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Jogja Library for all as Library Network in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Arda Putri Winata[1]

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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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