



# **Country Report**

**presented by**

**The National Library of Indonesia**

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(CDNL-AO)**

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## A. INTRODUCTION

Because of its prosperity and tropical nature, Indonesia is often referred as “*a piece of paradise land*”. It is located within the equator line from west to east and in between two continents, Asia and Australia, and between two oceans, Indian and Pacific Ocean. The country comprises approximately 17.508 islands with a nearly constant temperature ranging around 25 – 33°C, and humidity level about 50-60 %. Its covers an area of 5.193.250 square kilometers, out of which 2.027.087 square kilometers are land and the remainder consist of water.

The population was estimated 220.953.634 inhabitants. It is the fourth largest in the world for its population density. It has more than 500 ethnic groups and 350 local languages. However, the Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*) is the national language and widely spoken throughout the country. Indonesia’s main slogan is *Bhineka Tunggal Eka* (unity in diversity), as shown by the national emblem in the form of the mythical bird of *Garuda*. It also illustrates *Pancasila* (the Five Principles) as the country’s ideology.

Indonesia acquired its independence in 17 August 1945 from the Japanese occupation between 1942-1945, after being relieved of the Dutch colonialism for 350 years. Being a republic, it consists of 33 provinces, 445 districts (kabupaten), and around 69.929 villages.

## B. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDONESIA

### 1. Organizational structure

The National Library of Indonesia is located in the Jakarta Capital Territory (DKI Jakarta). It was established by a decree from the Minister of Education and Culture on 17 May 1980. By a presidential decree in the year 1989, it became a non-ministerial government agency (LPND) after it seceded from the Ministry of Education and Culture. Directly responsible to the President, it serves to implement governmental duties in library-related affairs in accordance with the law and regulations, particularly the Library Act of 2007. Its main tasks are to:

- collect and preserve national publications both written as well as recorded materials (based on the Legal Deposit Act of 1990)
- carry out information services to the public
- develop and foster all types of library
- establish library cooperation within the country as well as overseas
- act as a national coordinator for libraries and documentation centers in Indonesia

The status of the National Library of Indonesia was getting even stronger by the following regulations:

- Presidential Decree no. 50 year 1997
- Presidential Decree no. 67 year 2000
- Presidential Decree no. 178 year 2000
- Presidential Decree no. 103 year 2001
- Library Act no. 43 year 2007

Based on the Presidential Decree no. 103 year 2001, in executing its main duties and functions, the National Library has the following organizational structure.

- Director of the National Library
- Main Secretary
- Deputy Director for Collection Development and Information Services
- Deputy Director for the Development of Library Resources
- Bureau of General Affairs
- Bureau of Legal and Planning Affairs
- Directorate for Deposit of Library Materials
- Center for Collection Development and Book Processing
- Center for Library and Information Services
- Center for Preservation
- Center for Library Development and Reading Interests
- Center for Development of Librarians
- Center for Education & Training

## 2. Manpower

The National Library presently has 682 employees. There are 60 staff at the structural level, and 126 professional librarians at the functional level. The following table shows the details of their educational background.

*Table 1: Human resources (Februari 2008)*

No	Formal Education	Number
1	Postgraduates (S2)	60
2	Graduates (S1)	255
3	Bachelors (BA)	12
4	Diploma III	42
5	Diploma II	22
6	Senior High Schools	264
7	Junior High Schools	5
8	Elementary Schools	11

Based on the rank of civil servants, library staff are divided into three grades, i.e. 57 at grade IV, 513 at grade III, and 101 at grade II.

## 3. Library users

The visitors and members of the National Library from 2003-2004 are generally grouped into three categories, namely university students, high school students and the general public. Out of the 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 of the National Library covering the period of 2003-2004 are given in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Membership (2003-2004)**

<b>By gender</b>	2003	2004
▪ Male	7.591	7.880
▪ Female	6.570	11.059
<b>By category</b>		
▪ University students	12.344	15.649
▪ School students	714	1.518
▪ General Public	1.031	1.772
Total of members	<b>28.250</b>	<b>37.878</b>

#### **4. Collection**

The collection of the National Library comprises books, newspaper, serial publications, maps, rare books, AV materials and the Nusantara manuscripts, totaling nearly 1,938,223 volumes. The library also holds unique and interesting collections not possessed by other libraries in the country, which consist of:

- Local and foreign serials of the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- Rare books in various languages of the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- Reference materials (almanac, encyclopedia, dictionary and the likes) issued in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Local and foreign newspaper of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Old and historical photographs
- Ancient maps of the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- Manuscripts collections

The collections of manuscripts are written in various indigenous languages and scripts, as well as using all kinds of old-fashioned writing materials. The Nusantara manuscripts, as they are popularly called, constitute the nation's invaluable cultural heritage. They have been collected since more than 200 years ago, or more precisely since the establishment of the cultural institution *Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen* in 1778, the former depository agency during the Dutch colonial period. Most of the collection came from such collectors like Pigeaud, Brandes, Cohen Stuart, Riedel, Killian, Von de Waal, Van derTuuk, and Artati Soedirdjo.

The National Library publishes *Indonesian National Bibliography* (BNI) and *National Union Catalog* (KIN) which are basically the two main publications, besides the Newspaper Articles Index, Catalog of the United Nations publications, Catalog of Religion, and other secondary publications. The *National Union Catalog* now includes in its membership 83 libraries that have submitted their catalog data to the National Library, and incorporates data of more than 2,500 entries per annum.

#### **5. Services**

The National Library offers the following services to the public.

- a. The service center provides the various services such as:

- reference
- guidance and counseling
- newspaper clippings
- reproduction and media transformation
- annotated indexes
- transliteration
- internet services
- photocopying services

b. Library cooperation and information network

In carrying out its duties and functions, the National Library maintains cooperation with various non-governmental organizations, such as:

- Association of Book Readers of South Sumatera (*Ikatan Pembaca Buku Indonesia Sumatera Utara*)
- Window of the World (*Jendela Dunia*)
- Reader's Community Movement (*Gerakan Masyarakat Gemar Membaca*)
- Indonesian Children Development Foundation (*Yayasan Bina Anak Indonesia*)
- Reading Lovers Group (*Kelompok Cinta Membaca*)
- Movement for Promotion Reading Interest (*Gerakan Pemasyarakatan Minat Baca*)

The National Library also cooperates with various institutions both state and private at the national, regional and international levels, especially for the information network in the field of social sciences and humanities (abbreviated JIBIS). The National Library is acting as facilitator in the program.

c. Preservation of bibliographic materials

The National Library offers preservation and conservation services to government and private institutions in the event their collections need such services.

d. Deposit of library materials

As a research of library, the National Library serves as the National Deposit Agency which carries out activities of collecting, keeping and preserving all printed and recorded works produced in Indonesia, based on Legal Deposit Act of 1990 and the Government Regulation 1991 on the mandatory deposit of printed and recorded works. This act is further followed by Government Regulation 1999 on the implementation of the deposit of printed works and the administration of documentary films.

The deposit collections become the embryo of the *Indonesiana* collection at the library. The deposit collection totals more than 102,115 titles or 560,557 volumes (as of July 2007) and increasing. It consists of monographs, AV materials, journals, newspaper and other serials. These materials are listed in the quarterly *Indonesian National Bibliography*.

e. Cataloging In Publication (CIP) and ISBN

Every agency that plans to publish a book may contact the National Library to request the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) and International Standard Book Number (ISBN) services. Imprinting on their publications will be very useful in the book marketing business.

f. Education and training

One of the main tasks of the National Library is to carry out the function of human resources development. In order to do so, the National Library annually conducts various types of education and training activities in the field of library science, e.g. library promotion training, automation instruction, bibliography course, conservation guidance, etc.

g. Library development and study of reading interest

In relation with the main task of developing libraries, the National Library carries out studies, standardization, accreditation of all categories of libraries, coordination and enhancement of reading habit with related agencies, including issuing library registration number (*Nomor Pokok Perpustakaan/NPP*) to all libraries in Indonesia.

h. Developing librarianship

The role of the National Library in the field of human resources development is by improving librarians through strengthening the functional position of librarians as well as giving credit points and also provides training and courses to all librarians and library staff in Indonesia.

## 6. Projects

The National Digital Library project is the priority of 2007 and 2008 based on the recommendation from members of the Parliament to build a digital library. The digital library where the National Library being the facilitator, is a cooperation among libraries in which the members provide cultural resources both in Bahasa Indonesia and their various languages which can be accessed through the internet for free. The purpose of the digital library is to promote understanding and appreciation of national culture, to encourage availability of information resources containing of their own culture, and to support scientific research over the internet.

The content of the digital library comprise multi media such as book, cartographic resource, computer, motion picture, sound recording, film, manuscript, musical notation, gray material, photograph, architectural design and other resources which has their own characteristic of each library.

## C. LIBRARY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

### 1. Number of libraries

Regarding the historical journey of Indonesia, the library developed both qualitatively and quantitatively since the 1960's. They number around 37.465 libraries which details can be seen on Table 3 below:

*Table 3: Libraries in Indonesia*

Type of library	Number
National library	1
Public library	1,062
Special library	816
School library	118,599
Academic library	2,428

The National Library was established by a decree of the Minister of Education and Culture in the early 1980s, which policy is a.o. to improve the national library development in Indonesia. This policy regulates that the development of libraries is to be geared toward the establishment of a national system to cope with the needs of information for education, research and culture as well as to exercise the task of promoting the reading habit of the people.

In this case, the National Library's main task is to develop and support all types of library in the country, e.g. by means of providing education and training to the librarians in the management and technical aspects of library.

#### a. Public libraries

Public libraries are located in the capitals of provinces and districts as well as in municipalities, towns in sub-districts and in villages. They are managed by the respective local governments. Before the autonomy act went into effect in 2001, the regional libraries served as a public library which catered the local community, as a deposit library and as an agency to foster libraries. Currently, they have different names depending on the policy of its regional government. At the district level, many public libraries have been established by district governments, houses of worship, commercial institutions, NGOs, and so on.

Mobile libraries are organized to support and accelerate public library services, especially for remote and rural areas which are often out of reach of conventional library services. These mobile libraries take the form of specially designed trucks, mini vans, motorcycles and even bicycle for use on land, and boats for cruising the rivers like in the hinterlands of Riau and Kalimantan provinces.

Although the ecclesiastical library is located at the mosques, churches, temples, etc., those libraries are also treated as part of the public library system because they too provide services and collection for the community.

At the present, the number of public libraries in Indonesia is 1.062. The details can be seen at the following Table 3.

**Table 3: Public Libraries in Indonesia**

No	Types	Number
1	Provincial Libraries	31
2	District /City Libraries	250
3	Sub-district Libraries	781

**b. Special libraries**

Special library comes under the control of government or private institutions, aimed to serve the staff and activities of the institution to which it belongs. According to the 2004 data, there are 816 special libraries located throughout major cities in the country. They details are as in Table 4 below:

**Table 4: Special Libraries in Indonesia**

No	Types of Special Libraries	Number
1	Libraries of ministries and other government agencies	669
2	Libraries of companies	24
3	Libraries of education & training institutions	27
4	Libraries of research & development agencies	12
5	Library of hospitals	9
6	Library of mass media companies	1
7	Libraries of foundations	67
8	Libraries of documentation & information centers	7

Special libraries of importance to mention are the PDII-LIPI in Jakarta which specializes in science and technology, Pustaka in Bogor focusing in agriculture and biology, and Airlangga University library in Surabaya stressing in medical sciences, etc. All these special libraries are interconnected and maintain close cooperation with each other and with the National Library as well.

**c. School libraries**

The status of school libraries is strengthened by Act no. 20 of 2003 on education, which states that every elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school, or vocational school must have their own library. School library is under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. In one of its mission, the National Library supports the education and training of school librarians, as well as issuing guidelines and standards for school libraries. The number of school libraries in Indonesia now totals around 118.599 libraries as seen in Table 5 below:

**Table 5: School Libraries in Indonesia**

No	Types of School Libraries	Number
1	Elementary school libraries	78.432
2	Junior high school libraries	25.386
3	Senior high school libraries :	14.781



#### **d. Academic libraries**

The number of university libraries, state as well as private, is more than 1,500 libraries. This type of library is a prerequisite for every high learning institution in Indonesia. Many of the well known state as well as private universities have their own libraries with an established network of cooperation among themselves. Many of them are already automated, e.g. library of the University of Indonesia (UI) in Jakarta, library of Petra the University in Surabaya, library of the Bogor Institute of Agriculture (IPB) in Bogor, and the library of Bina Nusantara University (Binus) in Jakarta.

The number of academic libraries in Indonesia can be seen in Table 6 below:

*Table 6: Academic Libraries in Indonesia*

No	Types of Special Libraries	Number
1	Libraries of State Higher Education	81
2	Libraries of Private Higher Education	1.447

#### **2. Development of new libraries**

The establishment of new libraries in Indonesia nowadays is getting more and more active as evident in the fact of 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 first president of Indonesia. Also of importance is the cooperation with the Hatta Foundation to build the presidential library of Bung Hatta (first vice president) in the town of Bukittinggi (West Sumatra) with the assistance of the local government. The construction of both libraries have been completed and inaugurated by President Megawati Sukarnoputri and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2003 and 2006 respectively. In November 2007 the Parliament has finally succeeded in enacting the Library Act which has been looked forward to for so many years. It will ultimately help to strengthen the position of libraries in every aspect and status of librarians as well.

#### **3. Library education and training**

There are two library education system in Indonesia, formal and non-formal system. The formal library education is carried out in formal school or universities, state and private. The non-formal education is training, courses, internship, etc. conducted by many institutions, such as the National Library, the provincial libraries, the centers for research and development in ministries and government organizations.

To regulate paraprofessional training, the National Library has released guidelines for the accreditation and certification of library education for institutions organizing these sorts of trainings.

The formal library education in Indonesia consists of diploma, undergraduate and post

graduate levels. There are 22 universities in Indonesia offering library and information science programs. The details is shown on the table 7 below:

**Table 7: Library Education in Indonesia**

No	Institution / location	Founded/ Program	No	Institution / location	Founded/ Program
1	UI Jakarta	1952/ D3, S1,S2	12	Univ. Lancang Kuning, Pakan Baru*	1990/D3
2	Unhas Makassar	1978/ D3, S1	13	Unib Bengkulu	1997/D3
3	USU Medan	1980/ D3	14	Unila Lampung	1998/D3
4	IPB Bogor	1982/D3	15	UNP Padang	1999/D3
5	Unair, Surabaya	1982/D3	16	Univ. Wijayakusuma*	1997/S1
6	Unpad,Bandung	1984/S1, S2	17	UIN Sahid, Jakarta	1999/S1
7	Uninus, Bandung	1984/S1	18	UIN, Suka Yogyakarta	1997/D3, S1
8	Unsrat, Manado	1992/D3	19	IAIN, Ar Raniry, Aceh	1995/D3
9	Univ Yarsi Jakarta*	1993/D3/S1	20	IAIN I.Bonjol, Padang	1998/D3
10	Undip, Semarang	1997/D3	21	UIN Sahid, Jakarta	1999/S1
11	UT, Jakarta	1992/D2	22	UIN, Suka Yogyakarta	1997/D3, S1

**Notes:** D3 = Diploma (3 years), S1 = Undergraduate (4 years), S2 = Postgraduate (2 years)

\* = Private university

#### 4. Professional associations

The Indonesian Library Association (*Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia/IPI*) is an association of Indonesian librarians. The association was founded on 7 July 1973. Everyone working in a library or information center is eligible to become a member of the association. At present the association has about 6000 registered members comprising 2000 members at the professional level and 4000 at paraprofessional level. Every three year the association conducts national congress, and in between two national meetings are held. The last national meeting, including a seminar, was held on 15 November 2007 Solo, Central Jawa. With a central theme concerning the just-released library act, the seminar attended by about 500 librarians discussing future development of libraries and reading interest in the community.

In addition to the Indonesian Library Association, other professional organizations also exist in the field of library and information science. They are as follows:

- Indonesian Library Club (*Klub Perpustakaan Indonesia*)
- Forum of Indonesian School Library (*Forum Perpustakaan Sekolah Indonesia*)
- Forum of Indonesian Special Library (*Forum Perpustakaan Khusus Indonesia*)
- Forum of Indonesian Academic Library (*Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Indonesia*)
- Forum of Indonesian Public Library (*Forum Perpustakaan Umum Indonesia*)
- Association of Indonesian Library and Information Scholars (*Ikatan Sarjana*)

*Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi)*

- Movement for Reading Interest Promotion (*Gerakan Pemasyarakatan Minat Baca*)

Since 1988, librarians who work as civil servants and hold a diploma certificate in library and information science have been recognized as professional workers, instead of administrative workers. The library profession is equal to other profession, such as medical doctors, nurses, lawyers, architects, etc.

According to 2004 data, out of 113,170 people who work in the library and information institutions only 2,576 members are considered professional librarians. The majority of them work at academic and special libraries.

## **5. Copyright law**

In order to protect the intellectual property rights in Indonesia, five government regulations relate to the copyright of individual as well as corporate., which are:

- Law no. 30 of 2000 concerning on trades secrets
- Law no. 31 of 2000 concerning on industrial design
- Law no. 14 of 2001 concerning on patents
- Law no. 15 of 2001 concerning on brands
- Law no. 19 of 2001 concerning on copyright

The institution which deals with copyright matters is the Directorate General of the Intellectual Property Right, Department of Justice and Human Right.

## **6. Library network and infrastructure**

There is a need for a library (information) network in Indonesia. The Workshop on Network System for Documentation and Scientific Information in Indonesia held in Bandung on July 1971 saw the need for such urgency. At that time, four network systems were formally agreed which incorporate a) science and technology, b) biology and agriculture, c) health and medical science, and d) social sciences and humanities.

The system established at least 36 networks which emphasize on specific subject. The capability and activities of each network varied, many of them are not active, mainly due to inadequate budget and lack of qualified human resources.

Still concerning library network, in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 the National Library will create a national online network among 33 provinces. In support of this activity, on December 2008, the 11<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Asia-Pacific Digital Libraries (ICADL) will be organized jointly between the National Library, University of Indonesia and Petra University. ICADL is an international group which meets every year. This conference is a special forum for experts in library, documentation, information science, information and communication technology, computer science, telematics, etc.

## **7. Current issues**

The Indonesian community who need library services especially those who live in

rural and remote areas, the role of school libraries and public libraries are very important to overcome the problems. The Ministry of Education tend to improve the quality by allocating special funding to schools, which include grant for acquiring textbooks and other information resources. The fund is known as “School operation fund for books” (*Biaya Operasional Sekolah untuk Buku*). The National Library provides the mobile libraries to provinces and districts. Other institutions have also followed the steps taken by the National Library by setting up and operating book mobiles, namely “Smart mobile library” (*Mobil Pintar*). A special mobile library owned by National Library called “Electronic mobile library” (*Perpustakaan elektronik keliling / Pusteling*) has been in operation since 2007 serving schools in and around Jakarta. It does not carry books or other reading materials, but multimedia computers which are able to connect to the internet.

The impact of decentralization system enforced in 2000, public libraries are now fully responsible to the Head of District or Mayor. The central government, such as National Library, has no direct access to the library. As a consequence of this system, districts or cities which do not have the necessary resources (money and human resources) are facing problems to maintain and improve the library development.

In order to promote the library service, many activities have been done such as;

- President Soeharto, on 14 September 1995 proclaimed the month of September as Reading Habit Month and Visit Library Day
- President Megawati Soekarnoputri declared on 12 November 2003 National Reading Movement
- President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated publicly during the 26<sup>th</sup> anniversary of National Library on 17 May 2006 a Movement for Empowering the Library in the Community
- Mr Tantowi Yahya (a famous personality), appointed as the Ambassador for the Promotion of Reading since 2006

The National Library also conducted other important activities, e.g. a) outstanding librarian, b) best library performance, c) contest of reading skills, synopsis, abstracting books, d) book exhibition, e) library campaign, etc.