

# Country Report INDONESIA

*prepared by*

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## I. Year 2005: General overview

The activities of the National Library of Indonesia (NLI) in 2005 for the most part was begun with efforts to rebuild the library system in Aceh. As realized, the morning of 26 December 2004 witnessed the worst hit coastal areas of the Aceh province on the northern part of Sumatera island, which lie closest to the quake's epicenter in the Indian Ocean. This province suffered massive loses in terms of life and property, infrastructure, cultural and natural environment. Entire settlements along the coastlines and a few kilometers inland were swept away, and a large part of the capital Banda Aceh was destroyed. More than 150,000 people were either killed or missing, tens of thousands injured and hundreds of thousands were made homeless. It is estimated that 90% of the inhabitants in these areas perished. The scale of destruction to libraries and information centers in and around Banda Aceh ranged from mild to total annihilation. Those affected include the Aceh provincial library (BPD), public libraries, mobile libraries, school and university libraries. Also to be noted are libraries in the western shores of the province, chiefly in the towns of Meulaboh, Calang and Lamno.

Assistance to Aceh came from all regions of Indonesia including from abroad, such as from the government of national libraries of Australia, Germany, Malaysia and Singapore. Their donation mostly consisted of reading materials. Their contribution was either channeled through NLI as well as the BPD, then to be distributed to relevant institutions in the affected areas. A leading Indonesian tobacco company, PT Sampoerna, played an important role in the physical reconstruction of the BPD building which had endured a 90% loss of its collection and damaged structure. The National Library itself donated books and mobile libraries not only to BPD, but also to selected municipal libraries in the outlying parts of the province.

The National Library of Australia through its representative in Jakarta has donated a total of more than 4,000 books and serials, including air conditioners to BPD. In addition to BPD, the libraries of the Syiah Kuala University and State Islamic University (formerly IAIN) each received books worth more than \$102,000, and the library of Dayah Darul Ulum received books valued at \$15,000 and equipment worth more than \$17,000. A joint effort between the Library Association of Singapore (LAS) and Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (PPM) managed to collect books from its members to be donated to the Acehnese people. The Goethe Institute gave about 8,500 vols of reading materials and two mobile libraries to BPD.

The year 2005 was also marked for the distribution of mobile libraries including reading materials contained within from NLI to provinces and districts. This activity was started in 2003 as a national plan to help and improve libraries in serving the public, especially those in remote areas and who have no easy access to public transportation. Up to now 70 mobile libraries have been delivered to libraries all over Indonesia. Other forms of assistance involve providing facilities, such as education and training, guidance and counseling, IT hardware, financial aid to purchase books, etc.

As an effort to preserve Indonesian feature and documentary films, in September 2005 NLI formalized a cooperation with Sinematek Indonesia (SI) in which SI's film collection will be transformed to user-friendly DVD format. These DVDs would later be kept at NLI so that will be accessible for the public to view them. This preservation and access activity is in line

with the legal deposit act of 1990 which enforces locally printed and recorded materials to be submitted to NLI at least two copies for each title.

Enhancement of reading skill and interest is another major program which has been launched by the government, marked by the signing of a plaque by President Megawati in November 2003. It declares that all parties, starting from the family level should persuade their members to read and provide reading materials. Following this ceremony an NGO, namely GPMB, was established in 2004 with a main task to encourage and promote reading habit among the grass root level community, especially to primary school age.

The next phase comprised the unveiling of a Reading Ambassador (DBI) in December 2005. The ambassador Tantowi Yahya, a leading figure in the entertainment industry, would spearhead and represent NLI in events involving reading promotion, competition, storytelling, and other relevant programs of importance nationwide. Still to be looked forward too is the launching of a national program to set up libraries in all levels of the community. This program has been scheduled to be initiated by the President in May 2006 during the celebration of NLI's 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

## **II. Library organization**

### **1. Library organizational structure**

#### **a. National Library**

The National Library is responsible for the implementation of the government policy on librarianship in Indonesia. Its main tasks are:

- to carry out studies and develop the national policy in the field of librarianship
- to organize activities related to its task and function, i.e. developing and fostering all types of libraries, maintaining library services, and preserving printed and recorded materials as a cultural heritage component
- to facilitate and empower activities of institutions concerning librarianship

#### **b. Public library**

Existing public libraries number about 2,155, almost half of them located on the island of Java. The main public libraries, established in the capital cities of each of the 30 provinces, were once used to be branches of the National Library, namely the provincial national libraries. Since 2001, they have been taken over by the local government, imposed as an enactment of the autonomy act of 2000. In addition, there are also public libraries, state-owned and private as well, situated throughout Indonesia.

At the moment, public libraries in Indonesia number 2,155 libraries, comprising:

Provincial libraries	30
District/city libraries	200
Village libraries	1,500
Mosque libraries	296
Church libraries	39
Buddhist monastery libraries	8
Temple libraries	3

#### **c. Academic library**

The total number of academic libraries in Indonesia is around 1,585, largely concentrated in Central and East Java. Most of the state-owned and private colleges and universities in Indonesia administer their own libraries. The number of

academic libraries in every province varies greatly, depending on the number of educational institutions existing in the provinces.

University libraries consist of:

Libraries of state universities	90
Libraries of private universities	1,495

**d. School library**

Not all schools have their own libraries. Even if they do have, not all of the libraries comply with the national standard. The number of school libraries (elementary, secondary and senior high school) is approximately 12,618, composed of:

Elementary school libraries	7,613
Junior high school libraries	2,901
Senior high school libraries	2,104

**e. Special library**

Special libraries total about 1,199, for the most part they belong to government and private institutions.

**f. Library associations (and friends)**

- IPI, Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia (*Indonesian Library Association*)
- KPI, Klub Perpustakaan Indonesia (*Library Club of Indonesia*)
- ICS, Indonesia CyberLibrary Society
- FPPTI, Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Indonesia (*Forum for Academic Libraries*)
- FPK, Forum Perpustakaan Khusus (*Forum for Special Libraries*)
- MPPS, Musyawarah Pengelola Perpustakaan Sekolah (*Consortium of Managers of School Libraries*)
- IDLN, Indonesian Digital Library Network
- GMGM, Gerakan Masyarakat Gemar Membaca (*Community for Reading Interest Movement*)
- Ikatan Pembaca Buku Sumatera Utara (*Association of Book Readers of North Sumatera*)
- Jendela Dunia (*Window of the World*)
- Taman Bacaan Anak Yessy Gusman Tjakra (*Yessy Gusman Tjakra's Children's Reading Playground*)
- Yayasan Bina Anak Indonesia (*Foundation for Children's Aid*)
- Pustaka Kelana
- GPMB, Gerakan Pemasyarakatan Minat Baca (*Movement for the Promotion of Reading Interest*)

Quite a number of non-governmental organizations has embarked on activities related to library with the objective of developing reading interest as well as of enhancing the level of intelligence of the grass-root level, among others, by establishing libraries in the rural regions, slums, remote areas and so on. This sort of libraries comes under different names like reading house, community library, children's corner and the likes.

## 2. Unique collection

Indonesia possesses a substantial volume of manuscripts and rare books which belongs to the collections of various libraries, among others are:

- Radya Pustaka Library (Surakarta Sultanate library)
- Library of the Sonobudoyo Museum (Yogyakarta Sultanate Museum library)
- Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia
- National Library of Indonesia
- Public libraries in various provinces

Some of the manuscripts are written on a variety of materials such as palm leaves, tree barks, bamboos, etc. and on diverse languages of the archipelago. Dutch language predominates the rare collections, also known as the Indonesiana which imprints date back as far as the 18<sup>th</sup> century during the colonial period of Netherlands East Indies. Even though they are products of the past, these unique and rare materials store a wealth of information on the history and culture of each region in Indonesia.

## 3. Bibliographies and indexes published

*Bibliografi Nasional Indonesia / BNI* (Indonesian national bibliography)

*Bibliografi Daerah / BD* (Regional bibliography)

*Katalog Induk Nasional / KIN* (National union catalog)

*Katalog Induk Daerah / KID* (Regional union catalog)

Subject bibliographies

*Indeks Majalah Ilmiah* (Index of scientific journal and magazine)

*Indeks Artikel Surat Kabar* (Index of newspaper articles)

*Katalog PBB* (UN publications catalog)

Subject catalogs

## 4. National data base

Based on VTLS software, the NLI manages the in-house automation system. Within the library the data base could be accessed either through the OPAC or the manual catalog card. Out of the estimated one and a half million plus volumes held in the collection, about a quarter of them are already online. Online searching is possible through the Library's official website <<http://www.pnri.go.id>>

## IV. Services

Presently, the population lacks professional library services, especially those in remote areas. In such cases, provincial libraries in cooperation with the local government and other relevant agencies, furnish mobile libraries, motorized as well as non-motorized ones (cars, vans, motorcycles, bicycles, floating libraries), to operate in those hard-to-reach places. To manage these particular service points, experienced library personnel are needed, those who have the competence to assist the community in providing reading materials, and more significantly, the proper technique to develop reading interests among the under-privileged.

In the effort to disseminate and improve library services, the government has declared the month of September as the "Reading Habit Month" and as "Library Visit Day". During this particular month, libraries throughout the country are encouraged to carry out various activities aimed to enhance public awareness of the importance of libraries and books, especially among the younger ones. The activities include:

- Contests of reading skills, public speaking, making synopsis, abstracts and clippings
- Book exhibition, book bazaar and book launchings (in cooperation with publishers), commemorating specific events

- Services to the community: book gifts, develop the role of ecclesiastical libraries, libraries in prisons, hospitals, mental institutions and in rehabilitation centers for the physically handicapped and promote reading materials among commercial sex workers
- Selection best performances for model library users, model librarians, "king and queen of books"
- Campaign to motivate the general public to read in libraries, present awards to best-selling books, meet with authors, invite prominent public figures to talk about their experiences with reading interest

### **Interlibrary loan and exchange services**

Interlibrary loans (ILL) are becoming a major problem as the cut in budgets means that fewer libraries are purchasing books. As the purchase falls the use of ILL climb. The cost of ILL are also climbing.

In the case of a typical national library, an interlibrary loan (ILL) scheme is mandatory considering that its collection does not circulate. NLI does have that kind of system, conducted by the Library Services Division. It has been running quite well for some years. However, since 90% of our collections belong to the rare category, such as manuscripts and old Dutch materials, NLI applies another form of ILL. In fact it may not be ILL at all. The Library has a policy of confining these sort of documents, strictly for preservation purposes. Thus, users are restricted from directly handling them. They may access the rare material only through other forms, such photocopy, microfilm or microfiche, or scanned images which are available on request. For users interested in a particular material, NLI provides them with photocopies of the documents they asked for, and ship them after it receives the necessary fund.

Requests for loans in this case are still based on the traditional method, i.e. through the mail. Plans for using also the Internet as a means for request are not considered yet. Several seminars and discussions have also been organized to introduce this global phenomenon. In addition, providers, government and commercial as well, flourish as public demands for connection to the Internet eventually grow by the day. But the real benefit of the Internet, notably E-Mail, have yet to be made public to the user community, specifically librarians, to increase their awareness of this network system: what it can and cannot do, and how it can help them in increasing public service.

## **V. Copyright**

In Indonesia the protection of copyright is know as *Hak Atas Kekayaan Intelektual/HAKI* (Intellectual Property Rights). This regulation consists of five laws that governs the protection of the copyright of individuals as well as corporate.

- Law No. 30 of 2000 concerning trades secrets
- Law No. 31 of 2000 concerning industrial design
- Law No. 14 of 2001 concerning patent
- Law No. 15 of 2001 concerning brand
- Law No. 19 of 2001 concerning copyright

The institution that deals with copyright matters in Indonesia is the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, more precisely the Directorate General of the Intellectual Property Rights

### **IPR Organizations**

- *Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights, Department of Justice*
- *The Presidential Commission 34 -- State Secretariat / Office of the President, Indonesian Intellectual Property Society*
- *Asosiasi Konsultan Paten Terdaftar Indonesia (Association of Registered Patent Consultant in Indonesia)*
- *Yayasan Karya Cipta Indonesia / YKCI (Indonesian Foundation for Copyrighted Works)*

## 2. General trends of visitor ship and membership

The economic crisis which has been taking place in the country for the past 5 years has brought significant increase in the number of library visitors and members. The reason may largely be due to the decline in buying power of the public in general, i.e. because of the price increase of books, and because books are deemed not so urgent compared to the basic needs of the community.

According to the data of visitors and members of NLI between 2001-2005, they are essentially grouped into three categories, namely university students, high school students, and the public in general. Of these three categories, university students take up the biggest population of the membership. The second biggest in terms of membership and visitors is the public. The statistical data of the membership NLI covering the period of 2001-2005 are given below.

### By gender

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Male	6,177	8,254		7,880	8,859
Female	8,001	10,571		11,059	11,660

### By category

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
University students	11,567	15,315		15,649	16,239
School students	711	1,041		1,518	1,643
General public	1,516	1,920		1,772	2,637

### Membership renewal

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
University students	326	471		645	684
School students	2	2		4	11
General public	55	76		115	97
Total members	14,718	18,825		18,939	20,519

## 3. New features incorporated into libraries

With the growing popularity of the internet since the mid 1990s, big libraries, especially university libraries, provide students with online facilities within their premises. On the other hand, bookshops show trends in providing convenient corners for the users, such as snack bars, coffee stands, etc. in addition to internet facilities, as such to attract prospective customers to come and make them comfortable while browsing the collection. One or two libraries have begun to follow the bookstores' footsteps with promising results.

## III. Collection profile

### 1. Number of collection

The total number of collection at NLI is roughly 306,191 titles and 1,897,597 volumes which consist of books, newspapers, periodicals, maps, rare books, manuscripts, and AV materials.

Asosiasi Industri Rekaman Indonesia / ASIRI (*Sound Recording Industry Association of Indonesia*)

- Asosiasi Piranti Lunak Indonesia /ASPILUKI (*Indonesian Computer Software Association*)
- Persatuan Artis Pencipta Lagu dan Penata Musik Rekaman Indonesia /PAPPRI (*Indonesian Composers and Music Arrangers Association*)
- Asosiasi Importir Rekaman Video Indonesia /ASIREVI (*Association of Video Recording Importers of Indonesia*)
- Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia (*Indonesian Publishers Association*)
- Persatuan Radio Siaran Swasta Nasional Indonesia /PRSSNI (*Association of Commercial Broadcasting Radios*)

## **VI. Training**

### **1. Number of professional librarians**

The association of librarians, Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia (Indonesian Library Association) with its secretariat located at Jl. Merdeka Selatan 11, Jakarta, was established in 1973 and presently has about 6,000 registered members, comprising 2,000 at professional level and 4,000 pra-professionals. In September 2002, the 9<sup>th</sup> Congress of IPI was held in Batu, East Java, and has elected the succeeding executive members for the period of 2002-2006. This year the 10<sup>th</sup> congress will be held some time in November, most likely in Bali. It will elect a new executive

### **2. Number of library training schools**

There are 17 accredited universities, state and private, offering library education, with degree (diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate) and non-degree as well.

### **3. Major training initiatives**

- Bibliography course
- Library automation
- Library material conservation
- Training of trainers
- Library orientation
- Library promotion

## **VII. Infrastructure**

Through the Ministry of Research and Technology (Menristek), Indonesia is building a national information technology framework supported by IPTEKNET (Science and technology information network) for example. It provides a nationwide of information infrastructure and database network based on an open system interface. It is connected to the global network using a dedicated satellite line via INDOSAT since 1993.

### **Library buildings**

The establishment of new libraries in Indonesia is currently getting more and more active as evident in the increasing interest on the part of government institutions, the regional government in particular, such as in the case of the Municipal Government of Blitar (East Java) in their effort in setting up the presidential library of Bung Karno. The library, which was formally opened on July 2004 by President Megawati, lies in the same compound where Sukarno, the first president of Indonesia, was buried. Also of importance is the cooperation with the Hatta Foundation to conduct a series of activities dealing with reading habit development in 2002 and building the presidential library of Bung Hatta (first vice president) in the town of Bukittinggi (West Sumatera) with the assistance of the local government. It is

planned that this library will be officially opened by President Susilo sometime in August 2006.

In NLI has also obtained loans from the World Bank to implement the Library Development Project in Indonesia for the period 2003-2005 targeting on public and school libraries in three provinces. In an attempt to further promote the reading interest of the public and encourage them to visit to the library, the month of May has been declared the "National Month of Book" and 14 September as the "Library Visit Day".

### **VIII. Conclusion**

National Library of Indonesia is slightly different from other national libraries in the world, among others is in the fact that NLI has to supervise and support the development of all kinds of library in Indonesia. For this time being the National Library of Indonesia has reached last phase of the long process of the ratification of Library Act at national level.