

A Country Report

Presented By
The National Library of Indonesia

For the 17th Conference of Directors of National
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1. General Overview

Because of its prosperity and its beautiful nature, people often refer Indonesia 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 continent and it is between two oceans, Indian and Pacific Ocean. The country comprises of 17.508 islands with temperature around 25 – 33°C, humidity level around 50 -60 %. Its covers an area of 5.193.250 square kilometers, out of which 2.027.087 square kilometers land and the remainder waters.

Indonesian population was estimated 220.953.634 inhabitants. It is the fourth in the world for its population density. It has more than 500 ethnic and more than 350 local languages. However Indonesian Language (*Bahasa Indonesia*) is the national and united language. Indonesia has been united by the slogan of “*unity in diversity*”. Although the majority of population is Moslem but Five Principles (*Pancasila*) stated as the country’s ideology and it is very religious, accepted by various levels of religious followers.

Indonesia is a Republic, which has got its independence since 17 August 1945 from the Japanese colonialism fro 3, 5 years and from the Dutch colonialism for 350 years. It consists of 33 provinces, 445 districts (kabupaten), and around 69.929 villages.

B. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDONESIA

1. Organization 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 No. 11 of the year 1989, it became a non-ministerial government agency which is directly responsible to the President under the name of "Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia" (the National Library of Indonesia) with the following main tasks:

- To collect and preserve national publications both written as well as

- recorded materials (Legal Deposit Act No. 4 of 1990)
- To carry out information services to the public
- To develop and foster all types of library and to establish cooperation within the country as well as overseas
- To act as a national coordinator for libraries and centers of documentations in Indonesia

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

- Presidential Decree No. 50 of the year 1997
- Presidential Decree No. 67 of the year 2000
- Presidential Decree No. 178 of the year 2000
- Presidential Decree No. 103 of the year 2001

Based on the Presidential Decree No. 103 of the year 2001, in executing its main duties and functions, the National Library has the following structure of organization;

- 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 of Indonesia has 731 employees.. The details of their education background as in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Human Resources of National Library of Indonesia (December 2008)

No	Formal Education	Number
1	Postgraduates (S2)	71
2	Graduates (S1)	307
3	Bachelors (BA)	8
4	Diploma III	55
5	Diploma II	17
6	Senior High Schools	254
7	Junior High Schools	9
8	Elementary Schools	10

Based on the rank of civil servants, library staffs are divided into three grades (golongan). They are 71 at grade IV, 307 at grade III, and 353 at grade II.

3. Library users

The visitors and members of the National Library from 2007-2008 according to the data 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 2007-2008 are given in table 2 below:

Table 2: Membership of the National Library 2007-2008

By gender	2007	2008
Male	7.353	*
Female	10.810	*
By category		
University students	14.137	13.436
School students	1.425	2.425
General Public	2.601	1.246
Total of members	18.163	17.107

* In 2008, it is considered that the data is not collected according to gender.

In addition, there is 1.503.393 visitors to the official website of the National Library of Indonesia counted since 17 May 2008 until the beginning of April 2009.

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 18th century
- Rare books in various languages of the 16th century
- Reference materials (almanac, encyclopedia, dictionary and the likes) issued in the 19th century
- Local and foreign newspaper of the 19th century
- Old and historical photographs
- Ancient maps of the 17th 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 Soedirjo.

In 2008 the National Library of Indonesia through the Special Collection Service Division published 9 (nine) books as the result of its observation and research on the ancient manuscripts. The books are:

1. Cerita Asal Mula Daerah Tanete (The Legend of Tanete Region)
2. Dur An-Nazhim
3. Kumpulan Naskah-naskah Sasana Pustaka (The Collection of Sasana Pustaka Manuscripts)
4. Arung Palakka
5. Udayana
6. Hikayat Mesa Gimang (The Tale of Mesa Gimang)
7. Serat Jaka Semangun
8. Sejarah Wajo (The History of Wajo)
9. Babad Majapahit (Jilid 1); Kencana Wungu Naik Tahta (Babad Majapahit (1st Edition); The Enthronement of Kencana Wungu)
10. Bibliografi Anotasi Negara-Negara ASEAN (Bibliography of ASEAN Countries' Annotations)

The National Library publishes Indonesian National Bibliography (BNI) and National Union Catalog (KIN) which are basically the two main publications, also 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 involves catalog 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, namely:

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

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 Law No. 4 of 1990 and the Government Regulation No. 70 of 1991 on the mandatory deposit of printed and recorded works, and Government Regulation No. 23 of 1999 on the implementation of the deposit of printed works and the administration of documentary films.

The deposit collections become embryo of the *Indonesiana collection* in the library. The total number of deposit collection more than 102,115 titles or 560,557 volumes (*sources July 2007*). It consists of collections 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 get Cataloging in Publication (CIP) and International Standard Book Number (ISBN). CIP and ISBN. Imprinting on their publications will be very use full 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 conducts various types of education and training activities in the field of library science, e.g. library training, library automation course, bibliography course, conservation training, 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 the registration number of library (Nomor Pokok Perpustakaan) 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 and giving of credit points as well and also provides the training to all librarians and library staff in Indonesia.

6. Project

The task of National Library has to supervise and support the development all kinds of library in Indonesia. In order to develop the library quality and quantity, Indonesia has to have the Library Act. For them time being the National Library of Indonesia has reached last phase of the long process of the ratification Act of Library System at national level. It is waiting approve from the legislative (parliament).

The Digital National Library was the priority in 2007 based on opinion hearing of Parliament member to build digital national library. The National Library as national facilitator for Indonesia. The Digital National Library is cooperation link for libraries which the members are some kinds of libraries in Indonesia to provide high culture value resources in their various territory languages and in Bahasa Indonesia which can be accessed through Internet for free. The purpose of the development of the digital national library is to promote the comprehension and awareness of the cultures in national range, as a source lesson, to encourage availability of resources and information which contain of their own cultures, and to support scientific research through internet.

The Resources of digital library has the quality of Multiple Media or consist of various

Medias such as: book, cartographic resource, computer, picture/graphic kit, motion picture, object, sound record, video record, film, manuscript, map, musical notation, printed material, photograph, architectural design and other resources which contain information about local culture which has their own characteristic of each library.

In implementing the Development of Indonesian National Digital Library and the development of Digital Service in the National Library of Indonesia (NLI), NLI is currently carry out a project to support establishment and development of digital library service in local libraries, including :

- Supplying and installment of Local Area Network
- Supplying and installment of library software (Qalis)
- Trainings
- Support Packet Given:
 - Software:
 1. Qalis Library Application Programme with modules
 2. Operating System for Server
 3. Operating System for PC
 - Hardware / Infrastructures

NLI is also carry out internal project to support the E- Library Programme that is digitalizing 200.000 sheets of various materials.

As effort in developing education in society especially society in village and gaining reading interest in society, from 2007 – 2008 the National Library of Indonesia is currently carrying out supports to develop rural libraries. The supports are:

- Giving collections of books to approximately 10.000 out of 70.000 villages which are adjusted to the geographical and cultural backgrounds of the villages.
- Giving technical supports for the management of the rural libraries.

As a support in enhancing literacy in society, developing rural libraries and implementing its service, the National Library of Indonesia, from 2003 – 2008, has given 259 mobile library cars to local libraries in Indonesia.

C. LIBRARY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Number of libraries in Indonesia

As regard to historical journey of Indonesia, the library has been developed either quality or quantity after 1960's. They are various type libraries in Indonesia. The number are around 37.465

libraries, the details can be seen on Table 3 below:

Table 3: Libraries in Indonesia

No	Type of Libraries	Number
1	National Libraries	1
2	Public Libraries	1.062
3	Special Libraries	816
4	School Libraries	118.599
5	Academic Libraries	2.428

The national library system in Indonesia has been decreed by the Minister of Education and Culture in the early 1980s, called the Main Policy of 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 has the main task of developing and supporting 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 situated 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 autonomy act (2001), the role of regional libraries (later base on Presidential Decree no. 50/1998 become The National Library of Province) as public library (which service to all type of community), deposit library and the body of library development also providers' technical assistance in the form of manpower training and library managerial guidance building. In the present time, they become different name depend on its regional government policy. In district level, many public libraries are founded by district governments, houses of worship, community effort bodies, etc.

Mobile libraries are organized to support and accelerate public library services, especially for remote rural areas out of reach of conventional library services, distribute information trough mobile libraries by operating specially designed like trucks, mini vans, motorcycles and even bicycle for use on land, and floating library by using boats for cruising the rivers like in the hinterlands of Riau and Kalimantan provinces.

Although the library is located at the mosques, churches, temples, etc, those libraries are also treated as part of the public library because the services and collection is provided for community and in the general subject.

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

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 is one which under control of government or private institutions, aimed to serve the 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

Some to mention are the PDII-LIPI in Jakarta which is a library specializing in science and technology, Pustaka in Bogor focusing in agriculture and biology, Airlangga University 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 was strengthened by Law 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. They are as 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 now 1,585 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 around 2.428., they are as 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	2.347

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, the establishment of the Library of Bung Hatta (first vice president) in the town of Bukittinggi (West Sumatra). Currently, with the assistance of the local government and both of those president libraries have finished to be built and still in process of taking over from the local government to run as the part of the National Library. The National Library has succeeded to issue the ordinance no.43 year 2007 about Library which is base of law in implementation and development of library in Indonesia.

2. Library Education and Training

There are two library education systems in Indonesia, formal and non-formal. The formal library education is carried out in formal schools or universities, state and private. The non-formal education is training, courses, internship, etc. and conducted by many institutions, or associations, such as the National Library of Indonesia, the Provincial Libraries, the Center of Research and Development in the Department.

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

The formal library education in Indonesia is consisting of Diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate level. There are 22 universities in Indonesia offering the library and information science education programs. The details can be seen 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 Universities

4. The Professional Association

The Indonesian Library Association (ILA) (Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia) is an association of Indonesian librarians. The Association was established on 7 July 1973. Everyone working in a library or information center is eligible to be a member of the association. At present the association has about 6000 registered which consist of 2000 members are at professional level and 4000 members at para-professional level. Every 3 year the association conducts national

congress. On 10 November 2008 last year, there was 15th Congress and seminar of Indonesia Library Association in Yogyakarta. The seminar took over “Through Mobile Library Service and Folklore, We Brace up the Spirit of Togetherness among CONSAL Member Countries”. The seminar was followed by 10 (ten) ASEAN countries delegations, center and local management of ILA, heads of library boards/offices of province/municipal/city, librarians, students and public. The next congress (16th) will be held in Batam on October 2009.

In addition to Indonesia Library Association, there is also the professional organization in library and information science. They are as follows:

- Indonesian Library Club (Klub Perpustakaan Indonesia), the members are school libraries in Indonesia.
- Forum of Indonesian School Library (Forum Perpustakaan Sekolah Indonesia), the members are school libraries in Indonesia.
- Forum of Indonesian Special Library (Forum Perpustakaan Khusus Indonesia). The members are special libraries in Indonesia.
- Forum of Indonesian Academic Library (Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Indonesia), the members are Academic libraries in Indonesia, founded 12 August 2002 in Ciawi Bogor
- Forum of Indonesian Public Library (Forum Perpustakaan Umum Indonesia), the members are public libraries in Indonesia.
- The Association of Indonesian Library and Information Scholars (Ikatan Sarjana Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi), the members graduated from Library and Information science at least undergraduate (sarjana), founded in 2006 in Bali.

On December 2008, there is 11th conference of International Conference on Asia-Pacific Digital Libraries (ICADL). ICADL is an international group which is held every year. This conference is very exclusive forum for all of the experts in Library, Documentation, Information science, Technology information, Computer Science, Telematics, etc.

Another congress that is annually held is the Congress of Digital Library of Indonesia (KPDII). The 1st congress of KPDII was held at the same time with the 11st ICADL congress in Bali. The next (2nd) congress is currently being arranged to be held this year.

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

According to the data 2004, out of **113.170 people** who work in the library and information

institution are only **2576 members** as professional librarians in Indonesia. The majority of professional librarians are working at the academic libraries and special libraries.

5. Copyright Law in Indonesia

In order to protect the intellectual property rights in Indonesia, there are some government regulations. The regulations consist of 5 (five) laws that will protect the copyright of individual as well as corporate. They 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 Directorate General of the Intellectual Property Right, Department of Justice and Human Right.

6. Library Networks and Infrastructure

The need for library (information) network in Indonesia is a must. The network information system in Indonesia was begun when the Workshop on Network System for Documentation and Scientific Information in Indonesia was held in Bandung on July 22-24, 1971. At that time, four network systems were established. They are network system for: a). Science and Technology, b). Biology and Agriculture c). Health and Medical Science, and d). Science and Humanities.

The Network Information System was established at least 36 networks which emphasize on specific subject. Assessing to their capability, to existence and activities of each network is varied, and many of them are not-active or just knowing by the name. The problems are a limited budget and human resources of the network members.

The National Library will launch digital online library. It will be online in 33 provinces. On December 2008, there is 11th conference of International Conference on Asia-Pacific Digital Libraries (ICADL). ICADL is an international group which is held every year. This conference is very exclusive forum for all of the experts in Library, Documentation, Information science, Technology information, Computer Science, Telematics, etc.

7. Current Issues

The great number of Indonesian community who need library services and especially lives in rural and remote area, the role of school libraries and public libraries are very important to overcome the problems. The Department of Education tend to improve the output quality by allocating some fund school, included grant for buying text books and other information resources. The fund is known as “School operation fund for books” (*Biaya Operasional Sekolah untuk Buku*). The National Library of Indonesia provides the new mobile library to the provinces and district. Some institutions also set up and operate of book mobile namely “Smart Car E-Library” (*Mobil Pintar*). This E-library mobile is the first mobile owned by National Library of Indonesia and has been operated since 2007 in Jakarta and in 2008 the National Library will add an E-library mobile.

The impact of decentralization system, the school and public libraries have to responsible to the Head of District or Major of city (Bupati or Walikota). The central government, such as National Library has no direct access to the library. The district or city which has not enough resources (money and human resources) is facing problems to maintain and to improve the library development.

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

- The President Soeharto, 14 September 1995 proclaiming that the month of September as “Reading Habit Month and Visit Library Day” (*Bulan Minat Baca dan Kunjung Perpustakaan*),
- The President Megawati Soekarno Putri Proclaiming that 12 November 2003 as “National Reading Movement” (*Gerakan Membaca Nasional*),
- .President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono proclaiming that the 17 Mei 2006 (coincide with 26th Anniversary of National Library of Indonesia). as Movement of Empowering the Library Role in the Society”(*Gerakan Pemberdayaan Perpustakaan di Masyarakat*),
- Mr Tantowi Yahya (a well known artist) as The Ambassador of Indonesian Readers (*Duta Baca Indonesia*). He is appointed by the National Library of Indonesia for the year 2006-2008.

Many other library activities are also conducting such as; a). Outstanding librarian selection, b) the best library performance, c). Contest of reading skills, synopsis, abstracting books, d). Book Exhibition e). Library campaign, etc.