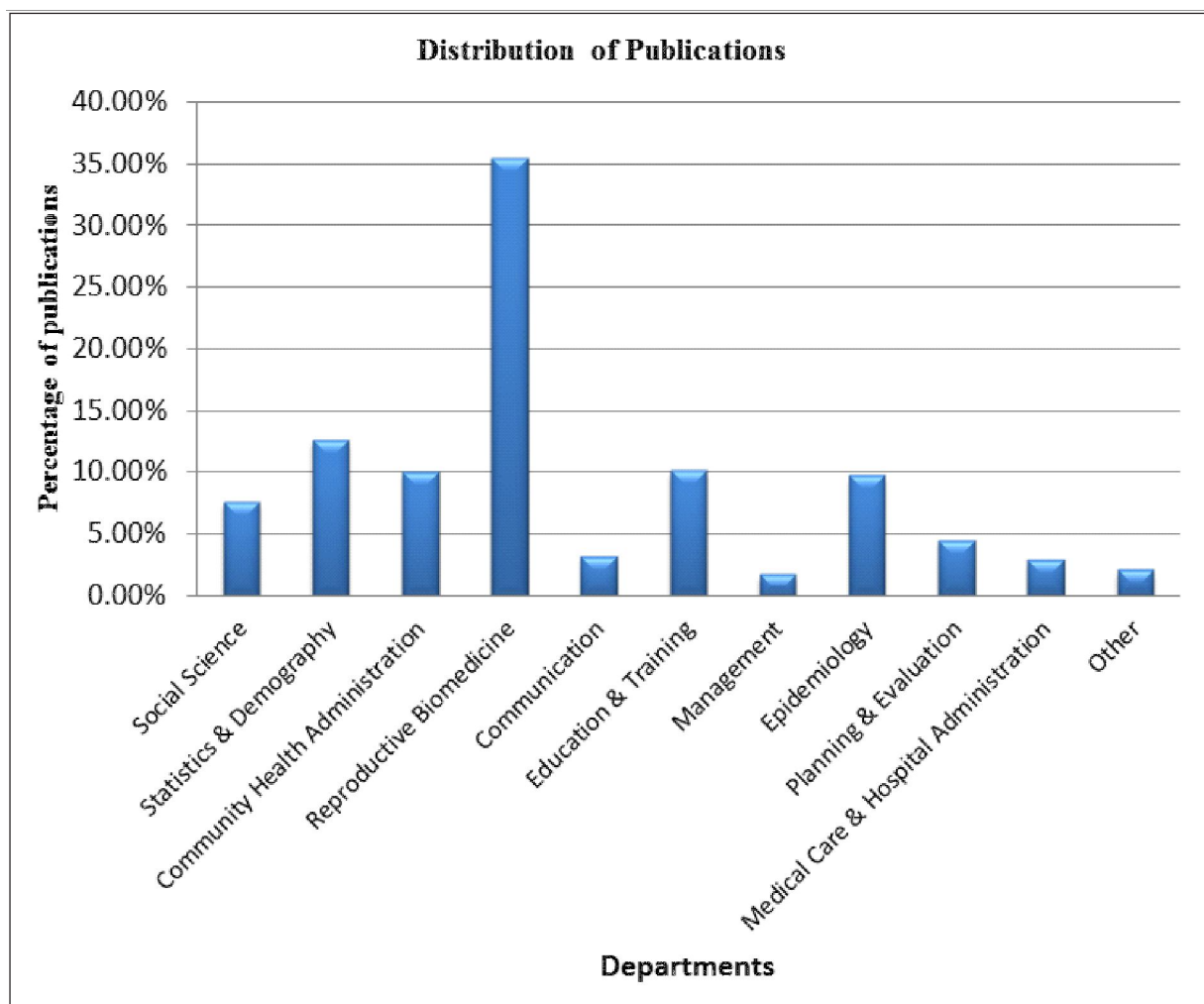
Figure-5: Distribution of publications

Major Findings

The findings of the study are:

- The institute established in the year 1977. The first article has been published only in 1978 and also maximum number of articles (30) published during that year.

- The equal no. (6) of publications in the year 1990 & 1997 in 1999 & 2007 (40).

- Nearly 16.25% of publications were appeared during the period of 1981, 1999 and 2007. Only 0.54% of the total publications along were published in the year 1987.

- The RGR ranges between 0.54% and 5.59%

- The maximum no. of articles (42) published in the year 1981.

- Total of 40.74% of the publications appeared during the block year of 1978-1994. 22.1% of publications appeared during 1995-2004 and 37.16% publications appeared during year 2005-2014.

- Majority of the publications were published in English. Only few articles were published in Hindi.

Conclusion

This attempt of quantitative analysis of papers published by National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW) faculty members shows that the faculty members are very active in research in areas not only health science but in interdisciplinary areas. Scientometrics analysis is the major techniques of Bibliometrics which is used in the further study. Considering published literature present study has used quantitative method. Scientometric is relatively new subject of information. It helps to evaluate information & to handle the information in libraries and information centers by the quantitative analyzed information. It deals with the mathematical and statistical analysis. This is an umbrella term used for many studies where quantitative method or techniques are used to investigate various aspect of written document.

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How Can Librarians Enhance Their Competencies Beyond the Profession
(A Literature Review)

Margaretha Sri Udari[1]

Abstract

The demand of the day is a new sophisticated machine with a different shape, size, and architecture that can do much more than just add up figures, types, and arrange words, make presentation materials all at an affordable price. People use computers at best for book keeping, word processing, charts, sheets, and presentation materials and at worst as a typewriter. New knowledge has arrived in the form of technology, however, and modern librarians need to understand this area to a level that allows them to deliver services to users. With this view points, the librarians could enhance their competencies beyond the profession. I hope computerization for librarians be more advance in the future and be more competitive with other developed and developing in the world. With this paper I have attempted to present what we believe to be a core text for the profession of librarianship.

Keywords: *librarian, librarianship, library media specialists, competencies, IT skills*

Introduction

Many new academics, including librarians, will have basic familiarity with IT, but this vary according to discipline. If the level of skill is not adequate, then it will be worthwhile spending a small amount of time acquiring those IT skills that seem most relevant. The profession of librarianship is an essential one for society. It is undeniable that new library and information professionals come equipped with as full understanding of all aspects of the profession as is practicable. One of the most difficult issues library administrators continue to face is matching the appropriate level of work to an appropriate type of employee. For many years, professional librarians spent at least part of their working day engaged in task that did not require a professional background.

How can the librarians enhance their competencies beyond the profession? Competencies as the ability to accomplish a task successfully; in contrast to skill, competencies are categorical — that is either you can perform the task successfully or you cannot. W. James Potter identifies that competencies are our abilities to recognize standard referents and recall the memorized denoted meanings for those referents. If we do not have a common set of referents and shared meanings for each of these referents, communication would not be possible. Education at the elementary level is the training of the next generation to develop the basic competencies of recognizing these referents and memorizing the designated meaning of each one.

When your cell phone makes a certain sound, you know that means you have received a text. You look at the screen and see a name and know which friend has sent you a text. You tap the screen at a certain icon, and your text message is revealed. That message has words and emoticon that convey meaning to you. In this

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example, the sound, name, icon, words and emoticons are each symbols that have a specific meaning that you have learned in the past and now able to match with its learned meaning with almost no effort. This task is accomplished automatically because you have acquired those competencies.

Is Librarianship a Profession?

Richard E Ruben (2004) writes that professions are accepted or rejected based on whether they possess certain traits. Among these traits are that a profession:

1. Possesses a substantial body of theoretical knowledge that form the intellectual foundation of the profession.

2. Permits a substantial amount of autonomy.

3. Exercises control over the conduct of its practitioners through licensure and a code of ethics.

4. Possesses a dominant altruistic rather than self-interested purpose.

5. Possesses a monopoly over the practice of the profession.

6. Possesses professional associations.

Librarianship shares some of these traits. It is service-oriented and altruistic rather than profit-making in its orientation. It has professional associations that hold conferences, produce publications, promulgate codes of ethics and, in the case of ALA, provide an accrediting function. Yet, upon reviewing these traits, one could argue that librarianship does not meet these qualifications in some very important areas. Most notably, the power of the professional associations is very limited. They do not control the licensing of practitioners and they possess no power to sanction practitioners whose conduct violates its professional codes. In other words, there is no monopoly exercised by librarianship, although the field does possess normative authority, including the standard of conduct and work of librarians.

What become clear is that the amount and type of control exercised by librarianship may have great impact on how others perceive the profession. This in turn affects status and influence. The increasing awareness that information is a vital resource in our society, and the many economic, technological, and political forces use to control the creation and dissemination of this information, could have tremendous impact on who can have access to information, that type, and how much. Librarians have recognized the importance of influencing policies and practices in this arena, and their role and contribution could have a significant influence on whether librarians will be considered professionals. If librarian are perceived as having unique and expert knowledge of the organization and dissemination of information, and if they are seen as integral to the information, and they are seen as integral to the information dissemination process, then it is likely that they will be heard in the information-access debate. The stakes are high.

As W. James Potter (2016) said that our culture is saturated with a flood of information. Most of this information is delivered by media messages that aggressively compete for our attention. Why is so much information being produced? One reason is that there are now more people producing information and sharing it than ever before. Half of all the scientists who have ever lived are alive today and producing information. Another reason is that the technology now exists to provide easy-to-use platforms to create and share messages.

Association for Teacher-Librarianship in Canada (1995) said that information is a vital component in the development of critical thought and independent decision-making, and, consequently access to the ever-increasing body of available information is vital to the development of students' potentials. According California Media and Library Educators Association (1997), there is only one reason to answer this below question:

"Why take the time and effort to combine the talents of the teacher with various specialists of teachers on instructional units?" The reason is: to improve the educational experience for every learner. The teacher could have stayed in the classroom using existing resources and technology there, but as the resources and

technology of library media center are added, new possibilities arise. Library media specialist must work together with teachers to integrate the goals of information literacy into every subject area.

Librarianship: The Past and The Future

The recounting of past events history that the library profession has enjoyed is in no danger of ending if we can as a collective embrace new roles and responsibilities alongside those we have traditionally cherished. Rather than being redundant in the information era, we are the profession best place to grow and shape this revolution. In doing so we must take center stage, communicate our skill, and values to as wide audience as possible, and challenger conceptions and prejudices about our role and relevance from both within and without the profession.

The librarian of the twenty-first century, according to Debons in Richard E. Rubin (2004), will seen as an "information intermediary", performing at least three basic functions:

- *Diagnosis*: Estimating the information need. The librarian as diagnostician employs analytical interviewing techniques to assess the patron's personal abilities, the level of information required, the appropriate type of information package, appropriate cost, and method of delivery.
- *Prescription*: Organizing the information and processing to meet the patron's needs.
- *Evaluation*: Determining if the diagnosis and prescription was effective.

Although the model appears rather "medical" in nature and may be an incomplete picture of all the functions of the future librarian, it provides an important context for the information-giving function that librarians often perform. The focus of the model is to adapt to the users' special need and problem and to see the library as an information system. Adopting such a model is likely to require a restructuring of library policies and practices to reflect individual constituencies. Information systems are only effective if they meet client needs rather than the needs of the bureaucracy. This means that librarians will need to conduct a regular analysis of the information needs of their constituencies and an analysis of organizational barriers to access. Similarly, they must constantly improve access to information though increased networking and exploitation of information technologies.

Largely as a result of technology, tasks that were once assigned solely to professional librarians have drifted downward, and almost all tasks performed in libraries are more complex and intellectually demanding than before. The strict demarcation that was once observed in most libraries between support staff and professional librarians has eroded as virtually all employees of libraries have become knowledge workers.

Information does not organize itself, the order must be imposed, and librarians and information scientist perform a valuable service in imposing this order. Although part of this function is accomplished through classification systems and controlled vocabularies, a major part of the task goes to librarian, who applies organizing systems so that the information needs of patrons will be met. The role of the future librarian will be to anticipate and satisfy the information needs of patrons and to collect of provide access to information that will be needed.

Rubin (2004) identifies that the librarian will meet not only individual needs, but ensure that systems and services are effectively designed so that future needs can be met. The librarian of the future will be an information needs assessor, information evaluator, information planner, information services manager, and information instructor. One may well argue that this has been the role of librarians throughout their history, but it is clear that the challenge and breadth of their responsibilities have grown substantially. If they are able to adapt to the new information environment, they may well remain important contributors to controlling an ever-expanding information universe.

Stueart and Moran (2002) argues that both professional librarians and support staff have new names that reflect this increasing diversity. For instance: librarians are not just called librarians anymore. Increasingly their job responsibilities and titles provide a framework for the technological role that they play within the library. Professional journals and electronic mailing list reflect these new roles. They are filled with openings for

- Technology Consultant
- Information Consultant
- Technology Training Coordinator,
- Head of Digital Information Literacy Office,
- Information Systems Librarian,
- Head of Computer Services,
- Program administrator
- Webmaster,
- Cybrarian,
- Astronaut, innovator, and expert,
- Information specialist
- Specialist automation
- Action researcher, and
- Internet Services Librarian.

The one stable managerial element that can be identified is that challenge. Although the purpose of librarianship and the issues facing manager have not changed, the task, techniques, and technology certainly have.

Knowledge management is a fancy terms for a simple ideas. You are managing data, documents, and people's efforts. Your aim should be to enhance the way people work together, share ideas, sometimes wrangle, and build on one another's ideas — and then act in concert for a command purpose.

—Bill Gates,

Business@the Speed of Thought

Equally the expansion in teaching of management skills is also reflected in the core   of librarianship, with the new professionals needing to understand strategic planning, marketing, project working and partnership — and of course the driver is always a better service for the customer (GG Chowdhury and friends, 2008).

Staffing patterns in libraries have been change and complexly detailed by the changes that technology has brought to the work environment. Most large libraries now employ a number of technology specialists. Some of them have library degrees, others do not. The profession has not become a technical one, except in areas where it always has been so, such as system work. However, an understanding of ICTs does have an important service function for librarians in all sectors, and the opportunities it affords the profession to deliver exciting new pathways into information cannot be ignored. ICTs do not change the goals or values of the information worker; they merely alter how we deliver some of the services to the user.

The nature of the work being done; the type of technologies employed the speed with which activities are accomplished; and the way workers think, talk, and react have all been drastically altered. Managers of the early twenty-first century still face many of the same issues that confronted their predecessors: How does one motivate workers? How can the organization be both more effective and more efficient? How can library organizations capitalize upon the fact that workers are better educated, more involved in decision making, more motivated toward indentifying goals and objectives, and more committed to interacting with customers that ever before? Managers in twenty-first-century organizations require augmented skills and talents to lead new types of organizations. The future of libraries and information services rest squarely in the hands of that new breed of managers.

Conclusion

Good people in management positions are vital to the existence of library and information services organizations. The professionals, wearing the two hats of librarians and managers, have unlimited opportunities to assume new, more challenging positions. They have identified and developed the skills necessary to succeed in the present position, while developing strategies for the next one.

Part of the richness around librarianship is its diversity, and we fully acknowledge that other learned observers might have discussed certain aspects of the profession more fully in different areas from those on which we have focused our attentions. This is somewhat inevitable for a text of this nature, but any suggestion for improvement or new emphasis will be gratefully accepted.

Like other types of organizations, libraries and information centers are increasingly relying on a smaller core group with a greater use of part time workers and of outsourcing. They are employing increasing numbers of support staff to perform diverse duties.

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Preserving Local Wisdom in the Leadership of Islamic University Libraries in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This research tries to understand how the preservation of local wisdom in the leadership of Islamic university libraries in Yogyakarta, viewed from policies and programs that have been done, refers to the local value that is believed by people in Indonesia. The research is aimed at illustrating the importance of local wisdom values as a leadership identity in the libraries. The research employs qualitative descriptive apporach. The results of the research show that the libraries of Indonesian Islamic University and Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University in Yogyakarta have already embedded the values of communal work and consensus as referent in every policy and solution for their problems.

Keywords*: local wisdom, leadership, Islamic university library, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesian Islamic University (UII)*

Background

Nowadays, internalization of local wisdom into library leadership concept is absolutely necessary and needs to be discussed in both academic and practical ways. The local wisdom has become important to be preserved in library leadership because it reflects original values of society. According to Sulistyo-Basuki (2002, p. 29), a library in its history is created and maintained by the community as a means of preserving knowledge that will become a main capital to build a new civilization.

A library in its function of preserving local wisdom is not only limited to the preservation of heritage in the form of text, but also the exp!rerience values contained should become a philosophy of life inherent in the library leadership concept. According to John Budd and Anne Goulding cited in Lisa Hussey (2012, p. 48), the library has a role in the field of cultural production, such as facilitator, agent of preservation, builder of repository culture, and actor implementing cultural value in the management of libraries. In order to create a cultural values-based leadership, the libraries should be managed through local wisdom approach.

According to Ridwan in Wikantiyoso (2009, p. 6), local wisdom is a good behavior of people in relation to their environment. It is derived from religious values, customs, advices of ancestors, and local culture, which have scientifically awakened communities to adapt their surroundings. It is distinctively characterized as dynamic, continuous, and binds to the community.

The implementation of local wisdom in the library leadership is meant as a practical form of noble values among society. Setyowati (2013, p. 104) states that leadership is a process of influencing a group to achieve

certain goals. According to Tikno Lensufiie (2009, p.16), leadership focuses on how to move people and lead them to change for a better and ideal life. Furthermore, Kumaran (2012, p. 157) says that there are some criteria that must be possessed by a leader, such as, setting direction and speed, giving motivation, disigning goals, and determining polices

Until now, the implemention of leadership at libraries in Indonesia has much more referred to Western leadership models which have differed historically with Indonesian culture. Consequently, disharmoniztion occurs in the role of libraries as a preserver of local wisdom and the philosophy of the local leadership due to the library leadership model employed not based on the value of local wisdom of society in which the library is located.

In fact, Indonesian people are very prosperous for their local wisdom values in the form of leadership and a variety of local policies can be used as a guideline for leaders. In Javanese culture, for instance the shape and the conception of leadership are multi variants. Even, every genre has different types. Nevertheless, those concepts are directed to a paradigm of balance. Generally, the teachings of leadership and wisdom of life are inherited from Javanese literature, in which many various concepts of leadership are created in that literature, and full of ideals embodied in the teachings.

In the libraries of Indonesian Islamic University (UII) and Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, the local wisdom is considered as important heritage to be preserved. Without it, the cultural function of library will never emerge. Therefore this research takes place in both universities. The research is focused on how those libraries put the local wisdom in this leadership philosophy amongst the influences of foreign leadership models, such as American, Europan, and Japanes styles. This study is expected to find a role model in the implementation of local wisdom as the identity of library leadership that has been rarely researched

Research Method

This study uses a qualitative and descriptive approach. According to Sugiyono (2010, p. 15), qualitative research is an approach method that is studied based on the natural phenomena, where researchers become a key instrument at research. Data validaty is based on the technique of collecting data sources through a purposive and snowball sampling, gathering the data with triangulation and data analysis is done inductively. The results of the research emphasize more on meaning than generalization. Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2007, p. 247), qualitative research intends to understand the phenomena which are experienced by the subject of the study, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc.

Descriptive study is aimed at measuring a certain social phenomena accurately. According to Singarimbun (2008, pp. 12-13), descriptive studies usually have two goals: to determine the development of certain physical and to describe particular social phenomenon in detail. Additionally, Sukmadinata (2008, p. 18) states that descriptive research aims to define a situation or phenomenon as it is. From these explanations, the descriptive studies are concluded as a research which tries to explain about a particular phenomenon in the form of words and languages in systematic way.

Value Base of Local Wisdom for Leadership

The emergence of local wisdom as a heritage that must be maintained in social life is not something that appears suddenly, but it has been constructed since people have begun an interaction. According to Yunus (2013, p. 36), local wisdom is a culture of a particular society and a certain place that are considered to be able to survive in the face of globalization. It is because such local wisdom contains values that can be used as a means of building the nation's character. As a value base upheld by society, local wisdom is the accumulation of culture which according to Greetz (1992, p. 5), is regarded as a pattern of understanding or meaning, that is thoroughly intertwined within the symbols transmitted historically. A system regarding conception inherited in a symbolic form in which people communicate, preserve, and develop their knowledge and attitude toward life.

This definition empowers the strength to the position of local wisdom as a value base engendered by people. It is actualized through acts, which can be inherited to further generation through a process of interaction and communication. Finally, the authenticity of the identity of the future is maintained. As a rule of life, local wisdom should be manifested in much wider form that can be felt by everyone, ended the physical form. In the practice amongst community, the local wisdom should become as a philosophy of leadership for all leader. The existence of the philosophy according to Yunus (2013, p. 22) can be interpreted as a knowledge of investigating and considering all things in depth, seriously, and radically, so that until all matters are investigated and considered to achieve the essence of things. In the context of the leadership, philosophy is a milestone in any decision-making in the lead, because without a solid based, decisions produced will not become representative decision.

Base for decision making in the leadership has a meaning for those who are led and for sustainability of the leadership. According to Peter G. (2013, p. 5), a leadership is a process whereby an individual influences a group of people to achieve a common goal. In the process of leadership, a transaction accurs between leaders and followers, so that leadership is not something that is linear and not event in one direction, but the event is interactive. Without a strong foundation, it is impossible for leaders to influence their followers.

Local Wisdom Base in the Leadership of Libraries in Indonesia

Library as an institution for preserving cultural heritage will have no great resonance if it is not supported by government and society through the regulation that favor the interests of local wisdom. Today, the region that has a great attention to the preservation of local wisdom is "Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta" which serves as a representation of the Javanes society. This value has been supported by local royal system which is still approved by the central government. It is the only special region in Indonesia. The privilege of Yogyakarta region has a positive impact on preserving local wisdom, which is highlighted on the philosophy of library leadership.

This is in line with the research of leadership conducted by Fauziah (2013), Munawaroh (2013), Maya (2013), and Ardiyani (2013) in several areas in Java. The research shows that the way used by leaders in the library employs a democratic approach. In this context, the meaning of democracy is the leadership exercised using the principles of togetherness. In local wisdom, it can refer to the philosophy of leadership by Ki Hadjar Dewantoro that says, "*Ingngarsa sung tuladha, ingmadyamangunkarsa, tut wurihandayani*". According to Sri Wintalan (2010, p. 66), leaders are expected to be a good model. In society, if there is a problem, they will provide motivation and spirit of life, and implement the principle of communal work and consensus in making decision.

In addition, the philosophy of Ki Hadjar Dewantoro is a representation of Javanese local wisdom. In Sumatra, we know a lot of proverbs living amongst society in Minangkabau, which has many meanings concerning on togetherness and wisdom. In a compartive research of communities between Minangkabau and Bugis conducted by Mina Elfira (2013, p. 18) found that in the culture of leadership, the society of Minangkabau recognizes several elements of local value that must be possessed by a leader. The first element is making decisions. It means that a leader must have a strong reason. The decision must be based on the consideration which produces conclusions that will be implemented in the leadership field.

The second element is that a leader must have a good character, fair, creative, hard-working, wise, thoughtful, polite, loyal, alert, brave, patient, disciplined, and pride. Furthermore, Mina Elfira (2013, p. 22-23), finds that a leader of Bugis should have four abilities. First, honesty, that means if there is someone who does wrong, a leader must give forgiveness. Second, clever, meaning that people are able to affect any action. Third, brave, meaning that peole are not afraid to receive both bad and good news. Fourth, generous, meaning that giving food and drink all day and night is not for being praised. All those overviewes of local wisdom can be found in the mentioned three regions. In principle, those regions have a similarit in a basic value. The similarity is found in the points that a leader should be a representation of society and is promoting the principles of honesty, exemplary, competence, communal works and consensus in every decision making. Local wisdom manifested in the philosophy of leadership is considerably a form of existence of cultural greatness.

Preserving Local Wisdom Value in the Leadership of Libraries

The existence of local wisdom at the libraries is a manifestation of the role of libraries as institutions that are one of their functios is to preserve the culture of nation, locally and nationally. As an embodiment of the functions, without directives or orders to them, the practice of the local wisdom values into leadership is inherent. Decisions and policies issued by the library manager must become a reflection of the actualization of values preserved by library. The philosophy of leadership taken from the values of local wisdom does not ignore the existence of global culture.

The values of local wisdom have become a bind that hold any dissent and background owned by the library manager. In concerning on the impelemtation of the local wisdom, libraries of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University and Indonesian Islamic University have practiced a value of local wisdom based on religious values. The existence of religious values and local wisdom does not impede and contradict each other.

A. The implementation of the local wisdom Values at the Indonesian Islamic University (UII)

Since 1950, Indonesian Islamic University library (UII) has promoted a vision "making a library as an information center service for academicians of UII and learned societies that are based on a commitment for excellence, emphasis on Islamic service, and in accordance with the development of science and technology-based on global information technology". The vision is supported by a mission "Becoming a center of information access for a global society to become qualified university library. It is aimed at supporting the implementation of the teaching-learning process in order to help the implementation of Three Basic Function of Higher Education, namely education, research, and community service.

Libraries have professionally managed the emphasis on religious values, competency, professionalism, and local wisdom which are manifested in the leadership philosophy. This is similar to what an informant said ar in the following:

"Philosophy that is used to lead library is to implement the culture of communal work and consensus used to solve problems encountered. The cultur has built a togetherness that can make easy to solve out problems because we think we are together, and if there is a problem that occurs amongst librarians, when they are not involved in certain meeting of activities, leadership at all levels has accommodated through similar approaches and wise communication, such as discussing what and why the problems happen (interview conducted on 10 January 2017).

Communal work is one of the local wisdoms that imply togetherness. Everything is done on the basis of collectivity and working together. This togetherness can create a dynamic climate of organization and avoid a gap amongst librarians in terms of their involvement in a decision-making process. In a leadership there is found a process of delegation of power. Leaders do not dominate the activities, but rather distribute authority to every level of leadership, which occurs continuously. At every level of leadership, a decision is made by promoting the principles of consensus in order to avoid a gap of differences between libraries.

The existence of UII librarias who are mostly Javanese has made easy for the implementation of the consensus among them, albeit East Java and Yogyakarta traditions have differences in relation to the procedures for the submission of opinions. East Java is tougher, whereas Yogyakarta is softer in expression. Differences which are inherent in the way of delivering their opinion do not abscure the value of local wisdom practiced by the leaders and employees at the library because the principle of the communal work and consensus that are believed to have strengthened and unified their differences. This situation is supported by statements of an informant in the following.

"When there is a problem that emerges between parties of libraries, I will communicate persuasively to explain and ask for his/her opinion about the problems accured and during discussion, they will discus any problem of library thoroughly" (conducted on 10 January 2017).

This principle is a part of the spirit of consensus. When decision making is done collectively by a variety of parties involved in conflict, it would put individual problems into institute problems. At this point, local wisdom would become a basis for every problem solution and decision-making. When those principles are

successfully manifested, library stockholders will choose a vote in an attempt to realize vision, mission, and purpose of the library.

Beside of running the philosophy of communal work and consensus UII library also conducts activities related to culture, as stated by the following informant:

"First, we promote library visit month which is conducted every academic year of students in cooperation with the faculties of Indonesia Islamic University. Given the nature of UII library which is centered on the University library so that information base is centralized. In addition, it students and people autside UII library are also targeted to introduce libraries, museums and temples, whose property is located within the premises of the library. Second, the annual book was also held. Third, the arts performances are conducted in order to cooperate with outsiders and students in the campus" (an interview conducted by informant).

This is done on the basis to strengthen a balance between local wisdom as a value base embedded in each librarian and library staff. Also, positions of the library as an institution that produces the cultural values in the form of collections of cultural heritage and cultural activities. This is in line with what is stated by Robertson (2005: 3) and Laugu (2013, p. 107) that the function of culture is usually known as the cultural program conceived as a program and a series of programs presented by the library that seeks to entertain, enlighten, educate, and involve adult and family audiences, especially in the disciplines of arts, humanities, science, public policy, or community issues. These types of programs are designed to illustrate ideas and issues, and seek develop independent learning.

Steps for such activities will be able to eliminate stigmatization of library. Library institution is not only doing culture preservation, but also practicing the contents of the collection which is preserved into the leadership concept that can bring togetherness to all of human resources elements in library. It is believed that those activities will work synergetically with the spirit of Islam as a base of the main institution where the library is located.

B. The values of local wisdom at Sunan Kalijaga Statet Islamic University Library.

Laugu (2013, p.89) explains that the existence of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University library can not be separated from its main institution, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University which was established on 26 September 1951 under Regulation 34, 1950. It was just until August 24 in 1960 under PP 11 1960, PTAIN Yogyakarta was merged into State Academy of Religious science (ADIA) which then became Jakarta State Islamic Institute (IAIN), al-Jami'ah al-Islamiya al-Hukumiyah, in Yogyakarta. Then, IAIN Sunan Kalijaga was transformed into Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University (UIN) on October 14 in 2004 based on Presidential Decree 50, 2004. The Library of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University has been progressing in line with the shelter institutions. After the release of Minister of Religion No. 14 1988, the position of the library which had been structurally under the Secretary of the Institute has changed to a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of Library that has been structurally under the Rector in direct way.

The Vision of of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Library is "Developing UIN Sunan Kalijaga Library as a research library based on Islam and Science". In order to realize that vision, the library has developed the following mission. First, developing exellent learning resources in the field of Islam and science. Second, improving access to research sources in the field of Islam and science-based information technology. Third, improving the quality of services in accordance with the development of information technology. Fourth, strengthening cooperation with relevant institutions to improve access to relevant sources.

Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Library has been following the principles of organization that refer to the rules of government agencies. Likewise, the manager of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Library is a majority of civil servants. UIN Sunan Kalijaga is a state institution which is on control and governmental governance. Nevertheless, the leadership in the management of UIN Sunan Kalijaga library has regarded local wisdom as its value base.

Leadership implemented by the head of the library has been emphasized more on the empowerment at every level of leadership, in which the philosophy of local wisdom is also held as a principle of cooperation, despite

it seems very strong about the impression of family interaction. In the principles of local wisdom, the family interaction is part of the communal work. A careness between each other will support the success. It would be different meaning if the communal work is used for personal and private interests. Those interests may injure professionalism and competence amongst librarians or other library staff. Therefore, such situations will be a local wisdom that promotes wise action.

In the context of UIN Sunan Kalijaga library programs, there are found the values of local wisdom such activities as batik and paintings, exhibition as well as the use of traditional Javanese clothes in historically important days, like Yogyakarta City Unniversary, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Anniversary, Batik Day, etc. Those programs are important forms of translation of the value of local knowledge to library users and are understood for local cultural interaction. This is similar to what was presented by Jon Budd and Anne Goulding in Laugu (2013, p. 106) who see the role of libraries as a producer and disseminator of cultural capital and symbolic power or in other words, identify the means which make the library to function in the process of acquiring culture.

When the library as a cultural battle arena will further reinforce its presence as an anchor in maintaining the integrity of the cultural community, the essence of the library in managing local wisdom in this regard will be understood, not only in the form of symbolic or physical, but also in the philosophical sense, that the cultural resources managed by the library can be used as a foothold in the decision. It also can make that the role of libraries in the reproduction of customs through the perception of libraries as a leading figure in the field of cultural production is not reduced.

Conclusion

Local wisdom implemented in the leadership of Indonesian Islamic University library is more inclined to the values of communal work and consensus, which are placed as an adhesive in strengthening the relationship between the human resources available at the library. Also, those values serve as a foothold in any decisions relating to the implementation of library activities. Meanwhile, in the library of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, the local wisdom values that are more highlighted is mutual cooperation. Meaning of mutual cooperation relies on in the implementation of the library. In terms of their personal activities, there emerge forms of groups among librarians and staff. Therefore, local wisdom is performed in the form of cultural activities.

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Management in the Field of Libarianship

Collection Management of PBK Digital Library

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Abstract

Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra(PBK) of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of Indian emerged as a Overseas Indian Centre to commemorate the trials and tribulations, as well as the subsequent evolution and achievements of the diverse Indian Diaspora. The Library in PBK is a valuable repository of material about the Indian Diaspora including books written by overseas Indians in different languages. With an emphasis on digital material, the library provides access to online to online journals, online services, online archival databases, online newspapers databases and prestigious e-books library resources. The library is fully automated with KOHA open sources software to access its resources through Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). This paper focuses on the initiatives taken and experiences gained through collection development for establish digital library through open source software.

Keywords: *Collection Development; Collection Management; Digital collection; Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra; Digital Library-PBK*

Introduction:

The Indian Diaspora constitutes a significant economic, social and cultural force in the world today. Overseas Indians estimated at over 28 million are spread across the world. Their industry, enterprise, education, expertise and economic success are widely recognized. To strengthen linkages of overseas Indians to their place of origin and with each others, Government of Indian has established PBK on 2nd October 2016.

The Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra(PBK) an Overseas Indian Centre under the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India has set up to emerge as the focal point for networking between India and its overseas Indian community; and as a suitable place which would commemorate the trials, tribulations, the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora. This centre welcome 28 million strong Indian Diaspora living in over 150 countries with a huge colourful mural at the entrance showing birds of many countries where Indians have migrated.

PBK Library

The Library of Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) is a valuable repository of materials including more than 3000 books collected through Indian Embassies / Indian High Commissions about the Indian Diaspora as well as books written by overseas Indians in different languages. With an emphasis on digital material, the library provides access to 96 online journals, 7 online services, 7 online archival databases, 4 online newspapers databases and prestigious e-books resources. The library also subscribes printed journals/ periodicals/ magazines and News papers in various languages. Diaspora corner has been created in the library where magazines/ journals published in abroad received through Indian embassies are displayed. The library is

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fully automated with KOHA open sources software. User can access its resources through Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).

Digital Resources:

PBK library is a hybrid modern library having printed as well as digital resources available for its users rather than eBooks and online periodicals acquired by MEA library.

a. Online Periodicals:

PBK Library having access of 96 online journals of eminent publisher like Cambridge, Elsevier, John Wiley & Sons, Sage, Taylor & Francis, Oxford journals and many more can be access through user IDs, password and some of them are based on IP addresses.

b. Online Services:

PBK library also provides several very valuable online full text services regarding independent and rigorous analysis of critical global, regional and country-specific challenges and opportunities; country report, market risk, microeconomics forecast, risk rating, business environment, news, views, and depth data analysis in different languages through different online consortium and archival databases like- Wall Street Journal(1889-), International New York Times, Financial Times, Press Reader, The Guardian and the Observer(1791-), The Times of India(1838-), ProQuest, JSTOR, Chatham House online archive, Keesing's World News Archives, MarketLine Advantage, HIS Jane' Online Services, Economic Intelligence Unit, Britannica Academic, Business Monitor Online, Africa Confidential and BBC Monitoring. Some of them are as follows:

Africa Confidential:

Africa Confidential is one of the longest-established specialist publications on Africa, with a considerable reputation for being first with in-depth news and analysis on significant political, economic and security developments across the continent. The track record owes much comprehensive network of local correspondents throughout Africa since 1960 covers followings:

1. Agencies of national governments - including defence, national intelligence, foreign affairs and the diplomatic corps

2. Risk advisory firms working in areas as varied as political, market & reputational risk, due diligence, anti-corruption (FCPA and UK Anti-Bribery Act) and KYC (Know Your Customer)

3. Multilateral institutions - including the IMF/World Bank, European Union and African Union.

4. Universities and other academic institutions, in their departments of African Affairs, International Relations, International Development, and others.

5. A wide range of international NGOs and think tanks working in the areas of humanitarian affairs, relief aid, anti-corruption/good governance and economic development.

6. Multinational corporations and companies across a wide variety of commercial sectors, from mining, energy and telecommunications, to financial markets and automotive.

BBC Monitoring:

BBC Monitoring, a division of the British Broadcasting Corporation, is UK's leading provider of news and information gathered from round-the-clock monitoring of world's media. The news and information offered is based on monitoring of Radio, TV, Press, Internet and News Agency sources around the world. The information is available on a searchable online database – BBC Monitoring Online. The database draws from over 3000 media sources, translated from over 100 languages. About 800 items are added each day, translated into English where necessary.

The database offers an extensive archive dating back to 1997. The database can be used for extensive background research on an international affairs as well as keeping up to date with the latest developments in

over 150 countries. BBCM material is particularly useful for countries like India where information is not readily available in different languages.

Business Monitor Online:

It covers business monitor online; country risk and business forecasts; financial markets; industry research and company intelligence as follows:

i) **Business Monitor Online:** Business Monitor International (BMI) is a leading, independent provider of proprietary data, analysis, ratings, rankings and forecasts covering 175 countries and 22 industry sectors. It provides integrate Country Risk and Financial Markets analysis with Industry Research, to best inform decision-making at the highest level in multinational companies, financial institutions, multilaterals and government .Online Service of BMO offering global Country Risk, Financial Markets, Industry and Company Intelligence, Analysis, Data and Forecasts.

ii) **Country Risk and Business Forecasts:** Intra-daily country risk analyses, 5- and 10-year macroeconomic forecasts, sovereign risk ratings and business environment rankings for 175 markets worldwide. BMI's Country Risk service covers the full spectrum of political, economic, financial, industry and operational risks on a systematic country-by-country basis, allowing for insightful regional and global scenario analysis.

iii) **Financial Markets:** Intra-daily analyses, forecasts and ratings covering fixed income, FX, interest rates, commodities, equity markets and global M&A. BMI's Financial Markets service provides daily analysis, forecasts, and specific trade ideas on global currencies, local and external debt, sovereign credit default swaps, interest rate instruments, equity indices and commodities across global financial markets.

iv) **Industry Research:** BMI's Industry Research services feature market overviews, industry trend analysis and 5- and 10-year forecasts, business environment rankings, and competitive landscapes and profiles on leading multinational companies.

v) **Company Intelligence:** Latest-available research on 130,000 senior executives at 45,000 leading multinational companies, located across emerging markets worldwide. BMI's Multinational Companies in Emerging Markets database features latest-available research, conducted annually at source, on senior executives at the world's top multinational companies active across 55 emerging markets.

Britannica Academic Edition:

Britannica Academic delivers fast and easy access to high quality, comprehensive information. The rich combination of the venerable Encyclopaedia Britannica plus Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, magazines and periodicals, and may other research tools provides the variety of reliable sources that students need to consult when conducting thorough research- all from on resource all from one resource. Written by Nobel laureates, historians, curators, professors, and other notable experts, Britannica Academic's articles provide trusted information with balanced, global perspectives and insights that user will not find anywhere else. Features/benefits Includes as follows:

● In excess of 100,000 new and revised articles, with contributions from more than 100 Nobel laureates, numerous heads of state, Pulitzer Prize winners, leading professors, and experts in all fields of human endeavour.

● Integration with Britannica Image Quest, which offers a streamlined ability to explore millions of related images right from the search results page.

● A unique "Article History" feature, which allows users to see every update or editorial change in every article.

● Biography, subject, and contributor browses; e-books and primary sources; thousands of periodicals.

- News feeds from the New York Times and the BBC; editor-selected Web sites; an interactive world atlas; the Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary; and famous quotations.
- Updated versions of the World Data Analyst and articles from the Britannica Book of the Year as well as thousands of photographs, videos, tables, graphs, and illustrations.
- A fresh and engaging look, with a new user interface; improved search capabilities; and a cleaner overall design.

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU):

The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is the research and analysis division of the Economist Group and the world leader in global business intelligence. EIU's Electronic services and publications covers over 200 markets, including country analysis and forecasts, risk assessments, economic and market data, daily news analysis, industry trends and management strategies. Followings are main forecast, reports and views at global level:

i) **Country Reports Global:** Country Report provides political and economic analysis and forecasts for 197 countries. The Economist Intelligence Unit's flagship service examines and explains the important political and economic trends in each country. Each Country Report subscription contains in-depth and ongoing analysis and forecasts of political, policy and economic conditions to help and understand what is happening now and to gain a picture of how a country will look in the future.

ii) **Country Forecast Global:** Country Forecasts focus on how economic and political developments will shape the business environment in 82 of the world's largest economies over the next five years. The reports provide access to a comprehensive set of political, economic, and business environment forecasts that are continuously updated and written from the point of view of foreign investors.

iii) **Views Wire Global:** Every business day Views Wire provides latest EIU data and briefs you on the implications of important economic, political and market developments around the world. This in-depth country analysis service draws on the EIU's vast country intelligence databases and combines comparable country-specific data and forecasts with extensive country-intelligence assessments of key events worldwide. Sources include the full resources of The Economist Group, notably The Economist, as well as information obtained from our strategic alliances with other reputable intelligence-gathering organizations, including the BBC.

iv) **Energy Briefing and Forecasts:** Energy Briefing and Forecasts provides forecasts up to the year 2020 and news analysis for 69 of the world's most important energy markets. It supports users in comparing supply and demand potential and deepens their understanding of how economic and political developments will impact the energy sector. Energy Briefing & Forecasts has been developed in association with the International Energy Agency (IEA), combining internationally-comparable historic data from the IEA with the Economist Intelligence Unit's economic, political, and industry forecasts. Updated daily, Energy Briefing enables organizations to assess the market potential for their services, and assess risks and opportunities presented by different countries.

IHS Jane's Online Services:

IHS Jane's is the premier provider of global market, industry and technical information, analysis and expertise across virtually every level of any operation and enterprise. IHS Jane's online services have a number of advantages over receiving different information in print. Stay abreast of the latest world and industry developments as they unfold followings–

i) Worldwide news and features:-

- Market forecasts and trends
- Country risk assessments
- Equipment specifications

- Daily news digests from 500+ international sources
- Extensive coverage with exceptional usability

ii) Interactive features for enhanced usability include: –

- At least five years archive, often significantly more analytical tools, graphs and dynamic charting for selected content
- Reference content, analysis, images and video
- Active interlinking for seamless navigation

Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra Library provides following IHS Jane's Online Services. Library Users can start his/her research by entering a keyword search above or by selecting a subject area from Services.

- Country Risk Daily Report, Defence Industry, Defence Weekly, Defence: News Module, Intelligence Review, Intelligence Weekly, International Defence Review, Islamic Affairs Analyst
- Land Warfare Platforms: Artillery & Air Defence, Missiles and Rockets, Navy International
- Security: News Module, Sentinel Security Assessment – China & Northeast Asia, Sentinel Security Assessment – South Asia, Terrorism & Insurgency Monitor, Terrorism Watch Report
- World Insurgency & Terrorism information can be search through:-
  - ➢ Janes Defence Weekly
  - ➢ Janes Intelligence Review
  - ➢ Janes Intelligence Weekly
  - ➢ World Insurgency & Terrorism

MarketLine Advantage:

MarketLine Advantage is an interactive platform, giving users any time access to a unique mix of company, industry, financial and country business data, for every major marketplace in the world. Extensive global coverage of industries with 4000 industry profiles and 30,000+ companies within 215 countries Advanced search functionality Navigational aids for easy access and usability of data Bespoke training sessions with in-house teams. MarketLine covers the following Databases:

i) Country Statistics: Provides macro/socio-economic and demographic data for 193 countries and 21 territories worldwide.

ii) Financial Deals Tracker**:** Track market activity with MarketLine's database of global mergers and acquisitions (M&A), private equity deals, venture finance deals, private placements and partnerships.

iii) Company Prospector**:** Screen companies and build lists of potential business partners, clients, and investment targets in industries and countries of interest.

iv) Company Report Generator**:** Generate fresh custom company reports featuring analytical text and charts which draw on MarketLine's company datasets. Example sections include company overview, history, SWOT analysis, M&A, partnerships and agreements, news and product information.

v) Market Data Analytics: Comprehensive market data covering nearly 50 countries, over 30 market sectors, and approximately 150 categories, helping to understand the retail sales dynamics of your market.

c. Online Archival Databases: Following very important archival databases provides to the users of PBK library:-

Chatham House Online Archive 1920-2008:

Chatham House Online Archive contains the publications and archives for the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), the world - leading independent international affairs policy institute founded in

1920 after Paris Peace Conference. The Institute's analysis and research, as well as debates and speeches it has hosted, can be found in this online archive, subject-indexed and fully searchable.Chatham House Online Archive offers users invaluable insights into the changing dynamics of the 20th century world, including:

- The end of colonialism
- The development of communism and the Cold War
- Post war reconstruction
- The rise and collapse of ideologies and dictators

JSTOR:

JSTOR is part of ITHAKA , a not-for-profit organization. It is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary sources. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations.

JSTOR is powerful platform to find the perfect article, explore new topics, and organize your research using JSTOR's powerful search engine and tools.

The **JSTOR archive collection** is a database containing back issues of more than 2,000 academic and professional journals spanning 50 disciplines and more than 350 years of scholarship including some of the most authoritative and widely read articles in the arts and sciences. The exceptional content has been preserved in its original form and is of the highest-quality digital format.

Keesing's : World News Archive:

Keesing's was founded in 1931 with the intention of creating a lasting archive of original, accurate, and objective articles on the world's political, social, and economic events. Keesings team of experienced news writers and editors (based in Cambridge, UK) create a series of concise, clear articles which are published every month, providing readers with a digestible but detailed summary of global news.Since 1931 Keesing's has collected news reports on a daily basis from all over the world in a wide range of languages. These constitute a concise, accurate and unbiased account of important developments in each of the world's countries, major international organizations and within selected thematic topics. The Keesing's archive of over 100,000 articles includes coverage of:Elections and changes of government in every country

- Social issues such as immigration and asylum
- Wars, treatises, and diplomacy
- Terrorism and issues of internal security
- Legislation, budgets, economic developments, and international agreements
- Natural disasters, environmental issues, and scientific discoveriesKeesing's World News Archive also includes useful primary source material such as speeches and UN resolutions.

Some of the special features of Keesing's archives are:

- A 'Portfolio' feature allows users to select and store articles, tag interesting information, and share tags with other users.
- 'Breaking History' articles highlighting major stories worldwide. Coupled with corresponding timelines, these articles highlight connections between current events and modern history
- Users can search by date or keyword, and filter results by country or person

ProQuest ABI/Inform Complete:

Launched in the early 1970s, ABI/INFORM remains the gold standard when it comes to business research databases. ABI/INFORM Complete's massive content set - which includes important full text journals and much sought after titles from the business press as well as key trade publications, dissertations, conference

proceedings, and market reports - will help today's researchers resolve tomorrow's problems. ABI/INFORM Global is one of the most comprehensive business databases on the market, offering the latest business and financial information for researchers at all levels. It includes in-depth coverage from thousands of publications, most of them in full-text. With ABI/INFORM Global, users can find out about business conditions, management techniques, business trends, management practice and theory, corporate strategy and tactics, and competitive landscape. ABI/INFORM Global includes ABI/INFORM Archive, which offers a deep back file of many of the most important business journals of the last century. Through agreements with some of the world's most prestigious publishers including Cambridge University Press, Dow Jones & Company, Emerald Group Publishing, Palgrave MacMillan, the Financial Times Group, and the Economist Intelligence Unit ProQuest provides access to hundreds of key business titles.

- **Key ongoing full-text journals include:** *Journal of Economic Literature, Journal of International Business Studies, Organization Science, Journal of Economic Perspectives, Academy of Marketing Science Journal, American Economic Review, Accounting Review, Supply Chain Management, MIT Sloan Management Review, and China Quarterly.*

- **Key ongoing full-text periodicals include:** *Wall Street Journal, Financial Times, Economist, SmartMoney.*

- **Key ongoing full-text analyses include market and industry reports from:** Economist Intelligence Unit, Oxford Analytica.

- **Other key full-text non-journal content includes:** Working papers, Dissertations, Business cases, Conference proceedings.

- **Subject coverage:** Business, Economic conditions, Corporate strategies, Management theory, Management techniques, Business trends, Competitive landscape and product information, Accounting, Finance, etc.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Times of India Archive (1838-2006):

This historical newspaper provides genealogists, researchers and scholars with online, easily-searchable first-hand accounts and unparalleled coverage of the politics, society and events of the time. Its coverage are from the year 1838 to 2006 and Subject coverage are -Historical local, regional and national news & Multidisciplinary.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers- The Wall Street Journal (1889-1995):

The Wall Street Journal provides PDF images of essentially all the content published in *The Wall Street Journal* from its first issue in 1889 through 1995. It is searchable by keyword, author, article title, and first paragraph as a abstract. It includes editorials, illustrations and advertisements, anything that appeared in the original edition. You can browse issues by clicking Publications at the top of the screen.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers-The Guardian and The Observer(1791-2003):

ProQuest UK and Ireland Historical Newspaper Collection (formerly ProQuest Historical Newspapers) is a historical newspaper archive that includes The Guardian 1821-2003 and The Observer 1791-2003, The Irish Times 1859-2011 and The Weekly Irish Times 1876-1958, and The Scotsman 1817-1950 also all leading British and Irish titles of specific interest and relevance to the UK Higher Education community.

Online Newspapers Databases:

International New York Times: International New York Times is a leading international source for opinion leaders and decision- makers around the globe. With dedicated newsrooms in Paris, London, Hong Kong and New York, and journalists reporting from all corners of the globe, its informative, inspiring and intelligent coverage of the world makes it required reading in 130 countries around the world.

Financial Times: The Financial Times (FT), one of the world's leading business news organisations, is recognised internationally for its authority, integrity and accuracy. Providing essential news, comment, data and analysis for the global business community, the FT has a combined paid print and digital circulation of

over 700,000. Mobile is an increasingly important channel for the FT, driving almost half of total traffic and 20 per cent of digital subscriptions. FT education products now serve two thirds of the world's top 50 business schools. A corporate subscription to the FT offers the most cost-effective way for a team, department or organisation to access the FT content, equipping them with information that helps them make better informed business decisions. FT.com provide following tools for corporate subscribers:

- **Email alerts:** The Alerts hub provides alerts services for FT.com subscribers. One can sign up for keyword alerts and also choose from a wide selection of email briefings and exclusive Corporate Service Alerts.

- **Keyword Alerts:** Receive instant or daily notifications as soon as FT.com articles are published on specific keyword terms as desired by users.

- **Company News & Price Alerts:** Receive alerts when company-related news stories are published or when new company content - such as annual reports, video and slideshows available.

- **Email Briefings:** Select from over 50 of our daily email briefings

- **Corporate Services:** Select the topic user interested in and users email alerts will deliver links to relevant stories, blogs, videos and markets data every weekday morning. Articles are selected based on the reading habits of FT.com users interested in these topics.

Press Reader - Press Reader delivers the world's newspapers and magazines to millions of readers the way they want to receive them in print, online, or on their mobile device, table or eTeader- wherever they live, travel work or play**.** Press Reader is available on Android, Amazon for Android, Windows 8 and Blackberry 10, as well as on the Web at www.pressreader.com. Following are the key features of Press Reader online:

- Easily discover content searching by publication name, interest, country, or language preference

- Read publications and stories just as they appear in print

- Read full stories in an attention-grabbing, horizontal news stream in text view mode

- Personalize users news feed with specific sections from publications to build your own newspaper or magazine

- Get users favorite publications auto-delivered so one never miss an issue

- Download full issues for offline reading

- Instantly translate stories in up to 16 languages

- Customize users font size and type

- Listen to stories with on-demand narration

- Find stories on users topic with advanced search across multiple publications

- Bookmark articles for later reading, reference or sharing

- Comment on articles and make users opinions heard

- Vote on articles to show support or opposition of viewpoints

- Share stories by email or on Face book or Twitter

- Set My Topic alerts so users always see important news on their keywords

- Sync users profile with news preferences, bookmarks and alerts across all their devices

- Print full-content pages or articles

- Copy and paste entire articles into other applications

Wall Street Journal (WSJ): The Wall Street Journal is a business-focused, English-language international daily newspaper based in New York City. The Wall Street Journal is published six days a week, along with its Asian and European editions. The main benefits of Wall Street Journal are as follows:

- Financial, business and world news updated 24/7 with 200 new stories added daily
- Online personalization tools
- 30,000+ company profiles and 25 industry-specific sections
- Market Data Center "at-a-glance" dashboard

The Wall Street Journal is the largest newspaper in the United States by circulation. It provides up-to-the-minute business and financial news from the Online Journal, along with comprehensive market, stock and commodities data, plus personalized portfolio information. The Wall Street Journal has a global news staff of more than 2,000 journalists in 85 news bureaus across 51 countries. WSJ weekend newspaper expanded with two new sections: "Off Duty" and "Review".

E-Books:

The Library of Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra acquired collection of the World Bank Groups eLibrary and Bloomsbury collections of online eBooks.

1. **Bloomsbury E-Books Collections:** Bloomsbury collections deliver online access to scholarly books from Bloomsbury's award-winning Academic division. Spanning the humanities and social sciences, the site features the latest research publications from Bloomsbury, T&T Clark, The Arden Shakespeare and Hart Publishing, alongside scholarship from historic imprints Continuum, Berg and Bristol Classical Press. New collections are added each year.

   Bloomsbury Collections provides instant access to quality research and delivers libraries with a flexible way to build e-Book collections across the international relations. It contains over 5,000 titles, featuring content from Bloomsbury's latest research publications as well as a 100+ year legacy. Options are flexible to help librarians complete their collections by subject, collection year, or selected series.

Main features and benefits of Bloomsbury collections are as follows:

- Instant access to 100s of key works, easily navigable by research topic
- Cite, share and personalize content
- Search full text of titles; filter by date, series or subject
- Browse by subject
- Find the most relevant book chapters quickly and intuitively
- Hyperlinks: find works in the same subject or by the same author; link between text and endnotes or bibliography
- Download and print chapter PDFs without DRM restriction
- Use on your tablet or smart phone

2. **World Bank eLibrary:** The World Bank is the world's largest source of development assistance. In support of its mission—to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity—the World Bank conducts and publishes research on a broad range of global and regional issues affecting developing countries.

   The *World Bank eLibrary* is a subscription-based website for institutions, dedicated to offering researchers quick and easy access to the complete collection of World Bank publications since the 1990s. Built on a state-of-the-art platform, the World Bank eLibrary also offers a variety of added-value functionality to take users to the content they need as efficiently as possible. Content in the *eLibrary* is carefully curated to meet the highest academic and editorial standards. Users of eLibrary are assured full and immediate access to all academic research and scholarship published by the World Bank.

   The World Bank eLibrary has been serving the unique needs of researchers and librarians since 2003. It offers a variety of tools and enhanced functionality, saving users valuable time. Special features and conveniences include personalization, citation support, MARC records for cataloging, and indexing in the major library discovery products. *The World Bank eLibrary* covers a broad range of

global topics and issues that are relevant in today's increasingly interconnected world – such as climate change, public health, conflict and security, education, jobs, and migration, international economics and finance. The *World Bank eLibrary* contains a wide array of content types including:

- All World Bank flagship and annual publications
- Regional and thematic series
- Training manuals and handbooks
- Working papers
- Journal articles from *The World Bank Research Observer* and *The World bank Economic Review*
- Data publications
- Top country and regional data from *World Development Indicators*

The World Development Indicators are the primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized international sources, presenting the most.

Conclusion:

Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra Library possesses rich collection in digital format. With all resources collected at PBK library, centralized repository of hybrid library is available to the Indian Diaspora users worldwide. This is going to be the first such library in the world that aims to fulfill the twin objectives of commemorate the trials and tribulations, as well as the subsequent evolution and achievements of the diverse Indian Diaspora. Digital repository of such material can certainly help towards keeping the cultures alive at least in the virtual sense for posterity. The Government of India under the Ministry of External Affairs is making endless efforts to sustainable, symbiotic and mutually rewarding economic, social and cultural engagement between India and its Diaspora.

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Comparative Study on the Library Leadership between UIN Sunan Kalijaga and UII
(A Search for Human Resources, Financial Issues, and Collection Development)

Rusmiatininigsih[1]

Nurdin[2]

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to find out a leadership comparation between two libraries of Islamic Universities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga and Indonesia Islamic University (UII). The scope of the paper is to identify power relations of the two libraries including three elements: human resources, financial issues, and collection development. The research uses qualitative descriptive method. It was conducted by a contructionist phenomenological approach using a cultural studies paradigm through a case study at two Islamic university libraries in Yogyakarta. The research finds some similarities on the element of human resources amongst both libraries. UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga libraries have similar power relations on the employment including seniority, employment status, gender, and professional authority. Meanwhile, some differences in the power relations are found in the human resources in the practice of succession of leadership, recruitment culture, budget, and collection. UIN Sunan Kalijaga library has become stronger power relations which are influenced by religious and political ideology, than UII library.

Keyword: *library leadership, power concept, Islamic library, academic library, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, UII.*

Background

State and private universities have historically had different institutional images with unique characteristics each. According to Handayani in Kusdiyanto (2008,p.151), public perception towards private universities has a second image after state universities. However this condition would provide motivation for private universities to improve their images by providing better services in various units. Currently, on infrastructure and services have been built to provide for their users.

According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No.4, 2014, state universities were organized by the government. Meanwhile, private universities were held by communities (PP. RI No.4, 2014). Therefore, it can be concluded that the differences between state universities and private universities are located only on who have and finance. This point indicates that the position of the university libraries under state and private institutions have an equal opportunity to maximize their potentials, albeit different concepts and orientations depending on their institutional statuses. If so, it can be perceived that the success of university libraries is greatly influenced by those has the power. The power is not always interpreted as a figure of leadership. The practice of domination can be interpreted as a power wich is spread in every line of society. Foucault states that the position of power does not always take place on individual or group but on everywhere on the structure of the invisible life (Barker, 2014, p.162).

Indonesia Islamic University (UII) and State Islamic University (UIN Sunan Kalijaga) are oldest Islamic institutions that have a similar complicated history. The history on the birth of Islamic Institutions in Indonesia is an initiative of reformist figure, politicians, scholars and Moslem intellectuals involved in Islamic

organizations. The establishment of Islamic universities as an Islamic symbolism is aimed at producing Islamic scholars in order that education in Indonesia is not dominated by nationalist based universities.

The desire to establish Islamic Institution is not only concerning on ideological issues, but also relating to political and sociological aspect (Depag RI, 2003, P.43). The issue of ideology is the results of the battle of religious ideology which is going to dominate. Political issues are seen from the conflict between Islamists and nationalists. The strong position of Islam politically invites jealousy of others. The establishment of Islamic colleges in many places can be used as a means of consolidation and strengthening the position of Islam in the state. Meanwhile, sociological issues reflect that the gentry elites have greater opportunity to pursue higher education than the Islamists. As a result of this policy, the gentry elites are easier to mobilize and gain socioeconomic position. In this situation, awareness of Islamists that appears to establish colleges has become a representation of social structure mobility for training religious leaders.

Viewed from this phenomenon it seems that Islamic colleges were born on the dominant position, so that it is not impossible that the practice of dominations has become pervasive in various sectors, including libraries. Laugu follows the view of Foucalt's concepts in his research that the management of university libraries is obviously affected by ideological games amongst ruling actors is which then represented in managerial practices and library services (Laugu, 2015, p.224). Both libraries of Indonesian Islamic University (UII) and UIN Sunan Kalijaga have similarities as under Islamic institutions.

Their characteristics and uniqueness which are being taken into the library field are believed to involve the practice of power that spread amongst various corners of the system. Both universities, UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga are under Islamic institutions that have a complex history. The complexity is that both universities in the beginning are one institution. Both are finally separated on the status, namely private and public. For those aspects, the libraries of UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga become interesting to analyze because the flow of power is believed to occur and spread into the several aspects of the library.

Research method

This study uses a qualitative and descriptive approach. Qualitative research is an approach method that is studied based on the natural phenomena, where researchers become a key instrument at research. Data validity is based on technique of collecting data sources which is a purposive and snowball sampling, gathering the data with triangulation, and data analysis is done inductively (Sugiyono, 2010, p.15). The result of the search emphasizes more on meaning than generalization. Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2007, p.247), qualitative research intends to understand the phenomena which are experienced by the subject of the study, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, ect.

Descriptive study is aimed at measuring a certain social phenomena accurately. According to Singarimbun (2008, p.12-13), descriptive studies usually have two goals; to determine the development of certain physical and to describe the particular social phenomenon in detail. Additionally, Sukmadinata (2008, p.18) states that the descriptive research aims to define a situation of phenomenon as it is. From these explanations, the descriptive studies are concluded as a research which tries to explain about a particular phenomenon in the form of word and languages as it is systematically arranged.

Conceptual Apparatus

Leadership

Leadership is a process of creating a vision and doing interaction which mutually influences between a leader and his/her follower in order to realize the vision (Wirawan, 2013, p.7). According Aunur Rohim and IIP Wijayanto, leadership is a social problem in which an interaction occurs amongst led parties to achieve a common goal (Fakih, 2001, p.8). Thus, leadership is an activity of interaction between a leader and subordinates to work together to realize agreed goals. If implemented in a library, the leadership is an activity that takes place between the library leader and his/her staff in order to achieve the vision and missions of the library.

Library as a Power Field of Universities

According to Mitzberg, power is a concept for understanding how people influence each other in an organization (Gary Yulk, 2010, p.172). Kotler states that power is an ability to influence others to get something (Mocus Gonzalves, 2013). This is also in line with what is presented by Kumaran about criteria that must be possessed by a leader. Some of them are determining a direction, giving motivation, deciding goals, and making a policy. Leaders can be found at all levels of organization. A leader is a good manager but not all managers are leaders (Supreme Kumaran, 2012, p.157).

Furthermore, the power in an organization always contains idealist elements in order to influence people so that they can work together to achieve the vision of the organization. Dawam Raharjo states that a university is basically an idealist institution which is nonprofit. In addition to acting as a printer for cadres of nation and society, it also plays a role for preserving certain values that are sublime. Universities have a concept of values. Therefore, the values can be fundamental or developed as a scientific concept, a particular religion or school of thought, and/or mahzhab a particular movement. Thus, the values fought for are relatively fixed albeit can be adaptive or flexible (Izwar Annas, 1993).

According to Merry in Harris (1995, p.5), other than finding books, a library serves as a manager of knowledge and information, which puts it as a symbol of intellectual power and politics. Such situation can be seen in the symbols, like titles and sertificates of education achieved from universities to show actors' position in social relation (Richard Hughes, 2012, p.177). In relation to that, the conception of Bourdeu can be used to analyze libraries, museums, and information centers which focus more on information services as a way of encouraging them to meet the need or a large community. This issue includes a wide variety of communities with different orientations toward culture, education, and office or government organizations (Lisa, 2010, p.48).

Lisa Husey believes that the LIS (Library and Information Science) focuses on delivering a service that could play a round as a tool to act as an amplifier that may strengthen the presence of social structures to enter the practice of coercion and injustice. Library servives not only become a tool to build a symbolic power and capitalist culture, but also play a significant role in the arena of cultural production, acting as a fasilitator and preservation agent or repository of culture. Library as a part of the government or educational institutions often acts as a legitimacy of cultural objects. The library is a place to find and read books, as well as do research, which gives an impression of the perception of the available resources.

This issue has become an important focus arena for power struggles and the interests of capital needed to affect (Lisa, 2010, p.49). Similar to this point, Laugu (2015, p.23) states that a library is an arena of representation of power which is seen in the activities of the library. John Bud and Anne Goulding in (2010, P.49) view that the role of the library as a producer, which is institutionalized has disseminated and built a capitalist culture and symbolic power that can be identified in the library role regarding the collection of artifacts, cultures and other related elements. Goulding argues that the library is used as an indicator of cultural capital, suggesting that libraries can be regarded as a site for the production, dissemination, and appropriation of cultural capital. Meanwhile, Budd judges that there is unconsciousness or unacknowledgedment that symbolic power has been used in the library policies and practices, which create a limitation of consideration on interpretive ethics of social action. Although both have different points of view, both expressed a clear analysis of the library and its role as a cultural reproducer. Even, both give a perception that the library as a prominent figure in cultural production. In this case it is not to question the role of the library that has spread capitalist culture but to see how the position of the library in a social group (Hussey, 2010, p.49).

The Scope of Leadership in Libraries

Henry Fayol mentioned that elements of management are; man, money, material, and method. In a library, man element includes those who are called as human resources, such as head of the library, librarian, and staff. Element of money, is called as a library budget. This budget is an element of library management which is important to drive activities of the library. The next is a material one which includes a variety of facilities and infrastructure to support the management activities. Method is a way or system used to conduct activities

in an organization. This element can be seen in POSDCORB Luther Gulick, which includes planning, organizing, staffing, direction, coordinating, reporting, and budgeting (Herlina, 2007, p.34). In the management activities, power is believed to be pervasive into the library elements, including man, (human resources), money (budget), and materials (collection).

Discussion

A Glance on the Leadership of Library of UII

Human Resources

In the human resource, power concept of library can be viewed from hierarchical structure, recruitment culture, and professional authority for each actor in the library. In this structure, power representation is reflected in aspects of director successions, between staff, seniority, employment status, and gender issues.

At the highest structure of the library, the power is held by the head of the library. UII library is led by a person, which is called as director. The director is appointed by rector. In the election of the director, UII library has become an arena of power representation which is a temporary perspective. Laugu (2015, p.119) states that this occurs only at the election of the leader, by which religious ideology is not involved in such situation. UII communities have believed that the elected leaders must be from professionals who are considered to be able to develop their organization. In such situation, UII library seems to have a power model that tends to be controlled by the idea of professionalism rather than primordialism. The flows of temporary power have been incarnated into a force which is used for electing a leader who is considered to have a commitment for winning a rector at the university. This can be referred to an evident from the statements of several informants as follow:

"Thus,… the selection of library director is conducted every four years after rector succession. The candidate of the library director is appointed by rector elected because he/she is regarded as a person who has contributed toward rector election. However, every library candidate must be having capabilities and competences in leadership skill and/or library science. In the election process, there seems an emotional situation albeit can be solved through professional approach in the election process. Finally, all of them work as usual and as if nothing happens before." (Conducted on January, 11, 2017)."

It is also found that relations between staff which have reflected seniority in UII library are not from power of individuals, but institutional power in the form of organizational commands. In the aspect of employment status, the library as a private institution employs two types of employee position, namely permanent and nonpermanent (contract). Power relations found in those types of position seem that permanent employees are more dominating and respected than those nonpermanent ones. Meanwhile, from gender perspectives aspect, such relations can be seen in the context of employee number. Male number is higher than female number albeit it is not being a question for power relation in gender issues.

Furthermore, the flow of power in the human resource element seems as only tradition and custom practiced by UII library in the recruitment process. The process has been done in a professional way through two approaches, internal and external. Internal approach, is a recruitment which is open only to nonpermanent staff (contract) among UII staff. Meanwhile, external approach is a vacancy which is open to public. The vacancy can be followed by all those who are interested. Both approaches use the same model, including written, oral, skill, religious practice and library science tests. In internal approach, track records covering devotion and loyalty of applicants during their contract performance are highly emphasized. It is found that the way of recruitment in UII library is purely to improve the professionalism of librarianship competency standards. Power relations in other human resource element are located in the professional authority. This authority is utilized amongst librarians for preserving the culture of learning together (sharing knowledge). Such situation creates a synergetic atmosphere which is benefit for avoiding the arrogance of scientific authority. This environment has been practiced by the library which has prioritized a solidarity of teamwork and tried to minimize any individual arrogance.

Budget (Financial issue)

Budgetary has become an important aspect in an organization. Whatever good for any planning in an activity if not supported by enough budget, then it will be difficult to achieve maximum results. UII library under private institutions indicates that all its budgets are determined by the university. Nonetheless, the library is given a freedom to plan its annual budget. This phenomenon can be seen in the words of an informant in following:

"Our sources of budget are from university that comes from tuition fee (SPP), business development, endowments, grants, and cooperation. No other sources except gifts of collection from national library and UII students. While, income of fines from overdue of returning collection is reported to rector. UII library plans its budget through work plan for annual budget, called as RKAT. The library has a planning team which is led by its director with the assistants of five heads of divisions as team members. The team membership aims to represent activities of those division. The director serves as a supervisor for the activities of the team. As far as I know there is no negotiation between library and university when the results of the annual budget plan are submitted. The rector seems that he knows what is important and not. It also seems that he is not emotional encountering many situation (conducted on January, 11, 2017)".

Referred to the above statement, it can be interpreted that the library as a private institution relies much on private management by UII. The budget sources come from tuition fee (donation education management), business development, endowments, government grants, and cooperation with domestic and overseas institutions. In the aspect of this budget, it can be concluded that power relations occur in the concept of library finding that is totally decided by rector. Nevertheless, the library is given an authority to plan its own programs which spend the budget its self. The authority is used in the work plan for annual budget. Therefore, in this work plan, discussion about the budget has become more effective and conducive to achieve library goals as indicated in the planned program. This situation creates a peaceful and condusive atmosphere without any emotional tension in negotiating the budget request.

Collection

Currently, collection developed by UII library is a digital collection such as e-book and e-journal. Meanwhile, its printed collections are developed from student donation. The subjects of collections developed are based on those which support study programs and religions studies. The subjects that are influenced by pluralist and non-pluralist movement can be seen from OPAC searches albeit in a reasonable limit. In the collection development, a plan is determined by RKAT. The budget can be planned used every month, even day. Collection acquisition at the library is done without an auction system in order to avoid misuse of funds. In addition to using its own budget, some collections are obtained from foreign grants, such as Saudi Arabia and students who are going to get a free loan letter from library (Laugu, 2015, p.137). This can bee seen from the information submitted by informan as follows:

"collection developed by the library is equally allocated for all majors. Because of the library budget from university, the mechanism of purchasing collection can be done at any time whenever needed. Proposal submitted to university is usually approved about 50%. Expenditure for e-journal collection is usually higher than other collections. Collection development for our library is conducted by the library its self under control by the head of the acquisition division." (conducted on January, 11, 2017)

Referred to this interview, it is clear that the system of collection development in the library works more effective and efficient because it is directed to fulfill the needs of library users. It seems better than the auction system involving multiple parties with a strict procedure but potential in individual interest.

A Glance of Leadership at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Library.

Human Resources

In the succession of the head of UIN Sunan Kalijaga library, power relations occur in the from of religious groups. The power relations come from the parent institution. Ideological competition is represented by the

groups of NU and Muhammadiyah as social religious organization. This competition emerges in every succession of the university to the faculty (Laugu, 2015, p.137). This phenomenon influences the leadership of the library. Another word, the library cannot free from intervention of both ideologies in terms of its leadership. The rector has become an actor who chooses and determines the person who will be the head of the library.

In line with this issue, the power that is reflected in the relationship between staff of the libraries can be seen from seniority practices which take place in the interaction of communication in their daily work. Such practices are rather to establish an harmonious relationship amongst them. It is the same in their employment status as seen between civil servants and non civil servants (Laugu, 2015, p.139). It seems usual that the position of permanent employees or civil servants have a clear staffing legitimacy.

This phenomenon influences their materialistic performances which indicate as having economic status which is more powerful than nonpermanent (contract) staff. From this situation, it can be concluded that good economic backgrounds have become a determinant factor in power relation.

In the aspect of gender issue, UIN Sunan Kalijaga library has employed 44 persons that are more female in number than male. The 44 employees consist of 24 female and 20 male. At this point, a problem sometimes arises when there is an effort to increase the number of male employees as a way of advocating men against the number of women because for several reason. The main reason is that the women are still regarded as persons who have abilities under men. Besides, power effects also flow on the culture of recruitment. UIN Sunan Kalijaga library as an institution under state government agency has not become a strange thing if the recruitment process is found a sort of dynastic elements. According to Laugu (2015, p.129), the recruitment processes of UIN Sunan Kalijaga library have been potentially producing human resources which are inclined into a dynastic culture. However, currently the recruitment activity has been more openly albeit in the practices that still seem to rely on "close relationship" than professional competence. This is evident from the overall employees of UIN Sunan Kalijaga library in which it is found a kinship relations amongst them.

In the case of professional authority, librarians of UIN Sunan Kalijaga have understood the importance of professionalism through the realizations of library mission. It is also found that some of the employees of UIN Sunan Kalijaga library are not from library education, but they are considered as staff who have good competence in library practice because of their long field experiences. Even though, the staff with library education is regarded as a person who has theoretical competences which are much higher than others. Therefore, they are expected to be more convincing a scientific authority. This situation sometimes causes a bit problem but finally the situation is quickly under control. The member of the staff have become aware that professionalism and competences need wisdom as a foundation for all kinds of relationship.

Financial Issues

UIN Sunan Kalijaga library under a state university can be understood that its budget is dependent on government allocation. The main source of the library budget stems from state revenue and expenditure budget (APBN). In addition, the budget is backup up by tuition fee, called SPP (Donation of Development of Education), business development center, and cooperation. It is found that the budget mechanism and process which are sometimes complicated influence the activities of the library. The influence tends to create problems because certain programs can be cancelled due to the certain budget. This situation extremely affects the activities of the library.

Collection

Collection development activities are conducted once a year following the budget mechanism. The acquisition of collection at UIN Sunan Kalijaga library uses an auction process. This process involves many parties, which sometimes subordinate library element. The auction process indicates power relations which can be seen from the position of the auction winner that sometimes determines collection. Therefore, this auction practice may cause anxiety for library because it is often used by certain parties for personal benefit. Ultimately, procurement activities are not effective because they are not oriented to the needs of users.

Furthermore, UIN Sunan Kalijaga library is known as a library that has been controlled by pluralist actors. Therefore, such actors can appreciate differences and seek to provide spaces and rooms for all forms of practices and school of thought without having a tendency to control one of these groups (Laugu, 2015, p.133).

This is reflected in the precence of corners which provide liberal collections, such as Canadian and Iranian corner collections. Power points can be seen pluralist and non pluralist thoughts. In Laugu research, it shows the power concepts through a research for OPAC (Online Public Catalog) searches. It is found that the power flow of pluralist and nonpluralist is represented very high in the titles of books belong to UIN Sunan Kalijaga library (Laugu, 2015, p.142).

Comparative Analysis

Both UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga libraries have their own characteristic each. Uniqueness is the result of practice of power that spreads in some aspects of the library. In the practice of the power of the libraries, both have some similarities and differences.

The similarities take place on the human resource and collection development elements. In the human resource element, it can be seen in the relationship including seniority, employment status, gender, and professional authority. In the relationship between staff, seniority is regarded as a local wisdom tradition practiced in both libraries. In terms of the employment status, both libraries have similar points in which civil servants or permanent staff are higher than nonpermanent (contract). This is because the social structure factor of society has formed the mindset that a confession is located on the legality of the public eye.

Furthermore, on the issue of gender, both libraries have not made this issue as a serious problem because both types of female and male employees are equally required in both libraries. Lori Ricigliano and Renne Housten addres gender issues that "in libraries, occupational segregation divides traditional library departments and functions from IT departments and technology applications. Librarians are predominantly female and, as the occupational statistic show, IT workers are predominantly male. The result for libraries has been a gendered segregation of the library workforce". Adam also reveals that in an organization culture, men are more often associated with IT positions, while women are more likely to be associated positions in the large-scale groups in an organization, and not specifically on IT (Lamont, 2009, p.140). This gives a clear view that why women become more dominant because they more often occupy public positions than positions that require specialized skills, such as IT. UII library with dominant males shows that the orientation is being changed to sheer achievement of organizational effectiveness with emphasis on competency standards, while UIN Sunan Kalijaga library is trying to advocate a balance of orientation between male and female.

The last similarity is the authority of the profession. The librarians of UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga have gradually realized the importance of academic competences in supporting their profession. As a consequence, both libraries try to create a culture of sharing and learning amongst them. This culture is expected to produce a culture of mutual understanding, which is held to reduce the conflict of individual egoism.

Beside of the similarities, it is also found several differences between those libraries. These differences occur on the elements of human resources, budget and collections. In the human resources, the differences take place at the successions and recruitment culture. In the succession issue, UIN Sunan Kalijaga library is extremely influenced by religious ideology, while UII library is not influenced by that ideology, but it is influenced by the picture of figures who are considered professionals. This kind of power relation has been occurred because UIN Sunan Kalijaga library is under government affairs which are open to a variety of religious perspective. Different things happen in UII library that is oriented to professional competence. Then, in the cultural aspects of recruitment, UII library uses a method that is more open comparing to UIN Sunan Kalijaga library. It is again influenced by institutional elements. UIN Sunan Kalijaga library under government institution tends to practice the culture of dynastic profession that has occurred since the beginning, while the UII library is a private institution that has built a clean culture for the recruitment of staff in order to get competitive human resources.

The next striking differences are the budget and collection development. UIN Sunan Kalijaga library relies much on the state revenue and expenditure budget (APBN) so that its activities of planning and implementation look too biereuacratic and not free as well as reflected in the procurement of the collection using an auction process. This technique is vulnerable to enter political interest and to enrich individuals. Meanwhile, the library of UII which is under private institution looks easier to manage its budget, so that it can become more flexible because not requiring a long bureaucratic process. Therefore, it is found that its collection development can work more effective because the budget can be spent any time whenever needed to fulfil the needs of the user.

Conclusion

Power relations have been pervasive into library elements, such as in the human resources, financial issues, and collection development. The concept of power is equally found in both libraries of UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Similarities in both libraries have been seen in the element of the human resource. Both libraries have power relations on the seniority, employment status, gender, and professional authority. Meanwhile, differences between both libraries can be seen in the leadership election, recruitment culture, budget, and collection development. UIN Sunan Kalijaga library leadership on one hand is still influenced by religious ideology. It is different in what happens in UII library that is more affected by professionalism.

UII library as a private institution looks more professional and open concering on the process of recruitment, budgeting, and collection development. In contrast to UIN Sunan Kalijaga library under a state institution, its process of recruitment, budgeting, and collection development seem to be more traditional. It means that some elements still become a barier in library development, such as dynastic profession, long bureaucracy, and budgets of complicated auction process that involve many parties and interests. Finally, such situation produces an image that libraries under private institution become more dynamic than those under state institutions.

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Preservation of Traditional Knowledge in the Digital Era: Studies in Conservation Center Library Borobudur

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Abstract

Indonesia has a wide range of ethnic that produces many local culture. Thus, Indonesia has a wide range of indigenous knowledge embodied in the "speech", "value", "technology" or "architecture historic buildings containing groove an events". All of this culture contains knowledge from the local society. Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is a knowledge born in people's lives. In the modern era like today almost 80% of the world's population still uses indigenous knowledge as an alternative solution in dealing with problems of life. In 2004 IFLA presented a draft which states that libraries and archives jointly work for indigenous knowledge. Indigenous knowledge is important to be documented in order to save for and maintain the knowledge contained. Along with the times, information technology bring a logical consequence to make documentation face the digital era. Library Borobudur Conservation has made the documentation of traditional knowledge, but whether it has reached the stage of digital. The results obtained from this study is, first, the leadership fears spread information widely. And limited human resources to manage the existing traditional knowledge into digital form, so that indigenous knowledge has been preserved physically in book form, but has not led to the preservation digitally.

Keywords: *Preservation, Traditional Knowledge, Conservation*

Introduction

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is a knowledge born in people's lives. If the views of its kind, Indigenous Knowledge is a form of cultural objects that called intangible heritage. Kerps (in Luehersen,2010) Explains that the intangible heritage may include collective memory, oral traditions, performance, personal or collective histories, and everyday experiences associated with a given object. Typically, IK in the form of intangible properties, or heritage, associated with culturally or spiritually significant objects Affect Themselves how the objects are perceived and interpreted (Steevs, 2015). indigenous knowledge born of daily practices of the community in facing the challenges of life. Such as how to grow crops, the values of life and architecture of the building.

In the modern era, almost 80% of the world's population still uses traditional knowledge as an alternative solution in dealing with the problems of life (Anwar, 2010). No wonder if the traditional knowledge is the main attraction for the development of science and social life as well as economic. However, scientists began worry with the loss of biodiversity (Traditional Knowledge) which has become the knowledge of the local community to be a scientific development. Therefore, in 2004 IFLA (in Anwar, 2010) presented a draft which states that libraries and archives jointly work for traditional knowledge. Professional associations such as the Society of American Archivists and the American Library Association also have proposed that addressing

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intangible cultural heritage in the library and archive as it relates to indigenous peoples of North America (Luehersen,2010).

In addition to protect from extinction, documentation indigenous knowledge can also protect against the lawyer-claim by other parties. As happened in India. India make library to save 36,000 information turmeric formulation used in Ayurvedic medicine of lawyer-klaiman US. Making library containing traditional knowledge was also later adopted by the World Intellectual Property organization. Furthermore, Ahfad University Library, Sudan also create and develop a database of associated traditional knowledge (Mumtaz, 2010). From this, it can be seen that libraries and librarians have a strategic role to the documentation of traditional knowledge. As the results of a study conducted by Adelia (2016) which states that the library and the community have a strategic relationship. So that the Library should be able to capture and document knowledge that exists in society.

As the developments of the age, advances in information technology to bring a logical consequence to make adjustments to the documentation. So documentation activities not only in Hard- files but also Soft-files or commonly known as a digital document. Information technology has a set of characteristics such as ease, disseminate and maintain documents with great ease. As Steeves (2015) said that technologies that enhance communications can be very helpful, allowing people that are Widely distributed to communication with each other easily and efficiently. Also Many Indigenous groups have been successful in using digital technology to bring a wider awareness of Reviews their culture to the world (Ginsburg in Steeves, 2015). Coombe (2000) By using the mainstream communication methods they can bring awareness of Reviews their issues to a wider audience, as well as connecting with other indigenous groups around the world. As performed by aborigines. Aborigines share aboriginal traditional knowledge to the west and they mutually learn from each other. Ease owned information technology also have vulnerabilities. As was said by Hunter (In Steeves, 2015) that one of the challenges of the digital age is an information technology itself. technology selection information is very important and should fulfil criteria. Information technology chosen should be capable and easy to use, but more importantly is to protect the security and the privatization of knowledge and the copyright of Indigenous Knowledge. Technology information are bring the easily and vigilance.

Indonesia has a lot of culture results from the work of objects, values up to technology. Where, in any culture results has knowledge therein. So it can be said. Lots of traditional knowledge possessed Indonesia. Borobudur Conservation Center Library is a special library which collect traditional knowledge about Borobudur in particular and Indonesia in other areas. Outlines the related collections can be mapped into two major parts namely a collection of Borobudur and collection of the history and culture of other regions in Indonesia. Collection of Borobudur obtained from the study of conservation activities and also relief activities meaning of the story that is packaged in the form of comic books. While other history books obtained from other agencies that issue them. The collection also other areas of traditional knowledge obtained from the results of assessments by other agencies. As Nyadran and Anthology value Sundanese culture. Borobudur Conservation Center library has a special collection of conservation of cultural heritage Borobudur and other traditional knowledge. Traditional knowledge wealth contained in the library currently facing the digital era. So how libraries Borobudur conservation in facing the challenges in this global era?

This research is a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research is research for meaning, understanding, and the understanding of a phenomenon, events, as well as human life is involved directly or indirectly in the settings studied, contextual and comprehensive (Yusuf, 2015). Descriptive methods researchers use to view, describe and explain the phenomena derived from data that has been collected. In collecting the data, researchers conducted three ways namely depth interviews with librarians and related people, document analysis and direct observation in the library Borobudur Conservation Center.

Discussion

Borobudur Conservation Center a technical unit Ministry of Education and Culture in the field of conservation and preservation of Borobudur under and responsibility of the Director General of Culture which is led by the

head. To handle the Borobudur Temple was completely restored needs treatment, observation and research continuously. Therefore, in 1991 it stood the Study and Conservation of Borobudur. Its function as a center for education and training of technical personnel in the field of conservation and restoration. Some supporting facilities and technical personnel who master the field of conservation, restoration and conservation, delivering Borobudur Conservation Center is implementing technical training of conservation and restoration of national and international institutions. In addition Borobudur Conservation Center also aid the conservation of historical and archaeological heritage throughout Indonesia, even in Southeast Asian countries (Konservasi Borobudur.org)

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 29 of 2015 which was set on October 27, 2015, Borobudur Conservation Office has the tasks of conservation and preservation of Borobudur and the heritage area of Borobudur. To carry out these tasks Borobudur Conservation Center has the following functions:

1. Implementation of conservation aspects of civil engineering, architecture, geology, biology, chemistry, and archeology Borobudur and other cultural heritage;

2. Implementation of the security, maintenance, and restoration of Borobudur, Mendut, Pawon and Borobudur cultural heritage area;

3. Implementation of the development and utilization of Borobudur, Mendut, Pawon and Borobudur cultural heritage area;

4. Implementation of the documentation and publication of Borobudur, Mendut, Pawon and the heritage area of Borobudur;

5. Implementation of the partnership in the field of conservation and preservation Borobudur, Mendut, Pawon and Borobudur cultural heritage area;

6. Implementation of the development of methods and techniques

7. Implementation of administrative affairs conservation Borobudur.

To support that, Borobudur Conservation Center, equipped with various supporting facilities, such as a chemical laboratory, microbiology, physical / petrography and SEM (scanning electron microscope) and a field laboratory. The existence of this laboratory to develop various methods of conservation and study better conservation of stone, brick, wood, and others. It is also used to test conservation materials as a substitute a safer, more effective and efficient. The materials that have been tested are recommended for the conservation of cultural heritage objects in Indonesia. Borobudur Conservation Center partnering with universities and other institutions from Indonesia and abroad. Some partnership do like helping implementation of sample analysis, temapat apprenticeship students who are conducting research, as well as the joint development of methods and techniques of conservation with other countries. In the implementation of the study / studies the field of conservation, civil engineering, architecture, geology, biology, chemistry, and archeology at the Borobudur and other ancient relics Borobudur Conservation Center in cooperation with the involvement of experts from several universities in Indonesia as a resource. In addition Borobudur Conservation Center implement technical training of conservation, restoration, documentation, and security guards routinely cultural heritage.

In addition to the development of conservation Borobudur Conservation Center also manages library. Location of the library is in the Borobudur Conservation Center. Borobudur Conservation Institute Library serves all societies. During this time many users who come are among researchers and lovers of culture. collection can only be read on the spot. If anyone wants to photocopy collections, then it must get permission from the conservation.

The library collection of Borobudur Conservation consists of :

1. Report the results of conservation activities Borobudur

2. The book value of the Borobudur temple culture. Nothing like text books and comic relief along with its values

3. Books and cultural history of the cultures and other places. As value culture of Sundanese, *Nyadran* culture, Kitab Negarakertagama, Gajahmada, Java, etc.

4. The general book like a dictionary, toefl etc.

Traditional collection contains knowledge of cultural values of local community life. like a book with title *nyadran* (salah satu koleksi perpustakaan Borobudur), content value and teaching of relief temple . As told by (Semali, & Kincheloe, in Luehersen, 2010) that traditional knowledge is a term used to describe the world view of indigenous groups. It is highly linked to location and Reflects the way the people see Themselves in relation to Reviews their environment. Lavier (in Anwar, 2010) explains that traditional knowledge is based and the information derived from the results of communication in a society. Traditional knowledge is the result of the interactions of the social and physical environment as created by a specific geographic area (Viergever, 1999). Traditional knowledge is knowledge derived from local community life (Anwar, 2010). Traditional knowledge systems to move dynamically and continuously influenced by the creativity and experimentation. Traditional knowledge according Rajasakeran & Arren (in Msuya, 2007) traditional knowledge is the systematic knowledge gained from local people through the accumulation of experience, informal experiments and in-depth understanding of the environment in a particular culture. Further Msuya (2007) explains that traditional knowledge can be seen as a local or traditional knowledge that is unique in every culture or society. Hansen (In Adelia, 2016) defines traditional knowledge is the information that exists in the community, obtained based on trial and adaptation to the culture and environment that was developed from time to time. This knowledge is used as a public defense in life. From the various definitions above. indigenous knowledge is genuine knowledge obtained from the local community activities, thoughts, belief systems, knowledge of the local society in a dynamic and sustainable. where this knowledge is used to support the sustainability of local livelihoods. In the various terms above are some terms that refer to traditional knowledge such as "indigenous peoples", "traditional knowledge systems" "old fashioned" "belief system" and "adaptation to the culture". Johnson (in Msuya, 2007) identifies some of the character of traditional knowledge, namely: (1) knowledge derived from the local area, (2) knowledge of the culture and the context-specific, (3) no formal knowledge, (4) disseminated by speech, generally undocumented, (5) are dynamic and adaptive, and (6) changes with the change in the social, economic and cultural.

The collection of books with the content of traditional knowledge in the library Borobudur conservation more often accessed for research purposes. Researchers could readily come to study literature in the library for days to days. The collection of library borbudur conservation can be viewed in online. However, for direct access to the collections, it should come directly to the library. So if you visit the library, you will often see students doing research in the library.

Related to digitization activities in this global era, in outline, the Borobudur Conservation Office not perform digitizing yet. This is due to lack of human resources. as the results of interviews conducted. The head of the service said that, the collection is still in the documentation ik book form alone. Not to digital, this is because constrained by the lack of human resources. On the other hand, the Head of service sessions have concerns about the information provided if preservation is done digitally. Open information is a form of information that is "sold cheaply", as they called the head of the service who showed concern towards digitization.

Dissemination of information through the digital world has its advantages and its own vigilance. Thus the need for a legal document to protect traditional knowledge. as stated by Adelia (2016) that the era of information and information technology very rapidly, traditional knowledge becomes very easy to spread and anyone can use to bring usefulness for many people. and also bring a threat to the local community where the knowledge comes from. If the traditional knowledge information dissemination will be compensated by their legitimate and legal documentation. it will have an impact on economic development in local communities sisio culture. But if not, there will be a claim for ownership of the impact on commercial advantage.

One challenge in using digital resources to preserve knowledge is digital technology itself. The choice of technology is very important and must fulfill many criteria. It should be easily affordable and simple to use; but, more importantly, it should be secure and private in order to protect the knowledge and the rights of the indigenous group (Hunter in Steeves 2015).

Legally, there are many regulations governing intellectual property rights. But does not fully cover about traditional knowledge. As said by Brown (in Luehersen, 2010) there are no laws governing the treatment of intangible properties in the law (especially in terms of intellectual property), and perhaps the best approach may be "civil-society strategies" that encourage communication between special collection libraries and source communities.

Conclusion

From the various discussion above. The results obtained from this study is, first, the leadership fears spread information widely. And limited human resources to manage the existing traditional knowledge into digital form, so that indigenous knowledge has been preserved physically in book form, but has not led to the preservation digital.

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Role of Library in Maintaining Ecological Balance

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Abstract

Today we are facing lots of problems due to deforestation on the earth. Libraries are not exception of this. So, as public servant or as library professional we feel that we must contribute to save our environment and social being. In this paper we have tried to highlight some facts that how library can became the part of the ecological balance. Today Information Technology has become the eminent part of education. Due to implementation of technology, library must implement new ideas and tools to spread knowledge among users and save the environment. In this paper we have focused on the points where library can participate to maintain ecological balance.

Keywords*: Library, Digital Library, Environment, Ecological Balance*

Introduction

World consumption of paper has grown 400 percent in the last 40 years. Now nearly 4 billion trees or 35 percent of the total trees cut around the world are used in paper industries on every continent. That equates to about 2.47 million trees cut down every day. We all are aware that library plays a significant role in the development of society. The society consists of many natural resources all around. These resources are very much important in our life cycle. If we breach the nature rules for our selfishness we will suffer for whole life. Since the origin of civilization we have used natural resources in our daily life now the situation has changed and the effect is in our surroundings. We are facing so many challenges in our life in the form of different diseases. In this paper we will discuss how library can be helpful in maintaining the social environment of our society, as we have studied that man is a social animal and library is a knowledge centre which gives the knowledge and strength to the society through its resources. These resources are reservoirs of a variety of knowledge like medical, cultural, political, social and psychological and many more.

Library is a place which every student visits in his or her life and gets the knowledge for the formation of his own. This life chain creates a relationship between men to the whole society. Due to transformation of society and changes in the needs of the readers library needs to change accordingly. In ancient times library was considered a store house of knowledge resources but due to changes in society the concept was changed and library has become a knowledge center for the whole society.

After 1970 there are many changes in the society due to technological advancement. These changes have impact on all the libraries. Libraries have become automated with different commercial and open source software to change the working of librarians and library. Due to the emergence of information technologies libraries are providing information without wastage of time to its readers. Today we are seeing that every

library is providing online facilities to its users and users may get all the related information with a single click. Many libraries in the world are providing digital information to its users at home via link or email facilities.

Need of the Study

In this paper we will explore the causes of the rapid felling of trees and the threat of extinction from the earth and how library may be helpful to preserve the ecological balance of the earth by checking the extinction of the trees in the 21st century. We will also try to discuss up to what extent library can help to prevent the environment degradation and save the society's life cycle. As now the world is facing a great problem of global warming, and one of the causes is deforestation, it would be proper to study the ways in which libraries can contribute to conserve forests, wild life, clean air and ultimately ecological balance.

Role of Library

Library can play a major role to preserve the environment for the betterment of the society. Library is a place where all the pictures of the missing as well as existing natural resources can be preserved to make aware our coming generation.

1. **Electronic Resources-** In the present times we are facing the crunch of library space and approachability to library. In this situation library needs to adopt the option of digital/ electronic collection. This way of information storage and retrieval will be beneficial for the users, environment and librarians. Librarian can provide key word searching/ perpetual searching techniques to its users so, that they may use the required information without wastage of time. This type of collection will save the time of the users and library to supply and management of resources. There are so many advantages which are as follows:

● **Accessibility-** Electronic information resources can be accessed any time with connectivity of internet and availability of computer or any other helpful devices anywhere, anytime, day and night and there is no need to make a visit to the library.

● **Easily searchable-** Each electronic resources journal, books articles etc. can be easily searched in full text or part of the material via online index.

● **Speed-** Electronic resources in any form are searched with high speed.

● **Interactive-** Electronic information may be placed on the internet in attractive form, so that users may show their interest to grab material. Readers may comment, edit, recommend on the available reading on the web material and submit feedback.

● **Links-** Electronic resources are easily linked with other related or similar resources then the print. By providing links a reader may access resources simultaneously then the print. Here it is clear that electronic resources do not need to be carried in a bag while printed resources require bags to carry them.

● **Added Value-** Advantages of the web is the possibility to add value by using animation, virtual media and interactive charts etc.

● **Inexpensive-** Saving can be made over printing costs, distribution cost and extra costs by new features.

● **Flexibility-** E resources evolve quickly. They are not tied to a fixed format, printer and distribution network.

2. **Web Portals -** The "portal" is an entry point to a world of resources, designed to save the user time, to unite him or her with relevant resources, and to encourage maximum use of acquired resources. It may be customized to personal or role interests. Such portals are now much discussed and aspired to. A library portal is an interface to access library resources and services through a single access and management point for users, combining the circulation and catalog functions of an integrated library system (ILS) with additional tools and facilities. So, library needs not to make a

card catalogue to display the status of the available collection in library. Card catalogue needs to maintain the storage and space within the library which will be fulfilled from the trees. So web pages are helpful to save trees and environment.

3. **Social Media:** We are aware that our ancestors used post card, Inland letter, Money order etc. to communicate the feelings and spent much time to write and deliver the information but now there is a facility to send the letter, information, money etc. through electronic media like Facebook, email, whatsup, twitter, NEFT (for fund transfer) and many more etc. These types of facilities help us to save trees and environment and social life of human beings. Library may send the information through these services to the concerned person in the form of groups. Library may create different groups for dissemination of information to its users. In this way library may save the time of users and they need not to visit the library.

4. **Multi Dimensional Picture Storage of Species**: To save the plantation in the interest of the human life library may preserve the 3D or 4D dimension pictures of our plantation which are lost due to selfishness of human being. Now it is our moral duty to save the trees so that domestic as well as wild creatures alive. Library must keep all the pictures of the trees and species of the living beings in different format to publish for the coming generations. This will be helpful in saving the environment.

5. **Maximizing Collaboration:** There are 759 universities in India**.**

State Universities	350
Deemed to be Universities	123
Central Universities	047
Private Universities	239
Total	759

Source: http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/alluniversity.pdf

These university libraries are spending millions of Rupees to buy or subscribe books and journals in print form to satisfy the thrust of the research scholars of the university. For fulfilling the need of users a huge quantity of paper is needed to print the published works. If the entire universities make a consortia for purchasing online resources for their students it will be more accessible, affordable any where any time around the globe. This practice will be fruitful to save trees and environment as well as human life. I suggest that all university libraries must spend on the e resources and share each others to maintain ecological balance.

6. **Recycling of Waste -**There are huge amounts of paper in libraries which have no use. This type of material may be recycled & reused for other purposes in daily library work. In this way libraries may save many tons of paper and contribute to protect trees and environment. Recycling process of paper will help to protect the environment in the following ways.

● **Recycling of Paper-**It is easy to assume that the small amount of material recycled in an individual office makes little difference environmentally. However, reproducing the effort of one business through the country leads to major improvements in the environment. The Australian Conservation Foundation has found that **one tone of recycled paper saves over 31,000 litres** of water, 4,100 kilowatts of electricity and at least 13 trees. In a country as dry as Australia and with the threat of global warming, any savings are a significant contribution to improving the environment.

● **Recycling Paper is Economically Viable -**Simple steps to improve awareness of recycling in an office or shop can lead to significant savings for business. For example, when ordering material from printing services, a request for two side printing can save money for the company and is environmentally friendly. The individual employee can also save costs by recycling paper in the office. Using the reverse side of printing paper for taking notes or printing drafts can make a similar contribution to saving the environment and reducing costs.

- **Recycling Reduces Waste and Improves Efficiency -**Recycling material reduces waste. For example, recycling paper reduces the amount that goes to landfill. This in turn reduces the amount of waste produced by the company. Many garbage disposal companies cost their services according to weight or number of pickups per week. Recycling can reduce rubbish and the cost of waste services.

- **Recycling Paper Promotes a Clean Green Image** -A trustworthy image is vital for a business. Promoting the company's use of recycled paper can enhance that image. A note on office stationery that the company uses recycled paper, shows that the enterprise is a responsible corporate citizen. Consumers are attracted to companies with a high degree of responsibility and reliability. Thus promoting a 'green' image leads to an increase in sales and reputation.

- **Recycling Paper Produces Jobs**- Recycling of any sort creates work in new green energy fields. More jobs mean more consumers with disposable income. Not only does responsible recycling result in helping the wider economy it also affects the growth of businesses in manufacturing or service fields. All companies rely on print material for promotion via business card printing, brochure printing or paper for office purposes. Recycling those paper products has many benefits for businesses of all sizes. It is economically and environmentally advantageous and contributes towards community wealth. It also improves the image of the company in the marketplace.

7. **Plantation -** In today's polluted environment library need to start plantation around the library building as well as roof for making healthy environment for the users. This practice will contribute to minimizeair pollution and provides fresh air and natural environment to the readers.

8. **Educate Your Companions -**Library is a place where all group of users visits to learn. Library need to have an orientation lecture that how they can reduce the use of paper and get the benefit of use of electronic resources. This awareness campaign will be great contribution to society. Let the people around you know about how they can contribute to clean air initiatives and educate them about all of the different ways that they can take care of the environment themselves.

9. **Cooperation with environmental groups -**Let the Library start campaign for making an environment group where the people of the society may be motivated to become the member and contribute to make pollution free environment. You can meet people, discuss issues and share ideas on what you can do about it. Spread the work and teach them join in this noble cause.

10. **Challenges for Libraries**

- **Dialogue** :-Problem of dialoging among librarians for improve library services

- **Policy**: - Problem of enacting a policy mandating libraries to adopt digital information in providing library services to customers.

- **Qualified Staff:** - Problem of qualified staff to manage the events, informationresources and using digitaltechnology.

- **Power Supply**: - The problem of uninterrupted power supply.

- **Orientation**:-Problem of maintenance culture for sustainability and development of web based services.

- **BandwidthProblem**.

- **Expenses**:-Web Portal is expensive to manage as it requires constant activation from time to time.

- **User authentication for access to collections**

- **Digital preservation**

- **Interface design**

- **Interoperability between systems, Society and software**

- **Information organization**

- **Training and development.**

11. **Recommendations -** The following recommendations were drawn for effective and efficient library services in the 21st century as regard the adoption and adaptation of new technology such as web portal.

- There is a need for collective dialogue and cooperation among information professionals.
- There should be a policy mandating every library and information professional to adopt and make functional practice of web portal in making information available to their customers.
- Training and retraining of library staff should be encourage in all aspect of information management and resource development.
- Constant power supply should be maintained or making available generator set for power failure
- Maintenance culture should be emphasize to increase the life span of the technology
- Information professionals should be encourage to acquire big bandwidth for improve library service.
- Funding should be made and checked judiciously for maintenance and Management on e-resources.
- Environmental awareness among society through resources and other media

Conclusion

Libraries around the world have been working on this daunting set of challenges for several years now. The library/information center has to overcome the inhibitions and look ahead for the betterment of information services to the user community by successfully adopting the digital technology/resources - the need of the hour and keep pace with world. It seems that the days may not far when the whole world would have digital libraries interconnecting all libraries to meet the academic and research needs within the short time and save the life given trees. However, before digital libraries took over the library and information network, the country's archives laws needs to be changed to meet the current challenges in the areas of copyright protection of data and prevention of corruption of data.

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Curtailing the Challenges Faced in Digital Society: A Success Story of Library and Publisher Collaboration for Promoting Electronic Resources

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Abstract

It's been over a whilesince print resources started to be replaced by electronic resources, and the user community has adjusted to reading electronic articles. With the e-resource revolution, usage was projected to grow with peer-reviewed information availableat the user's fingertips. Yet, challenges in promoting resources still exist, and many libraries are taking new routes to grow usage. Leading technical publisher IEEE collaborated with the Librarianand the IEEE StudentBranch at the National Institute of Technology, Surathkal for a half a day long programme to promote awareness of the IEEE Xplore Digital Library. It was a unique collaboration as it bought more than 200 technical users in the institution together to learn the best practices in using the IEEE Xplore Digital Library and promoted the availability of the resource. This paper details how three different stakeholders worked together to maximize the e-resource awareness sessions,though challenges remain in attracting the right audience.The efforts of the activities resulted in maximum attendance, users' familiarity with the e-resource via a hands on session, and participation from the senior management, encouraging the users to maximize the utility of the resources provided by their academic library. The article also discusses the existing e-resource awareness level of the students and how to direct them to the right experts in the institute if they need more service/help. A quiz, which was integral to the success of the sessions, highlights how having competition based awareness sessions can maximize the outcome of the publisher's time and the library's efforts. These activities happen to be the first of their kind at NITK Surathkal, and should encourage libraries in different institutions as well as publishers to create novel activities to better promote awareness and usage of subscribed e-resources. The article also shares the feedback provided by the students, and the Director of the institution. The article further details how the programme resulted in increased e-resources usage, which earned the Institute the highest user award for the year, amongst the NITs.

Keywords: *Usage increase; Electronic Resources; IEEE Xplore Digital Library; IEEE Student Branch; NITK Surathkal; Collaboration*

Introduction.

IEEE offers different outreach programs, mainly user orientation sessions, with the help of the librarians who administer the subscription of the IEEE *Xplore*Digital Library. The objective of such sessions is toenhance engagement with IEEE *Xplore* Digital Library end users.However, participation depends on various factors, including timing of the programme (are classes in session, does the event conflict with lab time or other competing student activities) and most importantly,how well the event is promoted to the relevant audience. IEEE Client Services Managers (CSMs) build relationships with IEEE *Xplore* customers, encouraging usage,

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providing outreach and educating researchers and administrators about the value of IEEE content and the digital library. The IEEE Client Services representative in India (Dhanukumar Pattanashetti) who supports customers in effective utilization of the subscription, and the Assistant Librarian (Iranna Shettar) at the NITK Surathkal, felt collaborating with the students would help ensure a good audience. Iranna Shettar,who had just joined as Assistant Librarian, wanted to promote the full range of library services, and agreed that this partnership was a good avenue to build stronger relationships with end users, and significantly increase resource awareness and usage. Zink et al (2010) identify Students as early adopters of digital technology, who spends much of their time in searching, collaborating, and communicating and similar study by Kaufman (2009) identified a new perspective by introducing a professional membership society- IEEE -into library activities and motivating engineering students to work with libraries, voluntarily. Hence IEEE Student Branch representatives (Raghavendra, Chairman of the Student Branch and Team) were requested to provide support and all three teams, librarians, publisher and students, came together and planned the day long programme.

Central Library, NITK

NITK is one of the oldest and most prestigious Centrally Funded Technical Institution in India. The Central Library serves 14 departments across campus, and the user community consists of over 5,000 resident students and 300 faculty members. Currently, the library's print collection contains 2.5 lakhs items, and the electronic collection includes 14 databases, 6,000 full text e-journals and 5,000 e-books.

Central Library is actively involved in promoting its resources and services to the library users to facilitate optimum use. A large number of Web 2.0 tools and techniques are implemented in Library promotions to reach out and engage with the new generation of users. Central Library added excitement to the users' experience with QR Code implementation in library resources and services. It is helping the Library to connect with users with extended information on resources,showcasing the library services and new resources in creative, inspiring ways, and including links to the website and social networks to help drive awareness and encourage users to share feedback and opinions.

IEEE Xplore Digital Library:

The IEEE *Xplore* digital library is a powerful resource for the discovery of and access to scientific and technical content published by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) and its publishing partners. IEEE *Xplore* provides web access to more than fourmillion full-text documents from some of the world's most highly cited publications in electrical engineering, computer science and electronics. More than two million documents are in robust, dynamic HTML format.[1]

IEEE Student Branch:

An IEEE Student Branch is a basic operating organizational unit of an IEEE Section or Region, constituted by a minimum of twelve (12) IEEE members of Student Member or Graduate Student Member grade at a particular college, university or technical institute to represent and fulfil the needs of the members and the missions of IEEE.[2]

Methodology.

The programmeplanning began a few days before the event (17th September 2014) which included creation of a registration form with questions on the awareness of the offerings/services provided by the library and availability of IEEE *Xplore* Digital Library. Initially a poster was created by the Library and IEEE Client Services to display on prominent notice boards in the institution, to promote the registrations by the Library.

Qing Li (2011) in her study, discussed best practices to get involved IEEE student branches in library outreach activities, shared her experiences and practical suggestions in working with student volunteers through a technical membership society. The institute (NITK) did have a vibrant IEEE Student Branch that was also prominent among student groups in a larger region.Based on results of prior library-run information sessions, IEEE Client Services and the Library felt that involving students would help in reaching out to many end

users of the IEEE *Xplore* Digital Library. With the introduction of third team in organising the event, the promotion and execution became much easier.

The IEEE Student Branch members took high interest in ensuring that the message reached all relevant end users. The event was promoted via the social media pages of the institute library and the IEEE Student Branch. Event promotion also included several email campaigns aimed towards the users, and telephone calls to the Head of the Technical Departments to spread the word and encourage their department students and faculty to participate in the event. With the students' support, more than 120 registered for the event; walk-ins were encouraged, too. The Library sent reminders on the day of the event to registered members.

Two sessions were planned to accommodate the participants' schedules, and the first was followed by the hands on session for over 100 participants. The first briefing session was an in-depth training on how to leverage various features of the IEEE *Xplore* platform designed to reduce time and frustration finding the right set of articles, and also, how to understand the structure of a scholarly article to read them most effectively for research projects. The hands on session consisted of a script which asked participants to carry out searches, and use various features to become familiar in navigating the IEEE *Xplore* platform. The 90 minute session ensured that the attendees familiarised themselves with easy-to-use discovery and search tools. They learned how to createand refine search queries that produced fewer, more targeted search results from the more than 4 million articles in IEEE *Xplore,* using advanced and command search features, and boolean and proximity operators.

Both the activities were followed by an online quiz (image no.1) to gauge what was learned. Questions required a visit to the Library website to explore offerings, in a way that promoted a wide range of services provided by the Library.

Image no. 1

The second briefing session was scheduled based on the inputs taken from the users, and over 120 participated in the open briefing session during the late evening hours. The volunteer team from the Library and the IEEE Student Branch team reviewed the quiz results and determined the top 10 winners. The closing ceremony was hosted by the library, and the Director was briefed on the outcome. The Director and the Faculty Counsellor of the IEEE Student Branch gave away prizes provided by IEEE to the winners. All attendees received a certificate of participation and the IEEE CSM presented certificates of appreciation to all the volunteers.

Key takeaways from those participating included an increased appreciation of how IEEE *Xplore* features, including command search, resulted in queries that produced fewer, more targeted search results. Also noted as important to a better research experience were: accessing preprint articles; organising documents into project folders; setting up keyword alerts; creating table of content alerts for favourite journals; upcoming IEEE conferences, newly launched journals and, how to publish with IEEE.

Findings

Table 1. Article downloads

	Q2-2014	Q3-2014 (Awareness conducted)	Q3-2013	QoQ Growth	YoY Growth
Article Downloads	26564	48276	29997	81.74 %	60.94 %

Table 2. Other Parameters

	Q2-2014	Q3-2014 (Awareness conducted)	Q3-2013	QoQ Growth	YoY Growth
Page Views	107753	207535	160551	92.60 %	29.26 %
Visits	9334	16142	10581	72.93 %	52.56 %
Article Request	32451	58403	37179	79.97 %	57.09 %
Abstracts	5695	7341	7118	28.90 %	3.13 %
Searches Run	12193	28030	22435	129.89 %	24.94 %

Abstract Views: Reports the number of requests for an article Abstract.

Article Request (PDF): The number of PDF documents requested from the server.

Page Views: The number of pages viewed on a Web site.

Searches Run: Reports the number of keyword searches performed.

Visits: Represents the number of individual durations of times visitors were on the site accessing a series of pages without 30 minutes of inactivity. A single visitor can account for multiple visits in a single day. Also called Session.

QoQ – Quarter on Quarter

YoY – Year on Year

Outcome.

- 30% of the registered members admitted they weren't aware of the availability of the IEEE subscription
- Participants learned the various services provided by the library (Image no.2)

Image no. 2

- During the feedback sharing sessions, the volunteers cherished working with library for the first time and shared their views (Image no. 3)

Image no. 3

- Usage of the IEEE Xplore platform went up by92.60% in September 2014 when compared with September 2013

- Usage consistently increased in Q3 2014 when compared with Q4 2013 with a percentage increase of 29.26%.

- Articles Downloads went up by 81.74% in Q3 2014 when compared with Q2 2014

- Articles Downloads went up by 60.94 % in Q3 2014 when compared with Q3 2013

- Significant increase of usage in terms of page views, abstract views, and the searches run, were observed when compared with the previous year'sstatistics.

- Number of page visitswithinIEEE *Xplore* platform shot up by 72.93% QoQ and YoY doubled with 52.56%

- 80% increase in Articles request QoQ and 57.09% increase in YoY

- Abstract view increased 28.90% and 3.13% respectively,QoQ and YoY

- The total searches run for QoQ increased drastically with 129.89%

- The institute claimed the highest user award in the IEL Level 2 category during the AICTE-INDEST annual event held in Mohali in 2015 (Image no. 4)

Image no. 4

- Director, NITK appreciated the partnership initiative with IEEE and encouraged the library to continue offering such highly engaging sessions to reach all relevant end users. The Director appreciated the efforts and the collaboration between the three teams, and was pleased with uch a hugeturnout for a library event. (Image no. 5)

Image no. 5

- The participants provided suggestions on new books for the library, and features for the IEEE *Xplore* Digital Library.
- As suggested by the Director NITK, Central Library continued partnering with publishers to conduct more user awareness sessions of this type. Since this original effort, the Central Library conducted more than 18 such events partnering with various publishers.
- Usage of the library website and the services offered significantly increased. The library had more footfalls compared in the past. Users request for Library assistance increased.
- User requests for Library assistance for literature searches increased, especially from Research Scholars; Library has assisted more than 37 Research Scholars with their literature searches to date.

Conclusion and Suggestions.

Technology has changed the way end-users engage with library resources and the information professionals charged with securing and promoting the most valuable resources they can. While the library may maintain its role as the heart of the institution by making research materials available online, usage statistics and participation in library training sessions indicate that heart may need resuscitation. Usage will continue to be a driving factor for libraries to justify the purchase of a resource or subscription. To compete for end users' attention, new models of engagement are necessary. One effective mechanism is involving the leaders of active student groups on campus, who can personalize the benefits of greater information literacy, provide on-the-ground promotional support among their faculty and peers, and help brainstorm a lively, competitive training program that attracts attention and boosts attendance. As an added benefit, working in teams with partners outside of traditional frameworks polishes an important skill for students. Building a collaborative environment among library, students/student groups, the institution, and publishers such as IEEE, benefits all involved, but especially students who gain research expertise that better prepares them for success outside the academy. Such unique events also satisfy all laws laid down the Father of Library Science, S. R. Ranganathan.

Following are some of the other ways of looking at promoting the resources:

a. Clubbing such orientation sessions with a paper writing session

b. Recognizing the top authors of the institution in various streams during such orientation sessions.

    c.   Clubbing such orientation sessions with an in house expert talk on a general topic of interest

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Efforts Conducted by the National Library of Indonesia to Preserve Local Knowledge through Oral History Program

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Abstract

The role of oral history in preserving local knowledge is very important. Its role is very great in filling the void contained in the written sources. This paper is a conseptual paper that comprehensive literature review combined theoretical approach using library and information science and history. The findings show that the oral history is also useful to save and preserve local knowledge, whether it is owned by individual or indigenous peoples. Although the National Library of Indonesia already has a collection development policy, but the points of oral history is still not a priority, because oral history program is not easy, especially for librarians. A librarian must have knowledge of the method of oral history and it also requires a large cost. Therefore one of the efforts to be made by the librarian is in cooperation with other related professions, such as by historians, sociologists or anthropologists. Expected in collaboration with other professions can overcome the problems it all. If this effort is not done then a source of local knowledge will be lost. By storing the collection in the form of oral history then this becomes a librarian contribution in the preservation of intellectual resources

Keywords : *Oral History, National Library, local knowledge, collaboration professions, knowledge preservation*

Background

Oral histories (oral history) were first developed by Allan Nevin from Columbia University in approximately 1940. As said by Palmer (1984), that Nevin had done the recording business history resources through technical interview. He believes that every people in the United States have memories and memories of historical value, therefore it must be preserved by doing a systematic interview techniques. Oral history has been used as a technique to probe the extent of history in various fields. Some libraries are perpetuating tribute to American presidents have also been conducting oral history projects dealing with life history, political struggle, the basics of government and their services.

Among librarians, oral history techniques are still rarely done in an effort to preserve knowledge. Specifically how the record is still tacit knowledge. Tacit knowledge by Nonaka (1995) is a knowledge that is not readily seen and expressed. It is rooted in action and personal experience. Tacit knowledge not only in the individual, but also can be in the community or communities. In the tradition of growing in Africa, it is often said "*if there is an elder dies, a library has been lost*". In Indonesia with various tribes and customs, the challenge becomes librarian in the preserve. Things rarely do is how to preserve the local knowledge that is tacit. Because of all this, the librarians only manage the explicit knowledge alone. Whereas oral traditions in indigenous communities in Indonesia is very strong

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Library Preserving the Local Knowledge

Sukula (2006) said local knowledge is unique to a given culture or society. It is the basis for agriculture, health care, food preparation, education, environmental conservation and other activities. Much of such knowledge is passed down from generation to generation, usually verbally. Ranasinghe (2008) cited by Adeniyi and Subair (2013) defines local knowledge as a corpus of knowledge belonging to a particular geographic area. It is also seen to contrast with knowledge generated within the international system of universities, research institutions and private firms. Furthermore, they said that local knowledge comprises of many parts ranging from culture, religion, mythologies, economy, governance, medicine, and agriculture to taboos, poetry, art and crafts and many more. It is often related to oral history, oral archives and oral tradition

Same opinion, Babcock (2013) stated that elders passed down mores and other community behavioral norms to younger community members through the telling of stories. The narrator of a tribal story is someone who occupies a special place in the family of group due to age or some from of investiture. The repetition of stories is critical to the maintenance and credibility of their content and is an efficient way of transmitting critical information. Since written language was rare, the only way to preserve tribal laws was to orally transmit them to the next generation

Then, Adeniyi and Subair (2013) stated that defines library and information centers as the institutions responsible for the collection, processing and storage of recorded knowledge for the purpose of reading, study and consultation; and the librarian as the professional who is concerned with the collection, storage, processing and dissemination of recorded knowledge in a library. This underlines the management of information and knowledge resources, which reports to include selection, collection, production, documentation, organization, preservation, dissemination and exchange.

Because oral and action-based contributions to dialog result in knowledge development, information science is no longer limited to focusing on information made available via electronic, visual, or written modes. The discipline should also focus on information made available in oral modes. So that, **IFLA** (The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) (2014), declares that human beings have a fundamental right to access to expressions of knowledge, creative thought and intellectual activity, and to express their views publicly. IFLA acknowledges the intrinsic value and importance of indigenous traditional knowledge and local community knowledge, and the need to consider it holistically in spite of contested conceptual definitions and uses.

IFLA furthermore notes the need:

a. To recognize the significance, relevance and value of integrating both indigenous traditional knowledge and local community knowledge in providing solutions to some of the most difficult modern issues and encourages its use in project planning and implementation.

b. To protect indigenous traditional knowledge and local traditional knowledge for the benefit of indigenous peoples as well as for the benefit of the rest of the world. It is vulnerable both because it is exploitable and has been exploited, and because of the loss of Elders and the significant decline in emphasis on transmission of this knowledge to younger generations in the face of pressures for modernisation.

c. To implement effective mechanisms for technology transfer, capacity building, and protection against exploitation in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the ILO Convention 169 and other conventions relating to sustainable development and the interests of indigenous peoples.

IFLA recognizes that the character of indigenous traditional knowledge does not lend itself to print, electronic or audiovisual means of recording but, in order to ensure its continuing preservation, access and elaboration recommends that libraries and archives:

a. Implement programs to collect, preserve and disseminate indigenous and local traditional knowledge resources.

b. Make available and promote information resources which support research and learning about indigenous and local traditional knowledge, its importance and use in modern society.

c. Publicize the value, contribution, and importance of indigenous and local traditional knowledge to both non-indigenous and indigenous peoples.

d. Involve Elders and communities in the production of resources and teaching children to understand and appreciate the traditional knowledge background and sense identity that is associated with indigenous knowledge systems.

e. Urge governments to ensure the exemption from value added taxes of books and other recording media on indigenous and local traditional knowledge.

f. Encourage the recognition of principles of intellectual property to ensure the proper protection and use of indigenous traditional knowledge and products derived from it.

Palmer (1984) stated that librarians are recognizing that they must play a leading role in preserving the records that embody the unique heritage of their communities. This role is especially important in communities that lack a well staffed historical museum. Because the library is freely open to all and tends to have more hours and facilities for servicing the information needs of the general public, it can be the ideal interface between historical materials, historical museums, societies, and historians, and the people in the community. Palmer continued, often historical societies lack the staff, funds, and facilities to function effectively as an information place for the average citizen. Cooperation between libraries and historical societies is essential and should be nurtured by both agencies. It is not uncommon to find that the librarian is an active member of the historical society

Shannnon and Bossaller (2015) wrote that traditional library practice focuses on print collections and developing collections of materials that have been published, which means the documents have gone through some kind of review or vetting process. This practice leaves a wide swath of potential knowledge out of the collection. For example, indigenous knowledge, beliefs, and experience are different, in that they do not undergo the same review or vetting process; we might refer to these types of content as wisdom. Non-print collections, such as collections of recorded oral histories, represent less traditional forms of knowledge librarians can provide academic validity for oral histories by selecting recordings and transcripts and then ''develop directories to facilitate access to these vital data and organize and process oral traditions in a similar way they do for printed matter . . . for the continued existence of their cultural heritage.'' Oral histories have been and can be archived and stored digitally using an array of ICT, including audio and video recordings. Oral history is democratic; it is roots-up rather than top-down

Capturing Local Knowledge with Oral History Method

Kirkland (2009) stated that method of collecting oral history through memory is getting popular in the world, over thinking that much of local history and wisdom and knowledge and other cultural memories would vanish with the loss of elders who were willing to preserve and pass along. What they knew with the advent of writing followed by printing and now digital media, it is possible for us to preserve these materials for future reference. After the spoken word have been transcribed, and the eyewitness accounts of those who lived through those significant and everyday events recorded, it is possible now not only to preserve, but also to add value and make other improvement to them from time to time, if necessary. His article would explore some means to explore, capture, and share some of the memorable and collective memory from some parts of nation to showcase the richness and complexity of local story and history that need to be preserved for future reference and interpretation

Kirkland continued that, one approach to documenting this knowledge is through gathering life histories. Life history is an aspect of oral history, "that area where memory, myth, ideology, language, and historical cognition all interact in a dialectical transformation of the word into an historical artifact" (Harris and Grele, 1985). Through life history, informants relate not only their life experiences but also their reflections on what they have learned and how their actions and presence may have influenced others. By gathering more than one life

history, "the wider meaning of the life story, however, is conveyed not by the individual anecdotes, but by theirweaving together" (Ashplant, 1998).

At the end, Kirkland said that, oral history is celebrated in progressive circles because of its ability to bring out and preserve the silences of traditional history. The methodology of oral history comes from a desire to document the vernacular events and social lives of everyday people – people who would never be the subject of a traditional biography. It is often used to preserve a record of the activities of "subaltern" groups –people whose work or existence undermines the hegemony of the dominant culture, whose thoughts and ideals are silenced by majority. It can be a powerful tool to document professional histories of an often unsung vocation. And the medium of oral history itself also has a strong historical association with libraries and archives (Ritchie, 2003)

Babcock (2013) said, oral history is composed of individual, family, or group stories that orient the stroryteller and her audience in a place and a time, often before the storyteller is born. In the case of indigenous peoples, oral history includes song, rituals, and ceremonies as well as artifact like totems, weaving, pottery, or even houses that recount that history. The tangible and intangible properties are teaching tools for tribal members, and comprise a clan'laws, especially its rules about property ownership.

Frisch (1990) cited by Davies (2011), that oral history is a powerful tool for discovering, exploring and evaluating the nature of the process of historical memory. Oral histories will expose assumptions made about interview data; methods framed on memory and recall are unable to reflect the past but rather are a refraction of the past framed in the present. The validity the testimony was established through corroboration between different pieces of the oral history testimony,'reliability,' or repeatability, through the ability of deponents to tell the same story on various occasions; and 'consistency,' meaning the conformity of testimony with testimony (Babcock, 2013)

Turner (2012) added, in order to support the accessibility, collection, organization, and preservation of information, librarian also maintain practices that involve artifacts. Examples of librarian practices and the widely accepted artifacts they are applied to include:

    a. maintaining equipment needed to retrieve information stored on a compact disc;

    b. providing physical storage space to house books, magazines, and newspapers;

    c. using special handling techniques to access information made available from photographs, diaries, letters, or other memorabilia;

    d. adhering to certain design specifications to ensure a website's usability; and

    e. creating citations or descriptions of artifacts, for use in bibliographic databases

Turner continued, the working definition reflects how an oral document conveys evidence or informationin two ways: in the meaning behind words uttered and in the actions necessary to utterthose words

Role of National Library of Indonesia

According to the researcher's observation, rarely libraries, especially in Indonesia that include oral history program at the library as a collection development policy. The author only found in the National Library of Indonesia that has been put into the Collection Development Policy (National Library of Indonesia, 2012).But the points of oral history is still not a priority, perhaps because oral history program is not easy, especially for librarians

This may occur due to lack of knowledge about the librarian's own oral history and a considerable cost for the program. Therefore, according to Palmer (1984) and Gusts (1987) may be necessary trainings or workshops that emphasize on:

    a.   How to organize and arrange oral history projects. Especially regarding foster cooperation with local communities and formulate clear goals and objectives.

b. How is the procedure to conduct interviews and capture data such as photos, video. Also how to use the equipment to record it all.

c. How do I create an oral history material that has been completed to be accessible and useful to the community, such as publish it in a book or videotape

d. How to preserve oral histories for future generations

Expected by the training, will raise the awareness of the importance of recording and sharing of knowledge, especially knowledge of the local indigenous people. Because Indonesia is a rich country, it is not limited to the wealth of the natural results, but also on a variety of ethnic, language, religion, beliefs, and customs. Base on Statistics Indonesia (2013), there are 633 ethnic groups in Indonesia. It is a challenge for the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia to capture the knowledge of each of the major tribes. As stated by IFLA national libraries have some specific responsibilities, one of which is the preservation and promotion of the national cultural heritage.

Conceptual effort of National Library of Indonesia to conduct the Oral History Program

Gusts (1987) identified three factors influenced the establishment, patterns of governance, and purposes of oral history programs to be examined:

a. funding available. Funding was found to be influential in four of its characteristics: its source; its continuing or project-oriented nature; its multiple function support; and the audiences its expenditure are intended to benefit

b. leadership — a person who was interested in the oral history process. The support of a strong leader, one who believed in oral history as a tool for gathering primary source material, was the primary force in defining, establishing, and seeking funding for an oral history program

c. the sponsoring institution's articulated need for information to supplement available information on particular subjects.

There are nine steps that can be performed by the National Library of Indonesia to conduct oral history program, as follows:

- **Step 1 : Set Parameters -** Every oral history project needs parameters to provide a clear understanding of who to interview and what topics to cover. Suggestions researcher for coverage field is the field of culture and national history. While the priority people that will be captured is a veteran and chairman or elder of the tribal.

- **Step 2 : Locating Interviewees -** If indeed constrained by cost, then it could be started from the closest locations Indonesian national library, for example starting from Jakarta province. To obtain the data, the interviewee can be teamed up with Yayasan PETA Indonesia (Indonesia Veteran Foundation) to record veterans who live in Jakarta. If the target interviewee is chairman indigenous tribe or it can be started from Betawi tribe. So even with the other regions.

- **Step 3 : Selecting Interviewers -** Choose interviewer who have caring and sensitive nature. Make sure they are really experts and can be a bridge of knowledge comfortable and continue to drain the new information. Certainly good interview skills are expected of the interviewers. Interviewers do not have to be from among librarians, although it is possible, but can be derived from the experts such as historians, anthropologists, sociologists, and other professions related to culture and national history.

- **Step 4: Choosing Recording Equipment -** Use a quality recording device that can produce a recording that had been planned. Do not have to use expensive equipment, unless we are in cooperation with radio or television productions that require sound and picture quality is high.

- **Step 5 : Conducting Interviews -** Let them choose the place, and homes are nice because the subject is usually comfortable there and often has photos and other memorabilia that can enhance the interview. When possible, make contact with subjects through a personal meeting or by telephone so we can explain

our projectand answer any questions. Make it clear why we wish to interview them and why their story is important to our research program.

- **Step 6 : Processing The Interviews -** Once an interview is completed, the work of preservation begins. The true value of a recorded oral history is in how it is used and how it is made accessible for research. Do not forget to backup data, and if possible stored in the cloud server is reliable.*Full transcripts* involve the verbatim transcription — both questions and answers — of the entire interview. This process is more time consuming and therefore potentially more expensive.

- **Step 7 : Understanding Ethical And Legal Considerations -** If our plan to make anything on the tape available to the public, there are several things we need to know.We need to have the person you interview sign a release form.

- **Step 8 : Disseminating -** The dissemination stage can be defined as every activity (including the program's bibliographic control of memoirs and development of access points) which will make the oral history interview (both the physical tape or transcript, and its contents) more accessible to potential users and which will bring the interview and its contents to the attention of the scholarly community and the public. If possible we can repackagee it into usable

- **Step 9 : Preserving And Continuously Updating -**Some of the methods used by Oral Historians, during the late 1940s and early 1950s, in identifying individuals who possessed primary historical evidence, interviewing them, and preserving the recorded evidence for future use of researchers, can be adapted in the Oral History area. Also Creating databases of Oral History in a variety of areas. Finally, creating Oral History collections, either as independent centers or as special collections in research libraries, in order to develop, maintain, and provide access to the recorded Oral History.

Conclusion

Times were running out. The number of people who had firsthand knowledge of this era was declining. Preserving their stories would provide a new body of information, supplementary to the written record, containing details of daily life and personal perspectives, directly narrated by the living voice of individual experience. The role of oral history in preserving local knowledge is very important. Oral history is also useful to save and preserve local knowledge, as well as those owned by individuals or indigenous peoples.

But to do an oral history program is not easy, especially for librarians. A librarian must have knowledge about oral history and this method also requires a huge cost. Therefore one of the efforts to be made by librarians are collaborating with other related professions, such as historians, sociologists or anthropologists. It is expected that collaboration with other professions can solve it all. If this is not done then a source of local knowledge will be lost. Loss of local knowledge can result in the loss of a nation, so to be able to preserve the oral history of a segment of the heritage of a community that has the possibility of lost or extinct. At the end, oral history can also strengthen the sense of identity and pride of a nation.

In closing and reflection, the author quoted AsviWarman Adam (2000), in his introduction to the book of *oral history in Southeast Asia: the theory and methods of work of*P. Lim PuiHuen: "It is better to record oral histories, than have to dig the grave"

AsviWarman Adam (2000)

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Library Services & References

Special Libraries' Services for Governmental Institutions in Indonesia

Dessy Harisanty[1]

Abstract

Special library is rarely visited by both researchers and visitors of the library because it only serves users in a special scope. In addition, these library sections often neglect visitors and not managed by professionals. This particular library is only used as a complement the archives, for instance archive storage. This study focuses on the implementation of the library service instances in Surabaya-Indonesia reviewed through a national standard library (SNP) 006: 2011. The standard library defines a basic reference in organizing and managing a special library of government agencies in Indonesia. SNP examines the opening hours of service, type of service, as well as cooperation. This study used a descriptive type. The population targeted in this study is the Special Libraries Government Agencies in Surabaya-Indonesia. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling. The results of this study are many of the services provided by special libraries owned by government have not fulfilled the minimum standards of the Libraries' National Standards (Standar Nasional Perpustakaan — SNP) 006:2011. It is expected to provide recommendations to special libraries government agencies to comply with the standards so that the library can provide excellent service to the user so that the rate of uses library increases. It also affects the employee's performance because it corresponds to the special library functions in providing information to support the activities of the institution.

Keywords: services, special library, government agencies, national standard library

Introduction

Special libraries are commonly referred to governmental libraries which task and function are related to governmental tasks which shelter the agencies. Therefore, special libraries must be able to handle their tasks; to provide information which can be used optimumly. The handling of special libraries for governmental institutions is regulated by Libraries' National Standard (*Standar Nasional Perpustakaan — SNP*) 006:2011. One of the components that supports the handling of these libraries is their service. Services given by the special libraries must be able to provide more value to their users and organizations/main institutions which supervise them. Thus, the managers of the libraries need to always provide alternatives in delivering information to their users. Service aspect turns to be something very important to be accounted in relation to the demand of fast, correct and up-to-date information. Libraries' services are demanded to provide best services asked by the libraries' users. Therefore, libraries need to give attention by responding every complaint and advice given by the library services' users.

From the abovementioned standard then we could measure the suitability of special libraries' standard with the real-time standard. Therefore, it is really emminent to do some research and dig deeper information about the handling of special libraries. It will help in developing and making progress as well as giving better inputs for creating better special libraries. Based on the probems mentioned, it is very important to know the

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implementation of special libraries' services for governmental institution that fit well with the Libraries' National Standards (*Standar Nasional Perpustakaan – SNP*) 006:2011; includes the length of opening hours for the libraries, types of services owned by the libraries and cooperations had by the libraries.

Method of Research

This research uses descriptive type. Descriptive type is used to acknowledge the description of special libraries for governmental institutions in Indonesia. Populations addressed in this research are special libraries for governmental institutions. Location chosen for this research is Surabaya because of Surabaya position as one of big city in Indonesia. The sampling technique used in this research is *accidental sampling* and at the end Central Bureau of Statistics' Library, East Java High Court's Library, *Cipta Karya* Public Work Department's Library, Department of Revenue's Library, East Java Animal Husbandry Department's Library, Surabaya City Health Office's Library and the Library of BKKBN (*Badan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Berencana Nasional*—National Family Planning Welfare Agency) are chosen. Data accumulating technique used in this research is primary data accumulation that are collected by the author directly through structured interviews to the libraries' managers as well as secondary data accumulation that has been obtained in the form of data that have been processed by certain parties.

Findings and Data Analysis

The implementation and management of special libraries for governmental institutions in Indonesia refers to the Libraries' National Standards (*Standar Nasional Perpustakaan – SNP*) 006:2011 which one of the standards includes minimum requirements that must be met for library services. Libraries' services are measured from the length of opening hours for the libraries, types of services and cooperations. The minimum requirement for opening hours for a library is at least 7 hours each day. The minimum requirements for services provided are at least on-site reading service, circulation, book reference, information retrieval and users' guidance. To meet the needs and to optimize the users' services, libraries must cooperate with the addressed work unit institutions or departments which own the libraries or outside the agencies concerned. Following is the implementation of libraries' services at Central Bureau of Statistics' Library and East Java High Court's Library based on the Libraries' National Standards (*Standar Nasional Perpustakaan – SNP*) 006:2011:

Service Implementation Table Based on the Libraries' National Standards

Library	Opening Hours	Types of Service	Cooperation
Central Bureau of Statistics	7 hours per day	Inadequate to the minimum requirement	Has never done any cooperation yet
East Java High Court	8 hours per day	Inadequate to the minimum requirement	Has never done any cooperation yet
Cipta Karya Public Work Department	8 hours per day	Inadequate to the minimum requirement	Has never done any cooperation yet
Department of Revenue	9.5 hours per day	Inadequate to the minimum requirement	Has never done any cooperation yet
East Java Animal Husbandry Department	8 hours per day	Adequate to the minimum requirement	Cooperates with East Java Province's Library
Surabaya City Health Office	6 hours per day	Inadequate to the minimum requirement	Since 2011 has not done another cooperation
National Family Planning Welfare Agency (BKKBN—*Badan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Berencana Nasional*)	7.5 hours per day	Adequate to the minimum requirement	Has been doing some cooperations

Source: **Processed primary data**

Central Bureau of Statistics' Library

 a. **Opening Hours -**Services at Central Bureau of Statistics' Library. Opening hours of the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library are appropriate with the Libraries' National Standards because the library has already given 7 hours opening service each day. Opening hours of Central Bureau of Statistics' Library is started from 8 AM to 3 PM every Monday-Thursday. On Friday the service is given started from 8 AM to 11 AM and from 1 PM to 3 PM. Central Bureau of Statistics' Library uses opening service system where the users can take their own desired collections. The library uses this system because of the limitation of human resources and the abundant of collections the library had. The standard operating procedure created by the library makes the visitors sign the guest book that is used as a visitors' statistical data. Everyone can use all services provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library.

 b. **Types of Service -**Services provided at the Province of East Java Central Bureau of Statistics' Special Library. There are some services given to the users by the library. In accessing services given by the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library, employees or staffs and all people could get the following services:

● Publication Service -Publication service is a service provided by Central Bureau of Statistics' Library as a substitution to circulation service. It does so because the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library does not have any circulation service so that whoever wants to use the library's collection they must read the collections on site. It means that the colections had by the library are not meant to be borrowed to the users. The users or readers are allowed only to copy the collections of the library. That is the reason why there is publication service at the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library.

● Consultation Service - Consultation service is a type of service in where the users of the library could directly consult with the librarian to ask about any collections needed by the users. Although the users of the library do not ask the needed collections, the Central Bureau of Statistics' librarians will perceptively and directly approach the users to ask about the collections or the types of services that the users are looking for. In this type of consultation service, the staffs of the library will also provide any explanation about various statistical indicators, concepts, definitions, census metodologies as well as Central Bureau of Statistics's surveys. With this kind of service, it is hoped that the users of the library will be able to find any collections they need and the librarians could also help them in no time. And if for example the users could not find any collections they need, then the users could ask for statistical data needed from the librarians. The librarians will happily help them by looking for the information the users need from their computers.

● OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) Service - The Central Bureau of Statistics's Library also provides OPAC service as a collection searching media. Yet, the OPAC service has not fully used and applied by the library because the Central Bureau of Statistics's Library has already had consultation service as a media for the users to ask about the collections needed. OPAC service is provided by the library but in fact so many people rarely use the OPAC service in looking for the collections they need. Only librarians use the OPAC service in checking the existing collections of the library and figuring out whether the collections have been in their appropriate shelves.

● On-Site Reading Service - This is a type of service where the users of the library can read any collections that are had by the Central Bureau of Statistics's Library. All users are allowed to read all the collections in the Central Bureau of Statistics's Library but it is prohibited to borrow and bring out of the library's collections. If the users want to own any of the collections, then they could copy them. Therefore, the Central Bureau of Statistics's Library provides on-site tables and chairs for those who want to read or study those collections.

In this special library there has not been any special service for the library's users so that the librarians are more pro-active in giving service to all of the users. There is also a service made by the library, namely integrated statistical service which uses email and website *Jatim.bps.go.id*. With the integrated statistical service it will be easier for the library' users to browse any information that has something to do with any collections had by

the Central Bureau of Statistics's Library from everywhere. On this integrated statistical service, the library provides printed library, namely:

a. Printed library; publication reading service of Central Bureau of Statistics' statistical data and non Central Bureau of Statistics' information

b. Digital library; Central Bureau of Statistics' statistical data retrieval through a personal computer

c. Selling; trading of statistical publications published by Central Bureau of Statistics. The types of publications provided are census result publications (population census, farm census and economic census), survey result publications and publications of the results of statistical compilations. To get those publications every user could buy them directly or indirectly (through phone, email and letter) and by subscribing the Central Bureau of Statistics' periodical publications.

d. Micro data; explaining and selling of micro data from various census result activities and Central Bureau of Statistics' surveys. For the micro data service every users could get raw data, sooftcopy publications and administrative areas' digital maps. To get all of those micro data a user can visit Central Bureau of Statistics' office for the Province of East Java at integrated statistical service's office or by email: perpustakaan3500@bps.go.id.

Additionally, every user could also order pdf collections through the website. The users need to only ask the availability of the needed collections. If the library has the collections needed by the users then the librarians will print them with certain fee. To access the website every user does not need any password or username to log in because the website is an open source which means every user could access and use the website freely.

Nevertheless, there are some problems in doing so. Every user of the library needs a strong and stable internet access and the network must be good also because any information provided in the website is electronic collections such as pdf versions. It could be a big problem for the users who want to retrieve the information from the library through internet access.

Thus, when it is viewed through the Libraries' National Standards, the types of service at the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library have not met the minimum requirement. There is on-site reading service but there is no circulation sevice because all the collections had by the library are not allowed to be borrowed and brought out of the library. There is no reference service either. Yet, there are automated information retrieval service and users' guidance service which is called consultation service.

Cooperation - Library's cooperation is a collaboration that involves two or more libraries (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2010:8.2). Cooperation is needed because there is no single library works by itself because it is impossible a single library's collections could meet all information needed by its users. In the Libraries' National Standards, to perform and fulfill the needs and to optimize the visitors' services a library needs to make a cooperation with work units within the institution or outside of the concerned institution or department. Unfortunately the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library has never made any cooperation with any institution yet because of its different scope and coverage. It is true that the library has not made any cooperation with another library, but the Central Bureau of Statistics' Library has donated its collections to other libraries.

East Java High Court's Library

a. **Opening Hours -** The library opens from Monday to Thursday with its opening hours: 8 AM – 4 PM. For Friday it opens from 8 AM to 4.30 PM. The opening hours of East Java High Court's special library is more than 7 hours each day. In a week there is no separate schedule for the institution's staffs or employees to visit the library. Anytime staffs and employees want to visit the library they are always welcomed. The inexistence of the appropriate schedule for the staffs or employees to visit the library because the East Java High Court has not given any specific instruction for scheduling the visiting time for the employees. The library itself must obey any rule and policy given by the court. Without the instruction nothing they could do about the schedule. The special library at the High Court of the

Province of East Java is located at the fourth floor of the court building. The library uses open service system where all the users could freely look foor any needed collections at the bookshelves. The reason why the library at the court uses the open service system is that because of the lack of library's staffs. Moreover, by using this open service system then the staffs of the library do not have any specific obligation to give service to all the visitors directly. Therefore, this system is considered advantageous to ease the librarians' work. In running their work and activities the library refers to the guidance issued by Republic of Indonesia's General Attorney. The guidance is regulated in the Republic of Indonesia's General Attorney's Regulation No. PER.038/AJA/09/2011 about the Management of Law Library and Documentation of Legislation' Regulation in Republic of Indonesia's Court. In the regulation there is a rule that instructs about library's services in all High Court's libraries in Indonesia.

b. **Types of Service -** The numbers of services given by the library to the users are circulation service, internet service, on-site reading service, and information retrieval service. Therefore, in accordance with the Libraries' National Standards then the library has not had any reference service and users' guidance service. The most-liked service in this library is on-site reading service. There is no specific landmark service or a service that could be categorized as an identity for this East Java High Court's library because there is no any police from the highest court in Jakarta to provide other services, exclude those for main service types. Information retrieval services given to the library's users are manual catalogs and online catalogs (SIMKARI).   Only circulation service as a type of service that has special rule on using in this library. The rule is that in this circulation service a non member of the library (non staff of the Province of East Java's High Court) is not allowed to borrow the collections had by the library, but they could read the collections on-site. Yet, for the members of the library (staffs of the Province of East Java's High Court) they are allowed to borrow the library's collections. The applicable regulation in this circulation service is that in two weeks the maximum number of books that could be borrowed by the members are 4 books. If there is any member of the library who breaks the rule on borrowing any books or collections had by the library then they will get a sanction in the form of oral and written warning. Those who are able to be the members of the library are only staffs and employees of the high court institution. There is no guidance service for library' users. The library gives a readiness information service so that the library's users are able to know the newest information development that they need through the newest collections' displays in strategic areas in the library, words from mouth to mouth and through direct communication. The service could be enjoyed by all staffs of the East Java's High Court. All visitors of the library are also allowed to use the service given.

c. **Cooperation -** The library does not cooperate with other party. It does so because all the management and handling of the library are regulated and controlled by the Highest Court in Jakarta, including in making library's cooperation. So far the Highest Court in Jakarta does not give any command to do any cooperation with other parties or institutions. This library needs a cooperation with other institution in the term of information technology, to develop the library's information technology. It also needs to make a cooperation with an institution that is expert on interior design so that the library could create a comfier and more interesting interior. The the Province of East Java's High Court's Library needs to make a national level cooperation initially. It does so because the library has not made any cooperation with regional and national level institutions so far. If for example after making regional and national level cooperations then they could get optimum advantages, then there will be good prospects to make an international cooperation so that the library could give information services with more innovative and creative ways and also to broaden knowledge that could be able to be applied in the library's services.

Cipta Karya Public Work Department's Library

a. **Opening Hours -**Opening hours of the library is started from 7 AM to 3 PM.   Therefore,   this library has met the Libraries' National Standards because it has opened for more than 7 hours per

day. The type of service system applied by this Cipta Karya Library is an open service system. The library uses open service system because this system is considered more effective and the users of the library could look for their desired collections as they need it. The advantage of using this system is that it is more effective and efficient because this library has only 2 staffs and they are not expert on library managements also. This Cipta Karya Library does not have any standard operating procedure (SOP) in running its work programs.

b. **Types of Service** - This library provides only circulation service, on-site reading service and information retrieval service. According to the Libraries' National Standards this library has not met the standard because there has not been any reference service and users' guidance service. The policy applied by the Cipta Karya Library on circulation service in accordance with the procedure of book and collection borrowing is that the external users need to only give their student IDs as a guarantee because this library does not give any limitation to the number of collections that the users want to borrow. It does not limit the length of time for the users on borrowing those collections either. The sanction given by the library if for example the external users of the library do not return the library's books is that the library will hold the IDs until the users return those books. For lost or broken books the library wants both the internal and external users to change the lost books. The Cipta Karya Library has already had catalogs, but they are still in the form of manual or printed catalogs. The library does not provide any telephone and there is no internet network either inside of the library. Therefore, this library does not have by-phone service. Moreover, communication media through email and fax are not provided also. The library provides only direct service and face-to-face communication.

c. **Cooperation**- The library has not had any cooperation with any party. In the term of cooperation this library has not fitted with Libraries' National Standards so that the service given to the users is far from perfect. In fact the library wants to cooperate with other parties and institutions out of the institution but because there is something impossible to do then the library does not have any special place for doing the cooperation. Yet, if there is any user who wants to borrow its collections the staffs of the library will give this service.

Department of Revenue's Library

a. **Openig Hours** - Special library of Department of Revenue of East Java Province has opening hours from 7 AM to 4.30 PM (office hours). The opening hours applied by the library is similar to the office hours of the employees work at the Department of Revenue. Sometimes if the library is about to close but there is still some users who want to borrow its collections then the library's staff will help the users and give service they need until they find the needed collections or finish using the library. In this special library of Department of Revenue open service system is used. With this system the librarian's tasks will be a lot easier and the users of the library could freely look for the collections that they need. Yet, the drawback of this system is that the librarians have problem on re-arrange the library's collections.

b. **Types of Service** - The types of service given by this library are circulation service, reference service, on-site reading service and guidance on using the library's facilities. The users of the library have understood the important meaning of reference collection service because the librarians said that the most-used service in that library is reference service. All the users could use service by phone. For example if the chief of the department needs certain kinds of collection then he needs to only call the librarian and the staff of the library will deliver the needed collections to the chief's/user's room office. Thus, there are so many people asking for consultation about reference collections from the library although the library has not had many reference collections. Circulation service is still done manually by writing down the books or collections borrowed via excel without any borrowing card. Moreover, there has not been any catalog in this library. Therefore, the library has not had any information retrieval service. In this special library there has not been any routine literature guidance

but if there is any order in relation to literature guidance then the librarian will do it. Additionally, there is no any obligation for the librarian to help the library's users because the library has only two librarians. And those two librarians are in charge for handling all librarianship activities started from the library's processing to the services.

c. **Cooperation-** This library has never made any cooperation yet with others and so far this condition has not become a certain thought for the library.

The Library of Animal Husbandry Department of East Java Province

a. **Opening Hours -**Opening hours of Animal Husbandry Department's Library is from 8 AM to 4 PM. The service system used in this library is open system. All the visitors are able to take any needed library materials in the appropriate shelves. Then the visitors hand over the books they want to borrow to the Animal Husbandry Department's librarians. The visitors need to hand over their staff ID at the Animal Husbandry Department to the librarians and they will record the identity of the users who borrow those books and collections.

b. **Types of Service -** The types of service provided by this library are on-site reading service, circulation, reference, information retrieval and users' guidance. Circulation service is still done manually. For the information retrieval service it uses manual catalog. If the users lose the borrowing library materials, the users must replace the lost book by paying to the library as much as twice of the price of the book the user has lost. It does so because there is fear that the price of the lost book will be more expensive than the previous price. For delay on returning book, then the user needs to pay a fine of 1,000 IDR per day for every book he/she borrows. In this library there has not been created any information retrieval system which uses OPAC system. There is no copy machine either because there has been copy machines in each office. In this library there is no phone service, so the users must visit the library in person. The librarians do not provide by-phone service for any users who need information about the collections. For the reference service the library uses open service. Yet, in this reference service for borrowing the reference books or collections the users are not allowed to bring out the books. Every user must use and read the references on site. On the reference service there is consultation which can be done via email or by coming to the library in person. If the users of the library could not get the needed information, then the librarians will try to look for the needed information through other sources. If the information cpould not be found on the reference collections, then there will be fee for finding and retrieving the information needed. The librarian also provide user education; the user who has difficulty in retrieving information will be helped by the librarians of the department to find the needed information. The librarians will also train the user in acessing the services given by the library for example through the searching of catalog cards.

c. **Cooperation-** Animal Husbandry Department's Library cooperates with the Province of East Java's Library on their collections to meet the needs of users' information.

Surabaya City Health Office' Library

a. **Opening Hours -** The opening hours of the library has not met the minimum standard of the Libraries' National Standards. The opening hours on Monday to Thursday are from 8 AM to 2 PM. On Friday the library opens from 8 to 11 AM. Satuday/Sunday/holidays are closed. The Health Office' Library uses open system because all the users are free to choose collections from their shelves. The collections are more useful and with the open system librarian and library's staffs could save their energy more.

b. **Types of Service -** The types of service provided at the Surabaya City Health Office' Library include reference service, namely dictionaries, encyclopedias and other books in health fields; General Collection service which most of the collections have subjects that something to do with the sciences of health; Audio-Visual Collection service in the forms of cassettes and VCDs about hospital and health center profiles, and videos about public health education; Deposit Collection Service in the

form of collections of government's publications on government's regulations, legislation in the field of health, books about profile of health centers in Surabaya and East Java, and so on; Circulation Service which gives book borrowing service, book returning service and extension of collections, permit for copying the collections and registering new member of the library; OPAC system; on-site reading service for the users who read special collections or books, references and thesis collections on field of health. The policy of the library said that those collections are not allowed to borrow beccause there are only 1 copy of collection/limited collection, expensive collections, and a policy from the employer that thesis are not allowed to borrow and copy by the users. The number of users who use on-site reading service is $\pm$ 6 users, mostly from Surabaya City Health Office and college students in the field of health. The library has not had any user guidance service but sometimes the librarian helps the users if they have any difficulty on finding the needed collections in the shelves and the librarians also help the users on collection search if they do not want to find the collections on the shelves by themselves.

c. **Cooperation -** The Surabaya City Health Office's Library has ever cooperated with East Java's Library and Archive Board, Surabaya City's Library and Dr. Soetomo Hospital's Library. Cooperations done by the City Health Office's Library with those 3 governments' libraries were in the term of collections/library materials. The cooperations done before the year of 2010 but in the year of 2011 until recently there has been no cooperation because of internal problems that could not be shown to public. The advantage of the cooperations done by the City Health Office's Library with other libraries before the year of 2010 was in getting books that were needed by the library's users so that the users' collection needs could be fulfilled well.

National Family Planning Welfare Agency's Library

a. **Opening Hours -** National Family Planning Welfare Agency's Library opens every Monday to Thursday at 8 AM to 2.30 PM. According to the Libraries' National Standards the appropriate opening hours for a library is at least 7 hours per day. Service system at the National Family Planning Welfare Agency's Library uses open system service so that it could adjust the users' needs. The opening hours are suitable because it has been fitted with the staffs' working hours. The advantage of this system is that the users could be satisfied on choosing whatever the books that they need. The users of the library are all stafs who work at the National Family Planning Welfare Agency and public users who need information that has something to do with the National Family Planning Welfare Agency.

b. **Types of Service -** The services provided by the National Family Planning Welfare Agency's Library are only circulation service, reference, and on-site reading service. The most-used service is reference service for research. The service is still done manually so that the retrieval process takes time and some fine could not be run well. It has already understood that reference service is very important, unfortunately interest in reading still lacks. Library's effort to increase its service is by planning library's introduction brochures. This effort was done online previously, yet it is under maintenance now. Circulation service is still done manually. The use of service both from internal and external sides are the same; first by filling out the guest book, card members making for those who have not been the library's member, hand over the books that the users want to borrow to the librarians, the librarians will record the book and ask the users' member card to be left to the library as a guarantee and the card can be returned to the users when they have returned the books they borrow. For new member of the library they are allowed to borrow only 3 book maximumly in 3 days consecutively. If the users borrow books for more than three days they are allowed to borrow maximumly 5 books and the borrowing time could be lengthened to 2 weeks. Sanction given if the users do not return the books on time. They will be fined for 2,500 IDR / book. The policy of the library asks the users to replace those books with the same ones they borrowed if there is any lost or broken book while being borrowed by them. The library also provides on-site reading service. Users' guidance service is provided only if the users ask for the librarians' help. Information retrieval service still uses manual catalogs. Normally the staffs of the National Family Planning Welfare Agency will order certain books via phone to the librarians.

    c. Cooperation - The library cooperates with work units within the institution and outside of the concerned institution. The National Family Planning Welfare Agency's Library has been doing some cooperations with all East Java's National Family Planning Welfare Agency's Libraries. The cooperation still exists until recently. Commonly the type of cooperation done is books and information exchange. The advantage gotten from the cooperation is on exchange of information and books that are needed.

Summary

Many of the services provided by special libraries owned by government have not fulfilled the minimum standards of the Libraries' National Standards (*Standar Nasional Perpustakaan – SNP*) 006:2011. Only the component of libraries' opening hours that has fulfilled the minimum standard; minimumly libraries open for 7 hours a day. Yet, the component of service types have not fulfilled the minimum standard. Therefore, it is necessary to repair the services by adding facilities and improving the librarians' competence. Of course it could not be separated from the support of main institutions and departments above them. The awareness of the importance of special libraries owned by the governments must be improved so that their existences are not only as a formality but could really be a big support on providing the needs of information for the staffs and employees in supporting their work performance for the achievement of organizations' goals. For the component of cooperation, many libraries have not done any cooperation with other parties. This condition is limited due to the organizational structures of the libraries under the parent departments have limitation on moving independently and the fixation of libraries' staffs with their work routines in the libraries so that many of the libraries have not thought about making cooperation with other parties. Based on those findings, it is necessary to socialize the implementation of the Libraries' National Standards 006:2011 in order to organize special libraries owned by government agencies in accordance with the minimum provisions that are applicable in Indonesia.

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Revitalization of Ki Hajar Dewantara Theory through Library Service: A Case Study of Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University Library

Rosiana Nurwa Indah[1]

Abstract

This study entitled "Revitalization of Ki Hajar Dewantara Theory Through Library Service: A Case Study of Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University Library". The purpose of this study is to find out how the efforts and roles of the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University library in introducing and preserving the theory of Ki Hajar Dewantara in the new era through a variety of innovative services. The method used in this research is qualitative with a case study methode. The data were gained through observation, interviews and document review. The subject of this study were four people, such as; the Head of the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Library University, and the library users. The research results in this study revealed that the library has been able to pursue and realize their role in revitalizing the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara. The library effort is make an interesting services in library which provided a means of multimedia devices; providing room for a means of discussion or learning activities; changing collections in digital form; reprint collections that have not been published; entered into a collaboration with the Taman Siswa Museum; and provide a resources for discussion for researchers. These efforts aim to create the library's role in realizing the needs of the Ki Hajar Dewantara theory for the library users, and facilitating the library users to various collections of the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara; and fill up the needs of the preservation of cultural treasures.

Keywords: *revitalization, Ki Hajar Dewantara theory, library services, preservation*

Introduction

Any information can be found through the print media and electronic media, with the result of explosion in information. As of that, the amount of information today are not controlled. The explosion of information was a challenge for the library as an institution as an information provider. Libraries are required to collect information according to user needs. According Ryynanen (1999: 1), the information compiled also must be able to support the role of libraries as institutions which support the education and provide information access and become the culture agents. The various roles of the library it is showed the need of library contribution in collected various information which contains; historical elements; community leaders; society culture; and a variety of information containing a cultural values. According to Ryynanen (1999: 1), "to some extent, culture makes its influence felt more directly than knowledge, but it is impossible to imagine how people's creative powers could be fully activated without the impact of culture, which extends into the depths of the mind".

The college library is one of the libraries which need to realize their role as the library which provide the cultural information. Its because the college library is a library which is under the education institution, ie University. These institutions are obliged to realize the function of education according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20, 2003 on National Education System, which is to develop the skills and

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character development, as well as the civilization of the nation's dignity in the framework of the nation; through the development of learners potential in order to obtain the good character.

Multicultural education is a way which can be used in achieving the educational function. Multicultural education is an education which introduces culturalism. According to Miksch, et.al. (2003: 5). This culturalism, include, "home language, religion, gender, sexual orientation, social class, age, and disability, as well as race and ethnicity". Banks (1998) state that multicultural education can create five dimensions, ie, "content integration; knowledge construction; equity pedagogy; prejudice reduction; and empowering school culture and social structure ". College libraries as a part of educational institution also needs to play a role in realizing the multicultural education. This is because the library is an institution that could not be separated from education and library is the whole idea of education (Ryynanen, 1999: 1).

Based on the above background explanation, the researcher interested to discussed the topic of the efforts and roles of the college library in realizing the multicultural education through service inovations to the library user. The location study that the researcher choose is in the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University. This is because Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University is a university which in practice was influenced by the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara. Ki Hajar Dewantara are founders of the university, and he is also an important figure in Indonesia. Thus, the authors take the title of this paper "Revitalization of Ki Hajar Dewantara theory Through Library Service: A Case Study of Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Library University ".

Research Methode

This study used qualitative research methods, the methods which used to understand the phenomenon of research subjects experienced, and to determine the deep of a situation (Crawford, 2000: 3). Through qualitative research methods, the researchers were able to explore and understand the phenomenon. The approach used is a case study. Shavelson and Townes (Yin, 2003: 3), states that appropriate case study is used to describe the condition from the research, surveys, and describ a story from the information. The techniques of data collection in this research are observation, interviews and documents. Interviews in this study conducted with four informants, such as; the head of the library, and three people of library user. This research was conducted from October to November 2016.

Literature review

Ki Hajar Dewantara Theory

 Ki Hajar Dewantara is one of the influential figures and heroes in Indonesia. In addition, Ki Hajar Dewantara also known as the Father of Education in Indonesia. Ki Hajar Dewantara born in Yogyakarta on May 2, 1889. Ki Hajar Dewantara originally had the original name Raden Mas Soewardi Soerjaningrat. Then, Ki Hajar Dewantara renamed on February 3, 1928. Ki Hajar Dewantara wifes' is R. AJ. Soetartinah Sasraningrat. Ki Hajar Dewantara active in various organizations, such as Boedi Utomo, Indische Partij, National Onderwijs Tamansiswa Institut, or Tamansiswa school, and etc. Ki Hajar Dewantara appointed as a Minister of Teaching, Education and Culture At the first cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia (Boentarsono, et al., 2012: 54-64). Various roles and this achievement is a proved that Ki Hajar Dewantara is one of the great figures who have contributed in the development progress of in Indonesian. Moreover, the achievements of a partial achievement is had by Ki Hajar Dewantara.

Ki Hajar Dewantara also have a variety of good works in the form of articles and books. Several books published by Ki Hajar Dewantara include a book entitled *Laras Sari Swara, Slendro*, and *Pelog*; *Tentang Puncak-Puncak dan Sari-Sari Kebudayaan di Indonesia; Asas-Asas dan Dasar-Dasar Tamansiswa,* and so forth (Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University Library, 2016). Various works produced by Ki Hajar Dewantara also contains a lot of inspiration, known as the theory of Ki Hajar Dewantara. This theories used as a guide, especially in the field of education.

Pantjadarma is one of the Ki Hajar Dewantaras' works that inspired and used as a principle in the implementation of Tamansiswa school he founded. Pantjadarma consists of five principles, such as the principle of

natural nature, the principle of independence, the principle of culture, nationality principle, and the principle of humanity. The principle of natural nature implies that humans basically can not be separated from the nature. The principle of independence, meaning that every person has a freedom without exception. The principle of culture, meaning that we must maintain the values and forms of national culture. The principle of nationality, meaning that the application of the love towards our country in a good and bad. Lastly, the principle of humanity, meaning that their mutual respect among peoples through darma sublime sense and a goodness (Dewantara, 1964: 30-31).

Pantjadarma, Ki Hajar Dewatara also has a variety of theory concepts in various fields of human life. In the field of education Ki Hajar Dewatara have some concept, such as Tri Education Center, that is the family, school, and community; *Among* System concept or *Tutwuri Handayani*; and others. Leadership trilogy is one of the teachings concept known and much used as a measure of an ideal leader. The Leadership Trilogy, is *Ing ngarsa sung tulada, Ing madya mangun karsa, dan Tutwuri Handayani* (Boentarsono, et al., 2012: 19). The more inspiring concepts in teachings is *Tri Pantangan, Tri Juang, Tri Sentra Pendidikan*, and others.

Ki Hajar Dewatara also have concept called "fatwa" such as *lawan sastra ngesti mulya; ngandel-kendel-bandel-kandel*; happy greetings should not violate the society peaceful; and others (Boentarsono, et al., 2012: 20-22). The existence of various concepts of Ki Hajar Dewantara theories suggests that he create a lot of a good thoughts in the progress of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, various ideas of the concept of this teaching is widely used as a guideline or principle implementation in the field of education.

Library Services

Library services is one of the most important part of the library. According to Kinnell (Judith and Preston, 2000: 155), the library service is something that is offered by the library to the community or the user, as of that the community or the library user can know the existence range of information services and various media resources owned by the library. Services under Cambridge English Dictionary Online is for providing a particular thing that people need. Understanding the library under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia about Library No. 43, 2007, library is the institution managing the paper, printing paper, or recorded, works professionally with a standard system to meet the needs of education, research, preservation, information and recreation of the library user.

The library service is a multi-faceted. This is supported by the opinion of Kinnell (Judith and Preston, 2000: 155), which states "Information services and the varied media now available from libraries are important; they comprise an Increasingly significant part of what libraries can offer Reviews their communities. Community use of libraries means providing for all needs". In preparing a variety of library services it is need the basic range which is used as a reference in creating a service. According to Buckland (1992), there are two basic reference library services, which are services that can facilitate access to various existing documents; and support the mission of the institution, or materialization on the library user needs. Library services as a basis for facilitating the user, means that the services offered through the library is able to explain the facilities, their documents, and how to access them. furthermore the library service is a basis for realizing the mission of the institution and the needs of the users, through the services of the library is able to demonstrate its existence by presenting things that are new and unique to the institution, and the users.

Discussion

Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Library University, this library university under the University of Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa that one of its founders was Ki Hajar Dewantara. It makes every implementation is based on the Principle Ketamansiswaan, or Ki Hajar Dewantara theories.

In order to pursue the revitalization of Ki Hajar Dewantara theories, the library provides two innovative services, namely Tamansiswa services and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner which reserved for the users. Veronika Rubiyah, As the Head of the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University library, stating that both of these services is materialization of the effort in introducing and preserving of Ki Hajar Dewantara theories which becomes

a theory guide for the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University for the entire academics community and the library users.

The service of Ketamansiswaan and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner can also be used by the outside library users of academic community Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University by following a procedures. According to Veronika Rubiyah, the library users who come from outside the academic community and want to read the library collections can use the service read in place at a cost of Rp. 20,000 in the expiration cards for one semester to read. The users who want to do a research, or discussion of the of Ki Hajar Dewantara theories can submit a letter to the library.

Explanation of the effort and the library's role in revitalizing the Ki Hajar Dewantara theories through Tamansiswaan Service and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner are as follows:

The Library Efforts in Revitalising The Theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara

Tamansiswa Services

This service is a borrowed collection services in the form of Tamansiswa special collections and Ki Hajar Dewantara collections which can be used as a means of discussion, workshops and learning activities. The users can also utilize the space without a seat in the library to be used as a means of discussion and learning. In addition to this service there is also a computer and LCD projector that can be utilized by the users. Veronika Rubiyah, stated that, the designed room for the library it is a part of Tamansiswa service for the users to feel comfortable, and easier for them if they hold a discussions.

In this service there are 258 copies of the collection that can be used by the users (Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Library University, 2016: 20-21). The collections are written by Ki Hajar Dewantara and other people's work that addresses the topic of Ki Hajar Dewantara. Collections available which were the work of Ki Hajar Dewantara include *Asas-Asas dan Dasar-Dasar Tamansiswa; Sekat Sari Swara; Tentang Puncak-Puncak dan Sari-Sari Kebudayaan di Indonesia; Karya Ki Hajar Dewantara Bagian: Pendidikan*; and etc. These collections contain various ideas about Ki Hajar Dewantara theories, such as the concept of system *Among* or *Tutwuri Handayani*; *Trilogi Kepemimpinan* (Leadership Trilogy); concept of Tri Pusat Pendidikan (Tri education center); Pantjadarma concept; and other theory. The other collection which comes from others is, the book entitled "Aktualisasi ajaran hidup Ki Hadjar Dewantara secara konsisten dan konsekuen dalam membangun sumberdaya manusia yang berkualitas" by Majelis Luhur Persatuan Taman Siswa; "Mengenal Tamansiswa untuk menatap masa depan: seri sistematika ajaran Ki Hadjar Dewantara dan Ketamansiswaan" by Fudyartanto; "Pola pendidikan Tamansiswa" by Soeratman; and etc.

Most of the collection contained in this service are rare and easily damaged, as of that to preserve the integrity of the information the library also change these collection into digital form. According to Veronika Rubiyah, these things is aims for the library users as they can access information through a CD-Room or a computer provided by the library easily. Besides being easily broken, these collection service is no longer published. In order to keep the needs of the users, the library reprint collections which the users most needed and borrowed. In the process of multiplying with reprint the collection, according to Veronika Rubiyah, they have been received approval from Ki Hajar Dewantara's family and Majelis Luhur Persatuan Taman Siswa. It is because reprinted and reproduced collection is belong to Ki Hajar Dewantara worked, Majelis Luhur Persatuan Taman Siswa members and Majelis Luhur Persatuan Taman Siswa.

Tamansiswa Service is a service that can be used by the outsider of the academic community Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University. The major of the user whose comes to the Tamansiswa services is to conducted a research related to the Ki Hajar Dewantara theories. In assist the visitors research process, the library not only support in providing the necessary literature, but also set up a competent resources persons to discuss according to the need of information from the library users. Moreover, they also formed a partnership with the Taman Siswa Museum. Therefore, according to Veronika Rubiyah, interviewee for the discussion comes from the Subjects lecturers of Ketamansiswaan, or members staff of Taman Siswa Mueum.

Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner

Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner is the corner exhibition of all collections, stuff and artistical that are owned and associated with Ki Hajar Dewantara. This corner aims to the library users to know the stuff and artistical of Ki Hajar Dewantara. In this corner there are a variety of photos Ki Hajar Dewantara in various activities. In addition, in this corner there are also some facilities, such as seating, showcase, display case, and carpet. Inside the glass cabinets there are various collections contains artistical works and studies related to Ki Hajar Dewantara. However, various artistical of Ki Hajar Dewantara can not be borrowed. according to Veronika Rubiyah, because of the service of Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner is a form of a small museum that contains various works and historical objects belonging to Ki Hajar Dewantara. The objects are not exhibited in the physical directly, but in the form of photographs and display in the corner. This is why I think the collections of the Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner can not be borrowed as a collection on Tamansiswan Service.

Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner is one of the libraries efforts in introducing figure and theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara which is the founder of the University Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa, and an important figure in the world of education through a mini museum in the library. This is coherent with the statement of Mrs. Veronika Rubiyah, through this corner the library users get to know well of Ki Hajar Dewantara through the various collections of the Ki Hajar Dewantara library exhibited by. In acquiring the collections of this corner, the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University Library cooperated with Taman Siswa Museum. This is because the Tamansiswa Museum is a museum which have a lot of a collections of historic objects belonging to Ki Hajar Dewantara.

The Library Roles of Revitalising The Theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara

Based on the Service Tamansiswa exposure and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner above, it can be seen if these two services through libraries play a roles on the information needs of the users about Ki Hajar Dewantara theories. The needs of these information is one of the helpful in complete the coursework. this statement based on the state of Informant 1 and informant 2, which is an early semester students Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University,they state that the collections of the Service Tamansiswa can assist them in completing their groups paper work Tamansiswa subjects, such as; compulsory courses at Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University. Moreover, according to them the collections of the Tamansiswa Service and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner is a complete core which help them to understand the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara and Tamansiswa which is the core of Subjects Tamansiswa they are studying. According to Veronika Rubiyah, Tamansiswa service libraries also play a roles in facilitating the learning activities for the lecturer with the availability of discussion rooms, computer and LCD. Tamansiwa service and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner contains a collection of the Ki Hajar Dewantara and Tamansiswa. According to Buckland (1992), it can facilitate the library users to various collections of Ki Hajar Dewantara theories in the library.

This is evident from the statements of informants 3, which is the purpose of informants 3 using the collections of the Tamansiswa service is to find some theory of the Ki Hajar Dewantara theories to support his research. Informants 3 looking for a collection that contains the theory of Ki Hajar Dewantar in the form of Pantjadarma theory and Tri Education Center that will be associated with the learning of mathematics for students. Moreover, according to Veronika Rubiyah, Tamansiswa services and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner also provides a resources to discuss on the related topics of Ki Hajar Dewantara by submitting a letter to the library. The resource persons will also be able to assist and guide researchers in searching the collections of the Library relevant to the topic they needs.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43, 2007 library is the institution which managed the paper, printed paper, and professionals recorded works with a standard system of the needs of education, research, preservation, information and recreation of the library users. Based on the definition it can be known the library also play a role in preserving the cultures treasures through Tamansiswa service which collects the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara, and a mini museum in Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner. This statement is coherent with the statement of the informant 1, informant 2, and informants 3, which states that, through the

Tamansiswa service and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner can increase their knowledge of the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara, such as; Tri Pantangan, Tri Juang, Tri Sentra Pendidikan, and others. Thus, through the Service of Tamansiswa and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner, a library can still present and preserve the information that contains the value of history in the middle of the advancement of technology and information today.

Conclusions

Tamansiswa services and Ki Hajar Dewantara Corner is an innovative service that is provided by the Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University Library. Both are new library breakthrough service which is used as the library's role in introducing and preserving the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara in the current era. These library effort is started with an interested both services by providing a means of multimedia devices; providing room for a means of discussion and learning activities; changing collections in digital form; reprint collections that have not been published; entered the collaboration with the Taman Siswa Museum; and provide a resource for discussion for researchers. These efforts aim to create the library's role in realizing the needs of the users in Ki Hajar Dewantara theories and facilitating the linrary users to various collections of Ki Hajar Dewantara theories; and fill the needs of the preservation of cultural treasures. Thus the revitalization of the theories of Ki Hajar Dewantara can be implemented through both the library service.

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Digital Transformation of Libray to Achieve Customer Delight

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Abstract

Digital transformation is a way of delivering products and services efficiently and effectively by implementing innovative strategy using latest technology. Information seeking behavior of users to receive services anytime, anywhere, on any device has raised the library benchmark to develop a digital spine. Digitization will help to provide customized information services and products in real time by embracing five digital forces and developing culture of collaboration and innovation. Corporate libraries, as an integrated identity, need to work in close association with the organization and align to its vision. In view of user comfort and smooth library functions, the traditional approach needs to be changed and transformed into the digital way.This paper demonstrates the hybrid model approach of Information Resource Center (IRC) at Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) where digital five forces (SMAC+IoT) helped library to achieve customer delight by improved skill sets of team to provide differentiated services. Continuous customer feedback and supportive technology helped in smooth transition of library services. The article showcases some challenges and supportive solutions while forming a hybrid library. TCS IRC has transformed its services by adopting hybrid a model to create its customer delight based on the business requirements.

Keywords :*Digital Transformation, SMAC, Internet of Things,Customer Delight*

Introduction

Library has seen a paradigm shift in 21st century due to change in technology. Role of a librarian is to reach its customer and track the rapid changes around. There is a lot of content creation due to advancement / latest gadgets aiding users to approach many other sources other than library for their research or business analysis. Looking at these upcoming trends and facilities, library should work towards new strategies to handle and organize the information volume. This paper will help to understand the transformation methods of library activities using digital five forces which is the buzz term in this era to re-establish our value continuously. Looking at these upcoming trends and facilities, library should work towards new strategies to handle and organize the information volume.

Libraries keep transforming with time and need. Digital era has already transformed the nature and behavior of library globally. Most of the corporate and special libraries have changed their approach in terms of resources, services and user connect. Reference desk has changed to online chat service, Reprint service has transformed to electronic copy, print collection has taken a back seat and cloud computing leading on the fore-front as it facilitates in sharing the resources and services over the internet rather than having these services and resources on local servers/ nodes or personal devices.

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In order to retain customer which is the biggest challenge in this era, it's important to create Customer delight by transforming and automating information processes. Library should change the approach and meet users at their desks to understand the business requirements. Explore more on the related services and keep abreast with current trends, market focus and most used technologies.

There is a need to involve customers in creating customized products and related services. This will help focus on user's core requirement. The in-depth knowledge of content can be reviewed and approved from the user. Reading the available content, understandingthe business and developing an insight of core competency can further support library personnel to take a deep dive and cater in a better way.

Customer Delight

Customer Delight is about creating supportive bonding with every customer to enhance a professional relationship by catering relevant and timely service that exceeds customer satisfaction. A customer need to be heard and responded when there is a recommendation, suggestion or concern. Such foreseen user experiences need to be analyzed and designed to make the client happy and delighted. In the tech savvy world, "Customer Satisfaction" is replaced by "Customer Delight" whichexceeds customer satisfaction by creating a positive emotional reaction.

In order to sustain in this competitive world, libraries need to configure and align with its organizational culture. Truly speaking, road ahead to transformation is not an easy pathway but can lead to different challenges such as financial, skillsets, awareness etc.

Digital Transformation Challenges in Achieving the Customer Delight

Libraries encounter following issues while creating a hybrid model of services.

Limited Budget -Managing budget and meeting user needs is always a challenge for every librarian. It is very important to benchmark our processes with organization's requirements/targets.To meet these targets, librarians are forced to optimize their resources (print or digital) with a proper usage study of content and readership. Costly online journals are being replaced with "Pay per article" model where individualsubscription is high and doesn't justify its subscription expenditure. Consortium has helped many libraries to collaborate with network libraries for exchange of resources.

Clear Digital Vision - Digital world has shrunk the need of physical content when it comes to business profit. More focus is on value added business analysis with proper forecast and predictive analysis. Business Analysts and Pre-sales teams show excellence in their advanced research and analysis which has forced library to step down in second position within the organization. To overcome, there is a need to uplift our learnings, reconfigure our processes, and restructure our strategy.

Searching Skills

With advanced search models and open sources, users have easy access to content that is available free of cost. Users feel comfortable searching information which is precise and to their requirement. Most of the times, lack of good databases restrict value-added searches from the library. Also, every staff member needs to develop their searching skill set and improvise on content creation which is more relevant and beneficial for every user. It is important to bring in the awareness about copyright act within the user community. Library can play an important role by subscribing copyright tools and authentic databases to abide by the regulations.

Lack of Innovation & Collaboration - Our services and events are more often the same. There is a need to rejuvenate our thoughts, innovate more and re-imagine. It can be done by collaborating with our users rather than working in isolation.

Lack of Knowledge on Fair Use - Copying an article, image, trademark, logo etc.has to be strictly prohibited but most of the libraries lack in sharing this knowledge with their clientele.Librarians need to continuously

update and educate the users on fair use / copyright of electronic and print content.A proper copyright guideline, Dos and Don'ts,broadcasted mailerswill bring awareness about infringement and related consequences and library can be the point of contact. Adherence to copyright for electronic content must be ensured. Library staff should upgrade their knowledge on copyright guidelines and apply the same while procurement, display and content orientation.

Fear to Embrace New Technologies - There will be many apprehensions to accept or deploy new technology or a new software at any work place. Leadership team must take a step forward to help team members adopt the technology and coordinate till transformation. There needs to be multiple training sessions that can be coordinated so they can work hands-on till they attain expertize.

Strategy for Digital Transformation Using Five Forces

Customershave different sources and options to explore and retrieve required information. Today, library is not the only place of informationbut due to disruption of technologies, customer has access to content through
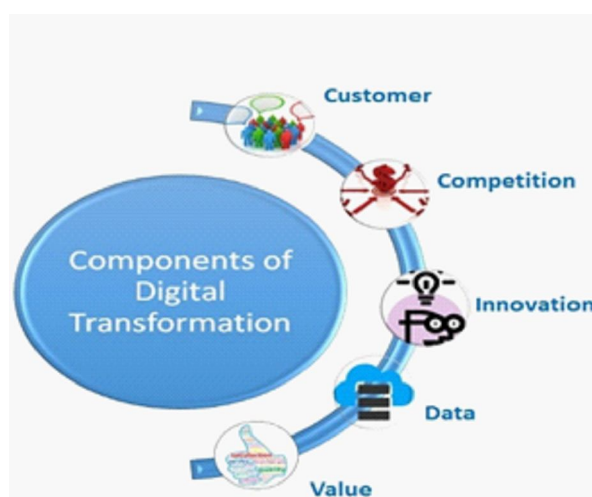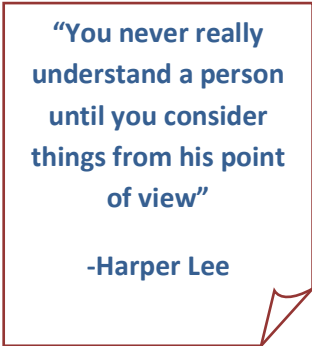
variety of gadgets. Important components such as customer, competition, data, innovation and value will drive the change and create focused, ready to use real time dataand lead to a step forward with digital five forces +IOT.

Social, Mobile, Analytical, Cloud (SMAC) : The four elements can create wonders for the libraries and can be used as a tool for marketing and enhancing services, easy access of information, competitive edge for organization and much more.

Social

Social networks can help in bigger role, sharing of ideas with innovative work management can lead to a success story. Social Media is one of the key connect with customers. Libraries are heading towards Twitter, Facebook and other social network links that has shown good success rate in terms of libraries and its users. There are various objectives but foremost is promotion of library services such as to inform users about new book arrivals, proactive outreach activities e.g. quiz, online competitions, sharing the list of top reads and provide book reviews from avid readers. An update on new publications in the market can help more readership and supportive link for new recommendation from users that will enable librarian to understand the hour of need in the organization.

"You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view"

-Harper Lee

Libraries need to create their portals with a two-way communication where users can share ideas and suggestions. Contents and new thoughts can be posted on the social media page for internal users with rating flag for the offered services. Daily market update and competition news can be loaded for the benefit of user's knowledge. Different communities can be formed based on user interest such as Book Review Forum, Bibliotheca, BookWorm etc. Such forums can enhance good readership and develop inter-disciplinary bonding within the organization.

Blogs can be one method to publicize the services and offerings that will be best judged by the patrons of library.

To sustain, librarian should take care of regular update of information, respond timely to the users on their recommendations / suggestions. Weeding out of old / outdated content should be a continuous activity to make it a relevant space on the social hub.

Mobile

Mobile marketing is gaining a lot of publicity acrossthe world. Many young entrepreneurs are focusing on new mobile app which can support handy information. Users are more tech savvy and expect information at their fingertips. Creating a mobile app for library services can shoot the graph and lead a success story by having a good customer relationship. There are e-resources for 24*7 books and magazines which can be easily accessed with a mobile app. An alert on mobile can be mapped with online support window, dedicated link of internal services that is created by the library such as daily news alert, important happenings in respective domain, competitors flash update etc.

Library website can have a landing page with information on Mobile App of Library Catalog and Information Services. This will enable users to check their borrowings and outstanding. Apart from the regular service, library can streamline its information alert service online through mobile. Users can get daily update about their organization, business and competition without checking the mails. QR Code: Quick Response (QR) code is vastly used for promoting the product in most of the retails and stores. Most of the libraries found this relevant and have started using QR code to promote knowledge sharing sessions or events that are planned for users with Bring Your Own Devices (BYOD).

Analytical
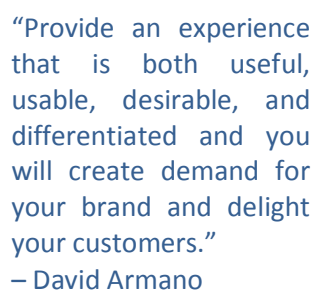
Information gathering and subsequent sharing has been the regular practice of every librarian. Advancement of technology has raised the intellectual bar for library staff and demanding its involvement in analyzing the organization's need and focus on long term benefit. Social media helps in providing the data about user interest and sign-ins for a specific blog, suggestion, recommendation or any survey. The real time analysis will help in current trend and requirement and further can be transformed to value added results. A survey on these offerings can help to understand its relevance and benefits. The usage data can be benchmarked with standards and improvised with periodic revision and upgrades.

Big data in Library: Scientist and researchers work on different domains and solutions. The amount of data growing is huge and every collection is stored in a library such as research publications, standards, client reports. This is an intellectual place for the organization but gradually changing with digitization. Contemporary library is on its way at many organization.

During Technology shift, initially software professionals used to bring the data to the procceser but now the data is so huge that processors are set next to the data and processed.

Earlier, users visited the library for their need-specific information and our reference librarians played a vital role but with changing trend, libraries started approaching users and reaching customers who are the content creators. Library can use big data and analytics to know user information requirement by analyzing the type of work, business area, innovation that needs to be explored, emerging market technologies. It will help libraries to create customized products with important parameters.

The daily transaction logs of library catalog can be categorized as the source of big data in libraries due to its huge volume, rapid velocity and multidimensional variety.

> "Provide an experience that is both useful, usable, desirable, and differentiated and you will create demand for your brand and delight your customers."
> – David Armano

Big Data with User perception: Librarians need to create a useful database to make use of this "Big Data". It should be accessible, systematic, and easily retrieved. Data curating is an extension to Big Data service. User interest can be tracked using the catalog transaction log and analyze user interest based on that we can work proactively to collect all the tangible and intangible resources available in the organization and use those resources to prepare customized products. Users are signing-in the database and the library portals which helps the librarian to understand the user interest and requirement to a large extent. Followed by this, analytics will help to create a user- interest list and related information, books and articles can be organized with a ready reference on their desktop.

Analysis: Library does the analysis of data received in the form of logs to create valuable conclusion. Predictive Analytics will help to improvise the customer reach and understand the forthcoming challenges and related solution. This helps in sharpening department's competitive edge and sustainability.

Cloud

Storage is a big concern for libraries with shrinking space. Most of the advanced libraries have adopted the cloud concept and have addressed users with their requirements. There are many databases which are available 24*7 for the users. The service is well supported by cloud system where the data is readily available and easily accessible to the end users. In case of libraries, online access to library catalog (OPAC), IP based electronic databases, Online Journal databases that can be remotely accessed with login credentials other than in a physical library can be treated as cloud computing.

Safari Books Online database is one of the known resource for books and videos with an ocean of different topics. Most of the well-known publishers have contributed and published the e-content for user benefit. Videos are the supplement to gain expertise in core areas. Skillport is another database that support 24*7 reading and learning for the users.
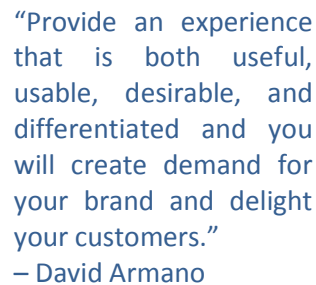
Those bulky classification and subject heading schedules are no more in use as they are replaced by well-known Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). It has been widely used by many librarians for their regular library collection and updates. E.g. Koha (LMS) provides a feature to tag the acquisition data with OCLC which is part of cloud computing. Entire catalog details can be pulled to avoid errors. This link is accessible to all and is based on the cloud concept.

In-house Knowledge Management (KM) portal with appropriate access control can be hosted for user benefit.

Internet of Things (IoT) - The major benefit of IoT in libraries will be to offer a different approach towards customer delight. The sharing of content and value add information to patrons will be based on real-time data. Library mobile app can play a vital role in gathering patron interest topics and will map it with the available resources. Smart phones can turn on the application to track the wish list of every patron visiting the library. Like other social connects, library app will send the notification about useful books that match user profile and interest. Simultaneously, IoT based mobile app can help searching relevant database content that can create value to patron's work environment.

Transformation Model Used by TCS Information Resource Centre (IRC)

Any transformation should be smooth and easy. Incase of libraries, there needs to be a planned strategy for the paradigm shift. Initially, Librarians should discuss the upcoming changes with the leadership team and seek inputs. The Leadership team should motivate and believe in the team to make the transformation simple and smooth without disturbing the services of their existing users. It is always recommended to have a defined vision and then a transition from traditional to hybrid.

> "Provide an experience that is both useful, usable, desirable, and differentiated and you will create demand for your brand and delight your customers."
> – David Armano

The mission of Tata Consultancy Services is to help customers achieve their business objectives by providing innovative, best-in-class services. To align with organizational goals, TCS IRC gradually started focusing on transformation. Creating value to our services in an excellent way was always the key mantra. To achieve this mission, stringent targets were set that revolved around digitization.

Digital transformation is implementation of new strategies and new way of thinking where technology acts as catalyst. Innovation and collaboration supported TCS IRC to initiate its transformation from print to digital and helped create user friendly content delivery to target audience. Subscribed database provides authenticated facts that is re-packaged and delivered periodically. Following chart displays how credibility, customized products and seamless service together create value added services to achieve customer delight in the digital world.
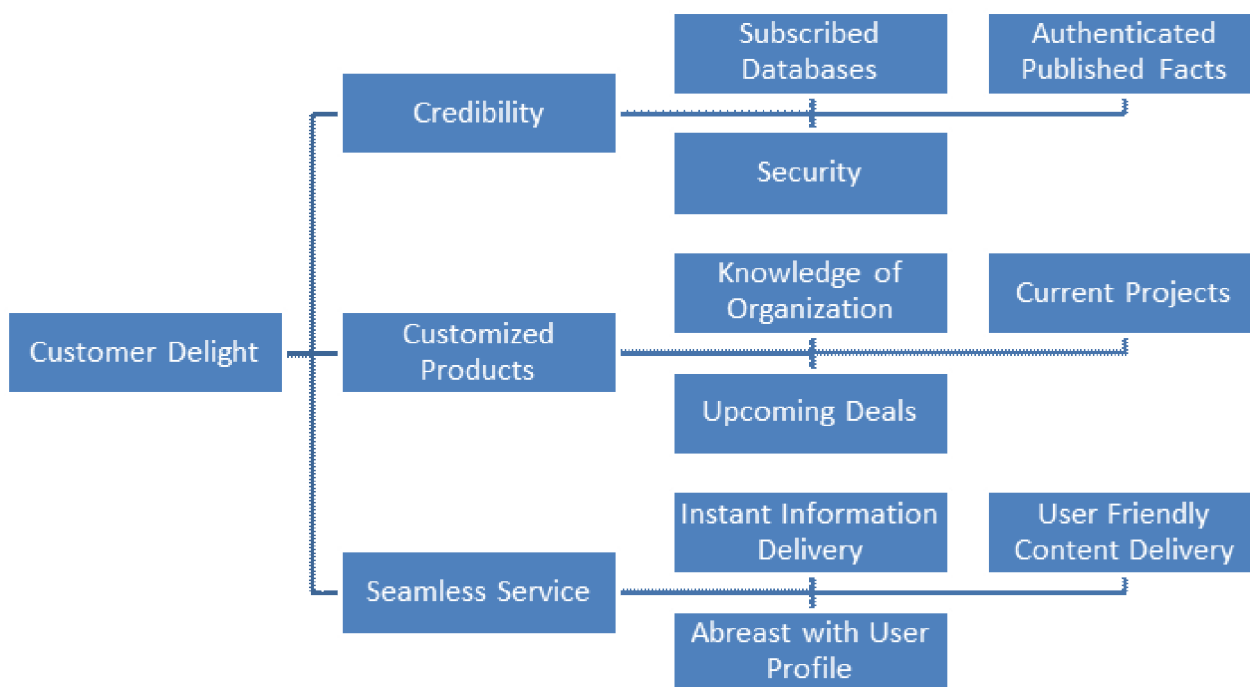
Flow Chart of Customer Delight

Customized Information Services

Large organizations have multidisciplinary fields and requirement varies accordingly. Customer retention is possible if there is a user centric service. "Every Reader His/hers Book" can be transformed as "Every User his / her Information need". This is possible when we try to meet our customer and discuss in detail in terms of their need and create user specific service. TCS IRC provides service under various baskets i.e. Vertical & horizontal, Domain & Technological. Tracking the developments in specific domain helps for new business opportunities in an organization.

Library Software

Almost every library has its software that helps in creating a better connect with its users. It's very important to study the nature of software and its compatibility within the organization. The test environment should be strong and able to analyze the challenges and implications of a huge database. Most of the organizations are large employee based and widespread across world so it's important to provide LMS through cloud technology. Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) should be accessible through cloud where they can search the collection, place a hold and recommend books for their use. TCS IRC has a portal that supports recommendations, reservation, and self-renewal for the esteemed users. It also provides other important quick links that guide and support their instant need on documents.

Online Reference Desk

There need to be a portal where users can logon and raise requests to seek solutions. Such services can be 24*7 and remote users working with different time zones can avail the benefit. TCS IRC has a helpdesk support that allows user to raise a query for an article, report, market analysis and any complex query that gets addressed within the resolution time line with desired research results.

Online Chat Support

Library can have an online support that will help to resolve ready reference queries. Chat session from library staff can be available during office hours which will allow users to connect and get solution to their instant queries. TCS IRC has a dedicated team that provides instant online solution for ready reference queries.

Social Platform

It's a collaboration platform on organization portal which helps to employees to engage, innovate, collaborate and express views. Promotional activities are shared with patrons based on their interest. It can be project related or outside the scope of their project.

Workforce Competency

TCS IRC programs relevant sessions for the team to understand concept and usage of latest technology like Big data, Analytics, cloud computing and automation. Most of the courses and WebEx trainings support to grab basic knowledge on these topics. Web page development and other short courses like SQL, SharePoint, advance Excel can add value. Enhance skills related to searching and analyses to retrieve good results and construct valuable information that will support the business deals. Market analyses about an industry, its challenges and strength, geographical study about the place and the market growth for the region and industry will support our users to be more vigilant and focused.

> **"Listening to feedback makes customers feel more appreciated and part of the value creation process."**
>
> **– Ray Poynter**

Conclusion

In the networked society and era of handheld devices, Customized services will act as main differentiator for Libraries to recreate their value. Libraries can't ignore the impact of new technologies to connect with customers for their queries or complaints - all on a real-time basis. It's important we should continuously adapt as per changing environment and information needs of the users to provide right information to right users at right time on right device to create customer delight by developing vision, creating new models and experiment ideas for futuristic library! We are sure to succeed and sustain the change by using the right strategy and a skilled team who can deal with customers in the dynamic environment.

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How Can Librarians Enhance their Competencies Beyond the Profession (A literature Review)

Margretha Sri Udari[1]

Abstract

The demand of the day is a new sophisticated machine with a different shape, size, and architecture that can do much more than just add up figures, types, and arrange words, make presentation materials all at an affordable price. People use computers at best for book keeping, word processing, charts, sheets, and presentation materials and at worst as a typewriter. New knowledge has arrived in the form of technology, however, and modern librarians need to understand this area to a level that allows them to deliver services to users. With this view points, the librarians could enhance their competencies beyond the profession. I hope computerization for librarians be more advance in the future and be more competitive with other developed and developing in the world. With this paper I have attempted to present what we believe to be a core text for the profession of librarianship.

Keywords: *Librarian, librarianship, library media specialists, competencies, IT skills*

Introduction

Many new academics, including librarians, will have basic familiarity with IT, but this vary according to discipline. If the level of skill is not adequate, then it will be worthwhile spending a small amount of time acquiring those IT skills that seem most relevant. The profession of librarianship is an essential one for society. It is undeniable that new library and information professionals come equipped with as full understanding of all aspects of the profession as is practicable. One of the most difficult issues library administrators continue to face is matching the appropriate level of work to an appropriate type of employee. For many years, professional librarians spent at least part of their working day engaged in task that did not require a professional background.

How can the librarians enhance their competencies beyond the profession? Competencies as the ability to accomplish a task successfully; in contrast to skill, competencies are categorical—that is either you can perform the task successfully or you cannot. W. James Potter identifies that competencies are our abilities to recognize standard referents and recall the memorized denoted meanings for those referents. If we do not have a common set of referents and shared meanings for each of these referents, communication would not be possible. Education at the elementary level is the training of the next generation to develop the basic competencies of recognizing these referents and memorizing the designated meaning of each one.

When your cell phone makes a certain sound, you know that means you have received a text. You look at the screen and see a name and know which friend has sent you a text. You tap the screen at a certain icon, and

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your text message is revealed. That message has words and emoticon that convey meaning to you. In this example, the sound, name, icon, words and emoticons are each symbols that have a specific meaning that you have learned in the past and now able to match with its learned meaning with almost no effort. This task is accomplished automatically because you have acquired those competencies.

Is Librarianship a Profession?

Richard E Ruben (2004) writes that professions are accepted or rejected based on whether they possess certain traits. Among these traits are that a profession:

- Possesses a substantial body of theoretical knowledge that form the intellectual foundation of the profession.
- Permits a substantial amount of autonomy.
- Exercises control over the conduct of its practitioners through licensure and a code of ethics.
- Possesses a dominant altruistic rather than self-interested purpose.
- Possesses a monopoly over the practice of the profession.
- Possesses professional associations.

Librarianship shares some of these traits. It is service-oriented and altruistic rather than profit-making in its orientation. It has professional associations that hold conferences, produce publications, promulgate codes of ethics and, in the case of ALA, provide an accrediting function. Yet, upon reviewing these traits, one could argue that librarianship does not meet these qualifications in some very important areas. Most notably, the power of the professional associations is very limited. They do not control the licensing of practitioners and they possess no power to sanction practitioners whose conduct violates its professional codes. In other words, there is no monopoly exercised by librarianship, although the field does possess normative authority, including the standard of conduct and work of librarians.

What become clear is that the amount and type of control exercised by librarianship may have great impact on how others perceive the profession. This in turn affects status and influence. The increasing awareness that information is a vital resource in our society, and the many economic, technological, and political forces use to control the creation and dissemination of this information, could have tremendous impact on who can have access to information, that type, and how much. Librarians have recognized the importance of influencing policies and practices in this arena, and their role and contribution could have a significant influence on whether librarians will be considered professionals. If librarian are perceived as having unique and expert knowledge of the organization and dissemination of information, and if they are seen as integral to the information, and they are seen as integral to the information dissemination process, then it is likely that they will be heard in the information-access debate. The stakes are high.

As W. James Potter (2016) said that our culture is saturated with a flood of information. Most of this information is delivered by media messages that aggressively compete for our attention. Why is so much information being produced? One reason is that there are now more people producing information and sharing it than ever before. Half of all the scientists who have ever lived are alive today and producing information. Another reason is that the technology now exists to provide easy-to-use platforms to create and share messages.

Association for Teacher-Librarianship in Canada (1995) said that information is a vital component in the development of critical thought and independent decision-making, and, consequently access to the ever-increasing body of available information is vital to the development of students' potentials. According California Media and Library Educators Association (1997), there is only one reason to answer this below question:

"Why take the time and effort to combine the talents of the teacher with various specialists of teachers on instructional units?" The reason is: to improve the educational experience for every learner. The teacher could have stayed in the classroom using existing resources and technology there, but as the resources and technology of library media center are added, new possibilities arise. Library media specialist must work together with teachers to integrate the goals of information literacy into every subject area.

Librarianship: The Past and The Future

The recounting of past events history that the library profession has enjoyed is in no danger of ending if we can as a collective embrace new roles and responsibilities alongside those we have traditionally cherished. Rather than being redundant in the information era, we are the profession best place to grow and shape this revolution. In doing so we must take center stage, communicate our skill, and values to as wide audience as possible, and challenger conceptions and prejudices about our role and relevance from both within and without the profession.

The librarian of the twenty-first century, according to Debons in Richard E. Rubin (2004), will seen as an "information intermediary", performing at least three basic functions:

Diagnosis: Estimating the information need. The librarian as diagnostician employs analytical interviewing techniques to assess the patron's personal abilities, the level of information required, the appropriate type of information package, appropriate cost, and method of delivery.

Prescription: Organizing the information and processing to meet the patron's needs.

Evaluation: Determining if the diagnosis and prescription was effective.

Although the model appears rather "medical" in nature and may be an incomplete picture of all the functions of the future librarian, it provides an important context for the information-giving function that librarians often perform. The focus of the model is to adapt to the users' special need and problem and to see the library as an information system. Adopting such a model is likely to require a restructuring of library policies and practices to reflect individual constituencies. Information systems are only effective if they meet client needs rather than the needs of the bureaucracy. This means that librarians will need to conduct a regular analysis of the information needs of their constituencies and an analysis of organizational barriers to access. Similarly, they must constantly improve access to information though increased networking and exploitation of information technologies.

Largely as a result of technology, tasks that were once assigned solely to professional librarians have drifted downward, and almost all tasks performed in libraries are more complex and intellectually demanding than before. The strict demarcation that was once observed in most libraries between support staff and professional librarians has eroded as virtually all employees of libraries have become knowledge workers.

Information does not organize itself, the order must be imposed, and librarians and information scientist perform a valuable service in imposing this order. Although part of this function is accomplished through classification systems and controlled vocabularies, a major part of the task goes to librarian, who applies organizing systems so that the information needs of patrons will be met. The role of the future librarian will be to anticipate and satisfy the information needs of patrons and to collect of provide access to information that will be needed.

Rubin (2004) identifies that the librarian will meet not only individual needs, but ensure that systems and services are effectively designed so that future needs can be met. The librarian of the future will be an information needs assessor, information evaluator, information planner, information services manager, and information instructor. One may well argue that this has been the role of librarians throughout their history, but it is clear that the challenge and breadth of their responsibilities have grown substantially. If they are able to adapt to the new information environment, they may well remain important contributors to controlling an ever-expanding information universe.

Stueart and Moran (2002) argues that both professional librarians and support staff have new names that reflect this increasing diversity. For instance: librarians are not just called librarians anymore. Increasingly their job responsibilities and titles provide a framework for the technological role that they play within the library. Professional journals and electronic mailing list reflect these new roles. They are filled with openings for

- Technology Consultant
- Information Consultant

- Technology Training Coordinator,
- Head of Digital Information Literacy Office,
- Information Systems Librarian,
- Head of Computer Services,
- Program administrator
- Webmaster,
- Cybrarian,
- Astronaut, innovator, and expert,
- Information specialist
- Specialist automation
- Action researcher, and
- Internet Services Librarian.

The one stable managerial element that can be identified is that challenge. Although the purpose of librarianship and the issues facing manager have not changed, the task, techniques, and technology certainly have.

Knowledge management is a fancy terms for a simple ideas. You are managing data, documents, and people's efforts. Your aim should be to enhance the way people work together, share ideas, sometimes wrangle, and build on one another's ideas—and then act in concert for a command purpose.

— Bill Gates,

— Business@the Speed of Thought

Equally the expansion in teaching of management skills is also reflected in the core of librarianship, with the new professionals needing to understand strategic planning, marketing, project working and partnership — and of course the driver is always a better service for the customer (GG Chowdhury and friends, 2008).

Staffing patterns in libraries have been change and complexly detailed by the changes that technology has brought to the work environment. Most large libraries now employ a number of technology specialists. Some of them have library degrees, others do not. The profession has not become a technical one, except in areas where it always has been so, such as system work. However, an understanding of ICTs does have an important service function for librarians in all sectors, and the opportunities it affords the profession to deliver exciting new pathways into information cannot be ignored. ICTs do not change the goals or values of the information worker; they merely alter how we deliver some of the services to the user.

The nature of the work being done; the type of technologies employed the speed with which activities are accomplished; and the way workers think, talk, and react have all been drastically altered. Managers of the early twenty-first century still face many of the same issues that confronted their predecessors: How does one motivate workers? How can the organization be both more effective and more efficient? How can library organizations capitalize upon the fact that workers are better educated, more involved in decision making, more motivated toward indentifying goals and objectives, and more committed to interacting with customers that ever before? Managers in twenty-first-century organizations require augmented skills and talents to lead new types of organizations. The future of libraries and information services rest squarely in the hands of that new breed of managers.

Conclusion

Good people in management positions are vital to the existence of library and information services organizations. The professionals, wearing the two hats of librarians and managers, have unlimited opportunities to assume new, more challenging positions. They have identified and developed the skills necessary to succeed in the present position, while developing strategies for the next one.

Part of the richness around librarianship is its diversity, and we fully acknowledge that other learned observers might have discussed certain aspects of the profession more fully in different areas from those on which we have focused our attentions. This is somewhat inevitable for a text of this nature, but any suggestion for improvement or new emphasis will be gratefully accepted.

Like other types of organizations, libraries and information centers are increasingly relying on a smaller core group with a greater use of part time workers and of outsourcing. They are employing increasing numbers of support staff to perform diverse duties.

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The Lecturers' Personal Information Management in the Faculty of Vocational Education Universitas Airlangga

Dyah Puspitasari Srirahayu [1]

Abstract

Informasi saat ini sangat beragam dan di sajikan dalam berbagai bentuk dan media. Individu dalam menjalankan aktivitas kegiatannya akan selalu menciptakan dokumen atau informasi baik itu cetak maupun digital, selain menciptakan mereka juga menerima dokumen dan informasi dari luar guna mendukung kegiatan yang mereka lakukan. Personal Information Management (PIM) digunakan untuk membantu seseorang dalam mengelola informasi pribadi yang disimpan dalam berbagai media penyimpanan, sehingga memudahkan individu tersebut untuk menemukan kembali informasi yang dia simpan. Pengelolaan informasi ini juga diperlukan untuk memudahkan individu dalam memilah informasi yang sifatnya penting dan harus disimpan dlam jangka waktu yang panjang. Dengan pengelolaan dan pemeliharaan informasi tersebut maka informasi yang dimiliki oleh individu tersebut akan terus dapat digunakan sampai jangka waktu tertentu atau bisa selamanya. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah informasi yang dibutuhkan oleh dosen fakultas vokasi lebih banyak terkait pada kegiatan tridharma mereka yaitu penelitian (91,89%).

Recently, there are various types of information which are presented in various forms and media. In doing the activities, an individual will always create documents or information in either printed or digital version. Beside creating the documents, he also accepts documents and information from other people to support him to do the activities. Personal Information Management (PIM) is used to help an individual manage his personal information that is saved in various storage media, so that, it can ease him to select information that is important and information that must be saved for a long-term period. By applying the information management and maintenance, the individual's information will be able to be used for a certain period or forever. Results of the study indicated that information needed by the lecturers of The Vocational Education Faculty was mostly correlated with their three-responsibility activities, that is research (91,89%).

Keyword : *Personal Information Management, Information, Funding, Information Need, Maintaining Information*

Introduction

Recently, information has been every person's needs to be able to carry out his role. There are many ways done by an individual to obtain information which he needs, and there are various media which are available to get the information. The development of information technology makes information to be distributed without any control, thus, it causes the information become overloaded.

Dr Martin Hilbert and his team from University of Southern California examined 60 categories of analog and digital technologies from 1986 to 2007. Results of the study revealed that there were currently 295 exabyte, or 295,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 information 'scattering' around the world. Besides, the results of the study disclosed a fact that modern people accepted information which was equal with 174 newspapers each day,

and gave information 200-times compared to 24 years ago through various media. All this information has to be saved. Recently, every person has information which is equal with 600 thousand books that are saved in a computer, a microcip, or a magnet strip on the back side of the credit card. (http://techno.okezone.com/read/2011/02/14/56/424661/setiap-hari-manusia-terima-informasi-setara-174-surat-kabar).

It was also revealed by Edmund in Feather (2000) that in the last 50 years, the technological development has influenced the information volume from time to time in the life history of human beings in which it causes information become limitless, and it affects individual to face difficulties and get confused to discover suitable information based on the needs.

A lecturer will always need information to carry out his role and give that information to his students, colleagues, and society. It is suitable with the lecturer's role and function which are explained in the The Government Regulation No. 37 year 2009 in which lecturer is a professional educator and a scientist whose main jobs are transforming, developing, and disseminating knowledge, technology, and arts through education, research, and social devotion.

The phenomena above indicated that a personal information management strategy to help the lecturers deal with excessive information must be developed (Edmunds in Etzel, 1995). Thus, to be able to manage information which can be obtained and received by the lecturers, there must be a Personal Information Management strategy or PIM. This Personal Information Management does not only help people in a retrieval information process, but it also trains them to manage, select, and organize their personal information well.

A study about PIM was conducted by Lina Dayu (2014) on 75 Decentralization Lecturer Researchers in 2013, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya. Results of the study indicated that 17.3% of the lecturer researchers employed information media such as library and internet to get information related to their research topic; 26.7% of the lecturer researchers did browsing without having appropriate key words to investigate and obtain information as well as to read research titles/ abstracts. To manage information that they had, 40.0% of the lecturer researchers stored the information to different folders according to the similarities of information categories, and 65.3% of the lecturer researchers grouped the information according to the information type/ subject and named the information based on its content (50.7%).

The Purpose of The Study

The purpose of the present study is to discover the illustration of personal information management in easing the information rediscovering process to carry out their roles as lecturers in not only doing teaching and learning activities, but also applying the university three-responsibilities (tri-dharma); those are becoming an academician, a researcher, and doing public service.

Literature Review

William Jones (1952) defined PIM as a practice or a study about someone's activities in terms of obtaining or making, storing, managing, preserving, taking, using, and distributing information needed to fulfill various life purposes. PIM put an emphasis on the personal collection preservation in which in information items like paper documents, electronic documents, etc are stored. Practically, PIM will be directly related to Personal Space Information (PSI) or a personal information space such as handphone, computer, filling cabinet, and so on.

PIM consists of 1) finding which is an activity to discover information in order to fullfil information needs. In this circumstance, to find out what is needed, someone conducts an information search. Bates in Jones (1952) explained 3 general searching techniques. Those three general techniques were browsing, linking occupies, and directed searching. Then, 2) keeping and organizing are the next activities which someone has to deal with after finding information. In the keeping process, the most important thing to do is making considerations why someone has to do the keeping. Besides, 3) maintaining is an activity about all decisions and actions related to the information composition on the keeping and the preservation of personal information management. The decision made is, for instance, how the information is kept including in what format it is

going to be stored, and how to back it up. The next is 4) managing the flow of information which is going in and out with the purpose of saving time and money, focusing the attention, and himself. Managing the flow of information means focusing on the information media, not the individual's activities. In this case, not focusing on the individual's activities means to focus on the information media which are really suitable with the needs, not the individual's activities.

Methods of The Study

The present study applied a quantitative approach with a descriptive method because it aimed to provide an illustration about personal information management done by the lecturers of Faculty of Vocational Education of Universitas Airlangga. In this circumstance, the descriptive quantitative research method was employed to illustrate a number of variables which were related to the problems or units being studied. The descriptive quantitative research has several characteristics, those are: (1) it tends to describe the existing phenomenon without analyzing it regularly and tightly, prioritizing the objectivity, and doing it carefully; (2) there is no treatment given or controlled; (3) there is no hypothesis testing (Sugiono, 2011).

Research location is a place to conduct the study to gather data which are used to answer the research problems. The present study took place in Faculty of Vocational Education of Universitas Airlangga, and the population who becomes the objects of the study were the tenured lecturers in Faculty of Vocational Education, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, in 2015. The sampling technique applied in this study was total sampling because the number of population were less than 50 lecturers. The data collection technique encompassed primary data collection through questionnaire, and secondary data collection such as the employees' data, the Decree Letter of Lecturer, and so on.

Findings and Discussions

Finding Information

The information finding activity is frequently conducted to fulfill the needs of information in accordance with someone's role and responsibility in the society. The Vocational Education Faculty lecturers' information needs were various in which those needs were closely related to their roles as an individual, a lecturer, a member of society. Belkin (1978) asserted that the needs of information occurred when someone realized that he had a limited knowledge of particular situations or topics and he was willing to overcome his knowledge limitation.

In this study, it was discovered that 91.89% of the respondents frequently found information which was related to their research materials, 72.9% was about teaching materials, and 21.6% was about social devotion materials. Beside the primary needs as a lecturer, those were teaching, research, and social devotion, the lecturers also found information about others needs including hobbies, entertainment, health, and plane tickets. According to Voight in Krikelas (1983: 6), an individual needed information due to three types of needs, those were: 1) the need to finish a scientific research which he was conducting, 2) an information need which emerged because of his job or profession, and 3) an information need which was relevant with a particular subject that became someone's attention.

To fulfill the information needs discussed above, 83.76% of the respondents, in this case the vocational education faculty lecturers, usually directly searched the information that they needed, whereas, the rest of 16.22% or 6 respondents chose not to directly search information they needed in which it was caused by several reasons including their busy schedule which was revealed by 1 respondent, searching other information which was said by 1 respondent, considering the available time which was said by 3 respondents, and 1 respondent revealed that information fining was not directly conducted considering that the information needed could not be found at a time. According to Krikelas (1983), information needs would turn into information wants in a conducive situation. The obstacles which may cause the information needs not to be information wants are the unavailable time, ability, budget, physical factors, and other individual factors that may cause not all information needs to turn into information wants.

Keeping and Organizing Information

The information that the respondents acquired was not all kept directly. Results of the study indicated that 83.78% of the respondents chose to read the information first, then keeping it if it was suitable with the needs. In terms of electronic media which were mostly used for information storage, 86.49% of the respondents or 32 respondents chose to use laptop as the storage media. Then, 2.7% or 1 respondent kept their information in PC, 18.92% or 7 respondents stored their information in email, 13.51% or 5 respondents kept their information in flash disk, and 8.1% or 3 respondents stored their information in google drive, 5.4% or 2 respondents saved their information in social media, 5.4% or 2 respondents kept their information in drop box and HP, whereas 2.7% or 1 respondent did not disclose any information related to his information storage media.

This information groupings are beneficial to ease the information rediscovery, as well as its maintenance. In terms of grouping the information by the lecturers of Vocational Education Faculty, 13.51% or 5 respondents grouped their information based on the needs, 67.57% or 25 respondents grouped their information according to its content, 2.7% or 1 respondent grouped their information according to the dates, and 16.22% or 6 respondents did not reveal any information regarding their way of grouping the information because those six respondents did not do any information grouping, instead, they accumulated the information in one folder without even changing its names.

Maintaining Information

The information maintenance is conducted by data backup activities to the information (files) stored, and this activity is carried out in a planned way (scheduled) by 0.135% or 5 respondents out of 37 respondents, whereas 0.865% or 32 respondents did a data backup incidentally. The purpose of this information maintenance is to save the value of document information, the document physical condition as well as coping with the lack of space.

The information maintenance can also be conducted by moving the files to another storage media such as from SD card to harddisk, from flashdisk to harddisk, and so on. This activity was done by 0.79% or 29 respondents, whereas 0.2% or 8 respondents did not move their files to another storage media because they still had storage memory in the location where they kept the files. Moreover, 0.125% or 1 respondent revealed that he frequently lost his files or got them damaged. Besides, 0.125% or 1 respondent did not have a harddisk, and 0.125% or 1 respondent disclosed that he did not move his files to another storage media due to his limited knowledge in technology. Another 1 respondent or 0.125% explained that moving data was a complicated process to be done, and 2 respondents or 0.25% did not disclose any information of why they did not move their information. This information moving is to refresh the digital storage media, so that the information can be sustainably maintained. The digital document preservation is an ability to keep digital documents and files to be available for a very long period of time which can possibly exceed the technology advancement without paying any attention to any changes or reading trends. The digital preservation is based on a series of activities that are managed and conducted to continuously ensure the access to the digital materials whenever needed.

Managing the Flow of Information

Managing the flow of information is an activity when someone is managing any information which is going in and out in his daily lives. To manage any information that is going in, the majority of lecturers, in this case 64.9%, chose to preserve their information by focusing on the information which was suitable with their needs. Then, 29.7% of them selected the information which was suitable only. Further, 5.4% of them did not save all information that was going in. William Jones (1952) explained that to deal with the management of the flow of information which was going in was by focusing on the information media, the strategic connection as well as the selection, and the information processing. It means that in managing the information which is going in, it is suggested to focus on one information media, determine the strategy, and select information as well as to process the information at a time. Particularly, the lecturers did not save all information that was

going in (89.2%), and the information saved was only the information that was needed regarding the job (72.9%) and other things related to hobbies, entertainment, health, etc.

The parameter of managing information that is going out is based on every individual. When an individual communicates, shares information, writes on the media, he indirectly gives his personal information to other people. The management of information that was going out by the lecturers were by paying attention to the urgency of the information which they would share. Results of the study revealed that the information was not automatically shared to public (94.6%). Instead, they would share information that was general, based on needs, advantageous for others, and information that would not trigger any controversies. Besides, there were any particular people asking for the information, 62.2% of the respondents would gladly share the information to them, otherwise, 29.7% of the respondents would share the information to particular people which they knew or they were close.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is information needed by the lecturers of the Vocational Education Faculty was mostly related to their three-responsibility activities; those were research (91.89%), and teaching materials (72.9%). To fulfill the information needs, they used various information sources such as google (97.3%), and library (21.62%) in which 83.78% of the lecturers would directly searched the information when they needed it. Then, 83.78% of the lecturers also did a selection process to the information that they would save if it was suitable with their needs.

In managing the information, the lecturers grouped the information according to its content (67.57%), and renamed the files according to its content (64.86%). In maintaining the information, the lecturers backed up the data, but it was done incidentally (86.5%), moved the data to a new HD (78.38%), upgraded the files to a new software (51.35%), and printed the information if they wanted to understand the information better (40.54).

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Information & Knowledge Centers and Case Studies

Perception of Bogor District Agricultural Extension Officers Toward the Potencies of Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination

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Abstract

The Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination (ICALTD) is a special library that has the potential support in the develoment of agricultural extension. Some of the ICALTD's potencies have been exploited by agricultural extension workers in support of their duties. This study aims to determine the perception of the agricultural extension officers to ICALTD's potencies as the agricultural science and technology information providers. A descriptive study approach was adopted by conducting a survey to 100 respondents. Data were analyzed by descriptive correlational and presented in cross-tabulations.The potencies of ICALTD that were assessed in this study include human resources, facilities, library collection, library services, promotion and strengthening of institutions and location of ICALTD. The results showed that the respondents provides a good perception on the overall potency of ICALTD.

Keywords : *User Perception, Extension, Agricultural Extension, Special Library*

Introduction

The Indonesian Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination (ICALTD) is a library which has mandate in providing information of agricultural science and technology. Different types of information in the service provided to the researcher, reviewer, extension officers and other users. ICALTD serves not only to the users from Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (AARD) but also provides information for users from other institutions such as the Ministry of Non Government Agencies for Non-Ministry (LPNK) such as The Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), The National Nuclear Energy Agency (Batan), and The Geospatial Information Agency (BIG), higher education, professional organizations, and private sector.

Dissemination of information research results and agricultural technology are also part of the main tasks of the ICALTD. By using of information and communication technology (ICT), ICALTD developed the website as one of the media to disseminate the information of agricultural technology. Various information research results, appropriate technology, e-journal database, news, library database, repository of agricultural publications are available in the ICALTD's webiste. It is expected to support not only in AARD but also to agricultural extension officers.

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The role of agricultural extension officers is crucial in linking between research and farmer. Extension officers can be an intermediary in relaying the information technological innovation. Various agricultural innovations research results need to be transferred into language that farmers can understand and they can adopt the technology to be implemented. In addition, farmers can give the feedback on the information and technological innovation that they received. Even farmers can propose their information needs and the expected technology to research institutions through the extension officers.

In carrying out its function and role, extension officers should also keep updating their knowledge by following the development of science and technologies that meet the information needs of his group. Extension officers can obtain information from libraries or electronic media such as radio, television, or the internet and printed media such as newspapers, magazines, books and publications of research institutions, universities, ministries, information center and so on.

In line with the demands of the information needs of extension officers, ICALTD can be a potential partner in the agricultural extension development. It's just that the existence and potency of the ICALTD were not yet fully known and exploited by the extension officers. This is apparent from the ICALTD's users report on 2014 that showed the utilization of ICALTD by agricultural extension officers only 2.57%. It was lower if compared with the students as 67,47%. (Rufaidah, 2001). Though they have leveraged the potency of ICALTD. Therefore the perception of agricultural extension officers against the potency of ICALTD need be studied.

Methodology

This study was carried out in Bogor on February until May 2015 using descriptive and quantitative methods. Data were collected through interviews and questionnaires of 100 extension officers as respondents. They consisted of 47 agricultural extension officers, 5 farm extension officers, 10 fisheries extension officers, 14 forestry extension officers, and 24 contract extension officers. All respondents were the extension officers who are in the administrative units of the BKP5K Bogor District.

There were seven variables as potency of ICALTD examined in this study includes: 1)human resources with the indicator level of competence, level of productivity, the level of capacity, level of quality; 2) facility with an indicator of the ease of access to information, media and communication channels, ICT means, photocopying services, reading room, internet service, lighting, interior or spatial library; 3) library collections with an indicator of the collection availability; completeness of the collection, the current collection, the quality of the collection, the number of collections, the forms of collection, and the maintened collection; 4) library services with an indicator the procedure of service, terms of service, the clarity of the service officers, discipline, responsibility service officers, the reasonableness cost of service, service schedule, certainty of environmental comfort, security services; 5) promotion and strengthening of institutions with indicators ICALTD's open house, exhibitions, books disscussion, and library tour; 6) cooperation with indicators in cooperation with external stakeholders, cooperation with internal stakeholders (Kementan); 7) locations of ICALTD with location indicators strategic information center.

Each variable was given a score that is performance assessment score 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good. The data were analyzed using correlational descriptive and presented in cross-tabulation.

Result and Disscussion

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents consist of age, education, working period, and functional occupation. The age of respondents were mostly in elderly age about 48-60 years (39%). Most of respondents education was in bachelor and master degree about 66%. Their working time were mostly between 15-35 years (50%). They are dominant as young of extension officers about 20%. Distribution of respondents characteristics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age		
Elderly (48-60 years)	39	39
Adult (34-47 years)	34	34
Young (20-33 years)	27	27
Education		
Bachelor/Master Degree	66	66
Diploma	27	27
High School	7	7
Working Time		
>35 years	50	50
15-35 years	44	44
<15 years	17	17
Functional Position		
PenyuluhPelaksana	15	15
PenyuluhPenyelia	12	12
PenyuluhPertama	20	20
PenyuluhMuda	12	12
PenyuluhMadya	12	12
THL-P2BN	12	12

Perception of extension officers to ICALTD resources

The role of human resources, specially the librarians, are very important in the management of library. Therefore the competence, productivity, quality and capacity of librarians to become the key to achieve the organization objectives. This is in accordance with the statement in Act Number 43 of 2007 regarding the library that the librarian is somebody who has the competence gained through education and/or librarianship training and also has a duty and responsibility to maintain and improve its sustainable competence and performance. Capacity is the ability of the system to perform its functions to achieve objectives effectively and efficiently, while productivity is human activity to produce something useful in fulfilling the needs of ICALTD. While the quality of human resources are reflected from the human resources management in the competency-based that will determine the level of human resources competence of in organization.

The potential of human resources in LIBRARY consists of 4 (four) variables, namely: competency, productivity, capacity, and quality. HR assessment LIBRARY variables respondents varied considerably, but the dominant values indicate the score. The respondent's assessment against the performance of human resources in the LIBRARY are presented in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Perception of extension officers to human resoruces in the ICALTD.

HR Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Competency	0	10,34	80,46	9,20	100
Productivity	0	11,49	86,21	2,30	100
Capacity	0	6,90	89,66	3,45	100
Quality	2,30	17,24	74,71	5,75	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

Table 2 shows the capacity of human resources has the highest score about 89,66%. Capacity is the ability of the system to perform its functions to achieve objectives effectively and efficiently. The results showed that the librarians of ICALTD already have a good capacity, that are able to drive the system effectively and efficiently. The ICALTD's system management library composed of materials/collections libraries, librarians, budget, and equipment. With a good capacity building, the librarian was able to direct the all components into one librarianship system that is effective and efficient. They are able to utilize the budget and procurement of equipment for developing, processing, serving, and preserving the library materials.

In productivity, about 86,21% the hurman resources of ICALTD have been able to produce a good performance. This means that the librarian was able to complete most of the targets that have been set previously. This can be seen on the final assesment report of librarians performance at the end of year that they achievedin satisfactory performance. In relation to the promotion, there were no librarian who get delay in job promotion. Both of these indicate that the performance of the librarian in the ICALTD is good.

The human resources competency assesment was about 80,46%. The results indicated that the librarians of ICALTD have competence in performing their tasks of librarianship. This can be interpreted that the librarians have skills and knowledge, the basic attitude and value that were reflected in the habit of thinking of acting. This can be demonstrated by the ability of the librarians in carrying out its work from the procurement, processing, and preservation of library materials and services.

The quality of human resources assesment in the amount of 74,71%. These has the lowest score than other variables. Basically the standard of quality will vary according to the needs and those who need it. The quality is not just on the service, but also the ability to masterthe knowledge and to understand the role and the changes. In this study showed that the quality of librarian resources limited both in mastering the knowledge or adjusting the changes. Theseare possible because the nature of librarian cognitive.Cognitive is defined the potency of intellectual which consists of stages: knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation.

Perception of extension officers to ICALTD facilities

The potency of ICALTD facilities consisted of eight variables, namely: ease of access to information, media and communication channels, ICT means, photocopying services, reading room, internet service room, lighting, interior and layout of library. Perception of respondents against the facilities availability in the ICALTD were presented inTable 3.

Tabel 3. Perception of extension officers to facilities in the ICALTD.

Facilities Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Ease of access to information	3,45	26,44	62,07	8,05	100
Media and communication channels	1,15	10,34	79,31	9,20	100
ICT means	1,15	3,45	86,21	9,20	100
Photocopying services	5,75	26,44	66,67	1,15	100
Reading room	0,00	8,05	87,36	4,60	100
Internet service room	3,45	5,75	78,16	12,64	100
Lighting	2,30	8,05	81,61	8,05	100
Interior and layout of library	1,15	6,90	77,01	14,94	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

Respondents gave varying scores to the eight variables. Based on Table 5 reading room has the highest score (87,36%) than other variables. The reading room is one of the main and most important facilities at a library. The reading room is the space used by visitors to the library to read and as a means of recording the information

from the source of knowledge. From the results of the research library reading room has the highest value from the value of other facilities. It looks at the on-site reading room in the library is furnished spacious room, clean, cool and calm. Thus visitors will feel comfortable from the facilities that have been provided.

The second highest score was the ICT facilites about 86.21%. Their existencein library must be provided in order to build the user's interests for coming to the library. The utilization of ICT in positive, constructive and creative way will develop operational activities in the library more synergy. The presence of the internet as an electronic communications network gives ease in disseminating and receiving information, accelerating the dissemination of information, improve the quality of information, as well as improve the efficiency and capabilities of the organization. This can be seen that in the ICALTD, ICTs are capable in supporting the dissemination of the results of agricultural innovations. In addition they used to manage the websites as one of the public services forms which are developedcontinuously. Web-based activities include: the development of the library data center, completion of the web interface library either Indonesia or English version, development of web-based library interface using mobile plattform, updating data and information obtained from information resources, and management of area network.

Perceptions of respondents to the other facilities are as follows lighting facilities (81.61%), media or communication channels (81.61%), internet service rooms (78.16%), interior andlibrary layout (77,01%), photocopying services (66,67%), and ease of access to information (62.07%)

Perception of extension officers to the collection of ICALTD

The collection of ICALTD is one of the main factors in the management of the library. The variables collection consists of six variables that are : currentness, completeness, quality, quantity, form, and management. Perception of respondents to the collections that are available in the ICALTD are presented in Table 4.

Tabel 4. Perception of extension officers to collection in the ICALTD.

Collection Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Currentness	2,30	10,34	75,86	11,49	100
Completeness	11,49	14,94	67,82	5,75	100
Quality	2,30	8,05	85,06	4,60	100
Quantity	3,45	27,59	63,22	5,75	100
Form	1,15	13,79	74,71	10,34	100
Management	2,30	17,24	72,41	8,05	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

Based on Table 4, the variable quality of the collection has the highestscore about 85,06%. The next variable are the currentnesss (75,86%), the forms collection (74,71%), the management of collection (72,41%), the completeness of the collection (67,82%), and a number of collections (63,22%). Overall the respondent's perception against this variable give a good score.

The quality of the library collection got score about 85.06%. The library's collections is one of the main component for the library. The existence of a new paradigm may be inferred that, one of the assessment criteria in library service by seeing the quality of collection. As the special library, ICALTDcollect the appropriate collection that support the purposes of the library users and the institution. This can be seen in the process of gathering the collections have followed several stages, namely (1) policy development of library materials; (2) the selection procedures developed in order for the collection that compiled it really proper references for the library; (3) follow the procedures of procurement and process it references it has come.

The curentness of collections are more individual and conditional approach in the way to meet the information for each field of study. According to the provisions of the FAO, latest agricultural information are not more

than 6 months since published on the journal and no more than 2 years on books/monographs. The form of collection could be printed or electonics collection. The procurement of library materials regularly conducted with the purchasing (including subscriptions) and exchange activities. In addition they were obtained through grants programm from agencies or international foundation. The ICALTD develops its collection, whether printed forms such as books and magazines and electronic databases.

Perception of extension officers to the services of ICALTD

The ICALTD's servicesare also other major element in the achievement of the Organization's goals. The library servicesare the activities of the library which serve the user directly through the activities of dissemination of information and the utilization of the library services and facilities. This is the most important thing because the purpose of services is aims to meet the user information needs. Library services like "spearhead"and represent the quality and performance of a library. In this study library service consists of 15 variables and perception of respondents to the services of ICALTD are presented in Table 5.

Tabel 5. Perception of extension officers to the services in the ICALTD.

Service Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Procedure	2,30	16,09	75,86	5,75	100
Requirement	3,45	8,05	80,46	8,05	100
Transparancy	1,15	5,75	83,91	9,20	100
Discipline	3,45	8,05	82,76	5,75	100
Responsibility	2,30	5,75	80,46	11,49	100
Skill	2,30	3,45	83,91	10,34	100
Speed	1,15	8,05	82,76	8,05	100
Access	1,15	6,90	81,61	10,34	100
Quality	2,30	3,45	87,36	6,90	100
Fairness	1,15	6,90	81,61	10,34	100
Courtesy	0,00	4,60	85,06	10,34	100
Equity	2,30	5,75	82,76	9,20	100
Certainty	3,45	8,05	83,91	4,60	100
Comfortability	2,30	10,34	81,61	5,75	100
Security	0,00	3,45	86,21	10,34	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

Table 5 shows that the respondents believe that the ICALTD has good quality of library services. It was shown with the score that were given by respondents about 87,36%. This score was highest than other variables. It also showed that the quality of ICALTD's serviceswere in compliance with the user's expectations.

Perception of extension officers to the ICALTD's promotion

Promotions can be defined as activities that are intended to inform, persuade or influence people to keep using the products and services produced. The potency of ICALTD in the promotion program describe a process of notification and efforts to affect the public in order to visit and exploit the services offered. In this study the potential promotion comprising four variables namely ICALTD's open house, exhibitions, books disscussion, and library tour. The perception of respondents against this variable are presented in Table 6.

Tabel 6. Perception of extension officers to the ICALTD's promotion.

Promotion Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Open house of ICALTD	0,00	10,34	81,61	8,05	100
Exhibition	0,00	5,75	87,36	6,90	100
Book disscussion	3,35	8,05	82,76	5,75	100
Libray tour	3,45	4,60	85,06	6,90	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

Table 6 showed that the potency of ICALTD in promoting the institutions got a good perception from respondents at all variables. The exhibition becomes a media promotion which is rated highly by respondents with a percentage of 87,36%. Through this media extension officers can immediately obtain newest information of agriculture.

Perception of extension officers to the cooperation of the ICALTD

The potency of cooperation in the dissemination of research results framework with other institutions need to improved. The ICALTD is potentially to build a good relationship in cooperation with the internal stakeholder of the Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies in the county or district level. Through the good cooperation will give a positive value for the development of agricultural extension. In this study the potential cooperation consisting of two variables, namely cooperation with external stakeholders and cooperation with the internal Agricultural Ministry. Perception of respondents against this variable are presented in Table 7.

Tabel 7. Perception of extension officers to the cooperation of the ICALTD

Cooperation Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
External stakeholder	2,30	31,03	60,92	5,75	100
Internal of Agricultural Ministry	2,30	14,94	80,46	2,30	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

Based on Table 7 showed that the partnership that has been built within the ICALTD and the external and internal stakeholders of Agricultural Ministry is running well. In order to improve the development of agricultural extension, the cooperation should be supported and collaborated with local government.

Perception of extension officers to the location of the ICALTD

The ICALTD has strategic location at the center of Bogor city. This potency consists of variables that is within reachable, ease of transportation, distance location. Perception of respondents against the variable are presented in Table 8.

Tabel 8. Perception of extension officers to the location of the ICALTD'

Location Variables	Precentage of the respondents score				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Reachable	1,15	40,23	52,87	5,75	100
Ease of transport	1,15	16,09	77,01	5,75	100
Distance locations	2,30	42,53	43,68	11,49	100

Notes: 1 = is not very good, 2 = not good, 3 = good, 4 = very good.

The location of the ICALTD that is reachable and strategic will be a great potency in providing the access for agricultural extension officers. The extension officers can visit easily to the library and utilize the information provided. Based on the Table 8, it showed that the perception of extension officers to the location of the ICALTD were easily to get there by using transportation.

Conclussion

The perception of Bogor Distric extension officers toward the potency of the ICALTD showed in the varying assessment. Extension officers assess the potencies of the ICALTD with a good score. This means that the potencies of the ICALTD have important role to support the development of extension officers in Bogor District. By utilizing them, extension officers can obtain information of agricultural technological innovation to meet their needs. In addition the extension officers can enhance their competencies in disseminating agricultural information to farmers. The establishment of cooperation between the ICALTD and the stakeholder will improve and increase the farming system in Bogor District.

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Novel Traditions of Library as Social Culture Conservation

Wiji Suwarno[1]

Abstract

Library is not only a space for displaying books, but there are many important values within. The paradigm of library has been shifted from books orientedinto user orientedmeaning library is as sources of information. Besides that, library plays its roles as an institution of cultural heritage conservators in maintaining cultural values, and revitalizing the tradition. In this technology era, this article tries to explain the interesting phenomena in the libraries of the State Institute for Islamic Studies (PTKIN) in Indonesia concerning the history of the emergence and development of such novel traditions including Online Research Skill (ORS) and WritingSkill (RS).

Keywords: *Novel Culture, online research skill, writing skill.*

Introduction

Library as the center of knowledge is an institution that dedicates all resources to organize information related to library itself and other field of studies in structuring nation characters and knowledge. The reason is that library provides many opportunities for users to explore information within. Furthermore, the information can be modified to create new knowledge. Unfortunately, library from the perspective of Indonesian society is perceived as an intuition for merely compiling books. They still have negative memory and experience about such perspective of library.

That phenomena is contradictory with Ranganathan statement in the previous decades. His complete name is Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan (1892-1972). As the father of Indian library science, he develops the ideal concept of library service. In his concept, he has mentioned the five laws of library. This concept is also well known to date and becomes the reference for recent studies. Those rules are also replicated as the principals of library philosophy.

1. Books are for use.
2. Every reader his or her book.
3. Every book its reader.
4. Save the time of the reader .
5. The Library is a growing organism.[2]

Human thoughtsare evolving along with the world development. When computer becomes icon of technology development, and the internet is the hero for networking in modern era, Gorman rises with a new idea that discussing past condition of library with today library on the basis of information technology. In this case, Gorman explains an opinion about library on five items which are acknowledged as Gorman's laws. He interprets Ranganathan law according to current contexts. The following list is his arguments:

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[1] IAIN Salatiga Library wiji.suwarno@gmail.com

[2] Alireza Noruzi, "Application of Ranganathan's Laws to the Web," *Webology* 1, no. 2 (2004): 2, http://eprints.rclis.org/handle/10760/7252.

1. Libraries serve humanity
2. Respect all forms by which knowledge is communicated.
3. Use technology intelligently to enhance service
4. Protect free access to knowledge; and
5. Honor the past and create the future [3]

Gorman views the dynamic side of library that wisely discusses based on current development. The element of culture becomes the nuance of library as a technical unit. It is blended with the role of technology to support side by side in managing archive documents to create future culture. The question is what the culture is.

In this context, culture is inseparable with thinking process during the routine of work flow in library. From that process, the idea on the roles of library related to the development of information and technology emerges.

The roles of library

In this era, information is attached together with the development. The development itself is resembled with the existence of technology. In other words, technology plays as the container, or it is the tool. Meanwhile information is the content. Library is an institution that organizes information in the archive format. That format can be perceived as history and becomes references to create future.

Floridi argues that history is actually recorded past time information. Due to history, people are full of wisdom, and they can think intelligently. The change of how people think is due to how they interpret past time events. Thus, history can be included as part of culture. *No records no history, so history is actually synonimous with the information age, since prehistory is that age in human development that precedes availability of recording systems.*[4]

According to Gordon statement, at least there are five elements creating practical principals of librarians, and they are perceived as the main roles of library related information

1. Collect Information. Library compiles collection that orients to fulfil the users' needs on information.
2. Acquire Information. Library conducts evaluation process, select and provide the users' needs.
3. Organize Information. Library organizes incoming information including classification, categorization, and system management.
4. Retrieve Information. Library is a facilitator in searching information.
5. Disseminate Information. Library also becomes a former institution that has emotional relationship with literature.[5]

Those five roles are the main responsibilities of library in managing information. They are actually the culture of library that is inseparable and requires development. The development can be exemplified in the academic library in the University of Technology that plays its roles in academic fields in terms of creating and disseminating scientific information. Since the scientific publication in Africa is left behind, academicians are disgrace and motivated to write more scientific publication in local journals. Their attitude affects the revolution of local publication and improve their institution promotion values when the journals are accessed globally as credible references for researches.[6] Such development role becomes the inspiration for the writer to overview the current developing culture in the library of the State Institutes for Islamic Studies (PTKIN) Indonesia.

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[3]G.E Gorman and Peter Clayton, *Qualitative Research For The Information Proffesional: A Practical Handbook*, 2nd ed. (London: Facet Publishing, 2005).

[1]Luciano Floridi, *Information: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford, 1995), 3.

[2]Rachel Singer Gordon, *The Accidental Library Manager* (Medford, N.J: Information Today, 2004), 19.

[3]Elisha R.T. Chiware, "Positioning the Technological University Library in Higher Education and Human Resources Development in Africa," *Library Management* 31, no. 6 (July 27, 2010): 397, doi:10.1108/01435121011066153.

The roles of library as the culture conservator

Library plays its roles as the culture conservator. It means that library organizes many fields of knowledge. In fact, knowledge is the result of thinking culture, the culture of scientific conduct, the culture of integrating experience. The term of culture in this paper extends into civilization. In terms of civilization, it is perceived as the development of human thought in the form of historical artefacts and documents. Thus, it can be concluded that library has a role in conserving culture because it is the place to storage information as the result of human thoughts in archived information.

The shift from analog to digital world forces library to adapt and accept any adjustment. It is also indispensable to avoid internet as the icon of development in this digital era.

The existence of internet has promote great optimism on the ease and access speed toward information. On the contrary, internet also creates extraordinary pessimism toward the existence of library because the limitation of librarian to chase the development of such information technology.

Since the emergence of internet, the thinking culture alters. Internet users in the world reaches 3.175 billions, and Indonesia is in the six rank of the world internet users with 88,1million users in 2014. From that number, most users own and occupy social network application. They are around 87,4%, and the rest apply conventional technology.[7]

The statistic data show the interest of internet users and the types of purposes. It means that unintentionally the need for information is also sky rocketing neglected the information content.

Library as the media of culture conservation

Book is one form of culture. Civilization is often measured from the number of detected intellectual documentation. The empire of Rome is well known for develop civilization because scientists exist and infrastructuresare symbolized in the artefacts of buildings and booksin libraries. The library of Alexandria is the evidence of Rome civilization as it collects more than 600 hundred books at that time. This is the symbol that civilization has evolved since the past.

Starting from the early development of library, collection orientedbecomes the prior purpose of library. The growing number of collection becomes the characters of library quality. In the digital era the condition has changed. The library orientation moves from books oriented into user oriented. It means that library provides services for the needs of users, and library becomes the source of information. In short, the users can visit library to access information and respectively produce new information based on their references.

As library has an important role in conserving culture, it mainly contributes as in the following:

1. Compiling literature including books and non-books as the source of information
2. Managing and maintaining literature
3. Providing services on literature.

In general, library holds several functions: 1)Information function,library provides various type of information in the format of printed materials, recordings, or other collections to fulfil the needs of school members; 2) Educational function, library becomes an institution to improve educational quality and implement the purpose of education; 3) Cultural function, library is a structure to develop life quality and promote reading culture; 4) Recreation function, library is a space to spend pastime with reading for pleasure; 5) Research function, library is complete with collection to support research activities; 6)Deposit function, library is responsible to storage and conserve masterpiece including printed or no-printed materials published in Indonesia. Further, library can intensively play its roles in conserving culture by significantly providing local books, and if possible, it should be published by local libraries in certain provinces by spending state budget. The books may cover:

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[7]Nuning Kurniasih, "Kualifikasi Pustakawan Di Era Digital," in *Prosiding Semiloka Kepustakawanan Indonesia 2015* (Jakarta: FPPTI, 2015), 439.

a. Publishing books on local potentials.

b. Publishing books on local culture.

c. Managing cultural documents in digital format

The alternative strategy in conserving culture is by transforming media from conventional collections into digital ones. It is dispensable that this era is in the line with previous civilization. This digital era is symbolized with the variety of media and date in the digital format. Library grasps this development by managing digital information. The information can be derived from conventional format or any formerly digital one. We should bear in mind that technology development has changed the method of how to serve people and the practical attitude in the field of library and information.[8]

The evolution of societal culture is synchronous with the pattern of people thought. The result can be in the format of values, attitude, and also artifacts. Fortunately, they can be found in library. In this case, library manage knowledge, cultural values, ultimate service as representation of attitude format. Book, in this context, resembles the format of artifacts. There are two important roles of library in conserving culture namely:

1. Revitalizing cultural values. The most important thing in conserving nation culture is preserving the noble values of local culture as the guidance of people attitude and behavior in social cultural live. Cultural conservation which mainly emphasizes on properties and artefacts will not deliver significant impact toward Indonesian development. Indonesia requires identity and characters as a nation, and it can be done by developing awareness based on the history and culture.

2. Revitalizing lost tradition. Translation and adaptation of old manuscripts from original languages into local ones, so they are readable by modern society. This efforts have been done by experts nationally and internationally. Their contribution is immense especially in revitalizing the triumph of the past. The old time becomes an important aspect in human life because it works as the source of inspiration and the mile stone for future leaps. The library contribution in the effort of revitalizing the triumph of the past can be clearly seen in the exhibition of ancient pre-Christian literature using old Latin language by Humanist society.

Novel tradition of the libraries in PTKIN

Cultural heritage is a history story about artifacts, architectures, texts, and something intangible such as language, folklore (literature) as part of culture.[9] Library is an institution that organizes those items in the format of scientific collection such as books, journals, magazines, and other documents. They are managed and presented for the sake of users' needs including cultural collection.

Cultural collection has important meaning because 1) The informasi can be used to indicate the elements that develop a group or a nation culture; 2) As the source of knowledge, culture is the form of creative activities, intention, and human feeling, so the technique and knowledge form those activities can be utilized and developed; 3)As the source of wisdom and moral values, culture consists of teaching about how to deal with people, how to interpret birth, marriage, mortality, and how to connect with nature; 4) As it has economic and tourism values, the form of culture presents in the deceptive shapes with the elements of esthetic and uniqueness, so they can be displayed. Culture which is invitingly exhibited and packed can be watched, appreciated, even it can yield profits. Besides that, culture can be a tool to introduce a nation or certain local culture.[10]

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[8]Alan Brine, ed., *Handbook of Library Training Practice and Development. Volume Three* (Farnham, Surrey/ ; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2009), 10.

[9]Janet Stevenson, *Dictionary of Information and Library Management.* (London: A. & C. Black, 2006), 49, http://www.credoreference.com/book/acbinfomanage.

[10]Farid Rahmat Saleh, "PERPUSTAKAAN SEBAGAI PUSAT KEBUDAYAAN," *UIN Yogyakarta*, 2009, 2, http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/4124/1/BAB%20I,V,%20DAFTAR%20PUSTAKA.pdf.

If the context of culture conservation relates to knowledge, the library of PTKIN Indonesia holds two novel traditions that have been developing namely:

1. Online Resource Skill, the skills of searching documents or information that are organized online. In the cultural context, such information can be in the format of documents or manuscripts that have been transformed into digital documents.

2. Writing skill, the skills in writing and creating novel information in the format of scientific writing. Writing works as a media in expressing ideas and knowledge to public. In terms of cultural conservation, it means as theactivities of documenting or recording or archiving societal culture. For example, if people have local stories or folklores, they can be saved in a written formats, so any people can read them until the next generation.

Those two activities can be perceived as novel traditions in conserving culture in society. Based on that statement and also librarian responsibilities, librarian has important roles in conserving nation culture. Therefore, it can support the development of local culture into Indonesian one. According to the Ministry of Information and Technology Indonesia, Indonesian cultureis the variety of Indonesian local culture including cultural arts, dances, songs, local housing structures, local outfits, local ceremonies, the beauty of landscape, animals, and potential natural resources and strategic areas. If those cultural elements are arranged in the format of books, librarian should have responsibility to inform library users and to advertise the books. Thus, people will comprehend their local, national, or even international culture.

Closure

It can be concluded that library is not merely a space to store books and for exhibition. There are many important values within. The paradigm about library has shifted from books oriented into user oriented,from solely book arrangement on the shelf into the source of information. The novel culture achieved from library activities in the context of culture conservation includes online resource skills and writing skills. Those skills play important roles in storing and presenting documents in the digital format, and also recording and archiving societal culture which is intangible into written manuscripts.

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Sumpah Pemuda Classification System at Gelaran Ibuku Library

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Okky Rizkyantha[2]

Abstract

This paper describes the classification system in the library which gives alternative system in arranging materials. The purpose of this paper is to explain the classification system uses Sumpah Pemuda, one of the big Indonesia's history. This article is the author's experience during a visiting to the Gelaran Ibuku Library. This research uses description analysis method and information is obtained through interviewing to librarian and conducting direct observation at the Gelaran Ibuku Library. This paper is expected to be the new knowledge and inspiration for people who have been in the library world.

Keyword: *Classification, Sumpah Pemuda, Sumpah Pemuda Classification, Gelaran Ibuku Library*

Introduction

Library as an information center has a various of collections from various scientific fields. The works from various disciplines in the form of print and non-print systematically collected and organized in a library. Organized collection system known as classification, it means that the collection organized by the similar subjects and placed separately based on scientific qualifications. Classification that applied at the information center and the library is defined as a systematic classification of books and other library materials or a catalog or index entries based on the subject, in order to be more useful for those who read or search for information. Thus, the classification has dual function, are (1) as a basis of arranging the library materials on shelf, and (2) as a basis of bibliographic entries in the printed catalog and online catalogue, bibliographies and indexes in the systematic arrangement.[3]

The purpose of the classification system is to facilitate the librarians in arranging a very extensive collection and make it easier for users to do information retrieval. The classification systems that common used by various libraries in the world are, Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), and the Library of Congress Classification (LCC). DDC is a hierarchical classification system that embraces the principle of "decimal" in dividing the branches of science. DDC divides all knowledge into 10 main classes are notated in the form of Arabic numerals 000-900. Each decimal main classes divided into 10 sub-classes (division).[4] The classification system Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is one of the scientific classification system used in library world and in the form of classes, as well as on the basis of the dividing

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[3] Miswan, Klasifikasi dan Katalogisasi: Sebuah Pengantar, Delivered at "Workshop Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan" which held by STAIN Purwokerto, 17 Juli 2003.

[4] Ibid.

type of library.[5] Library of Congress Classification (LCC), this system appears due to the influence of the expansion of the cutter or cutter classification expansive DDC then redesigned and used by the United States Library of Congress.[6]

In a large number of libraries in Indonesia, generally using the DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification). But In Indonesia, we have found very unique and different something at Gelaran Ibuku Library. This library is a public library and has its own policy regarding the processing of the collection. The library uses the Sumpah Pemuda as basic of arranging the materials. Sumpah Pemuda is a symbol of nationalism for all Indonesian people which is celebrated annually on October 28th. Sumpah Pemuda is a pledge of Indonesian youths who stated in three points, are satu Tanah Air, satu Bangsa and satu Bahasa. Every word that contained in the Sumpah Pemuda has the deep values in the history of Indonesia. Based on the three points of the Sumpah Pemuda, Gelaran Ibuku Library classifies the materials by giving code to collection, 1 (one), 2 (two), 3 (three) in each collection which has the same subject.

Based on the descrption above, we are interested to analyze about the Sumpah Pemuda classification system as a basic of arranging materials at Gelaran Ibuku Library.

Profile of Gelaran Ibuku Library

Gelaran Ibuku is a public library that supported by the Indonesian Foundation Books. Indonesia Book Foundation is a research institute that founded by Taufik Rahzen, Dipo Andy, Galam Zulkifli, Eddy Susanto, and Muhidin M Dahlan as the Research Institute of the history of Indonesia in 2000. The founders of the Foundation Indonesia Books are the people who have shown an interest about writing and research on Indonesian History.

In 2009, Indonesia Book Foundation established a library in order to dedication form to the public under the name Gelaran Ibuku. Since 2009 until now, the collection is available in the Gelaran Ibuku Library numbered 3314 titles and 3480 copy. Gelaran Ibuku provides the collection about biography, history, and literature. And it also has journalism collections in various forms such as books, magazines, newspapers, and newsletters, and films about journalism and the collection of books and religion. The collection is can be accessible in digital form and printed form. Collections can be accessed consists of a form of text books, journals, e-books, CD-ROOM and pictures.

For collection of newspapers placed in a separated room called Warung Arsip. They has been collecting from 1970 until the newspaper published today. Each collection is inputted in a Software that called Senayan Library Information Management Systems (SLIMS). The library collection of Gelaran Ibuku comes from grants, collections of personal research of the founder of Yayasan Indonesia Books, Publishers and purchases which is using funds from the Department of Education, provincial and private funder of the pioneer's Gelaran Ibuku.

Sumpah Pemuda

Sumpah Pemuda is one of the historical evidence Indonesian people's struggle to gain independence from the colonizers. From the words we know that the Sumpah Pemuda established by the youths on October 28, 1928 as a symbol of unity the youth to gain the freedom colonialisms. In that sense, the fight is not doing itself or a particular group, but together in unity.

Sumpah Pemuda did not come about easily. Many factors that contributed in uniting the youth. At that time they thought that independence of Indonesia could be difficult to achieve if the movement of freedom moved in groups and individually. The failure in the fight for Indonesia's independence made them aware that nationalism should be integrated. Thus, they held a Kongres Pemuda. They became one under name of "Indonesian Youth". That was the inspiration for the youth movement of the people in this republic. The youths, actually returned retracing the main value contained in the Sumpah Pemuda, spirit of unity.[7]

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[5] Soedibyo, Noerhayati. Pengelolaan Perpustakaan, (Jakarta: Offset Alumni, 1988), p. 181.

[6] Lasa, Kamus Kepustakawanan Indonesia, (Yogjakarta: Pustaka Book Publisher, 2009), p. 167.

[7] Herry Pansila, dkk, Warta Depok: informasi dan komunikasi masyarakat kota depok 10th. Ed. (Depok: Dinas Komunikasi dan Informasi Kota Depok, 2011), p. 3

Kongres Pemuda in 1928, the birth of the formulation of the Sumpah Pemuda as follows:

Soempah Pemoeda

Pertama Kami poetera dan poeteri Indonesia, mengakoe bertoempah darah jang satoe, tanah Indonesia.

Kedoea Kami poetera dan poeteri Indonesia, mengakoe berbangsa jang satoe, bangsa Indonesia.

Ketiga Kami poetera dan poeteri Indonesia, mendjoendjoeng bahasa persatoean, bahasa Indonesia.[8]

Over time, the text of the Sumpah Pemuda has changed into Indonesian Spelling Enhanced (EYD), as follows:

Sumpah Pemuda

Kami Putra dan Putri Indonesia, mengaku bertumpah darah yang satu, tanah air Indonesia.

Kami Putra dan Putri Indonesia, mengaku berbangsa yang satu, bangsa Indonesia.

Kami Putra dan Putri Indonesia, menjunjung bahasa persatuan, Bahasa Indonesia.[9]

Since its commencement until right now, Sumpah Pemuda Day is always commemorated by all the people of Indonesia in order to commemorate the struggle that all Indonesian youth give their life to achieve the name of independent nation, and the most important is to generate a sense of nationalism.

Method

This research uses the analysis description method. Sukmadinata said that description method is a form of research which aims to describe the phenomena, both natural-phenomena and human-made phenomena.[10] Analysis description method seeks to provide a solution of a problem to explain or to provide descriptions of objects and analyzed based on the phenomena. Data analysis is the process of systematically sarching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes, other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.[11] Sumpah Pemuda Classification System is a alternative system that we can apply to library in arranging materials. Data were taken by various methods, they are observation, document review, in-depth interveving. The samples were taken by purposive and snowball. Then we have 2 informans as a sources to this research.

Discussion

Gelaran Ibuku Library is a public library that is managed by a few people who are very interested in the history of Indonesia. Collections on the history became the main priority that is collected in this library. However, if there are contributing books in other topics and subject such as religion course, they are still accepted to be a collection of the library. Most of the collection owned is history, biography, and literature.

As a symbol of love to Indonesian history, the library sets its own policies in managing the materials. The collections grouped based on the Sumpah Pemuda. Sumpah Pemuda has three points as follows:

1. Tanah Air
2. Bangsa
3. Bahasa

The collection is processed by very simple method. Collections will be separated by three groups, namely the collection of the region, the collection of figures and history, and the collection of literature. Grouping collection on the shelf based on the Sumpah Pemuda divided into three groups, with details as follows:

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[8]Sutejo K. Widodo, Memaknai Sumpah Pemuda di Era Informasi, http://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/humanika/article/view/4604/4185 (Accessed December 28, 2016).

[9]_____, Isi Teks / Naskah Sumpah Pemuda Yang Benar dan Lengkap, http://www.edukasippkn.com/2015/08/isi-teks-naskah-sumpah-pemuda-yang.html**(Accessed December 28, 2016)**

[10] Sukmadinata, Metode Penelitian Pendidika, (Bandung:Rosdakarya, 2006), p. 72

[11] Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), p.344

1. Tanah Air, consists of collection of the area (region), is collection that talks about areas in Indonesia

2. Bangsa, consisting of collection of figures and history, is collection of figures and history in Indonesia

3. Bahasa, consisting of collection of Indonesian literature.

Collections that besides the three groups mentioned above, classified into General Works, such as collections of religion. And they will be given code 4. So, the library is established their own collection into four groups. Collections processed using software Infomation Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) as well as the collections administration, people, and savings and loans.

Conclusion

Based on the above, it can be concluded that Classification System in Gelaran Ibuku using a very simple method and is not specific to the subject of the book. The Classification is not the standards which created by library associations, but only the policies established by Gelaran Ibuku Library. The main reason of library to making the Sumpah Pemuda policy for classification of books is that every element in the library should contain values and historical nationalism of Indonesia.

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The Increasing of Reading Culture Among Employees through Special Library in Synergy with Reading Community
(Case Study Ministry of Education and Culture)

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Abstract

As we already know, reading is an activity that is very important and useful for anyone. But in fact, in Indonesia itself reading has not become a culture that is inherent in every society. Not only the academic circles (student / college students) who became the spotlight to the lack of interest in reading, but the employees also need to be considered in this case. Library as an "agent" references which is used to keep the books / media source of knowledge, or could be expected to contribute to increasing reading interest in Indonesia, not only public libraries, but also a specialized library. Talking about the culture of reading, there is an association of individuals who have an interest in reading, which is reading community. Special library, in this case study the library of Ministry of Reading and Culture is expected to collaborate / cooperate with the community that involving their employees to increase public reading interest in general and specially for the employees.

Keywords: *Reading Culture, Special Library, Community, Reading Interest*

Introduction

One of the activity that have many benefits is reading. Reading is a bridge to learn natural science through the media that can be read in. By reading, insightful person will grow and continue to grow. Basically, the reading is an interesting activity, unfortunately the level of interest in reading in this country are still low. A survey conducted by Central Connecticut State University in New Britain in collaboration with social researchers put Indonesia in the ranking of 60 of the 61 countries related interest in reading, the research results were announced around 2014 ago. From these results, it can be concluded that the culture of reading in Indonesia is still very less and concerned.

Not only the students who become the spotlight in the low level of interest in reading in Indonesia, among employees of any level of interest in reading is still very lacking. Although it cannot be denied that employees have the demands of the task / job responsibilities more than the pupil / student, but interest in reading among employees also need to be noticed. For one measure of developed countries is the level of interest in reading from the entire population who come from various backgrounds, culture of reading needs to be increased again in each among the population.

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To improve the reading culture, a library has a special role in this case. Not only the public library or college ibrary, but also a special library. The library as a place to store a wide variety of books and related media of all kinds to enrich human knowledge, the library is expected to be able to create a work programs aimed at improving the reading culture in this country. Special libraries attempt to improve reading culture among employees should be able to make its own work program related to increased interest in reading the employees. Some of the work program which can be achieved is by conducting a book review, a seminar about the importance of reading, or collaborate with a community reading.

Speaking about reading community, it is such a group of some individuals who have an interest in reading. The community is very "positive" thing because in their general activities that carried out by this community is not only reading, but also organize exciting events that one of its goals is to change the negative stigma society of reading (such as reading is boring, need a lot of money to buy a nice reading material, reading is tiring your eyes, reading only a waste of time etc.). These activities are very well to be maintained and developed considering the activities that carried out by the reading community falls into one of the efforts to improve the culture of reading in Indonesia.

Based on the explanation that has been written above, the author is interested in discussing the level of interest in reading among employees in this case the author takes a case study library of the Ministry of Education and Culture. With the existence of this journal, it is expected the level of interest in reading among the public, especially among employees can be increased and the reading can be a culture that can preserve in Indonesia

The Purpose of The Writing

The purpose of this writing is so that the reader knows how important the reading interest in our life. Besides that, the reader will also know how special library can take a role to increase the reading interest.

Literature Review

Special Libraries :

Definitions

According the National Library of Indonesia in 2002, it mentions that the special library is one of libraries established by the institution (public or private) or companies or associations that handle or have specific fields missions with the aim to meet the needs of library information on the environment to support the development of and enhancement of institutions and human resources capabilities. Meanwhile, Sutarno (2006) said that special library is a library of specific agencies or institutions, both public and private, as well as a manager, in charge of duty to serve the user of the office, so the collection is also relatively limited regard to the relevant institutions. Based on it, it can be concluded that the special library is a library that was established by the government or private which serves as a support unit to improve human resources in it.

Goals

Poernomowati (2010) in the Technical Assistance Special Libraries, 2010 said that the purpose of the establishment of the special library can be described as follows:

a. Develop an interest, abilities, and reading habits;

b. Develop the ability to search for and process and use information;

c. Guiding user to maintain and utilize the library materials are appropriately and effective;

d. Laid the foundations towards self-sustainability;

e. Cultivate interests and talents;

f. Develop an appreciation of imaginative experience;

g. Developing the ability to solve the problems encountered in the life of their responsibilities and their own business.

Functions

Poernomowati (2010) in the Technical Assistance Special Libraries, 2010 said that among some of the special library functions, namely:

a. Develop collections that support the performance of their parent institutions. In this case, a special library provides a collection of related agencies as a first step to introduce and help performance institution itself.

b. Be a focal point for information published by the parent institution, which provides a collection of related guidelines bureaucracy, collection accordance with needs of the services and the need to identify the needs of collections based on personal needs.

c. Organizing the parent institution.the information on the substance of the limited

d. Utilizing the collection, to provide services to the users, enhancing the general penchant reading should become a culture, educating the whole personal / employees to be smart to provide excellent service and professional manner.

e. User education, it is very important because the use of the library cause not many users who want to use the library services. The result shows that to know about the usefulness of the library, as well as material libraries, requiring encouragement and invitation to visit the library.

Reading Culture

M. Nugroho (2010) said that when the simple observation of the habits of everyday society, both children or adults, apparently reading still not become a habit. Someone who has been accustomed to working on reading, will always keep reading and reading culture created in him. This reading Culture is important to emphasize because reading is one of the door to transformation and increase the capability of yourself. A. RidwanSiregar (2004) said that culture of reading or reading habits is already a practical necessity in the modern era. Reading as a private activity in general has become a necessity in society in developed countries, but it is not the case in communities in developing countries such as Indonesia

Pety& Jensen (1980) in Hurlock (1993) said that an interest in reading is a source of strong motivation for someone to analyze and remember and evaluate the texts have been read, which is a learning experience exciting and will affect the shape and intensity of a person's role in determining his goal someday in the future.

Community

Since the end of the 19th century, the term has the meaning of a community association in the hope of getting closer and harmony among fellow members (Elias, 1974, quoted by Hogget 1997)

Wenger (2002) said that the sense of community refers to a group of people who share a concern, problem, or a passion for a topic and deepen their knowledge and expertise by interacting continuously. Communities formed by the equation of interest among individuals who later formed an association to channel their interest. The existence of a community depends on the voluntary members of the community and the leadership within the community.

Research Methods -The research method performed qualitative method where authors learn the answer to existing problems through observation at Ministry of Education and Culture.

Results

Targets

In this journal study, the intended target was the employees. Considering one of the benefits of reading is increased insight and change the mindset of someone into a better direction, with increased interest in reading among employees,productivity of the employees can also be increased. Typically, in the workplace employee

whether public or private, there is a special library in every institution / office where the library was established with the aim to facilitate the employees to increase general knowledge of them or add specific knowledge to things that related their work, but unfortunately, despite being facilitated by special libraries, reading culture among employees is still low.

Library of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Library of the Ministry of Education and Culture is one example of dozens of special libraries in Jakarta. at Jl. SudirmanSenayan, Ministry of Education and Culture Building A Floor 1. The library has some librarians with library science education background. In terms of library collections contained in the library, the existing collection is quite varied so often many users, besides employees of the Ministry of Education and Culture, come to visit and seek information / library materials they need here. Based on the author's search results by directly visiting Ministry of Education and Culture's library, a special room in the library is very good, interesting, and very comfortable to be a place to read. Not just a collection of books owned, but in here there are also available DVD or cassette collection with the theme of education, culture, and recreation that can be played by users by using audio visual services in this library. In addition to audio-visual services, in the library there is also a mini theater room, computer room, .and even a special reading room for children were already in the library of Ministry of Education and Culture

The Importance of Working Together / Collaborating with Community Reading

One of the reading community in Indonesia is the reading community "Jakarta Book Club" (JBC). Jakarta Book Club has been around since 2010 and was first founded by Shirley and then later followed Ms. Dina and Mrs. Ollie who join in and interested to build a community reading. Currently, Jakarta book club already has a membership of approximately about 1,700 registered members, of which there are about 25-40 active members and often attend regular activity of monthly meetings that held by the Jakarta Book Club. The Activities that carried out by Jakarta Book Club is very nice and very helpful in realizing the reading culture in this country. The regular activities that carried out by Jakarta Book Club is the "sharing" about the books that have been read by its members, then discussing it with other members. The atmosphere of each meeting goes with warm and friendly. The author known it by searching their activities via Instagram JBC. All members of the JBC looks very enthusiastic when session "sharing" begins.

Seeing the activities of the community, if the community is cooperating with the government's library, the employees are expected to be affected or even be inspired to want to do reading activities in their busy schedules. Awareness among employees of the importance of reading will increase along with a specialized library in cooperation with the community. Communities will share their experience and knowledge to employees about the benefits of reading that is so large and the positive impact that employees will get when they often read.

If this collaboration can materialize, the impacts that arise not only be felt by employees of public. But it would also affect the development of the reading community. It could be, with the special collaboration between the library and the community, this community activities can be assisted or supported by the library, one of them is special library parties may participate in the activities carried out by the community. For example, the special library can facilitate the indoor room if the community wanted to create an event, help spread publicize the event, and so on.

Problems Found in the Library of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

When the author asked the informant (Mr. Chaidir) whether the Ministry of Education and Culture of the library is often visited by employees or not, he explained that

the employees are seldom to visit the library but sometimes this library even more frequently visited by users from outside the Ministry. The informant's hypothesis see the phenomenon in this library is due to the many digital library materials are spread via the internet thus making the employees prefer to read through their "gadget" respectively compared her to go to the library for reasons of time efficiency. However, the percentage of how often employees read, could not be ascertained.

Regarding interest in reading, informant also said that the level of interest in reading the employees can be considered low. The author realizes that the low of awareness level of the importance of reading among employees not only take place at the Ministry of Education and Culture, but certainly also happens to employees in other government agencies. Based on the survey results that UNESCO had announced in 2016 that the level of public interest in Indonesia is 0.001% it indicates that the level of interest in reading, including the employees can be said is still very low.

In addition to these problems, previously had been mentioned about the reading community that has very positive activities to increase the interesting reading. Based on the interview with the informant, Ministry of Education and Culture's library has often working with specific communities, one of which is also a community reading. However, the library has never been involved Ministry of Education and Culture's employees when there is a reading community who want to cooperate with the library to pass some specific activities. It would be better if the Ministry of Education and Culture's library also involve the employees at this Ministry to make the employees get the benefit from cooperation with the community reading. It would have a greater impact and more importantly with the cooperation between reading community and Ministry of Education and Culture's library that involving employee is increasing awareness of the importance of reading for employees that can add to intellectual property as well as changes in the mindset of the employees into a more positive direction, critical and educated.

Activities at Library of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Efforts to Improve Reading Interest Employees

In the current era of technology, it cannot be denied that there have been a lot of reading material in the form of digital / electronic. Seeing this, the efforts made by the Ministry of Education and Culture's library to increase reading interest of employees is to create an online repository where it can help facilitate the employees to find the information / material which employees need. Expected by having this repository, even the employees did not have too much time to visit the library (to read), employees can still read by their "gadgets" that consist of a lot of reading materials.

Conclusion

The level of public interest in Indonesia from various circles, especially among employees is still relatively low, not least among the employees of theMinistry of Education and Culture. Development of reading culture in the community, the library has a pretty big role in that case. Each library is responsible for the development of reading culture in their respective communities. If the reading habits of the targeted community services is still low, the library must think and plan to rectify the situation. Therefore, an effort to improve the reading culture among employees at Ministry of Education and Culture is to work with the reading community and involve their employeeswhich is expected this community can inspire the employees of the agency concerned to continue to increase interest in reading.

Suggestions

Advice from the author is although there is already read community who have cooperated with the Ministry of Education and Culture of the library, but the Ministry of Education and Culture's libraryhas not actively involving the employees at Ministry of Education and Culture. Hopefully, Ministry of Education and Culture's librarystart thinking about collaboration with the community reading by involving the employees there, as for example in the form of seminars, discussions, or any other activity that is useful to increase interest in reading the employees. Based on previous elaboration of the importance of collaborating with the community, the expectation is that either the library or the community can get benefit each other and working together to improve the reading culture in society, especially among employees.

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"Ekspedisi Budaya" as a Program in the Special Library of Ministry of Education Culture to Improve Research Productivity in Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to know "Ekspedisi Budaya" was a research program that can be a reference for a special library of the Ministry of Education and Culture to improve the interest and research productivity in Indonesia. A research method that used in the research was a qualitative method, namely observation and literature study. It was recognized that research productivity in Indonesia was low, it was influenced by several factors such as quality of research was low, the low quality and research culture, and lack or limited knowledge about research methodology. The low interest of research also occurs because a lack of a place to provide guidance and support to the researchers. "Ekspedisi Budaya" was an event that hosted by students of Faculty of Humanities of the University of Indonesia which is focused on cultural studies. Before doing the research, the researchers have activities such as training and guidance, it will make the researcher understand the concept of research. Ministry of Education and Culture through special library can have a role to improve the research productivity. Because special library was a place to research and development, study centers, and educational support. Through a collaboration between "Ekspedisi Budaya" and a special library of Ministry of Education and Culture, it was expected that "Ekspedisi Budaya" can be a reference to doing research program in a special library.

Keywords: *Special library, Ekspedisi Budaya, research, collaboration*

Introduction

A research problem is a thing that continuously reviewed by education experts. International survey on the number of publications research showed that Indonesia was in the number 58 of 163 countries. The order of Indonesia is still far from the other Asian countries such as Japan (5), India (13), Singapore (17), and Thailand (43). It showed that the research productivity in Indonesia is still low. The low of the research productivity it happened because the society was unfamiliar and not trained to conduct a research, so the research culture also low.

Ministry of Education and Culture is an institution that conducting the affairs in the field of education as well and the management of culture in Indonesia. Ministry of Education and Cultural has an important role to improve the interest of research. One of many ways is through the cultural program which hosted by special library. On the cultural program, a special library can make collaboration with other events. In this case, "Eskpedisi Budaya" can be a reference to doing the research program in a special library. "Ekspedisi Budaya"

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is an event of cultural studies that hosted by student of Faculty of Humanities of the University of Indonesia which has aimed to explore the culture in Indonesia. The research will produce a journal that discussed by the research experts and cultural studies.

Through collaboration between "Ekspedisi Budaya" on the cultural program, a special library of Ministry of Education and Culture can improve the interest and research productivity in Indonesia.

Research Objectives

The aim of the research is to make the readers know that special library has a role in research, and it can improve the research productivity in Indonesia through the collaboration between an event.

Literature Review

"Ekspedisi Budaya" (Cultural Expedition)

"Ekspedisi Budaya" (Cultural Expedition) is an event of cultural studies which is hosted by Faculty of Humanities of the University of Indonesia. The event aims to improve the interest of students toward science-based research and build concern of society and academia toward the culture of Indonesia. The result of the research is a scientific journal.

Ekspedisi Budaya can serve as one of references to deliver programs at the Library of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Special Library

According to Sutjipto (2004:6) special library is one of the type libraries which is formed by institution (government/private) or companies that have a specific mission with the aim to complete the needs of environment, both in terms of the management nor the information service of library materials in order to support the development and improvement of the duties and function of the institution and the human resources. From this definition, it can be explained that library of the Ministry of Education and Culture is a special library that has a goal to conform the needs of the environment.

By collaborating with "Ekspedisi Budaya" as a model to build a program with the aim to improve the interest of research in society, a library of Ministry Education and Cultural has a goal to conform the needs of its environment and embodies the preservation of culture.

Collaboration

According to Pamudji (1985:12-13) collaboration, in fact, is indicate the presence of two or more parties that interact dynamically to accomplish a common goal. In this way, there is collaboration between library of Ministry of Education and Culture with "Ekspedisi Budaya" as a reference to improve the interest of research in culture.

Research Method

The research method used was a qualitative method. According to Creswell (2003), qualitative approaches can be reached by 3 types, namely observation, interview, and literature study. In this research, the type used was observation and interview with Project Officer of "Ekspedisi Budaya 2016" Faculty of Humanities of the University of Indonesia and the Head of the Library of Ministry of Education and Culture. Literature study is also used through literature work such as books or journals.

Results

The interest of research in Indonesia is still low. Compared with the other countries in Asian, based on the issue of a scientific journal, Indonesia was in the number 58 of 163 countries. Research in Indonesia still has a lot of constraints. There are several factors that affect to low productivity in research, there are:

1. The quality of research is low
2. The low quality and culture of research
3. Lack or limited knowledge of research methodology

The low culture of research causes the societies not familiar and trained, it becomes a constraint when doing research. This occurs because of the lack of knowledge to improve cultural of research as a place to provide guidance and support.

"Ekspedisi Budaya" is an annual event that supports students of Faculty of Humanities of the University of Indonesia to perform research about culture with the aim to search wisdom of the region. The research was conducted over several days on the location of research. The location is a region that still holding their origin of cultural value. On "Ekspedisi Budaya" 2016, the research was conducted for 3 days in Cisungsang village, Lebak, Banten with the 20 researchers. Before doing research, the researchers have several activities like a guidance to prepare the research to be mature. The following activities are:

Sharing with the team last year and do team building

● Briefing with the experts
● Workshop of supplies and assessment technique research
● Training of scientific writing
● Report of the assignments and correction with the experts

After doing the research to the location, the researcher team will return to discuss about the result of the research. From the result of the discussions, there is a journal. Then, the journal is presented in a seminar with involves a number of experts that competent of cultural studies.

Role of Special Library

The library of the Ministry of Education and Cultural (Kemendikbud) is one of special library. In the research field, a library of the Ministry of Education and Cultural is not involved directly. As a big organization, Ministry of Education and Cultural has their own unit for research, namely Research and Development Agency (Balitbang). Because of that, a library of the Ministry of Education and Cultural has a role as a supporter that provides the information about research materials. In addition, a library of the Ministry of Education and Cultural has a role to gather the result of research as the collection of the library.

According to Sutarno NS (2000:39) "Special library is a place of research and development, the central of studies, and the supporter of education and training for human resources/worker." From this definition, a special library should have their own unit or research program to get researcher as one of the ways to improve research productivity. Because of that, "Ekspedisi Budaya" can be a reference to doing a research program in a special library. Because, on "Ekspedisi Budaya" there are some steps for the researcher to conduct research to be mature, so the researcher can more understand the concepts of research, especially on cultural research.

According to Poernomowati (2010:4) in the Technical Assistance Special Library, one of the special library functions is to publish the secondary and tertiary literature in their main institution, both print and electronic. In this case, the main institution can publish magazines or newsletters about their profile institution and activities. The special library of the Ministry of Education and Culture also can have collaboration with "Ekspedisi Budaya" for publishing literature works such as a journal. The journal contains the result of research that has been conducted by the researcher of "Ekspedisi Budaya".

A constraint

However, this collaboration has not been made by both of parties because of the lack of information about "Ekspedisi Budaya". It becomes the lack of information because "Ekspedisi Budaya" is an internal event of students from Faculty of Humanities of the University of Indonesia. But, with the publication of the information that expected, "Ekspedisi Budaya" can be a reference to a research program in a library of the Ministry of Education and Culture to improve the research productivity in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Special library as a library which is built by an institution to confront the needs of the environment has another aim in research. The library should have their own research unit apart from the conventional understanding that research can only be carried out by the big unit. "Ekspedisi Budaya" can be one of the references to deliver the program in a library of the Ministry of Education and Culture as a form of collaboration. This collaboration is carried out as an effort to improve interest of society toward the research productivity in Indonesia.

Recommendation

One of the functions of library is research, special library of the Ministry of Education and Culture should have their own unit in research. "Ekspedisi Budaya" as a research program that accommodates the interest of students about research can make collaboration with a special library of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

That collaboration can make "Ekspedisi Budaya" as a reference to organize the research program. On that research program, it can solicit the society that has interest in research, and it can improve the research productivity in Indonesia.

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The Role of Grhatama Pustaka Library Yogyakarta Indonesia in the Preservation of Local Culture

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Abstract

Preservation is an effort to maintain continuation between the past and the present. Therefore, preserving local culture is important to keep the value of the culture and at the end this can give opportunity to people primarily young generation to understand and to learn local culture and its history. According to IFLA / UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, library has important role to keep the cultural treasures and to increase the value and culture appreciation of the people around the library. Therefore, public library should be a key agency in the local community for the collection, preservation and promotion of local culture in all its diversity. There are variety ways to accomplish that role such as maintenance local history collections and developing programs on local themes. Grhatama Pustaka Yogyakarta as a region library (public library) that located in special region of Yogyakarta has an important role to implement that role. Yogyakarta is also called as Culture City which has strong characteristic on Javanese culture. And Grhatama Pustaka library is the major center for the cultural life of the surrounding people. One of the missions stated by the library is to promote library and archival collections as the cultural resources. This paper aims to identify and describe the role of Grhatama Pustaka Library Yogyakarta in the preservation of the local culture in the region of Yogyakarta that include the efforts made by the Library to promote local culture, and the problems that might be encountered by the library in preservation process.

Keywords: *Cultural Preservation, Local Culture, Grhatama Pustaka Yogyakarta, Public Library*

Introduction

Special Region of Yogyakarta is a region of the Mataram kingdom that was built approximately five hundred years ago. As a kingdom, Yogyakarta has a lot of cultural heritage. And as a culture city, Yogyakarta is well known as the area with cultural treasures and local wisdom. The richness of culture and heritage can be found in various local cultures kept in some areas and society, both in physical form such as the palace, temples, batik, museums and non-physical form like the structure and patterns inherent in the society. Culture inherited by the ancestors to the next generation need to be maintained and preserved in order to make the culture remains intact and can be enjoyed by future generations.

Besides, Yogyakarta is an area that has the privilege or special autonomy status that puts Yogyakarta different from regions relating to governmental system. Yogyakarta is the only province with monarchy system in which the Governor is the king of Yogyakarta, called Sultan. The specialty of Yogyakarta has several important

goals such as to maintain and develop the culture of Yogyakarta, the cultural heritage of the nation. The effort to reach the goal can be done by maintaining, utilizing, developing and strengthening the cultural values, norms, customs, and traditions as stated in the Law No. 13 Year 2012 on Regional specialty of Yogyakarta.

One of the efforts to preserve the local culture in the Special Region Yogyakarta is establishment of a public library Grhatama Pustaka which is a unit of the National Library and Regional Archives. Grhatama Pustaka was established at the initiative of Yogyakarta Governor Sultan Hamengkubuwana X. Grhatama Pustaka become the bigest local public library in Southeast Asia in terms of both physical and collections. In addition, the IFLA / UNESCO Public Library Manifesto (www.ifla.org) state that one of the functions of public libraries is to develop a culture in the community, especially the local culture in the community surrounding the library. This paper will uncover the efforts performed by Grhatama Pustaka to preserve local culture that focus on three issues:

1. Efforts made by Grhatama Pustaka in the preservation of local culture
2. How does Grhatama Pustaka encounter constraint in the preservation of local culture?
3. Policies on local cultural preservation provided by Grhatama Pustaka

Discussion

Definitions

Heritage or cultural treasures is the result of creativity, taste, and the wills of the people who produced individually as well as interaction with other cultures throughout the history of its existence and continues to grow. Historical relics or site has enduring values for human life and it is important to be preserved. Preservation of cultural heritage can be defined as an ongoing activity in maintaining a collection of the wealth of reason, knowledge, and culture to survive and benefit the present and the future. In this case, the library also has a role as a vehicle for the preservation of the cultural wealth of the nation to promote national culture either through the provision of various collections and other credible form related to cultural preservation.

The Law Numb. 43 year 2007 on the library states that the provincial government or the city is obliged to keep and develop the local public library based on the uniqueness of each region. Therefore, the role of public library is essential for society since the existence of libraries cannot be separated from the civilization and culture of mankind. This distinguishes public library from other types of library such as academic library and school library. Public Library Manifesto issued by UNESCO (UNESCO, 1994) also states that one of the purposes of the public library is a cultural agent. The public library should be the key place for local community to access the collection, to perform cultural preservation, and to promote local culture and all its diversity. Cultural preservation done by the library can be achieved using various means, such as the maintenance of local history collections, exhibitions, stories or fairy tales, published the items related to local culture and developing interactive programs with the theme of the local culture.

Grhatama Pustaka Yogyakarta

Grhatama Pustaka is one of the services unit of Library and Regional Archives (BPAD) Special Region of Yogyakarta, which is located at Janti Street, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta. Grhatama Pustaka inaugurated by Yogyakarta Governor Sultan Hamengkubuwana X on December 21, 2015. Grhatama Pustaka means a place which save library collection, because there are many collection of new books to the collection of rare books which are out of print, either in book form or digital form.

Grhatama Pustaka is a region library (public library) that serve community in Yogyakarta. The library is designed to meet the function of the library namely, information, education, research, conservation and recreation through collections and services. The library has various collections that consist of general collection books, reference books, periodicals, rare collection, collections Center of Excellence Javanese culture, deposit

collection, collection of newspaper/ magazine. For the collections, Grhatama Pustaka has 160.000 titles, 260.000 copies. Grhatama Pustaka building consists of three floor: ground floor, first floor and second floor. On the ground floor there is a fairytale room, music room, children's service room and a cinema room 6 D. On the first floor, there is a library membership services, information services and customer service, general collections room, reference room and collections on braille. While the second floor, there is digital collection room, rare collections room, dictionaries, and encyclopedias, magazines and newspapers collection room, tank collection room, legislation collection room, deposit collection room, the thesis collection room, Center of Excellence, and audiovisual room. Grhatama Pustaka also has supporting facilities like gazebo, auditorium, discussion and seminars room, prayer room and free wifi.

Efforts to Preserve Local Culture

Use the Cultural Symbol in the Library Bulding

Grhatama Pustaka building stands on land with an area of approximately 2.5 hectares. This library became one of the biggest public libraries in Southeast Asia with a magnificent building. In an effort to preserve local culture, Grhatama Pustaka uses ornaments and decorations with nuance of Javanese culture. This is indicated by the presence of batik ornaments that decorate the walls of the library building. There are also ornaments inscribed with a Javanese proverb that adorn each pole of Grhatama Pustaka. Each ornament is written in Javanese letter, using Javanese language with translation in Indonesian language.

Picture 1: Proverb or Java aphorisms that decorate each pole of Grhatama Pustaka

Grhatama Pustaka building also has Javanese philosophy that can be seen in four high pillars of the building. The fourth pillar that is called the Four Pillars Minaret Grhatama Pustaka perfection implies four Javanese people, namely Prakoso meaning mighty, Wulung which means eagle, Wangi which means fragrant scent and the Agung which means big. Through the meaning of four pillars, Grhatama Pustaka is expected to be a gateway for people to achieve the highest degree through the knowledge stored in various collections in the Grhatama Pustaka.

Picture 2 : Grhatama Pustaka Library building with the four pillars

The use of cultural symbols also used by the library to present an icon image of Gratama Pustaka named Si Yokca (yok membaca, which mean let's read). This icon implies an effort to promote reading habit. In the Javanese language, Yokca can also be an invitation "Yok Cah" which means getting young people to read. In addition to the pronunciation of the name Yokca near Yogya is one alternative to mention the city of Yogyakarta. Si Yokca is illustrated as a butterfly which wearing traditional Javanese cloth. Butterfly characters selected for taking the philosophy of metamorphosis as an embodiment of a learning community character and cultured. Parang batik motifs on the wings of a butterfly and batik kawung (another motif of Batik) on the belt to show the identity and privilege of Yogyakarta. This icon is used as a mascot of the library that also can be found on key chains or direction to locker rooms in Grhatama Pustaka.

Picture 3 : Use of symbols Si Yokca in every room

Library Collection

Collection of Center of Excellence

The library also documents events and articles related to culture published on the website, called Center of Excellence of Library and Regional Archives Yogyakarta Special Region which can be accessed at http://bpad.jogjaprov.go.id/coe/. Center of Excellence (CoE) Javanese culture is collaborative websites with other regional libraries in Java Island that have great concern on preserving local cultures. The members of the center are Banten, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java. In this web, local cultures are documented that contains information about history or origins of an area, local arts, ceremonies, folklore, historical heritage and other cultures that have a relationship with the local culture of a region, such as:

a) Sekaten

This is traditional celebration of Prophet Muhammad's birthday held by Yogyakarta Royal Family in Kraton (Royal Palace). The ceremony was held on a monthly basis Mulud (Rabiul Awal-Hijra year) on the square north of Yogyakarta. The ceremony was once worn by the Sultan Hamengkubuwana I urge people to embrace Islam.

Picture 4 : The traditional celebration of Sekaten

b) Labuhan

Labuhan ceremony is a traditional ceremony of Yogyakarta, which has been done since the days of the Islamic Mataram Kingdom in the 12nd century. Labuhan ceremony is a religious nature which is only held at the command of the King or Sultan as the head of the kingdom. Labuhan ceremony is done officially in the context of events such as the coronation of Sultan, Tingalan Panjenengan (anniversary of the coronation of the Sultan) and Windo (anniversary of the coronation which held on every eight years).

Picture 5 : The traditional celebration of Labuhan

c) Prastowo Roro Kuning Dance from Nganjuk

This traditional dance has historical story of Kilisuci waterfall. Prastowo Roro Kuning is a story of the beginning of the name of the waterfall in the Brajulan village, Nganjuk which then develop in the form of traditional dance.

Picture 6 : The Prastowo Kuning Dance

Center of Excellence also offer onsite service in Grhatama Pustaka through collections on Indonesia cultures either in printed books or in Compact Disc. The center aims at meeting information needs of user related to Indonesian cultures, primarily cultures of the people in Java Island.

Rare Book Collections

Grhatama Pustaka has many rare collections placed in Rare Collection room. The oldest collection collected by Grhatama Pustaka is dated 1773 which was a handwritten manuscript. A rare collection in Grhatama Pustaka is a script that has a cultural value. The manuscript has hundreds of years old that require special treatment. This is done so that the rare collection with cultural values can be used by the next generation.

In rare collection rooms, there are about 10000 copies rare collection consists of various fields of science. Rare collection consists of various types of literature, especially in printed form, namely, books and magazines and manuscripts. Generally, the type of subject contains about cultures in Indonesia such as the chronicle, letter, as well as the history books colonial relics such as the Staatsblad and Bijblad. In the room also found a rare collection of books by Javanese language and script, a book with Dutch, English, Persian and other languages. The books in the rare collection rooms be obtained from gifts or donations, among others, from the Committee of Foreign-Owned Nation (PMBA), Indonesian National Committee, the State Defense Council, P.F. Dahler, USIS, British Council, Pacitan regent and also in the form of deposit of Mr. Sastroamidjojo, Jail House Yogyakarta, Prof. Dr. Poerbotjaroko, Dr Radjiman Wedyodiningrat, Openbar Leesaal en Bibliotheek, and also added with the books of the purchase. Grhatama Pustaka library has a large of rare collection because once Grhatama Pustaka as one unit of the National Library and Regional Archives proclaimed as the Library of the Republic of Indonesia.

Activities Related to Cultural Promotion

Efforts to document the local culture are also performed by Grhatama Pustaka through documenting folklore, ceremonies, cultural activities and other themes. The local culture is documented not only the culture associated with the palace, but also in the society. Oral cultures in the society like the stories that exist in the community are also included in the documentation effort. Documentation is done by writing a story that was initially spread through word of mouth. The aim of documenting oral tradition is to preserve local culture in the society and keep it alive so the next generations can enjoy this culture heritage.

The result forms of the local culture documented in Grhatama Pustaka are works in the form of articles, books, CDs, and movies. The documentation of culture on CD can be found in the digital room that can be accessed with computers, while the documentation of cultures on film will be played in the audiovisual room. The films about Yogyakarta and the culture are scheduled to be played every afternoon at 11.00 a.m and 02.00 pm. Library has some titles to be played but users are pleased to request other titles as they need.

Grhatama Pustaka also participated in one of the traditional ceremony organized by the Palace of Yogyakarta is Sekaten. In the event, Grhatama Pustaka set up a booth to exhibit and socialization which was held on 18 November to 11 December 2016 and is opened from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.. In the exhibition and socialization, Grhatama Pustaka show collections such as mysticism, a collection of books about the keris, batik, Yogyakarta, and also playback video profiles Library Service Center.

Library through the Center of Excellence also held the popularization of Javanese culture through activities such as:

a. Maca geguritan amrih dadi tontona.- The activities carried out in April 2015 by inviting speakers Mr. R. Bambang Nursinggih, S.Sn, Javanese artists of Paguyuban Kebudayaan Sekar Pangawikan Ngayogyakarta. This activity aims to promote geguritan (Javanese poetry) to the peoples.

b. Discussion of Javanese culture with the theme "Ethics Java" -This discussion was held on March, 2015. The discussion is about the life of society in which there are ethical, that the values or rules that must be followed, including the rules of the social order to create mutual respect , 'Ethics Java'

include ethics in society, in the schools and on the public roads, especially those in the Java community.

c. Book Review "Garingsing Pepesthen" - The library as a place of information preservation, including cultural information that can be accessed wider community in an attempt to make changes and improvements thing through a cultural approach which emphasizes the values of local wisdom. To improve knowledge and information about the culture, and elevating the cultural values, the Library and Regional Archives Yogyakarta Special Region held a book review titled "Garising Pepesthen". This book is a geguritan anthology (Javanese poetry) written by R. Bambang Nursinggih, S.Sn.

d. Correctional Javanese culture with the theme "Pigunane Tembang Jawa ana ing masyarakat". - This activity aims to the preservation of local cultural heritage, development of reading culture and to socialize Center of Excellence's collection, with guest speaker Ms. Titik Renggani, SE, women of letters and broadcasters rubric Javanese language in RRI Yogyakarta.

e. Correction of Javanese culture with the theme " Penulisan cerita berbahasa Jawa", that present by Drs. Dhanu Priyo Prabowo, M.Hum of Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta.

f. Seminar on Batik and Wayang -This seminar aimed to promote traditional fabric namely Batik and shadow puppet, called wayang. Another event is discussion on Javanese Literature with subtheme Local content of Central Java Literatures held on September 2016 in corporation with Region Library and Archive of Central Java. In addition, the Grhatama Pustaka also hold a seminar on regional culture throughout the island of Java, including Yogyakarta. The seminar aims to introduce local cultures on the island of Java.

Cooperation in Preservation

Grhatama Pustaka in cooperation with several parties such as the palace of Yogyakarta, Pakualaman, Taman Siswa, Sonobudoyo, Yogyakarta Department of Culture, and Language Center. Cooperation done in terms of documenting local culture as their traditional ceremonies at the palace and in the society, arts and local arts. In the preservation of rare collections, in addition performed by the preservation, Grhatama Pustaka is also working with several agencies to carry out over the media, transliteration and translation.

Documentary Movie in Audiovisual Room

The results of documentation in the form of films and videos made by Grhatama Pustaka will be played in the audiovisual room. Audiovisual room is a service designed like a movie theater, where visitors can enjoy educational films such as documentaries, films about the history and films about the culture that played on every Monday - Friday at 2 p.m. Some films with cultural theme that played in the audiovisual room is a film that tells the Sultan Hamengkubuwana IX, ceremonies, traditional ceremonies, as well as the arts in Yogyakarta.
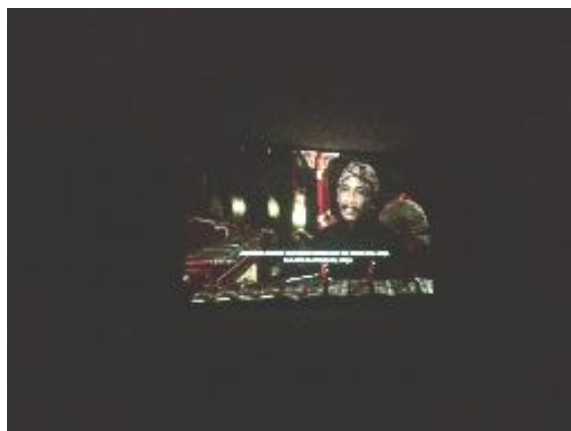
Picture 7 : Documentary film of Wayang played in the Audiovisual's room

Obstacles in Preservasion of Local Culture

In the preservation of local culture carried out by libraries in need some implementation process to achieve the purpose of preservation of local culture. The process of implementation of the local culture preservation conducted in Grhatama Pustaka is divided into two, namely the preservation of rare collections and preservation of culture. The process of preservation of rare collections carried out by the following steps:

a. Select a document or old manuscripts to be digitized, in terms of its content, its culture, history and other aspects.

b. Seeing the condition of the old manuscripts, still good or not. If it is too difficult to be digitized, then look for another way of preservation, should not be imposed, for example in a photo or scan.

c. Referring to people who have an understanding or knowledge of preservation, which did not consider the same codex with general books while doing the digitization process.

d. Conducting the process of digitization.

e. Save the results of digitization as a duplicate, copy or as a backup.

f. When the shelving on the shelf, the collection has been increasingly fragile condition or should be saved, and then stored in a separate place. Because already have a copy, the original script is rolled into the limited book, special and very important.

The process of cultural preservation is done by documenting cultures in society such as folklore, traditional ceremonies, arts and local arts. Form of documentation that can be done in the form of writing, video, or movie. Results cultural form of written documentation stored at Center of Exellence room, while the result of cultural documentation in the form of video stored in the digital collection. For the documentation in the form of screening films was made in the audiovisual room. The process of cultural preservation is done by recording and storing television shows footage containing cultures. Then Grhatama Pustaka convey cultural form of dances, ceremonies, or the other to the public, to be used as a comparison between the past with the present, to give freedom to people to interpret it themselves.

From the efforts and the implementation process of preservation of the local culture, there are some constraints experienced by Grhatama Pustaka. These constraints include:

a. Insecurity of the librarian and user to understand the text written partly in a foreign language.

b. Cooperation that sometimes only benefit one side. A case in point, there are those who copy documents from Grhatama Pustaka, and the copy of the collection can last a long time. While the collections of Grhatama Pustaka already illegible.

c. In terms of culture, sometimes there are traditions that are beyond human reason. Examples such as jathilan. In jathilan takes a charmer who can heal people who are drunk or call trance. So, in terms of cultural preservation, these things should also be given a note. It has also become an obstacle that must be understood, because different cultures have systems or her own way.

d. In the process of digitizing ever there was one instance that must be understood in the culture, because it is difficult to accept logic. Examples Grhatama Pustaka will ever laminate or reconstruct the manuscript which had long, including an old manuscript that has been handed down. However, the manuscript can only be arranged more easily after the prayer said over and give some sort of ubarampe or certain requirements.

Internally, Grhatama Pustaka still cannot provide the place and the security system is good enough to store all the ancient manuscripts.

Polices in the Preservation of Local Culture

In terms of preservation of local culture, Grhatama Pustaka yet have rules and regulations that govern the policy. However, in general, is already outlined in the rules wider. The Rule of Law specialty of Yogyakarta. In the Act, one of the objectives the privilege of Yogyakarta is the effort to preserve local culture. Yogyakarta

as a city of culture means Special Region of Yogyakarta does have rules about how culture is preserved, utilized and developed.

Grhatama Pustaka is one of the cultural preservation efforts in Yogyakarta. Appointment Grhatama Pustaka as a place of cultural preservation be some sort of rules or some sort of decree. Indirectly, Grhatama Pustaka has a policy in the preservation of local culture, although not in written form.

Conclusion

One form of cultural preservation in Yogyakarta is founding a public library Grhatama Pustaka. In carrying out its role as a local public library that serves as a cultural agent, Grhatama Pustaka has a few attempts. Among these efforts is use the cultural symbol in the library buliding, library collection such as collection CoE (Center of Excellence) and rare book collections, activities related to culture promotion such ac discussion and book review, cooperation in preservation, and documentary movie in the audiovisual room.

The process of preservation in the Grhatama Pustaka divided into two, namely the preservation of rare collections and preservation of culture. Some of the constraints faced Grhatama Pustaka in cultural preservation among others, from the librarian who lacks experience on rare collections and sometimes beneficial cooperation of the parties. There are no written policy that describes the preservation of local culture in Grhatama Pustaka.

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Technology in Libraries and Case Studies

Survey of Use and Impact of RFID: A Case study of IIT Delhi

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Abstract

The paper covers the journey of implementation and impact of Radio Frequency IDentification (RFID) technology used in the Central Library of Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi), India. It is based on a survey which authors conducted through questionnaire and interview for evaluating the use and impact of the RFID implementation at IIT Delhi as part of a Project. The study presents the background of the RFID, the introduction of the institution where this study was conducted, statement of the problem, scope, objectives, methodology and limitations, review of selected literature and analysis. The results of the study are very encouraging as the users found the implementation of the RFID very useful, convenient, time saving and innovative as it has given them the freedom to use circulation facilities 24x7. The study while presenting findings and conclusion also presents suggestions and issues for further research. The paper may help to provide an insight for libraries and librarians who are thinking to implement the RFID system or who are worried about the outcome or future of the technology.

Keywords: *RFID, Library Security, Library Automation, IIT Delhi*

Introduction

RFID is an exciting and fast growing technology for increasing efficiency, improving profitability and is an important area of study in today's information environment. According to Lindquist (2003): New technologies have always been of interest for libraries, both for the potential of increasing the quality of service and for improving efficiency of operations. At the present time, when libraries of all kinds [public, research, special] are facing economic hardships, the overwhelming reason for considering new technologies is the potential for cost savings in the operations and the management of material flows. RFID technology offers great potential for broadening access to library services and security in ways never before conceived. The use of RFID reduces the amount of time required to perform circulation operations. It is a fast growing technology used in libraries for enhanced circulation capabilities, better inventory control, reliability, minimising theft of documents and provides batch access and storage of mass data (Golding and Tennant, 2008; Sumi and Kumar, 2007).

IIT Delhi

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are institutions of national importance and governed by Institute of Technology Act, 1961, Government of India. At present, there are twenty three IITs. These are located at Bhilai, Chennai, Delhi, Dhanbad, Dharwad, Goa, Guwahati, Jammu, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Mumbai, Roorkee,

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Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Indore, Jodhpur, Mandi, Palakkad, Patna, Ropar, Triupati and Varanasi. Over the years, IITs have created world class educational platforms. IITs are making a huge impact in international and national scenario due to its extensive research. IIT Delhi was established in 1961. It is on the top in outlook's ranking and is having 36th position in QS-Asia ranking. Certainly, IIT Delhi is making strides because of its research. It is also part of IMPRINT India (IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology), whose aim is to make India, a self-reliant country. IIT Delhi is getting international recognition, collaborations and funds from government just because of its research projects. IIT Delhi is empowering the country by undertaking research and innovation in engineering and technology. The Main Library of the IIT Delhi is known as the Central Library (IIT Delhi, 2017).

Statement of the Problem

This study is on the use and impact of RFID Technology, implemented in the IIT Delhi in 2010. Change is inevitable and success relies on adoption of changes. The libraries are also changing dramatically in terms of nomenclature, collection, users, staff and services. RFID technology is one of the emerging ICT applications for providing enhanced and convenient integrated user library services to save the time and facilitate the staff. Based on survey, the present study is a sincere attempt to know as how the RFID technology implementation has impacted IIT Delhi and its effect on the library staff, users and services.

Scope

The study uses Questionnaire and Interview method to identify the impact of the system on different types of library users of the IIT Delhi. The study may be useful for all the categories- students, teachers, library professionals and any individual who is interested in RFID technology, its implementation and impact.

Objectives

The primary objective of this study was to know as how RFID technology can be implemented in a library (here Central Library of IIT, Delhi) which in turn includes the following objectives:

a. To know the RFID technology and the areas where this technology can be implemented in a library.

b. To know the changes resulted in library services, library environment, staff and user behaviour after the implementation which also includes benefits and limitations.

Methodology and Limitations

For achieving the above mentioned objectives, the following methodology was followed:

The population for survey consists of users (students, faculty, staff and others) of Central Library, IIT Delhi. The sample selection was done on the basis of Simple Random Sampling Method. The questionnaires were distributed randomly to the 50 users present in the library though the total strength of the institution is about 8,000. The data has been collected through a well-designed questionnaire and interview conducted with the staff. An unstructured interview was conducted with the different members who were in the team for the implementation of RFID in the library along with other library staff. The collected data has been presented in tabular form along with interpretation of data. The responses received from the users of library to 20 questions have been analyzed with the help of MS Excel.

Review of Literature

Some of the important articles, which deal with RFID technology were studied to gain better understanding which include; "Application of Radio Frequency Identification Technology in Libraries" by M.K. Galhotra and A.M. Galhotra (2009) which gives an overview of RFID technology in libraries. The paper "RFID Technology Implementation in Two Libraries in New Delhi" by Margam Madhusudhan (2010) examines the use and implementation of RFID technology at the Indian Law Institute Library and National Social Science Documentation Centre Library, New Delhi. A survey was conducted at the two libraries, using a structured

questionnaire comprising 20 questions. It was found that after implementation of RFID in both the libraries, the check-in and check-out time is reduced to less than 20 seconds per item, and use of the libraries has also increased. In the paper "Radio-Frequency Identification for Security and Media Circulation in Libraries" by Christian Kern (2003), presents a report of three installations in Europe and highlights that the non-proprietary systems can be used for libraries since the new generation of RFID-chips with the ISO standard 15693 are available and with this technology, libraries are not dependent on one company for their lifeline. The paper "RFID Implementation and Benefits in libraries" by Shien-Chiang Yu (2007) analyses feasibility studies regarding the structure and application of the RFID system. "A Primer on Radio Frequency Identification for Libraries" by Kevin Curran and Martin Porter (2007) presents an RFID enabled library system to aid in the speed of identifying and finding books for the customers. The paper "Benefits of RFID technology for Libraries: An Indian perspective" by Nabi Hasan (2012) elaborates its importance in library management system and working. It proposes the idea of developing an RFID based system for the libraries with special reference to India. A comparison of Barcode v/s RFID v/s EM Strips v/s Hybrid technology has been provided. The paper provides an insight for libraries and librarians wishing to implement the RFID system in Indian environment. Matt Ward and Rob van Kranenburg (2006) in their paper "RFID: Frequency, Standards, Adoption and Innovation" highlighted a number of important issues for the libraries for this technology.

Analysis of Data

Affiliation of Library Users

The following table gives the information about the categories/types of users surveyed in the library.

Table 1. Types of users

Status of the User	Number of users	Percentage (%)
Student	27	54
Library Staff	9	18
Faculty	3	6
Others	11	22
Total	50	100

The major component of surveyed users of the library consists of students (27) which makes a 54% of the total users followed by the group of others (11) which includes library internees at second position with 22%, library staff (9) with 18% comes at the third position and at last comes the faculty (3) with 6%.

Educational Status of Library Users

The educational qualification of the library users is divided into four groups which are mentioned in the following table along with their respective value/number of users.

Table 2. Educational qualification of library users

Educational Qualification	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Bachelor	14	28
Master	28	56
Doctorate	7	14
Other	1	2
Total	50	100

From the above table, it is clearly visible that the maximum number of users are pursuing their Masters (56%), followed by the users in their Bachelor degree (28%). 14% of the users are either pursing or have completed their Doctorates.

Age Group of Library Users

The age of the library users is divided in different/various age groups which is given in Table 3:

Table 3. Age group of users

Age Group	No. of users	Percentage (%)
18-30	36	72.00
31-40	5	10.00
41-50	4	8.00
51 and above	5	10.00
Total	50	100

The maximum number of users (36) falls in the age group of 18-30 with 72%, followed by 31-40 and 51 & above with 10% in both the cases. Only 8% users come under the age group of 41-50.

Distribution of Library Users as per Gender

The following table shows that there are more male users than female users. There are 44% more male users than female.

Table 4. Gender of users

Gender	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Male	36	72.00
Female	14	28.00
Total	50	100

Awareness about RFID in General among Users

Under this category, multiple answers were permitted.

Table 5. Source of awareness for RFID

Source	No. of users
Not aware	8
Friend	8
Library staff	14
Internet	16
Other	3
No response	3

From the above table, it is clearly visible that most important source of awareness about RFID technology is Internet. Maximum number (16) of users are aware through Internet in IIT Delhi, followed by the library staff (14) while some are informed through friends and some are not even aware about this technology. Other sources include through project and during study, etc.

Awareness about use of RFID in Library

Table 6. Use of RFID

Use of RFID	No. of users
Issue-Return	34
Security	23
Stock verification	12
Other	1
No	9

Multiple answers were permitted

As the users of library include students, staff, faculty and others; their knowledge about the use of RFID in library varies accordingly. According to maximum number of users (34), the library uses this technology for Issue/ Return followed by use in security. Stock verification is another area in library where this technology is used along with location of documents (other). Nine (9) students were not aware about the use of RFID technology in library.
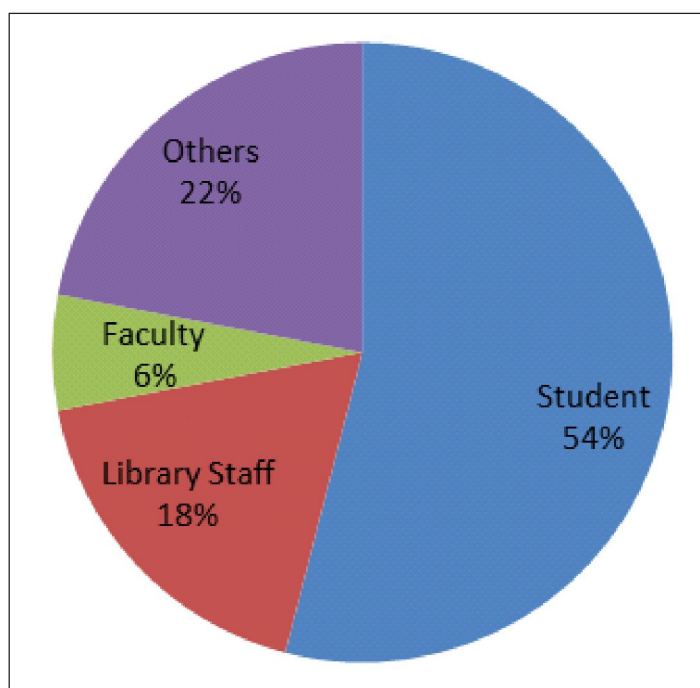
Figure 1. Type of users

Awareness of Issue-Return through Smart Card using RFID

Table 7. Awareness of Issue-Return through Smart Card

Response	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	68.00
No	15	30.00
No response	1	2.00
Total	50	100.00

The above table shows that 68% users know how to do self-issue/return using smart cards through issue/ return kiosk. 30% users do not know how to do self-issue/return, the reason can be that they do not possess smart cards as still some of the users have not received/prepared their smart cards. 2% users did not respond to this question.

Ease in using Drop-Box for Return of Books: A book drop-box is available at the entrance of library where users can drop the books and get the printed slip assuring them about the return of the book(s).

Table 8. Use of drop-box for return of books

Response	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	47	94.00
No	1	2.00
No response	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

From the above table, we can see that 94% users find it easy to return the book in drop-box whereas only 2% responded in No. 4% users did not respond to this question. The interesting thing about this point is that even those students who does not have a smart card are availing this facility as it is independent of the use/possession of card. And above all, they find it quite easy, convenient and time saving as it doesn't require them to go the circulation counter.

Preference for Circulation Counter or Drop Box for Return of Books: There are two ways in IIT Delhi library through which books can be returned. A user can return the book at circulation counter or can drop the book in book drop box at the entrance of library. The following table shows the preference of users for returning the book in one way (drop box) over the other (circulation counter) along with their reasons.

Table 9. Method of returning books

Method	No. of users	Percentage (%)	Reasons	No. of users who mentioned reason
Circulation counter	8	16.00	● Authenticity	1
			● Easy	2
			● Fully satisfied that book has been returned	1
			● Can know about the fine	1
Drop box	40	80.00	● Easy	12
			● Saves time	21
			● No need of staff	2
			● Can return books on holidays	1
			● No need to stand in queue	2
			● Freedom	1
			● Convenient and fast	3
			● No time boundation of circulation counter	1
			● Can be used anytime when library is open	1
No response	2	4.00		
Total	50	100.00		

From the above table, it is clearly visible that 80% users prefer to return the book in drop box rather than at circulation counter. Only 16% users prefer to return the book at circulation counter and 4% users did not respond to the question. The reasons mentioned in the table clearly tell us why drop boxes are preferred over circulation counter. Maximum users (21) find returning book in drop box as time saving, easy (12), convenient and fast (3), no need of staff (2), no need to stand in queue (2) and no time boundation and books can be returned on holidays (1). Whereas in case of circulation counter, users find it easier to return the book (2) along with authenticity (1) and are fully satisfied that book has been returned (1). They can also know about their fine at the counter (1).

Usefulness of RFID in Circulation System: Use of RFID technology in circulation system helps the users in various ways. Some of the reasons are mentioned in the following table, ranked according to the preference of users. Out of 50 users, 47 users responded to this question, 1 user does not find it helpful and 2 users did not respond to the question.

According to the data presented in the table below, we can see that use of RFID system is helpful in circulation system because:

(i) It Saves time (32)

(ii) Multiple book transactions (18)

(iii) Self issue/return (21)

(iv) Increased circulation timings (38)

Table 10. Ranking of users' preference for RFID use

Reasons		Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4
Saves time	No. of users	32	10	4	2
Multiple book transactions	No. of users	5	18	18	5
Self issue/return	No. of users	8	16	21	2
Increased circulation timings	No. of users	2	3	3	38
	Total	47	47	47	47
No	2				
No response	1				
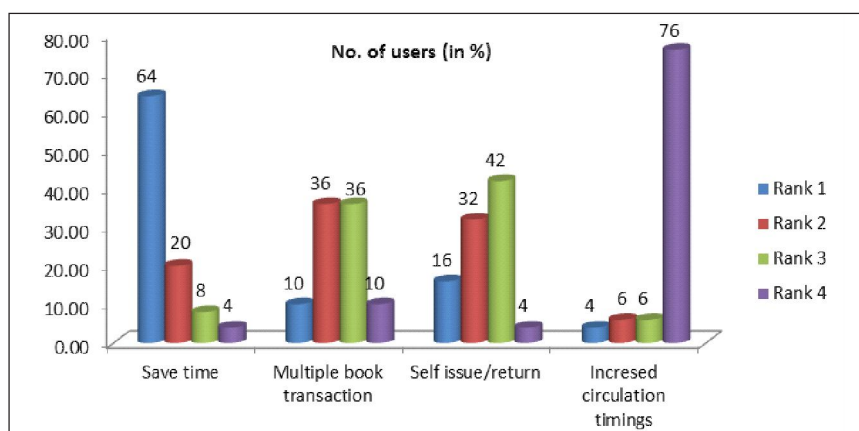
Figure 2. Ranking of users' preference for RFID use

Types of Collection for use of RFID System in the Library: There are different types of collections in the library which includes Text Book & Book Bank collection, General collection and Reference collection which have been tagged with RFID.

Table 11. Use of RFID in different library collections

Type of collection	No. of users
Text Book & Book Bank	15
General Collection	6
Reference Collection	3
All of the above	25
No response	4

Multiple answers were permitted

In the above table, use of RFID in different collections of library is given according to the users. Maximum users (25) responded the use of the RFID technology in all types of collections while use in only Reference Collection is responded by minimum number (3) of users. Whereas Text Book & Book Bank collection comes at second position with (15) users' response regarding the use of RFID while 4 users did not respond to the question.

Frequency of Use of the Library RFID System by Users

Table 12. Frequency of the use of RFID system

Frequency	No. of users
Once in a Month	8
More than once in a Month	27
Once in a Semester	2
Rarely	9
No response	4
Total	50

From the above table, it is clearly visible that maximum (27) users come in contact with the RFID system more than once in a month. While nine (9) users rarely use this system, eight (8) users use it once in a month. Only two (2) students said that they used it once in semester and four (4) users did not respond to the question.

Rating of Circulation System (RFID) in IIT Library: When the users were asked to rate their circulation system compared to those libraries which do not use such technology, they responded in the following manner.

Table 13. Rating of circulation system

Rating	No. of users
Excellent	14
Very Good	25
Good	7
Do not know	3
No response	1
Total	50

We can say that users are quiet satisfied with their RFID system in library as maximum number (25) of users rated their circulation system as very good, 14 users as excellent and 7 users as good.

IIT Delhi Library having RFID System has an Edge over the Libraries not using the same.

Table 14. Ranking of users' preference for RFID use

Response	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	74.00
No	3	6.00
Do not know	8	16.00
No response	2	4.00
Total		100.00

According to 74% users, their library i.e. IIT Delhi library has an edge over the libraries not using the same technology while only 6% said no. While 16% users did not know whether their library has an edge over the other libraries or not, 4% users did not respond to this question.

Change in the attitude of users regarding the use of the library services after the implementation of the RFID system.

Table 15. Positive change in the attitude of users

Response	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	74.00
No	3	6.00
Do not know	8	16.00
No response	2	4.00
Total		100.00

According to this table, 78% users see a positive change in their attitude regarding the use of the library services after the implementation of the RFID system. Only 8% users do not find such change in their attitude whereas 12% do not know whether there has been any positive change in their attitude or not. 2% users did not respond to the question.

Change in the attitude of the library staff after the implementation of RFID technology

Table 16. Positive change in the attitude of the library staff

Item	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	66.00
No	8	16.00
Do not know	9	18.00
Total	50	100.00

Staff and users, both find a positive change in the attitude of library staff after the implementation of RFID technology. According to the above table, 66% users find a positive change in the attitude of library staff whereas 16% users do not feel the same. 18% do not know about any positive change.

Extended Use of RFID Technology: RFID technology can be used in many other areas besides issue/return and security. These areas are mentioned in Table-17. Maximum users (29) opted the option Payment of Fees/Fines, etc. through RFID Smart Card for further use of RFID technology, 20 users opted Drop box in Hostels, 16 chose Drop box in Departments and 11 users want its use for Book ATMs and only 4 users did not respond to this question. Multiple answers were permitted.

Table 17. Use of RFID in other areas

Use of RFID	No. of users
Payment of Fees/Fines, etc. through RFID Smart Card	29
Drop box in Hostels	20
Drop box in Departments	16
Book ATMs	11
No response	4

Effectiveness of RFID System for Security of Books

Table 18. Effectiveness of RFID system for security of books

Item	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	45	90.00
No	1	2.00
Do not know	3	6.00
No response	1	2.00
Total	50	100.00

Ninety (90) percent users find RFID system effective for security of books whereas 2% do not think so. 6% users do not know about the effect of RFID for security purpose and 2% users did not respond to the question.

Assistance by staff in the use of smart card for self check-in/check-out and other uses

Table 19. Assistance by staff in use of smart cards

Item	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	43	86.00
No	5	10.00
No response	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

86% users responded in YES when they were asked about the assistance from library staff in the use of smart cards for various purposes. Only 10% users say that staff does not provide any assistance while 4% did not respond to the question. If we go by the majority then we can say that staff is always ready to assist the users.

Arrangement of Training/User Education about the RFID System in Library

Table 20. Arrangement of training/user education for use of RFID

Item	No. of users	Percentage (%)
Yes	16	32.00
No	15	30.00
Need based	16	32.00
Other (no idea)	1	2.00
No response	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

According to 32% users, library provides training and user education about the use of RFID technology while 30% says that library does not. 32% users agree that library provide need based training (as and when required in some cases) while 2% had no idea. 4% users did not respond to this question.

Difficulty/Limitations in the Use of RFID System in the Library: No technology is free from some limitations. Hence, this question was asked to the users and their responses have been recorded in this table.

Table 21. Difficulty/ limitations in use of RFID system

Item	No. of users	Percentage (%)	Reasons
Yes	11	22.00	• Tag identification related problem • Chances of removal of tags and hence book can be easily stolen • Power cut problem • Books dropped in drop box gets damaged • Technical problem
No	35	70.00	
No response	3	6.00	
Do not know	1	2.00	
Total	50	100.00	

70% of the users do not find any difficulty in the use of RFID system in the library as compared to 22% of users who find some limitations of this technology; their reasons are mentioned in the table. Only 2% did not know as they have not used the technology so far and 6% users did not respond to this question.

RFID v/s Other Circulation methods: Table 22 shows the data regarding the preference of users for RFID technology over other technologies like Manual, Bar coded, EM etc. in Issue/Return system.

Table 22. RFID v/s Other Circulation methods

Item	No. of users	Percentage
Yes	46	92.00
No	0	0.00
Do not know	3	6.00
No response	1	2.00
Total	50	100

Staggering 92% users find RFID technology far better than any other technologies like manual, bar coded, EM etc. Only 6% had no idea about which technology is better whereas 2% did not respond to the question.

Future of RFID in Libraries

Table 23. Future of RFID in Libraries

Item	No. of users	Percentage
Good future	43	86.00
Short lived	0	0.00
Do not know	4	8.00
No response	3	6.00
Total	50	100

Staggering 86% of users see a good future of this technology in libraries whereas none found this as short lived technology. Eight (8%) percent users had no idea about the future of this technology while 6% did not respond to this question. Hence, it can be easily realized that RFID technology really has a good future when it comes to its use in libraries.

Findings and Conclusion

Major Findings of the study include;

I. The majority of users are aware about RFID through Internet, then by library staff and friends. Few users are aware through some kind of projects during their library science course.

II. According to maximum number of users, the library uses this technology for Issue/ Return followed by security of books and stock verification.

III. Around 68% users in the library can do self-issue/return using smart cards through issue/return kiosk.

IV. Remarkably, 94% users find it easy to return the book in drop-box.

V. 64% users find time saving as the most preferable reason for RFID usefulness in circulation system whereas increased circulation timings was ranked last.

VI. There are 54% users who use the RFID system more than once in a month where as only 18% rarely use it.

VII. 50% users rate their circulation system as very good, 28% as excellent and 14% as good.

VIII. 78% users see a positive change in their attitude regarding the use of the library services after the implementation of the RFID system and 66% users (both students and staff) find a positive change in the attitude of library staff.

IX. Most of the users want the extended use of RFID technology for Payment of Fees/Fines, etc. through RFID Smart Card and Drop box in Hostels.

X. Ninety (90) percent users find RFID system effective for security of books.

XI. According to 86% users, library staff provides assistance in the use of smart cards for various purposes.

XII. According to 32% users, library provide training and user education about the use of RFID technology as and when required in some cases.

XIII. 70% of the users do not find any difficulty in the use of RFID system in the library as compared to 22% of users who find some limitations of this technology. They cited reasons like technical problems- tag identification, tag collision, etc.

XIV. Staggering 92% users find RFID technology far better than any other technologies like manual, bar coded, EM etc. and 86% of users see a good future of this technology in libraries.

Suggestions

On the basis of this study and with the interaction during filling up of the questionnaires by the users, following suggestions have been drawn:

   i.   More user awareness programmes needed regarding the use of the RFID in library.

   ii.   Highlight the uses of RFID technology in front of main gate of IIT Delhi library.

   iii. Availability of RFID smart cards to all faculty, staff and students.

   iv.   After implementing RFID technology, students now want that they should be allowed to bring their personal books in the library.

   v.   Attach the RFID tag inside the spine of the book for safety of books.

   vi.   RFID cards should also be made capable of carrying out campus related monetary transactions.

   vii. Use of RFID in departmental libraries should be started.

   viii. Drop boxes in hostels and departments are needed.

   ix.   Popularize the technology among the users.

Issues for further Research

There is a need for comparative studies of the libraries and users using the RFID technology not only restricted to the libraries of a city or area like Delhi/NCR but comprehensive surveys as part of research work may be conducted involving libraries of some bigger institutions across the country. There may also be a scope for comparative studies of libraries of the institutions of national importance using the technology like IITs, IIMs, etc. The different commercial softwares versus open source softwares like KOHA or NewGenLib used should also be explored to have a better understanding of the most robust and user friendly system. The different standards and middle wares used by the libraries may also be explored and tested through further research. It may also be explored through research as how people feel about the introduction of smart library system including use of robots, conveyor belts, book ATMs, etc.

Conclusion

This study investigates and narrates the success story of the implementation of RFID technology in the Central Library, IIT Delhi. The impact of this technology was assessed with the help of available documents, discussions with the people involved in the planning and implementation with first author himself led the technical component of its implementation and preparation of the blue print/ tender document and also through data collected using questionnaires from different category of the users. Consistent with the recent studies, the findings of this study advocate the use of RFID by libraries in various areas. Majority of users are aware of the RFID technology and its uses in the library and find it very useful in all respects.

One can conclude from the above that libraries can use RFID to replace normal automated circulation, barcodes or EM and obtain several advantages. They can:

- reduce queues at the front desk;
- decrease repeatable tasks;
- increase interaction with patrons;
- extend internal security;
- lower the cost of manipulating and managing collections;
- procure collections, check and accept automation; and
- raise the efficiency of inventory and arrangement.

While the cost is one of the major factors influencing acceptance of this novel technology in libraries but keeping in view the advantages, the benefits have an edge over cost. Although RFID can improve efficiency, the essence of service will not change; therefore, innovating services is an essential factor for libraries.

Now the RFID costs are coming down, efficiency is going up, and libraries can improve their systems enormously. Any library that has the funds to buy an RFID system, should seriously consider it. With tighter budgets everywhere, one needs to do more with less. In terms of status for librarians and library administrators, there is nothing like it. Using well proven technology puts one's library on the cutting edge. If one cannot afford it now in its entirety, consider adopting and implementing it in carefully staged phases.

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Search Engines and Knowledge Portals: The Power of Open Access Resources

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Abstract

This study present a review of recent litereature related to concept of search engines and knowledge portals and nature of searching information. The significant features of search engines and knowledge portals that influence the research productivity of academicians and excellence of information retrieval are discussed. Search Engines and Knowledge are playing very important role for the research organizations to contain a knowledge portal consisting of the presented precise and implicit information are explained. The utilization of search engines and knowledge portals for retriving information is framworked by contrasting search engines against knowledge portals evaluation and comparative study of the effect of web searching on open access. A methods for assessing information retrieved from search engines and knowledge portals is illustrated. It is also explained what are the benifits of searching information on Search engines and knowledge portals and how personalization helps in retrieving the precise information in the shortest time with the least effort. Users are search engines and knowledge portals are increasing in compare to print media is also explained. Intensive training for reseachers in order for them to acquire the essential search strategies for effective information retrieval was made is recommended so that Indian researchers can use these searching strategies for retrieving information on Search engines and knowledge portals. The influance of search engines and knowledge portals can be enhanced by making a user friendly simplistic search strategies for research libraries. Recommendation is made as to which aspects to be considered when evaluating search engines and knowledge portals accessibility for researchers. Need for intensive training for reserchers in order for them to acquire the indispensable search apporach for effective information retrieval by search engines and knowledge portals by the reserchers.

Keywords: *Search Engines, Knowledge Portals, Researchers, Information Retrieval, User Friendly.*

Introduction

The awareness and applications of computer technologies specifically Internet has enormously increased the availability of information. The increases in volume of available information as well as the linking of various disparate and diversified information sources is making harder for users to retrieve relevant information based on their specific task related requirement. Search engines are the have been developed to facilitate fast information retrieval. Generally two methods are used by people to get information from the internet resources, one is by specifying the website URL in the address bar of the browser window and second is by specifying the Keyword (i.e. term/terms related to the subject one is searching for) in the search-box of the Search engines. Search engines are programmes that search documents for specified keywords and return a list of the documents where the keywords were found. The search results are presented in a sequence of pages which are called Search Results Pages (SERPs). The result that is returned or found may be a mix of web

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pages, images, and other types of files or all of these. These SERPs are web pages, images, and other types of files or all of these. Web search engines work by storing information about many web pages. The search engines retrieve this information from the content and html mark up of the pages. These pages are retrieved by a special part or component of the search engine program called web crawler or Spider and are stored in a database (Chen, 2006).

Definitions of Search Engines There are many a formal definitions of Search Engines

According to computing Dictionary "Search engine is a program that allows users to locate specified information from a database or mass of data. Search engines sites are extremely popular on the world wide because they allow users to quickly sift through millions of documents on the internet" (Ovice.1994). The exponential growth of Internet has increased the availability of information. It has increased the volume of knowledge resources related to diverse subject fields. Researchers and scholars search and use these diversified knowledge resources for knowledge sharing. But facilitation of faster and effective information retrieval from this association of various disparate and diversified information sources is easier said than done, the reasons are that the subject knowledge resources are indescribable, inadequately designed for access and distributed over a wide variety of websites and are not sufficiently differentiated.

Although search engines solve this issue but up to an extent because search engines perform inefficiently and the most important of the digital electronic library resources (even MIT and Stanford are in process of digitization) are unreachable for search engine's web crawler programs. Using these search engines users often hue and cry about large amount of rubbish information. In addition, search engines do not analyze content of resources and seldom do Meta data searches and are insensitive to the query and index information of the knowledge resources. It derives from the Medieval Latin word *portale*, meaning "city gate. A knowledge portal is a doorway to internet access. A knowledge portal is a hub where user can find all the internet resources they desire. These Knowledge Portals can spotlight on a particular subject field or area. Web portal is a doorway that can be customized by individual users to automatically filter information. In particular, a web portal is web page that aggregates and uniformly displays information from disparate sources. Web portal has port-lets which are dedicated areas and these port-lets display information for that area only. User customizations of these portals / port-lets are possible. Custom configuration helps the intended user very specifically for intended purposes. In organizational portals the portal configuration is dependent on the role of Users and the authority of the user determines content addition and/or deletion/modification / update. The features available may be restricted by whether access is by an authorized and authenticated user (administrator/ manager, general user/employee/member) or an anonymous site visitor **(**Zagorulko et.all.2006**)**

The Following aspects are enhancing the users of search engines and portals:

a. The search engines retrieve this information from the content and html mark up of the pages.

b. Knowledge Portals can spotlight on a particular subject field or area.

Search Engines and Knowledge Portals Features-

There are several characteristics that are expected from the search engines designed. These 'must haves' are search engines must be user friendly with Universal customization facility. They must provide varied options of searching, must have automatic current information update, must be simple but can be installed speedily, perform content- observation from time to time, frequently perform re-indexing of its databases, must have automatic site map generation facility, must have advanced searching techniques, in addition , must be boundless explained **Lal. (2008).**

Main Features are the Search engines are:

a. Search engines must be user friendly with Universal customization facility.

   b.   Provide varied options of searching, must have automatic current information update.

   c.   Advanced searching technique.

A research community knowledge portal in research field of artificial intelligence is studied by Devedzic (2005) in his study enlightens about both principles and kinds of research community knowledge portals. A case study of a research group is discussed. Experiences acquired during this case study are shared. Although specific to artificial intelligence but the experiences described are relevant for developing portals for other knowledge areas as well. Two major areas of portal development are addressed:

   a.   Practices applied during setting up of a knowledge portal project.

   b.   Major difficulties and lessons learnt during the project are discussed.

   c.   A centralized access point for information.

   d.   A wide range of tools for content customization.

   e.   Customized content for individual knowledge workers that match their daily tasks requirements.

Search Engines and Knowledge Portals Influencing the Research Productivity-

Search Engines and Knowledge is important for the Higher Educational institutions and Universities to have a Knowledge Portal consisting of the obtainable explicit and implicit information. Mainly of the research organizations will contain precise information in the documents in the library. Organizations may not contain a store up of embedded information. The precise information presented in the organizations single-handedly will not allow them to supply the researchers improved. It is significant to contain a collection of embedded information as of the resources connected to organizations, in arrange to outline knowledge portals system successfully. In this research the author aims to create a knowledge portal, which will have the whole existing embedded and precise information within the research organizations. As of the knowledge portal, several knowledge portals are able to be resulting, therefore that the research organizations can be developed in a better research process and reach and useful information transmit to the researchers. Knowledge portal formed be able to prepare accessible to everybody who desires answer, or needs to distribute his awareness. The generally significant feature of investigate is the way, in the direction of purpose where research must lead to. Information resources of the portal are related to precise fields. In adding, a Knowledge portal too describe the purpose of do research, contrast movement by the purpose of research, define and describes **(Zarogulko, Borovikova, 2008)** research method, relates the research method to activity and describes the relation between the publication, scientific result to activity result of the research.

   a.   Knowledge Portal consisting of the obtainable explicit and implicit information.

   b.   It formed be able to prepare accessible to everybody who desires information.

Benefits of Utilization of Search Engines and Knowledge Portals-

Storage of information and knowledge in Document or Contribution Management system, a central database that is supported by latest database technology. Proper well managed network environment is present to connect different users. Utilization and sharing Knowledge is easier (Minu, 2007). Organic growth of organizational knowledge base occurs with time (Minu, 2007). Synchronization and collaboration within the university as well as research organization is achieved **Jain and Joseph (2013)**. The benefits of Search engines and Knowledge portals:

   a.   Storage of information and knowledge in Document or Contribution Management system.

   b.   Utilization and sharing Knowledge is easier.

Increasing of the Users for Search Engines and Knowledge Portals-

The community governance is the main service that is provided by portals. Knowledge Portals structures are managed through roles, these different roles with have different views. In addition to user feedback,

Knowledge Portals provide awareness and notification features. This in turn helps to alert community members as and when important or urgent events occur. These notifications can be customized to specific user or community needs. Knowledge Portals have Inter group and inter personal forums, chats, newsgroups and other tools for continuous communication. Discussion forums help users' interaction via discussions. Knowledge Portals can contain any number of specific documents Group formation in Knowledge Portals creates an environment for productive learning (Hawryszkiewycz, 2002). The influence of user's demographic characteristics on the impact of web searching is noticeable. This impact is seen with regard to OPAC in the context of an Indian university setting (Shiv, 2012). There are certain characteristics which definitely impact the web searching in some limited activities. Following significant relationships were observed:

a. Relationship between male and female users regarding their perception of unsuccessful searches.

b. There were **s**ignificant differences between OPAC usage patterns and demographic characteristics of user categories and age groups.

c. Significant variations were noticed in awareness among user age groups about the differences between web search engines.

d. Knowledge Portals provide awareness and notification features.

e. Knowledge Portals have Inter group and inter personal forums, chats, newsgroups and other tools for continuous communication.

Recommendations

Several improvements are suggested in the search engines. Real barriers of web search engines and criteria of satisfaction for people with disabilities do not exist as of yet. Insights are provided into the principles of disability studies and the idea of inclusion is described. The W3C Web Accessibility Initiative's (WAI) evaluation model is helpful in evaluating accessibility features of search engines. Kerkmann, and Lewandowski (2012) suggested WAI Methodology for accessibility review of search engines in a comprehensive manner. The WAI methodology consists of three-steps:

a. Preliminary review to quickly identify potential accessibility problems;

b. Conformance evaluation to determine whether a website meets established accessibility standards;

c. User testing to include real people with disabilities in a practical use.

d. Knowledge portal must act as a central access system in terms of a "single point of access" for all electronic information services, namely the library's catalogue and full-text in-house applications to external, licensed sources.

e. To improve collaborative filtering techniques in Knowledge portal usage of domain heuristics is done so as to overcome the problem of low numbers of knowledge portals users.

f. Proper planning and deployment of a knowledge portal must be done.

g. The Reference architecture consisting of structured content and functions for a knowledge portal must be modeled before designing user interface and navigation.

h. There must be a general idea of mandatory and optional components which should be included.

i. The components of knowledge portal should be included on the basis of case examples involving consulting firms.

j. There are certain practices that must be applied during setting up of a knowledge portal project.

k. Major difficulties and lessons learnt during the earlier projects can act as feedback control for deploying KPs.

l. Suitable KM mechanisms are necessary to support the access, creation and transfer of knowledge

between these portals and their users. A Generalization of K-ACT can be applied to other types of portals that are developed.

m. To foster collaborative work as well as help knowledge workers in saving considerable time, suitable functionalities and a widely agreed content classification scheme be adhered to.

n. With the incorporation of Federated search engine and usage of selective Web 2.0 tools.

o. Usage of ontology makes contribution intelligent access, development and maintenance

Processes efficient.

p. Knowledge portals should provide sharing and learning platform for the public with the purpose of improving efficiency and the quality of E-Government processes and services.

q. A considerable amount of effort is needed to re-configure such heterogeneous applications and information applications and services across different levels of government agencies, into a new platform.

r. Semantics and in particular meta-knowledge about the nature and types of application services offered by these e-Government services must be covered comprehensively.

s. The application of Semantic Web and Web 2.0 technologies that provide interoperability among various types of application services is desired.

t. All the factors i.e. technology, information artifacts, people and practices of a domain must be considered before embarking on KP development.

u. All three main components of Portals i.e. community of practice, body of knowledge, organization of the body of knowledge is around a knowledge map, services to maintain that knowledge body must be factored into prototype design of the required KP.

v. These services to maintain that knowledge body must support a general learning process.

w. Integration aspects within enterprise knowledge portals must be addressed.

x. An approach for communicating the user's information need among the portlets by using Semantic Web technologies.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The conclusions derived from the review on knowledge-access through search engines and Knowledge portals are overwhelming. Many factors are responsible users repeatedly visit their favorite search engines and Knowledge portals are also there are reasons why users change search engines. Aesthetic theory of indexing must be considered as the attributes including aesthetics that determine a good search engine. Due importance to the satisfaction and usage must be given. As the satisfaction and usage variables determine search engine and portals success. Another search engine interfaces might affect Web users' search and evaluation strategies in Web searching. Users can be influenced easily in their quality ratings of search engines based on this performance. The definiteness of full-text indexing will be more helpful to users than metadata indexing alone. Socially enhanced web-based tools such as social bookmarking systems, social tagging services and social media sites must be used while designing as consideration to this result in improved general web searches.

a. The design of search engines, knowledge portals and the browser add-ons must be done keeping in consideration the web search behavior patterns.

b. Local interface must be made available to academic researchers, as Google succeeded in its country specific customization of search results. That's why country specific customization of search engines and knowledge are preferred.

c. Fundamental parameters of search engines and knowledge portals must be evaluated along with, precision and recall due to their simplicity, evenhandedness and reliability, as Google also

made full retrieval of all the content objects via its Dublin Core and MARC 21 metadata elements, these elements can be useful for designers.

d. Search Engines and Knowledge usages patterns and demographic characteristics of user categories and age groups are important while designing.

e. There is need for intensive training for researchers in order for them to acquire the essential search strategies. This is necessary for the effective information retrieval by the Indian academics. User friendly portals must be designed that entails simplistic search strategies for special libraries of India and other developing countries were made.

f. Diversification makes the ranking in a way that the top results are diverse. Methods to assess diversity within web search must be exploited by information architects and webmasters,

g. Libraries can also open their huge data to the knowledge portals and search engines and can get listed in the top results to get more visibility.

h. It is also recommended designing content oriented Knowledge portals with high quality, well-written content.

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Application of ICT in Library with Special References to Colleges of Teacher Education in Manipur

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Abstract

Application of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) has become a need of the modern libraries. In the 21st Century there has been paradigm shift in the collection and management of library resources from the conventional printed documents to the digital resources like e-books & e-journals. Preservation and management of digital resources has become a new challenge for the library professionals. Digital resources which are growing to substitute earlier form of written documents have many advantages. Therefore most of the libraries in the advanced countries have started digitization of their collections and started sharing with other sister libraries for the benefit of their users. In order to cope with the changing trends of the modern digital era, there is the necessity of strategic planning for the digitization of the library collections in the colleges of teacher colleges in Manipur. This paper highlights the possible points of the need with necessary suggestions.

Key words: *Library Resources: ICT Library; Preservation and Management.*

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to develop a true outline of importance of preserving and managing digital resources for future library. Library being the store house of knowledge, it needs to keep varieties of knowledge available in different medium including the digital information resources, by digitizing its own collection and by joining national and international network centers for giving effective services to its readers. Library service is never ending process; no one knows what would be its other dimensions in the next decades to come. Since time immemorial man have learnt the very concept of preservation and conservation for future prosperity and thereby management skills has been adopted differently ways and techniques; scientific techniques of preservation were known little thereby the very ideas of preservation of traditional documents were not up to the standards; only few intellectual performs the preservation of rare traditional heritage.

ICT in college of Teacher Education Libraries College of Manipur

Information and Communication Technology holds the key to the success of modernizing information services. Not only does ICT introduce new ways of information handling, it also brings about change in the every structure of information and its communication. Concepts like universal bibliography, accessibility and availability of documents, irrespective of location, highly personalized services matching user needs/interests with ocument database, full text searches, storage and retrieval with the speed and accuracy, etc. have all

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been accomplished to a great extent. Application of ICT are many, but mainly it is used converting the existing paper-print national and international cooperation in the free flow and exchange of information. ICT impacted on every sphere of public library activities like the form of the library collection development strategies, library building and consortia. ICT has changed the library in a profound way. In Teacher Education Libraries , ICTs present an opportunity to provide value-added information services and access to a wide variety of digital-based information resources to the clients. Further, Teacher education libraries are also using modern ICTs to automate their core functions, implement efficient and effective library cooperation and resource sharing networks, implement management information systems, developed institutional repositories of digital local content, and digital libraries: and initiate ICT-based capacity building programmes for library staff and information literacy programmes for library users.

Digital library resources

Digital library resources are the documents which are available in the digital format and accessible easily whenever and wherever the user wants to use. It makes easier the preservation of collection, management of large number of data and can provide faster access facilities to different users from different locations simultaneously. Digital library resources include documents, images, maps, sound, videos, catalogues of merchandise and scientific, business and government datasets. They also include hypertext, hypermedia and multimedia compositions (Yerkey, 1996).

A digital library is understood to have the information stored predominantly in electronic or digital medium. The digital information collections may include digital books, digital/scanned images, graphics, textual and numeric data, digitized films, audio and video clips, etc.

Need for digitization of Library resources in the colleges to teacher education in Manipur.

Due to information explosion in the 21st century it is difficult for an ordinary library to collect and serve information to its climate. Therefore, there is the necessary of resourced sharing and networking amongst the libraries and information centers. Nowadays with the successful application of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in libraries, a library can easily digitized its collection and can share with other libraries or can join some national or international networks.

In Manipur there are 10 colleges of teacher education. At the most a college has about 50,000 books in its collection. If the colleges digitized their collections and make a network, there will maximum benefit so the library users. We should not forget the dictum of the fifth law of library science that 'library is a growing organism. In order to make living of the libraries in the teacher colleges of the Manipur the best option should be the digitization of the collection and to join the national library and information networks like INFLIBNET, DELNET etc.

Problems of Preservation of Digital Resource

The manpower, finance and collection development of the libraries in teacher education colleges of Manipur are very poor. The Libraries need trained staff, proper infrastructure for digitization of libraries, over and above financial support from the college authority.

Importance and Benefits of Digital Library Resources

Importance and benefits of digital library in becoming more and more popular in the modern knowledge based society. It is predicted that the future libraries will have only digital collections and they will enable.

- Enormous amount of content at a single place
- Saves the space/time in the library
- No more lost or damage
- Easy handling

- Increase the number of user
- Navigation will be fast and easy
- Searching of documents simultaneously
- Searchable of full text
- Easy administration and handling
- Meets the budge
- Clean and pure atmosphere
- Multiple use access
- 24 hour accessible

If the prediction is true the importance of libraries in general and the libraries of teacher education in particular has to take a major role in imparting education to teachers who are going to lead the modern generation in the right direct on of knowledge for a better tomorrow.

Preservation and Management

Preservation of knowledge content is the foundation of a library and information centre. Sometimes men are unaware of the very concept of preservation thereby creating problems and losing certain valuable traditional documents of past and present cultural heritage. Preservation of idea or sensation which in acceptable by people in considered as the treasure of a library. The general mission of any library and information centre is to provide a link between past, present and the future for which it preserves out reach intellectual heritage to make exclusively available to the users instantly.

On the other hand management deals with the integration of resources giving better outstanding results, so that it can lead to better efficiency and bets output to avoid wastage, damage and meets the requirement from each resource. In every step of human civilization and development, management should be reinforced to accumulate the activities that take place in the premises of our life. In the context of management of preserving documents of our reach traditional intellectual heritage and other forms of resources, it bond for mutual agreements to achieve its specific goals or objectives.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Preservation and conservation of library materials in one of the most important and contributory factors in creation of knowledge based society. With the advent of modern technologies, the libraries have started to adopt digital methods of preservation and conservation. In this regard the libraries in the teacher education colleges of Manipur are very much logging behind. In order to cope up with the fast changing impact of ICT in the modern libraries the librarians working the colleges to teacher education should update their knowledge of digitization and its services so that they will be able to convince their authorities and their library useless so that their libraries will be popular knowledge centre of their clientele. In order to make achieve the above goal some suggestions are given below:

- Preservation and conservation system must be properly developed in the library so as to meet the modern pace of information.
- The number of library manpower must be need fully increased so that it is in proportion to the requirements of modern library.
- The higher authorities or the government have a deeper visualization o the demanding modern methodologies in libraries and hence adequate budget should be sanctioned for the libraries.
- Digital and computerized methods must be employed in the library for preservative and conservative aid.
- Newspaper clipping must be thoroughly handled and preserved so that users get an insight to the prevailing situations in and around the environment.

- For maintaining a good library, binding section is one of the most important steps to be undertaken so that valuable books do not get deteriorated.

- There is a proverb that stitching time save nine. It is quite true in the case of preservation and conservation of library materials too. Therefore in every Teacher Education College of Manipur library there should be a well equipped binding section will necessary binders.

- Library materials are common property for every knowledge society. Therefore everybody should co-operate to preserve and conserve them for better tomorrow.

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Webometrics Study of Top 50 Asian Institutional Respositories

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Abstract

This paper highlights the present status of open access institutional repositories in Asia. Tremendous development in technology broke out and made several advancements in innovations, it also facilitates the communication of scientific learning. Institutional repositories are being perceived as fundamental vehicle for grant in the advanced world. This is clear in view of the persistent development of IRs around the globe. This development is more common in created and western nations as more than 50% IRs existed just in four nations (USA, UK, Germany and Spain). There are new pattern in the process of scientific communication, in which, the Internet has developed an influential source for disseminating information in all academic contents. This paper gives a brief introduction to the webometric ranking for world Institutional Repositories especially top 50 Asian repositories. Comparisons by content type, repository by type, by software and by language for the top 50 Asian repositories are made. This paper also presents and reviews top 50 institutional Repositories performance and position in webometric rankings for in the world based on webometric data.

Keywords: *Open Access, Scientific Publication, Webometrics, Institutional Repositories*

Introduction

Tremendous changes in technology give enormous impact on every ground whether it is enlightening or domesticated. Libraries are the essential component of any structure and they are serving prior to evolution of mankind as custodian and organizers of Knowledge. Library shape itself as requirement and unite its community with new and innovative way. Now libraries have beyond the walls atmosphere. It has emerged with new technology and innovations and serving limitless. To serving its best new expressions it has been identified as Web base Repositories. It keeps digital collection with having purpose to provide free access of costly and gray publications to any researcher who is seeking for knowledge. There are several educational and research institutes who are operational for providing free access to knowledge. These repositories are working in open web base environment. These repositories are assembled in a platform called The Directory of Open Access Repositories – OpenDOAR. "The OpenDOAR stand out as the leader among the directories identified".

The contents of the directory are the collection of institute publications and gray literature like project reports and thesis. These kinds of contents are very supportive to the researchers and scholars in their research. OpenDOAR was one of the services which contributed to SHERPA (Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access). SHERPA was awarded the 2007 SPARC Europe Award for Outstanding

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Achievements in Scholarly Communications. SHERPA respected in acknowledgment of their backing for the selection of institutional repositories and their advancement of a suite of instruments in support of Open Get to"http://sparceurope.org/sherpa-receives-sparc-europe-award-for-outstanding-achievements-in-scholarly-communications-2007/

Institutional Repositories

Institutional repositories are the web-based service for providing research collection in an organize way, particularly for the scholar and researcher. Institutional repositories are formed to fulfill the need of researcher. It is generally called full access of research material including the institute publications. The contents of the institutional repository could be articles, thesis, reports, book chapter, or any other unpublished e-learning material. The Institutional repositories are a variety of kind, size and collection.

Lynch (2003) revealed that a university based repository is an arrangement of administrations that a university offers to the individuals from its group for the administration and dispersal of advanced materials made by the establishment and its group individuals. It is most basically an authoritative responsibility to the stewardship of these electronic materials, including long haul conservation where proper, and also association and get to or dissemination. While operational duty regarding these administrations may sensibly be arranged in various hierarchical units at various institutes, a successful institutional repository of need speaks to a joint effort among librarians, data technologists, chronicles and records troughs, faculty, and university managers and policymakers. At any given point in time, an institutional repository will be bolstered by an arrangement of data innovations, yet a key part of the administrations that include an institutional archive is the administration of mechanical changes, and the relocation of computerized substance starting with one arrangement of advancements then onto the next as a major aspect of the authoritative responsibility to giving store administrations. An institutional repository is not just a settled arrangement of programming and equipment.

The Institutional repository are getting to be research concentrated part of any establishment .It catch the examination of the staff either distributed or unpublished and give free access of it. The workforce of organization looks roused to contribute toward Institutional Repository. (Kim 2007) discovered that faculty persuaded to add to the Institutional repository valued the constructive results of self-documenting, particularly developing openness and exposure of their exploration work, and showed unselfishness.

Institutional repositories are the movement to give without cost information. It could state that arrangement of dark writing of foundation at no cost whether it is printed or electronically accessible. It could state that stores are the powerful instruments to disperse inquire about work all through colleges and work as huge component of colleges. Imperative angle is, it gives scientist a more broad perspective by increase of information and that can close more extensive point of view of that specific review.

In the Asian Organizations the execution of institutional repositories is gigantic. The fundamental reason for existing is to provide access research based publication at huge level with the high effect without having any limitation significant to cost. Institutional repositories keep material articles, conference papers, meeting papers, particular reports, Yearly Reports, Authoritative strategy , utilitarian diagrams, Monetary records, study report of association ,books, unpublished work , licenses, learning object, reference, programming, and various more.

Academic Library Metrics for web base study

The web Performance is reflected through worldwide. The websites could examine by universities providing archives and sharing research. There are certain metrics that perform analysis in web base information resources. It categorizes research development and intensification of learning moreover discovers patrons of diverse subjects. It perceive as libraries are more than collection of books and to measures the library services these metrics applied such as librametrics, bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Webmetrics and informetrics are well known.Web base Institutional repositories are providing preeminent services. The definitions of these metrics are as following :

a. Librametry: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan used the term librametry first. He said in ASLIB conference 1948 that "there is a need to develop this subject on the lines of Biometry, Econometry, Psychometry,

b. Bibliometrics: The term bibliometrics derived from biblio means book and metrics means measurements. It was first used by Alan Pritchard in his article "Statistical bibliography or bibliometric" in 1969 published in the "Journal of Documentation" (pitchard in 1969)

c. Scientometrics: This term was introduced in 1977 and This means quantitative study of science "This term was introduced and came into prominence with the founding of the journal named „Scientometrics by T. Braunin 1977" originally published in Amsterdam Marton and Garfield have defined it as the field of enquiry given over to the quantitative analysis of science and scientific field.

d. Informetrics: The term was first proposed by Otto Nacke in 1979 "The study of quantitative aspects of information"

e. Webmetrics: It describes knowledge about the websites and link with different sites. Thelwal proposed the definition as "The study of web based-content with primarily quantitative method for social science research goal using techniques that are not specific to one field of study "

Open Access Digital Repositories

Over the world institutions are developing institutional repositories to deal with their program, research, and resource in a more influential approach. An institutional repository is an online archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. Digital repositories are developing rapidly as a key element of research cyber infrastructure. Even when research institutions are grappling with difficult budget decisions in the current Economic environment, they need to have a strategy for providing repository services. The Open Access repository is a great deal and ubiquity in academic scholar and institutions" Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) in 2002 defines Open Access as "free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute and/or print, with the possibility to search or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself."

The development in open access is combined and archives are a key component in the improvement of this development. It has multiple advantages such as references and citation of authors. One of the important components is disseminating the Doctoral thesis so that usage alternatively increases. The Open Access development aim was enhance access to freely financed research and help libraries managing wild expansion in membership costs. They reduce the physical shelving space

IR Systems (Options)

There are several types of IR systems to create repository. One can choose according to its requirements and budgetary provisions. Some important are as follows:

a. DSpace is the software of choice for academic, non-profit, and commercial organizations building open digital repositories. It is free and easy to install "out of the box" and completely customizable to fit the needs of any organization. Space preserves and enables easy and open access to all types of digital content including text, images, moving images, mpegs and data sets.

b. Eprints – by University of Southampton, UK It is a free and open-source software package for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. It shares many of the features commonly seen in document management systems, but is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals. EPrints has been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science and released under a GPL license.

   c. Fedora – by Cornell University & University of Virginia Fedora (or Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture) is a digital asset management (DAM) architecture upon which institutional repositories, digital archives, and digital library systems might be built. Fedora is the underlying architecture for a digital repository, and is not a complete management, indexing, discovery, and delivery application.

Literature Review

This literature review of the study gives a gauge comprehension of the ebb and flow condition of research in institutional repositories far and wide and particularly, in Asia. It surveys a few reviews led to attest the best in class of institutional archives over the world highlighting the technique utilized and in addition reporting the discoveries for examination. The development in writing exhibits that institutional archives are picking up in force all through scholarly world.

Kim (2007) underscored that institutional repositories gather and minister to advanced yields of an organization. He includes that different points of interest of vault are overseeing and measuring examination and showing exercises; giving a work environment to work-in-advance and for cooperative or substantial scale ventures; empowering and urging interdisciplinary ways to deal with research.

There have been significant previous studies available on webometrics of institutional repositories and these studies are increasing frequently in current era. Zuccala et al (2007) look at an institutional repository by utilizing join examination and server sign keeping in mind the end goal to explore how clients found and utilized the archive.

Babu et al. (2010) expressed that at present the principle component of the achievement of any university is its web portal and web openness and its accessibility on the web.

Abrizah et al (2010) highlighted the web performance of Asian institutional repositories through global validity and performance of Asian top ranked universities in the archiving and sharing their research output through situational repositories based on Ranking Web of world Repositories (RWWR).

Kiran and Chia (2009) concentrated the achievement of institutional archives in Malaysia from the end-clients perspective. They reported that in 2009 Malaysia was the fourth biggest benefactor of institutional archives in Asia in light of Thunder information. There were total of 12 institutional repository activities, all of which are universities. The most utilized programming is ePrints and countless saved in the institutional repositories are theories and papers. They presumed that institutional repository reception in Malaysia is at its outset as a result of the 'void accumulations'.

Wanzala (2010) contends that for the QS World college positioning of 2015 around 11.1 million papers recorded by the scopus/Elesvier bibliometrics database were broke down and 58.2 million reference numbered, which produced 44.9 million references once-self references were exluded. These diverted for the most part from depository URLs of individual foundation.

Eccles, Thelwall and Meyer (2012) utilized connection information to assess a few computerized assets in humanities. They gathered connection information from Yahoo! What's more, contrasted target repository and "comparator" destinations, finding some methodological issues, for example, archives changing their URLs, additionally increasing a few bits of knowledge that could educate advancement and promoting of repositories.

Martinez-Torres (2013) uncovered that distinctive research creation worldwide pointers demonstrates that researchers are particularly intrigued to disperse their examination work to all who can make utilize it. This examination ponder comes about demonstrates that scientists and academia of universities need to most stretched out conceivable crowd since it is the most ideal approach to saw, read and referred to.

The review goes ahead to state that for eminence free writing, augmenting the circle of reasonable utilization of serves the writer's advantages; for sovereignty creating writing it attacks the writer's advantages.

Objectives

This is an expository graphic research examine did as a cross-sectional review. The essential goal of this review is to figure the web affect variable of the main 50 Asian storehouses. Particularly the objectives are;

a) To identify the Repositories in Asia by country

b) To find out the content type of repositories

c) To calculate the repositories by type

d) To find out repositories in Asia by software

e) To explore repositories by language

Scope

The present review is just restricted to open access Institutional Repositories which are enrolled in the Open DOAR (www.opendoar.org). It is just considered top 50 Institutional Repositories in Asian nations and different nations of the world are not taken for this review.

Methodology

The sample was consisting of top 50 institutional repositories of Asia in the ranking of repositories based on their activity on the webometrics. The first step of the research was to find out the top 50 repositories of the Asia through repositories.webometrics.info/ websites.

The second stage is to collect the applicable data from the Open DOAR website. http://www.opendoar.org/countrylist.php?cContinent=Asia

Data Analysis

This study is based on top 50 Institutional Repositories in the Asian Countries are registered in the DOAR. The relevant sources are collected from DOAR directory.

Table 1 "Growth of Institutional Repositories (2005-2016) World Wide"

S.No	Year	No.of IRs	Growth
1	2005	128	128
2	2006	811	683
3	2007	1009	326
4	2008	1306	297
5	2009	1526	220
6	2010	1837	311
7	2011	2203	366
8	2012	2300	97
9	2013	2617	317
10	2014	2706	89
11	2015	3020	314
12	2016	3203	183

Table 1 shows a significant growth in institutional repositories worldwide. Table proved that most growth has been occurred in 2006 when 683 institutional repositories were developed. Table also shows that in 2014 least growth happened in institutional repositories development only 89 repositories have been developed in 2014.

Table 2 "Growth of IRs (2010-2016) in Asia"

S.No	Year	No. of IRs	Growth
1	2010	300	
2	2013	407	107
3	2014	504	97
4	2015	600	96
5	2016	661	61

Table 3 Over all Status of Asian Repositories in December, 2016

Countries	Number of Repositories	% IR	Number of Records	Average Number of Record per IR
Afghanistan	1	0.15	12461	12461
Armenia	2	0.30	4042	2021
Azerbaijan	2	0.30	2997	1498
Bangladesh	11	1.67	15927	1448
China	39	5.92	5170550	132578
Georgia	3	0.455	187431	62477
Hong Kong	4	0.607	51256	12814
India	75	11.38	628883	8385
Indonesia	58	8.8	737771	12720
Iran	10	1.51	27795	2779
Iraq	1	0.15	10	10
Japan	211	32.018	2561135	12138
Kazakhstan	4	0.607	12660	3165
Korea, Republic of	28	4.25	1428579	51020
Kuwait	1	0.15	1326	1326
Kyrgystan	2	0.30	1612	806
Laos	1	0.15	169	169
Lebanon	1	0.15	3137	3137
Malaysia	21	3.18	278716	13272
Nepal	1	0.15	100472	100472
Pakistan	3	0.455	15083	5027
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	2	0.30	3549	1734
Phillppines	7	1.06	10257	1465
Qatar	1	0.15	4287	4287
Saudi Arabia	9	1.82	53487	5943
Singapore	4	0.6	141704	35426
Sri Lanka	11	1.36	51253	5659
Taiwan	60	9.10	1608975	26816
Thailand	12	1.82	29967	2497
Turkey	75	11.38	171956	2292
Vietnam	1	0.15	1925	1925
Total	659		13319372	

Table 4 Repository in Asia by Country

Ranking in Asia	World Ranking	Institutional Repository	Country
1	41	Kyoto University Research Information Repository	Japan
2	73	National Chenqchi University Repository	Taiwan
3	93	National Cheng Kung University Institutional Repository	Taiwan
4	102	Diponegoro University Institutional Repository	Indonesia
5	120	Xiamen University Institutional Repository	China
6	132	Bogor Agricultural University Scientific Repository	Indonesia
7	145	Nagoya University Repository	Japan
8	147	Saga University Institutional Repository	Japan
9	153	National Taiwan University Repository	Taiwan
10	174	Hokkaido University Collection of Scholarly and Academic Papers	Japan
11	178	Chinese Culture University Institutional Repository	Taiwan
12	180	Kumamoto University Repository	Japan
13	207	University of Tokyo Repository	Japan

14	217	Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology Repository	Japan
15	217	Hosei University Repository	Japan
16	220	Universiti Sains Malaysia Institutional Repository	Malaysia
17	223	Universiti Putra Malaysia Institutional Repository	Malaysia
18	229	National Central University Institutional Repository (Taiwan)	Taiwan
19	235	Gunadarma University Repository	Indonesia
20	265	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta Digital Library	Indonesia
21	266	Shiga University Repository	Japan
22	270	Tokyo Gakugei University Repository System	Japan
23	275	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Institutional Repository	China
24	279	OUKA Osaka University Knowledge Archive	Japan
25	279	Tokyo Metropolitan University Institutional Repository	Japan
26	282	Universiti Teknologi	Malaysia

		Malaysia Institutional Repository	
27	296	Kelo University Academic Resource Archiv	Japan
28	300	Aichi University of Education Repository	Japan
29	305	Hirosaki University Repository for Academic Resources	Japan
30	310	Osaka Prefecture University Repository	Japan
31	313	Information and Library Network Center Institutional Repository	India
32	322	Yogyakarta State University Repository	Indonesia
33	325	Gunma University Academic Information Repository	Japan
34	328	Chinese Academ of Sciences Institutional Repository Grid	China
35	330	ScholarBank@N US National University of Singapore	Singapore
36	332	University of Muhammadiyah Malang Institutional Repository	Indonesia
37	332	Nara University of Education Academic Repository	Japan
38	345	National Chiao Tung University Institutional Repository	Taiwan

39	351	Nagasaki University Academic Outpu NAOSITE	Japan
40	355	Kanagawa University Repository	Japan
41	373	Seoul National University's Institutional Repository-S Space	South Korea
42	375	Indonesia University of Education	Indonesia
43	380	Indian Institute o Science Bangalo Institutional Repository	India
44	385	InK Institutional Knowledge Singapore Management University	Indonesia
45	387	Okayama University Scientific Achievement Repository	Japan
46	388	Digital Repositor Nanyang Technological University	
47	395	University of Tsukuba Repository	Japan
48	400	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institut Institutional Repository	India
49	411	International Islamic Universit Repository	Malaysia
50	434	Gadjah Mada State University Repository	Indonesia

Open DOAR shows that most of Institutional repositories available in Japan which are211. In top 50 ranking Japanese Institutional repository "Kyoto University Research Information Repository" placed on No.1 in top 50 repositories of Asia. 2 Taiwan repositories (National Chenqchi University Repository & National Cheng Kung University Institutional Repository) are placed on 2 & 3 Nos. in ranking.

Table 5 Content type of repositories

S. No	Type of Content	Nos. of Institutional Repositories
1	Articles	40
2	Books	12
3	Conferences	22
4	Dataset	1
5	Learning Objects	12
6	Monographs	1
7	Multimedia	9
8	Patents	6
9	References	3
10	Special	9
11	Theses	29
12	Unpublished	25

This table shows that articles are most common content of Institutional Repositories. 40 IRs has articles followed by 29 has theses, 25 has unpublished and 25 has conferences.

Table 6 Repositories by Type

S.No.	Repository Type	Nos. of IRs	%
1	Institutional	50	100

This table shows that all top 50 (100%) Institutional Repositories of Asia are Institutional in repository type.

Table 7 Repositories in Asia by Software

S.No	Software Use	Nos. of IRs	%
1	DSpace	32	64
2	Digital Commons	1	2
3	Earmas	1	2
4	EPrints	8	16
5	VuFind	1	2
6	WEKO	2	4
7	XooNlps	1	2

Table revealed that in top 50 IRs DSpace is most common software used to support Institutional Repository. 32 IRs using DSpace software in Asia followed by 16 IRs using Eprints, 4 libraries are using WEKO and other are using Digital Commons, Earmas & XooNlps.

Table 8 Repository in Asia by Language

S.No	Language	Nos.
1	Chinese	36
2	English	35
3	German	1
4	Japanese	22
5	Indonesian	5
6	Latin	1
7	Malay	2
8	Multilingual	1

Table regarding repository in Asia by language exposed that Chinese is most common language used in top 50 IRs in Asia followed by English 35, Japanese 22, Indonesian 5, Malay 2 and German, Latin, Multilingual 1.

Conclusion

The main objective of the study was to investigate the top 50 Institutional Repositories in Asia. This research revealed that a significant growth in institutional repositories worldwide and most growth have been occurred in 2006 when 683 institutional repositories were developed. Dana analysis of Asian top 50 Institutional Repositories shows that 107 IRs added in year 2013 while in 2016 only 61 institutional repositories added in Open DOAR.

The conclusion based on both kinds of data obtained is presented to address the research objectives.

- **RO1 – Repositories in Asia by Country -** Research exposed that in top 50 ranking most IRs available in Japan 21 (42%)
- **RO2 – Content Type of Repositories -** Research discovered that most content type is articles available in top 50 Asian Institutional Repositories
- **RO3 – Repository by Type -** This research results shows all top 50 Asian repositories are Institutional by type.
- **RO4 – Repositories by Software -** Data analysis revealed that DSpace is most common software use in top 50 Institutional repositories.
- **RO5 – Repositories by Language -** Most common language available in top 50 Asian Repositories is Chinese.

Poster Presentation Abstracts

Library's Role in Culutral Heritage Preservation by Presenting Digital Manuscript for Research and Learning in Sebelas Maret University

Haryanto[1]

Dian Hapsari[2]

Abstract

This project is aimed to preservation of knowledge in the ancient manuscript in the museum, because many researchers at the Sebelas Maret University difficulty in accessing the manuscript in museum, so the library must have roles providing digital manuscript that will be used by researchers in university to preservation of knowledge, UPT Sebelas Maret University as an information center at the Sebelas Maret University has responsibility to bring access to information easier for researchers, so they collaborate with the Museum Radya library to create digital preservation of ancient manuscripts to be a collection of the library making it easier for researchers to study the ancient texts, and this project. A total of 380 ancient manuscripts collection Radya Pustaka Museum will be transformed into a digital. This project will involve 3 Librarian, 7 philologist from Faculty of Literature and the Arts Sebelas Maret University, Visual Communication Design (DKV), and photographer. until now 2017 still on going

Keyword : *Preservation, Library's role, Manuscript*

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Preservation and Long-term Access of Audiovisual Archives in Regional Library and Archives in Jakarta

Rachmi Yamini[1]

Tamara Adriani Susetyo-Salim[2]

Abstract

Audiovisual archives stored in Regional Library and Archives of Jakarta are recorded information about Jakarta and activities performed by the Governor of Jakarta since 1945. Those archives were kept in the form of videos such as Mini DV, Betamax, M8, and Roll Movie; sound recordings; and photos. Some of the archives were damaged and cannot be played back. Some of the storage media are obsolete and have risk cannot be accessed in the future. This paper aims to describe preservation activities to be performed to ensure long-term access to Audiovisual Archives. Methods used in this paper was descriptive research with interview and literature study for data collection. Regional Library and Archives of Jakarta does not have the tools and equipment that allows for migrating data from storage media today to digital storage media. To ensure the availability of access to information from those audiovisual archives, Regional Library and Archives of Jakarta needs to preserve both physical form of the archives and the content or information of the archives. Preservation of archives content can be done by migrating into the newer and durable storage media.

Keywords: *audiovisual archives, digital preservation, migration, archival access, collective memory*

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National Sports Museum Library: Collaboration and Developing Audience

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Abstract

This study focuses on Indonesia National Sport Museum Library. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between the collaboration of said museum library with the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affair, and the strategy and elements used to increase the visitors of Indonesia National Sport Museum Library. The method used in this research is qualitative and data was collected by interviewing the librarian and by observing the field. The result of this study shows that there is a lack of collaboration between the management of the library and the officials on the ministry. The inadequacy of library management and the absence of specific activity from the library that shows national sports culture support the result of this study. This causes the lack of appeal for the visitors to visit the library inside the museum.

Keywords: *Collaboration, Indonesia, Museum Library, Promotion, Sports*

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Technology of Multimedia Making the Case for Cultural Programming

Anggita Prilliyani Putri[1]

Tamara Adriani Susetyo-Salim[2]

Abstract

This paper discusses about cultural programming, The functions of the library in fulfilling the cultural role, Why libraries is not implementing the cultural programming, the function of cultural programming and The greatest strength that supports the changes of the library, the purpose of this paper is to know more and to informs the reader about the role of libraries in the current user and to know more about the Cultural Programming itself, this research using qualitative methods and observation, Library mission statements generally refer in some way to continuous education or lifelong learning: aiding in education is central to the purpose of libraries of all types. In many ways, the case for cultural programming is the case for the library itself. Libraries exist for a public good. They benefit all equally. They are uniquely qualified to deliver information and to make sense of it. By selecting, collecting, organizing, preserving, and making available the material effects of culture, librarians make libraries the most viable of venues for cultural programming. Through live lectures, book and film discussions, author and artist events, traveling exhibitions, and other cultural programs, libraries foster community dialogue.All types of libraries apply the cultural programmingbut according to the survey of ALA Public libraries are more frequent doing the cultural programming and then specialized library and school, this because the public library is not bound by any agency so free to do many of various activities or events, Cultural Programming has many benefits for the library , cultural programming can achieve the goal of the library, can attract users come to the library and again in this time there is a local or national resources are willing to funding the cultural programming, The library is also not only a place to read and borrowing the books but as a community center, with cultural programming also strengthen a relationships with other librarians who can grow the spirit of cooperation and build a good team that help to achieve the goal of the library itself, is not only the librarian but the members of the group or the community, Cultural Programming also has become a function of the library , library must be able to facilitate the program and applying them with a good according to the rules and the applicable terms, Cultural Programming also make the library is important for users of non-books, provides a forum for exchange of ideas and expand the scope of the library. Libraries must increase the quality of their service, build supporting facilities, build a cultural programming such as book or movies discussion, writer and artist event, art or music performance and other cultural programming, so people interested to come to library and considers the libraries is not as place to read or borrowing the book.

Keywords: *Cultural Programming, Library*

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Cultural Preservation Efforts through Storytelling: The Collaboration between Library of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia with Storytelling Community

Intan Veronika[1]

Tamara Adriani Susetyo-Salim[2]

Abstract

Globalization and technological advances makes our next generation tend to forget his heritage. Therefore, the library became one of the means of preservation of culture. The library of the Ministry of education and culture (Kemdikbud) RI is one of the agencies that can be used as a means of preserving the culture and heritage through the various programs or cultural-based activities. To create such a program, they worked together with various community, one of them is Ayo Dongeng Indonesia Community. They work together to create a Festival Dongeng International Indonesia 2016. Through the method of interview and evaluation's website, this paper exposes about the collaboration between the library of Kemdikbud RI and a storytelling community. With the storytelling festival, library of Kemdikbud RI has sought to preserve culture through collaboration with the community.

Keywords: *cultural preservation, Library of the Ministry of education and culture of Republic of Indonesia, collaboration, community, storytelling.*

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Promoting Special Library of Linguistic and Literature through *Bulan Bahasa dan Sastra* Program

Nur Halimah[1]

Tamara Adriani Susetyo-Salim[2]

Abstract

This study entitled "Promoting the Special Library of Linguistics and Literature through 'Bulan Bahasa dan Sastra' Program." The objective of this study is to identify the implementation of Bulan Bahasa dan Sastra as a promotional means of Special Library of Linguistic and Literature. Data were obtained through interview and documentation study. Based on the study conducted, it can be concluded that the implementation of Bulan Bahasa dan Sastra can be used as a means of promotion through a series of activities held. Such activities include scientific writing competition, debate competition, exhibition and bazaar, musical poetry festival, and book discussion. All the activities held have the same goal which is to enhance and attract users' visit interest.

Keywords: *promotion, special library of linguistic and literature, bulan bahasa dan sastra*

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Profession and Ethics of Indonesia's Librarian: Perspective of Library Profession in Preservation of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in the Digital Age

Resty Jayanti Fakhlina[1]

Dian Hasfera[2]

Abstract

Library profession plays an important role along with advances in information and communication technology in this digital age. Not only manage content in the latest of a general nature, but also have a role in preserving local content (Indigenous Knowledge/ IK). This paper is the result of the study literature about the perspectives library profession in the preservation of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in the digital age. Ethics the librarians to manage IK must be in accordance with law No. 43 of 2007 about Library and the code of ethics for librarians in Indonesia. The code of ethics for Librarian is covering liability and sanctions against the library profession. Liabilities the librarians includes the obligation to the nation, the society, the profession, colleagues and personal. This is necessary because IK is mostly oral and not yet documented, can be preserved by the librarian with the pack, easily accessible to the public. One effort to collect and pack IK in electronic form so easily disseminated and accessed again through a digital library.

Keyword: *Library Profession; Ethics for Librarian; Code of Ethics for Librarian; Indigenous Knowledge; Digital Library.*

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Expectations of User Education

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Labibah Zain[4]

Abstract

Library being as knowledge processers centre for users. , a step by step model of users education programme plays big role in the field of implementation.. This paper highlights Information as needs of users a proposal of satisfaction by "Syed and Patience" and promotional role of a Librarian.. To satisfy information users the basic step to find out their expectation through verbal communication and participate in library development.

Key words: *User education, UEP(user education programme), Digital library, Continuum*

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Branding Information Literacy Services and Their Outcomes in Academic Library

Anil Zafar[1]

Abstract

I will present a poster on Branding information Literacy services which is running with the name "library safari" and embedded in University curriculum at Forman Christian College. I will discuss the success, effectiveness and outcomes due to Branding information Literacy services. Contents includes are use of Digital Library, marketing tools, Assessment tools, Collaborative learning, Instructional Tools, Branding strategies in the area of Information Literacy. Learning outcomes would be an important content which ultimately shows the bridging between students and library resources. Mix research method has been adopted in this study ,as a tool questionnaire and one to one interview have been taken.

Keywords: *Branding, Information Literacy, Collaborative Learning, Digital Library, Instruction Tools, Marketing, Library Safari*

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