

INFORMATION NETWORKS AND LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN INDONESIA

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**INFORMATION NETWORKS AND LIBRARY CO-OPERATION IN
INDONESIA**
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Abstract:

Documentation and information networks in Indonesia began in 1971 with the establishment of four information networks in the fields of science and technology, agriculture and biology, health and medicine and humanities and social sciences. It was followed by about 30 information networks, a few which are still functioning as actual information networks while the weakest point is in humanities and social sciences. Union catalogues as a means of information networks have been compiled by various libraries, notably by the National Scientific Information Center (PDII LIPI) and academic libraries; other union catalogues in the form of bibliographic databases have been compiled by state and private universities. Some of those bibliographic databases can be accessed through the Internet and some of the information networks and library co-operation schemes have their own sites.

Keywords

Indonesia

Information networks

Union catalogues

Academic libraries

Internet

Abbreviations

	Indonesian	English
ABRI	Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia	Armed Forces of Indonesia
AGRIS		Agricultural Information System
AIBA		Agricultural Information Bank for Asia
ALN		APTIK Library Network
APTIK	Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Katolik di Indonesia	Association of Catholic Universities in Indonesia
ASEAN		Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWP		ASEAN Women's Program
BKKBN	Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional	National Coordinating Agency for Family Planning
BKS PTN B or BKS PTN IB	Badan Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi Negeri se Indonesia Barat	State Higher Education Institutions for Western Indonesia
BKS PTN IT or BKS PTN INTIM	Badan Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi Negeri se Indonesia Timur	State Higher Education Institutions for Eastern Indonesia
BPPT	Badan Pengkajian Penerapan Teknologi	Agency for Assessing Technology Application
CIDA		Canadian International Development Agency
CDS/ISIS		Computerized Documentation Service / Integrated Service Information System
DDC		Dewey Decimal Classification
DSC		Discipline Service Centre(s)
DGHE	Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi	Directorate General of Higher Education
DINA		Danish Information Network in Agricultural Sciences
EU		European Union
FKP2T	Forum Komunikasi Perpustakaan Perguruan	Communication Forum of Academic Libraries

Tinggi

	Indonesian	English
FSUI	Fakultas Sastra Universitas Indonesia	Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia
FY		Fiscal Year
HELLIS		Health Literature, Library and Information Services
IAIN	Institut Agama Islam Negeri	State Islamic Institution
ICMI	Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia	Association of Indonesian Moslem Intellectuals
IKIP	Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan	Teacher's College
InCU-VL		Indonesian Christian Libraries - Virtual Library
INDOMARC		Indonesian Machine Readable Catalogue
IPB	Institut Pertanian Bogor	Bogor Institute of Agriculture
IPTEK	Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi	Science and Technology
IPTEKNET	Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi Network	Science and Technology Network
ITB	Institut Teknologi Bandung	Bandung Institute of Technology
ITS	Institut Teknologi Surabaya	Surabaya Institute of Technology
JPA	Jaringan Perpustakaan APTIK	APTIK Library Network
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia	Indonesian Institute of Sciences
PDH	Pusat Dokumentasi Hukum	Legal Documentation Centre
PDII-LIPI	Pusat Dokumentasi Informasi Ilmiah -Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia	Centre for Scientific Documentation and Information, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
PDIN-LIPI	Pusat Dokumentasi Informasi Nasional-Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia	National Centre for Documentation and Information, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

	Indonesian	English
PDIS	Proyek Pembentukan Pusat Dokumentasi dan Informasi Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial dan Kemanusiaan	Project for the Establishment of a Documentation and Information Centre for Social Sciences and Humanities
PT	Perseroan Terbatas	Co.Ltd = Company Limited
PUSDIPI	Pusat Perpustakaan dan Dokumentasi Pengkajian Islam	Library and Information Centre for Islamic Studies
PUSILKOM	Pusat Ilmu Komputer Universitas Indonesia	Computer Science Centre, University of Indonesia
RI	Republik Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia
SEAMIC		Southeast Asian Medical Information Centre
SIKKO	Sistem Konperensi Komputer	Computer Conference Information System
STAID		Science and Technology for Industrial Development
UGM	Universitas Gajah Mada	Gajah Mada University
UKKP	Unit Kerja Kegiatan Perpustakaan	Library Development Working Unit
UMM	Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang	Malang Muhammadiyah University
UNAIR	Universitas Airlangga	Airlangga University
UNCEN	Universitas Cendrawasih	Cendrawasih University
UNIBRAW	Universitas Brawijaya	Brawijaya University
Unika	Universitas Katolik	Catholic University
UNInet		University Network
USAID		United States Agency for International Development
WINISIS		Windows - Integrated Service Information System
WITA	Waktu Indonesia Bagian Timur	East Indonesian Time
WUAE		Western Universities Agricultural Education Project

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Many Indonesian librarians have claimed that Indonesia has known libraries since the 8th century, beginning with the Sriwijaya Kingdom, then followed by another great kingdom, Majapahit in the 13th century. However, their claims are not supported by scholarly evidence, hence are rejected by other librarians.

The first modern library, called *Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschap* or (Royal) Batavian Society for Arts and Science, was founded in 1778. It also functioned as a deposit library, hence its complete collection of prewar Indonesian publications; later on, in 1980, it merged with other libraries to become the present National Library. The second modern library was *Bibliotheca Bogoriensis*, begun in 1817 and officially opened in 1842. After that many special libraries, mainly in the field of agriculture and crops flourished in the 1870s, thanks to the open door policy launched by the Netherlands East Indies government and the rise of plantations in Java and Sumatra

The history of library co-operation in Indonesia (then known as the Netherlands East Indies) can be traced back to the mid 19th century when *Bibliotheek van het Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschap* produced a union catalogue covering the collections held by other libraries in Batavia (now called Jakarta). The publication, known as *Bibliothecae Artiumcientiarumquae Batavia Floret Catalogue Systematicus*, was edited by P. Bleeker (Sulistyo 1994,10). Although the catalogue mentioned some other libraries, the main collection was still from the *Bibliotheek van het Koninklijk Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschap*. In the 1870s some agricultural and crops experimental station libraries published some union catalogues, usually in limited edition.

As history witnessed, all the Dutch-established libraries were closed during the Japanese occupation (1942-1945); some, such as school libraries and open-reading rooms, never recovered. During the armed struggle against the

Dutch between 1945 and 1949, after Indonesia declared its independence, practically no library activities were conducted by the Indonesian government but some *perpoestakaan oemoem = openbare leeszaal* still operated under the auspices of Netherlands Indies government.

In 1952 the Indonesian government began to open *Taman Pustaka Rakjat* or what could be called Community libraries in almost every province capital and district. It was estimated that in a period of 5 years, the Department of Education, Teaching and Culture established about 15.000 libraries. During that time many universities were established, followed by the foundation of academic libraries.

Library co-operation in 1950s was initiated by the Unesco Regional Office with the publication of a union list of serials held by six libraries in Jakarta, Bogor and Bandung (1953). The union catalog was the first one of its kind in post-war Indonesia. For location codes, the union catalogue introduced the use of car license plate codes; hence B for Jakarta, F for Bogor and D for Bandung. Such practice was widely followed by other union catalogues. The practice of using province car codes lasted until late 1980s when the National Library introduced the use of provincial identification numbers based on INDOMARC (Indonesian Machine Readable Catalogue)

Owing to the worsening political and economic conditions in the 1960s, no further library co-operation was conducted; even most of the *Taman Pustaka Rakjat* were closed. The situation began to improve in the early 1970s after the government had launched the Five Year Plan in 1969. Thanks to the improving conditions, many libraries and documentation centers restarted their programs. In 1971 documenters and librarians met in Bandung for a workshop on documentation and information networks in Indonesia. The workshop agreed to establish four main documentation and information networks in the fields of science and technology, medical science, agriculture and social science and humanities. In the late 1970s, the National Scientific Documentation Center (known by its abbreviation as PDIN LIPI or *Pusat Dokumentasi Informasi Nasional Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia*) began to utilize a borrowed

computer to set up a nation-wide computer-assisted union list. The practice was followed by other agencies such as *Pusat Pembinaan Perpustakaan* (Library Development Center), a Department of Education and Culture-based agency, later on to become a part of the National Library (*Pusat Pembinaan Perpustakaan* 1990), as well as by other libraries.

In the early 1990s the Directorate General of Higher Education received a loan from the World Bank to improve higher education infrastructure, including academic libraries. The World Bank-funded project sponsored the establishment of *Unit Kerja Koordinasi Perpustakaan* (Library Coordination Working Unit), which was responsible for the state academic library co-operation, manpower building and the library automation activities. With this brief view of library co-operation and information networks in Indonesia, this paper focuses on the same fields, albeit for the latter part of 1990s and early 21st century.

With the advent of the Internet in early 1990s, some libraries built computer-based catalogues that could be accessed through the Internet or converted their catalogues into Internet-accessed databases.

CHAPTER 2

INFORMATION NETWORKS

The launching of the Five Year Plan in 1969 reactivated the library and documentation centers program and it was supported by the oil boom in the 1970s. Rising demand from users in the 1970s compelled the libraries and documentation centers to work closely together, resulting in the need for documentation and information networks.

2.1. Establishment of documentation and information networks

In 1971 librarians, documentalists and government officials met in Bandung for a workshop on documentation and information networks sponsored by the Indonesian Council for Sciences. The workshop decided to establish four documentation and information networks. These were:

- (1) Documentation and information networks in science and technology. The coordinator was PDIN LIPI (*Pusat Dokumentasi Informasi Nasional Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia*) covering libraries in the field of science and technology.
- (2) Documentation and information networks in medical science, covering medicine and health affairs. The coordinator was the Department Of Health Central Library.
- (3) Documentation and information networks in agriculture. The coordinator was *Bibliotheca Bogoriensis* in Bogor.
- (4) Documentation and information networks in social science and humanities. The coordinator was the (National) Museum Library.

The objectives of those information networks were:

- (a) to collect and process information, in any forms needed for the policy, research, education programs and information needs in general
- (b) to provide information material and provide the needed information to users; to disseminate selected information.

These centers also formed their own networks and were responsible for the flow of information in their respective fields as mentioned above. Those centers also served as referral centers, and as such they were expected to:

(i) act as the principal agencies for developing the national network system according to national needs;

(ii) be national depositories for works produced in the country in their respective fields, either published or unpublished;

(iii) act as the focal point through which Indonesian scientific and technical works were made known and made available to users;

(iv) act as a catalyst in initiating surveys and research needed for improving national services

(v) to disseminate information on the node members' collections and library services.

2.2. Various documentation and information networks post-1971

The following parts describe the operation, conduct of affairs and activities performed by various information networks.

2.2.1. Documentation and information networks in biology and agriculture.

The coordinator was *Perpustakaan Pusat dan Komunikasi Penelitian Pertanian* (Central Library for Agriculture and Research Communication), shortened to *PUSTAKA*, popularly known as *Bibliotheca Bogoriensis*, one of the oldest libraries in Indonesia as it was established in 1842.

This information network covered libraries of the Agricultural Research Stations, Center for Research and Development in Agriculture, and the organs of the Department of Agriculture. It had a close relationship with the library of the Bogor Agricultural University. As a national node on agriculture, *Pustaka* maintained a close relationship with AGRIS (the International Information for Agricultural Sciences and Technology) by providing input sheets to the AGRIS Processing Unit in Vienna, Austria. The same sheets were also sent to AIBA

(Agricultural Information Bank for Asia) in Los Banos, Philippines. Pustaka published *Indonesian Agricultural Bibliography* (annually), *Indeks Biologi dan Pertanian Indonesia* (bimonthly) and established *Pangkalan Data Informasi Indonesiana* (Indonesiana Information Database).

Until early 1990s *Pustaka* still provided literature information, which was criticized as more library-oriented than documentary. Compared with other agricultural information networks, such as DINA (Danish Information Networks in Agricultural Sciences) which was established in 1997 and in a short time successfully established the application of information technology in agriculture, food health, agro-economics, forestry, and environment (Denmark 2000), *Pustaka* was left behind.

2.2.2. Documentation and information network in science and technology

The coordinator was the Scientific Information Documentation Center (then the National Scientific Documentation Center, known as PDIN-LIPI). This network laid out the foundations of the requirement for participating libraries in the network. The libraries and documentation centers which wish to join the network had to fulfill the following requirements: possess a sound collection in certain field(s), have a librarian or library officer in charge of the library, have a permanent budget for collection development and agree that its collection is available for outside users. Among the networks' nodes were the libraries of the Institute for Petroleum and Gas (Jakarta), the Research Institute for Electricity (Jakarta), the National Agency for Atomic Power (Jakarta), the Directorate of City Planning (Jakarta), the National Research Center (Bandung), the Research Institute for Mining (Bandung), the Directorate of Geology (Bandung), the Gresik Cement Factory (Gresik, East Java) and a few others.

As a coordinating unit, PDII-LIPI served various users, including students and even senior high school students! Based on the annual reports of PDII-LIPI, there were more requests from academic libraries to PDII than from PDII to university libraries, for conducting book title requests, reference queries, manual

searches, computerized searches, information packages and journal article requests. Almost 80% of on-line came from postgraduate students.

In 1985, the Council for Sciences of Indonesia (*Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia* or LIPI) working together with the US National Academy of Sciences established a new information network called *Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi Network*, commonly called IPTEKNET. The seminar produced some decisions on science and technology information network. However, no action was taken 1990 without any reason. In 1990, the project began again and was known as IPTEKNET STAIID (standing for *Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi - Network Science and Technology for Industrial Development*) supported by the World Bank. The National Research Council held a panel meeting of experts which emphasized the importance of collecting and developing data, information and knowledge; storage, retrieve and access, applying data, information and knowledge to create new knowledge or science. Since then IPTEKNET has been wholly operated by BPPT.

2.2.3. Documentation and information network for health and medicine.

When it was formed in 1971 the coordinator was the Central Library, Department of Health. Then from 1978 it was operated by the Research and Development Division, Department of Health. Most of the members of this networks are hospital libraries, regional health libraries, libraries of various Department of Health-affiliated academies (such as the Academy of Nutrition, Academy of Nursing, Academy of Roentgen (Radiology) Technologies, Academy of Health Inspection), some libraries of the state medical colleges such as Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Diponegoro, Universitas Airlangga, Universitas Padjadjaran and Universitas Udayana (Denpasar) and some private medical colleges such as Universitas Trisakti (Jakarta), Universitas Tarumanegara (Jakarta) and YARSI (Jakarta). The academic libraries' participation in this network is significant owing to their comprehensive collection. As an example, five out of the twelve participating libraries in the HELLISnet program are university libraries.

This information network's main service is providing photocopies of journal articles, either available through its nodes (mainly from Universitas Indonesia or Universitas Airlangga) or through SEAMIC (Southeast Asian Medical Information Center) in Tokyo, Japan, or HELLIS (Health Literature, Library and Information Services), Health Service Research Information System, Primary Health Care Information System through WHO Southeast Asia Regional Office, National Library of Medicine (US) and the British Library Document Supply Center. In 1986 the name of the network changed to *Jaringan Informasi Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi (IPTEK) Kesehatan* or Information Network for Science and Technology of Health, apparently also covering the field of medicine.

On a small scale, in East Java, one of the nodes (library of the Health Service, East Java province) established a local information network covering the province of East Java, with nodes usually the health service libraries in the municipalities.

Among the constraints faced by this network is that many users complain about the delay of a request. As an example, a request of photocopy from the Research and Development Center office in Salemba Tengah, Jakarta to Medical College Universitas Indonesia in Salemba Raya, Jakarta needs two or three weeks before the reply is given even though the distance is about 2 kilometers! Another complaint was that many medical students who want an article usually write directly to PDIN LIPI, without first checking at his or her library and later on PDIN LIPI find that the requested journal is actually available in her or his campus although in a different library on the same campus! PDIN LIPI also complain about requests for information on clinical medicine that are sent to PDIN- PDIN claim such information should be handled by the health and medical information network.

2.2.4. Information network for humanities and social sciences.

The National Museum Library was appointed as the coordinator in 1971. However the library of National Museum as an information unit was considered administratively too small to be able to establish an information network at the

national level. For three years no activities took place concerning the network, then the State Secretariat established a project called *Proyek Pembentukan Pusat Dokumentasi dan Informasi Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial dan Kemanusiaan* (called PDIS or Project for the Establishment of Documentation and Information Center for Social Sciences and Humanities) under LIPI.

This project lasted for three years, from fiscal year 1974/1975 through 1976/1977, during which time the PDIS-LIPI produced a union catalogue of research reports and proceedings on social and humanities owned by various libraries in Jakarta, published a directory of social scientists and some bibliographies on social sciences. In 1978 PDIS-LIPI was abolished, the task was taken over by PDII-LIPI.

With the establishment of the National Library in 1980, the task was forwarded to the National Library. However, the status of the National Library at that time made it impossible to do nation-wide networking, as it was a small unit under the Center for Library Development, Department of Education and Culture. These activities really began in 1990 with the establishment of the National Library of Indonesia as a special agency directly under the President. However, its activities were still in the early stages because of the wide variety of subjects and the incomplete collection of social and humanities collections in many Indonesian libraries and the merger of the National Library with staff of the Center for Library Development, hence its role right now is to develop the regional libraries which are subordinates of the National Library. Until May 2000, no special unit in the National Library, which is responsible for coordinating information requests on humanities and social science, originated from the nodes. Some librarians even proposed the establishment of a social science information network under the coordination of PDII LIPI, free from the National Library's domination.

2.2.5. Documentation and information networks on defense and security.

This network includes all libraries of the services (Army, Navy, Air Force and Police), with the coordinator of *Perpustakaan ABRI* (The Armed Forces Library) under the command of the *Pusat Sejarah ABRI* (The Armed Forces

History center). No outside libraries are involved in the network. Its main task is to compile and collect all publications by the services. This seems to overlap with the objective covered by Documentary Service of the Armed Forces History Center

This network was established in 1975 with the activities to conduct various training courses for the library and documentation staff. Its activities were mainly to provide information to the Armed Forces History Center, while actually the main function was to serve information to the Armed Forces Headquarters; however, this was not enforced owing to its location, which is very far from the Armed Forces Headquarters. Until April 2000 no further activities are known except training in documentation works.

2.2.6. Documentation and information network for law and legislation.

Established in 1975 by the Department of Justice with the Legal Documentation Center Department of Justice as the coordinator it is commonly called PDH-BPHN (*Pusat Dokumentasi Hukum Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, hereafter called BPHN). The nodes including *Pusat Dokumentasi Hukum Universitas Indonesia* (hereafter called PDH UI or Legal Documentation Center Universitas Indonesia), Attorney General library, Supreme Court library, Law Bureaus at every government department and state body, law documentation at every ministry, about 13 special libraries in Jakarta, every Regional Office of the Department of Justice, libraries of state college, several private law college libraries, legal bureau of every province and the National Library. [Badan Pembinaan 1999]

This network has fed the data of all regulations up to Presidential Decree level from 1945 through 1992 into the computer located in the BPHN's new building. This network also has produced some CD ROMs mainly on legislation products.

All requests on legislation and legal matters are channeled to BPHN or PDH UI, but usually the latter is able to provide a quicker answer to legislation products as PDH UI stores hard copies of all legislation in Indonesia produced since 1945 until now.

2.2.7. Information network for sanitation and clean water.

Established in 1988, the coordination was conducted jointly between the Department of Public Affairs and the Department of Health. In 1991 and 1992 the network compiled a bibliography on sanitation, while no other activities were done and no academic libraries were involved in this network except in sending lists of books on sanitation. This network ceased to operate in the mid 1990s [Santoso 2000]

2.2.8. Documentation and information network for nutrition.

Established in 1988 with the coordinator *Direktorat Bina Gizi Masyarakat* Department of Health (Directorate for Public Nutrition Development). Its activities until early 1996 were storing data on nutrition in Indonesia.

2.2.9. Information network for legal medicine.

Established in 1989, the coordinator was Public Relations Division, Department of Health. Its main activities were compiling articles, books, and research reports on legal aspects of health. No academic libraries were involved in this network. It is known that this network ceased operating as early as 1997.

2.2.10. Information network for housing and human settlement

Established in late 1970s, its center was in Bandung at the Research Center for Housing Development. Its services were mainly for the research staff and lecturers from the Bandung Institute of Technology. There is no further news about this network.

2.2.11. Information network for Islamic studies.

Established in 1985 in Jakarta with its coordinator *Pusat Perpustakaan dan Dokumentasi Pengkajian Islam* (commonly called PUSDIPI) in Jakarta. The membership included all 13 IAIN, 22 Islamic private universities (such as Universitas Muhammadiyah in Jakarta, Solo; Universitas Darussalam in Jombang, East Java, YARSI in Jakarta, Universitas Ibnu Khaldun, Universitas

Islam Nusantara, Universitas Islam Bandung, Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Al Qur'an, Jakarta) and 11 libraries from various Islamic institutes (such as Lembaga Filsafat dan Agama, Pusat informasi Islam in Jakarta, etc), 6 pondok pesantren and the library and documentation section of the Department of Religion.

The average collection was 5,556 books per library, while for journals the average was only 7 titles, mostly Islamic journals.

During its history, the network published a bibliography on Islamic studies published in Indonesia, an Islamic thesaurus and conducted several training courses. With the rising of ICMI (*Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia* or Association of Indonesian Moslem Intellectuals) –supported-information network, the information network for Islamic studies lost its role and was soon forgotten.

2.2.12. Information network for family planning and population

Established in 1978 under the auspices of *Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional* (hereafter called BKKBN or the National Coordinating Agency for Family Planning) with several nodes. Among them were the libraries of the Demographic Institute Universitas Indonesia, the Population Studies Center Universitas Gadjah Mada, the libraries of the Medical College Universitas Indonesia, the libraries of BKKBN regional office at the provincial and libraries of BKKBN at the municipality level. One of the achievements was the compilation of a union catalogue, training of library staff, and publishing some pamphlets on family planning. This network established a union catalogue covering the BKKBN's province libraries. However, no further activities are known except in the field of training and building of a thesaurus for family planning and planned parenthood.

2.1.13. Documentation and information network for appropriate technology.

This network comes under auspices of PDII-LIPI, as the coordinator is the Center for Appropriate Technology is a part of LIPI. This network has close cooperation with ITB, and has published some books and pamphlets on appropriate technology with an orientation to rural areas.

The main users are students and NGOs, Center for Development Technology Bandung Institute of Technology (*Pusat Teknologi Pembangunan ITB*), small-scale industries, and even fisherman and farmers.

2.2.14. Documentation and information network for the environment.

Established in 1980 under the State Minister for Environment and Population, this office acts also as the national clearing house on environment. By early 1991, more than eighteen participating libraries had joined this network, among others environment institutes from state universities such as IPB, IPB, Universitas Padjadjaran and Universitas Indonesia and some private institutions such as the World Wildlife Fund and the National Institute of Health Research and Development.

2.2.15. Information network for the role of women in development

Under the ASEAN Women's Program (AWP), which was set up in 1976, the PDII-LIPI was commissioned to act as the manager of the clearing house on women in development in ASEAN countries. The clearing house then expanded its activities into developing an information network on women in development covering various nodes in Indonesia. Its activities are developing a thesaurus on women, providing literature service and compiling a bibliography on women based on the available collection in various Indonesian libraries, including academic libraries such as the Demographic Institute of Universitas Indonesia and the Population Studies Center at Universitas Gadjah Mada. Most of the requests come from researchers, lecturers and graduate students preparing their post-graduate theses.

2.2.16. Information network for religion research.

During the 1991 meeting, the participants agreed to establish an information network on religion research, with the objective to collect all papers and documents on religion research with special reference to Indonesian situations.

Among the participants were representatives from state and private universities, IAINs, various Islamic institutes, Islamic popular journals and documentation sections of the Council of Religions. There is no further information about this network, and it is presumed that it has no longer has a budget.

2.2.17. Documentation and information network for food and food distribution.

The information network on food and food distribution was established in 1986 under *Pusat Informasi Pangan Badan Urusan Logistik* (Food Information Center, Agency for Logistics). The center processes the information that it receives from various sources (among others the Department of Agriculture, the Center for Tropical Biology, PUSTAKA in Bogor, and IPB Library) and then repackages it for ist users.

2.3. ICMI-net or Information Center for Motivating Innovation Network.

Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia (ICMI) established an information network called ICMI-net or Information Center for Motivating Innovation Network (Kompas 1992) which provides information on science and technology, business and industry. The news did not mention the nodes but apparently the ICMI-net utilizes the nodes attached to Badan Pengkajian Penerapan Teknologi (BPPT or Agency for Assessing Technology Application) which is also the location of the ICMI headquarters.

2.4. UNInet (Inter-university computerised network).

The Computerized university networks, better known by its acronym as UNInet, was jointly developed between DGHE and *Pusat Ilmu Komputer Universitas Indonesia* (PUSILKOM UI) or the Computer Science Center ,Universitas Indonesia.

DGHE financed the project while Pusilkom UI conducted the technical aspects. The idea of UNInet was to connect state universities with the assistance of various computer centers available at each university, using the Palapa domestic satellite. As the communication linkage is not cheap, not every university was

connected to the Palapa satellite. Instead, those who were not connected to satellite communication were urged to connect the nearest Palapa-equipped-communication-facilities center. These centers, called *nodes*, were established at various universities such as Universitas Indonesia (Jakarta), Institut Teknologi Bandung (Bandung, West Java), Universitas Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta), Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (Surabaya, East Java), Universitas Terbuka (Jakarta), Institut Pertanian Bogor (Bogor, West Java), Universitas Hasanuddin (Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi) and DGHE. Those points were nodes, while Pusilkom UI acted as a node as well as a national gateway. This national gateway could be accessed through telephone line and packet switching data networks.

The objectives of UNInet for participating universities were as follows:

(a) to support organisation and management of higher education activities in Indonesia

(b) to increase co-operative use of common data and information

(c) to share computational facilities

(d) to improve formal and informal communication among lecturers and researchers in state universities (Ibrahim 1991)

UNInet's goals were to increase educational activity procedures and resources at all state universities through computer-based networks and to increase the efficiency of the higher education system through co-operation in the matters of administrative data processing.

Formerly UNInet covered only a handful of universities that had strong computer communication facilities. It then expanded into various state universities that conducted graduate programs.

Basically, each university could contact others based on a local telephone charge. For example, if the librarian of Universitas Airlangga in Surabaya wanted to contact his or her colleague at Universitas Padjadjaran in Bandung, he or she just dialed the local gateway in Surabaya, which then contacted its counterpart in Bandung in ITB. From ITB the request would be forwarded on a local basis, either through telephone or even courier to Universitas Padjadjaran.

This project began in 1985, financed by Directorate General of Higher Education (hereafter called DGHE) using three transponders on the Palapa satellite. Owing to the decreased budget provided by DGHE, the utilization of UNInet declined. Technically, it was a good system, however, financial constraints forced it to stop operating. It was abandoned in 1996 owing to its under usage and the project is over.

2.5. SIKKO

Another communication system for state universities is called the Computer Conference Information System, known as SIKKO or *Sistem Konperensi Komputer. Pusat Ilmu Komputer Universitas Indonesia* and another six state universities and the Research and Development Division of Indosat developed a new conference system (SIKKO) that can be accessed by telephone line plus modem to link universities within Indonesia and other information centers. This system is used for computer conference in the areas of medical science, engineering, communication science and agriculture as well as for electronic mail.

In general it can be concluded that the documentation and information networks are not quite successful as proposed by the 1971 Bandung workshop. The operating information networks are mainly in the field of science and technology, medical and agricultural fields while in the field of humanities and social sciences the networks are practically non-operating. Other information networks barely exist or operate based on the availability of state-financed projects which usually last for 3 years and can be extended for another 3 years. After that, it is up to the institution to operate the information networks; hence many information networks as a project (as many as 30 networks) have appeared but not all of them are still operating.

CHAPTER 3

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Library co-operation covers the collaboration and sharing of commitments and facilities between such co-operative enterprises and is a logical development, particularly under the strained financial circumstances in which most kinds of Indonesian libraries have operated. Library co-operation in Indonesia in this paper is viewed by type of library, geography, denominations and government-owned state university libraries.

3.1. Public and school libraries.

There is no library co-operation in existence at these types of libraries.

3.2. Academic libraries.

This co-operation can be found among state academic libraries that are scattered throughout Indonesia. There are two main geographic classifications i.e. Western and Eastern Indonesia. For Eastern Indonesia, the coordinating body is called *Badan Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi negeri se Indonesia Timur* or shortened to BKS PTN IT, sometimes called BKS PTN INTIM. It was established in 1975 and is headquartered in Makassar [Table 1).

Table 1 Member s of BKS PTN IT

No.	Institution/university names	City location	Province
1	Universitas Hasanuddin	Ujung Pandang (now Makassar)	South Sulawesi
2	Universitas Negeri Makasar (then IKIP* Ujung Pandang)	Makassar	South Sulawesi
3	Universitas Tadulako	Palu	Central Sulawesi
4	Universitas Haluoleo	Kendari	Southeast Sulawesi
5	Universitas Sam Ratulangi	Manado	North Sulawesi
6	IKIP Manado (in process of becoming Universitas	Manado and Tondano	North Sulawesi

	Negeri Manado)		
7	Universitas Pattimura+	Ambon	Moluccas
8	Universitas Cenderawasih	Jayapura	West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya)
9	Universitas Mataram	Mataram	West Nusatenggara
10	Universitas Udayana	Denpasar	Bali
11	Universitas Nusa Cendana	Kupang	East Nusatenggara
12	Universitas Mulawarman	Samarinda	East Kalimantan
13	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	Banjarmasin	South Kalimantan

Source: Sulisty (2000) from various sources

Note:

*IKIP is *Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan* or Teacher's College. Some of them have converted to *Universitas Negeri* such as IKIP Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Padang, Ujung Pandang followed by IKIP Manado

+ Universitas Pattimura almost ceased operations owing to religious tension in that area since early 1999

One could note that Perpustakaan Udayana is considered as a part of Eastern Indonesia although in some cases it is considered as a part of Java. This situation enables the librarian of Universitas Udayana to attend various meetings conducted in eastern Indonesia and Java. However, Universitas Palangka Raya, which is situated in Central Kalimantan, is sometimes not included in the scheme as it is not clear whether Central Kalimantan is part of Eastern or Western Indonesia!

For Western Indonesia, the co-operation scheme is called *Badan Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Indonesia Barat* (BKS PTN B or BKS PTN IB) or State higher education institutions for Western Indonesia. Its headquarter is situated in Palembang, thanks to a loan from US AID. (Table 2)

Table 2 Members of BKS PTN B

No.	Name	Location	Province
1	Universitas Syiah Kuala	Banda Aceh	Aceh
2	Universitas Sumatera Utara	Medan	North Sumatra
3	IKIP Medan	Medan	North Sumatra
4	Universitas Riau	Pekanbaru	Riau
5	Universitas Jambi	Jambi	Jambi
6	Universitas Andalas	Padang	West Sumatra

7	IKIP Padang	Padang	West Sumatra
8	Universitas Sriwijaya	Palembang	South Sumatra
9	Universitas Bengkulu	Bengkulu	Bengkulu
10	Universitas Lampung	Bandarlampung	Lampung
11	Universitas Tanjungpura	Pontianak	West Kalimantan

Source: Sulisty (2000) from various sources

There is another university library scheme, sometimes informally called Central Indonesia, which actually covers those state academic universities situated in the island of Java, although on various occasions the librarian from Universitas Udayana is also present (Table 3).

Table 3 Informal Central Indonesia academic library co-operation

No.	Name	Location
1	Universitas Indonesia	Jakarta
2	Universitas Negeri Jakarta (then IKIP Jakarta)	Jakarta
3	Institut Pertanian Bogor	Bogor
4	Universitas Padjadjaran	Bandung
5	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (then IKIP Bandung)	Bandung
6	Institut Teknologi Bandung	Bandung
7	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Yogyakarta
8	IKIP Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta
9	Universitas Diponegoro	Semarang
10	Universitas Negeri Semarang (then IKIP Semarang)	Semarang
11	Universitas Airlangga	Surabaya
12	Universitas Negeri Surakarta	Solo
13	Universitas Airlangga	Surabaya
14	IKIP Surabaya	Surabaya
15	Universitas Brawijaya	Malang
16	IKIP Malang	Malang
17	Universitas Negeri Jember	Jember
18	Universitas Udayana	Denpasar

Source: Sulisty (2000) from various sources

3.3. Denomination-based library co-operation.

In Indonesia there are several universities founded by various denominations such as Christian, Catholics, Islam, Muhammadiyah and Hindu. Hence there are Islamic universities, Muhammadiyah, Catholic, Christian and even Hindu-based universities. Sometimes they work on the limited basis among their own universities, hence the origin of denomination-based library co-operation.

3.3.1. *Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN, State Islamic Institution)*

IAIN was founded and operated by the Department of Religious Affairs and does not come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, although lately in 2000 some of them are trying to convert to be universities. Co-operation among Islamic-based institutions is conducted through *Institut Agama Islam Negeri* (hereafter called IAIN (Table 4)

Table 4 State Islamic Studies Institute (IAIN)

No.	Name	Location
1.	IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah	Jakarta
2.	IAIN Sunan Gunung Jati	Bandung
3.	IAIN Walisongo	Semarang
4.	IAIN Sunan Kalijaga	Yogyakarta
5.	IAIN Sunan Ampel	Surabaya
6.	IAIN Ar-Raniry	Banda Aceh
7.	IAIN Sumatera Utara	Medan
8.	IAIN Imam Bonjol	Padang
9.	IAIN Sutan Syarif Qasim	Pekanbaru
10.	IAIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin	Jambi
11.	IAIN Raden Patah	Palembang
12.	IAIN Raden Fatah	Bengkulu
13.	IAIN Antasari	Banjarmasin
14.	IAIN Alauddin	Manado

Source: Sulistyono (2000) from various sources

The library co-operation is mainly in the training of library staff, conducted yearly or depending on budget availability. A plan to make a union catalogue began with the two established IAINs i.e. IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah

(Jakarta) and IAIN Sunan Kalijogo (Yogyakarta) but it has not had a successful result. In the mid 1990s, thanks to CIDA support, they began trying to set up a nation-wide database (i.e. catalogue), but the result is not yet operating.

3.3.2. *Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Katolik di Indonesia* (APTIK, Association of Catholic Universities in Indonesia).

The co-operation began in 1989 with the establishment of the APTIK Library Network (ALN). The program began with the enrollment of library staff at the Universitas Indonesia for *sarjana* program, then Micro CDS ISIS training. In 1996 the name changed to *Jaringan Perpustakaan APTIK*, known as JPA. They conducted training on DDC 21st edition, the latest Library of Congress Subject Headings and WINISIS. Its members are listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Members of Jaringan Perpustakaan APTIK

No.	Name	Location
1.	Unika* Atma Jaya	Jakarta
2	Unika Parahingan	Bandung
3	Unika Soegijapranata	Semarang
4	Unika Atma Jaya Yogya	Yogyakarta
5	Universitas Sanata Darma	Yogyakarta
6	Unika Widya Mandala	Surabaya
7.	Unika Widya Mandala Madiun	Madiun
8	Unika Widya Karya	Malang
9	Unika Widya Mandira	Kupang
10	Unika Atma Jaya Ujung Pandang	Makasar
11	Sekolah Tinggi Keperawatan Carolus	Jakarta

Source: JPA (2000)

Note

* Unika stands for Universitas Katolik

JPA set up a joint bibliographic database situated in Unika Widya Mandala Surabaya comprising of 112.000 entries. All are processed by Micro CDS ISIS using Indomarc format and there is a plan to make the database accessible through the Internet.

3.3.3. *Protestant universities.*

Protestant universities established their own co-operating scheme, initiated by Universitas Kristen Petra in Surabaya and Universitas Bina Nusantara in Jakarta. The co-operation, which began in 1998, covers Protestant universities and theological schools (Table 6)

Table 6 Member libraries of Protestant universities co-operation scheme

No.	Name	Location
1.	Universitas Kristen Indonesia	Jakarta
2.	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana	Jakarta
3.	Universitas Bina Nusantara	Jakarta
4.	Sekolah Tinggi Teologia	Jakarta
5.	Universitas Pelita Harapan	Tangerang
6.	Universitas Maranatha	Bandung
7.	Universitas Kristen Satyawacana	Salatiga
8.	Universitas Kristen Duta Wacana	Yogyakarta
9.	Universitas Kristen Petra	Surabaya

Their databases are linked to various universities abroad, especially to Protestant universities in Germany and the Netherlands.

3.4. State universities and institutions

In 1988, the Directorate General of Higher Education (hereafter called DGHE) received a loan from the World Bank for university infrastructure development. This loan, sometimes known as World Bank Education Project XXI, covered the period 1988 - 1991, while the second slice covered the period of 1992-1994.

In this program, the university development also covered university libraries, felt by many academic librarians to be a long neglected area. As an implementation unit of the Project XXI, especially for library-related activities, the

DGHE set up a unit called *Unit Kerja Kegiatan Perpustakaan* (Library Development Working Unit, hereafter called UKKP).

3.4.1. Unit Kerja Kegiatan Perpustakaan (UKKP)

UKKP was established in 1988, some weeks after DGHE received a loan from the World Bank. Its objectives are as follows:

(a) to manage a central project for the balanced and cost effective acquisition of books and journals for universities and other institutions of higher education;

(b) to make those assets of the academic community represented by books, journals and similar materials readily available to all staff and students; this became a more specific commitment to the development of the academic union catalogue;

(c) to lead a program of training in all aspects of library automation;

(d) to establish a leadership in project management and the technology of library automation for the higher education community of Indonesia.

In relation to academic library development, UKKP set up several projects including the establishment of discipline service centers, centralised bibliographical database, manpower development, centralised acquisition, library automation projects, library technology center and the development of model libraries.

During the project's first phase (1988-1991), the university library development was limited to 12. This then increased to 14 universities and institutes that enrolled graduate programs or *Program pascasarjana*.

3.4.2. Discipline Service Centers

The basic idea of this project was that some universities and institutes are outstanding in their certain disciplines, including the education and research activities; hence it is better to equip them with discipline service centers. Each Discipline Service Centers (hereafter called DSC) had the responsibilities as follows:

- (a) to develop discipline-oriented literature in their respective fields with the assistance of World Bank or other donors;
- (b) to submit their candidates for joint training in each discipline;
- (c) to suggest what communication hardware and or automation is needed as a part of a bibliographical co-operation network;
- (d) to continue the collection development in each field after the World Bank-sponsored project is over;
- (e) to develop a library co-operation scheme especially among higher learning institutes;
- (f) to send the bibliographical data of their holdings to the Inter University Bibliographical Service Centers as part of the development of the university union catalogue.

The institutes and universities appointed as DSCs are listed in Table 7

Table 7 Discipline Service Centers

No.	Name of Institution	Location	Subject coverage
1.	Universitas Airlangga	Surabaya	Medical and health sciences including family planning and nursing
2.	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	Surabaya	Maritime technology

3	Institut Pertanian Bogor	Bogor	Biological and agricultural sciences, including the biological aspects of marine sciences, sand environment with focus on the natural and agricultural environment.
4.	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Yogyakarta	Social sciences including administration, anthropology, communication, international relations, political science, psychology, sociology, tourism but not criminology, family planning, history
5	Institut Teknologi Bandung	Bandung	Technology including astronomy, atmospheric sciences, geology, geophysics, mineralogy, navigation, transportation, environment with focus on urban and industrial development.
6	Institut Seni Indonesia	Yogyakarta	Visual and performing arts
7	IKIP Bandung	Bandung	Education, sports and recreation
8	Universitas Indonesia	Jakarta	Computer science, library and information science, languages and humanities including archaeology, linguistics, languages and literature, history, philosophy, culture

Source: UKKP, Laporan (1992)

By early 1992, Discipline Service Centers for each of the twelve subjects had been established in eight universities and an institute for arts to provide sufficient concentration of resources to ensure that high standards of teaching and research could be achieved. The collection was accessible to all staff and students in higher education, although in fact it was used mainly by the participating institutes.

However one should not forget that the DSCs, in addition to providing literature-searching tools, should have also built up relevant subject reference collections. Also the emphasis in the service centers was on building journal collection for the practical reason that they are easier to cope with the context of

interlibrary loans and that the high cost of subscription precluded their duplication.

Also the universities designated as DSCs were asked to commit themselves to the principle of sharing their resources with each other and the provision of sufficient library staff time to cope with co-operation and resource sharing.

It was abolished in 1998 when the World Bank project was terminated. The DSCs are considered a failure owing to the following reasons:

- (1) The DSCs were heavily dependent on UKKP i.e. the World Bank project. When the project terminated in FY (Fiscal Year) 1997, almost all DSCs had no budget for continuing the subscription. This situation worsened with the economic crisis that struck Indonesia in mid 1997 and which has continued until now.
- (2) The wrong perception of the DSCs. Some considered the journals as their own, some were reluctant to reproduce the table of contents, owing to the librarians' attitude as well as the library not having a budget for photocopying the table of contents, let alone sending it to 49 participating libraries.
- (3) Lack of promotion as it was seen that very few students were aware of the facilities and its usage. Apparently the students did not realize that they had the right to access various journals paid for by the UKKP.

3.4.3. Centralised bibliographical database

In order to support the Discipline Service Centres, UKKP established a centralised bibliographical database. The objective was to develop and operate a service for the collection and integration of records of theses, dissertations and research reports originating in academic institutions in Indonesia. This collection will be developed to be a union catalogue of all academic libraries' holdings in the future.

Formerly the participating libraries were limited to those higher education institutes that conducted courses at graduate level (Universitas Indonesia, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Universitas Padjadjaran,

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Airlangga, Universitas Hasanuddin, IKIP Jakarta, IKIP Bandung and IKIP Malang). It then expanded to other four universities (Universitas Sumatera Utara, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Universitas Terbuka and Institut Seni Indonesia), and later on covered all state universities. Each library sent their collection's bibliographical data to UKKP, which then arranged them alphabetically, forming an all Indonesia state university union catalogue. However, not all libraries followed the standard cataloguing rules; many interpreted the rules according to their needs. In order to standardize all bibliographical data, UKKP conducted various training programs. Coincidentally with the conception of centralised bibliographical data base, *SATGAS (Satuan Tugas Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi* or Task Force for Academic Libraries) decreed the standard format for bibliographical data used by state university libraries is INDOMARC while the software used to be Micro CDS/ISIS. The decision was based on the fact that the INDOMARC will be used as an official format for cataloguing in all parts of Indonesia and can be used to other MARC format. The format was issued by National Library of Indonesia, written by librarians from various institutes. The decision on using Micro CDS/ISIS mainly on its low price (US \$ 70) which is still in the range of Indonesian libraries; it is rather easy to use and it can be used by small to medium academic libraries.

As a part of bibliographic database development and library automation activities, UKKP sent some of its staff to various universities to introduce the INDOMARC. This task was not easy, as many library staff had never attended formal training on cataloguing, let alone using a machine-readable catalogue such as INDOMARC. After this in-site training was completed, UKKP then conducted many introductory courses on computers for library staff. No evaluation has been taken of the result of the training and it was never considered whether the participating library had its own computer or not. After that, UKKP introduced the use of Micro CDS/ISIS to university libraries. This training was conducted in Jakarta, as Jakarta was the only place that had enough computing facilities for training 49 people or more in one batch. After the training was over, the trainees returned to their respective institutions and became trainers for other staff. Then

the staff began to enter bibliographical data to UKKP, in INDOMARC format stored in diskettes. This diskette was perhaps the first step toward library automation activity.

For the first step, each library sent bibliographical data on master theses, doctoral dissertation and research reports to UKKP.

The idea of establishment of a bibliographic database is that there is almost similarity of textbooks used in the universities. The bibliographic database could identify any collection owned by the 49 participating libraries. It was estimated that about 1 million titles were owned by the participating libraries. By the end of the term, the project had not achieved its objectives. It had finished only about 600,000 entries of 49 state academic holdings, each entry consisting of bibliographic data including the location. This database is actually a union catalogue of 49 state academic libraries. However there were some deficiencies:

- (a) the entry mentioned only the (university) holder using the Indomarc (Indonesian Machine Readable catalogue) code. For example Universitas Indonesia has the code JKPTUI, short for Jakarta (JK), academic library (PT, perguruan tinggi) and university designation UI (Universitas Indonesia). However as almost all state universities adopted the decentralized system, then the location code has almost meaning. JKPTUI does not denote the location because UI has 18 libraries, hence one does not know where the location is.
- (b) The editing was not complete by May 2000. Although there is a national rule for cataloguing, when put into practice, the results were inconsistent. For example the heading for corporate bodies varies, such as Indonesia. 'Departemen Kesehatan' could yield result as varied as 'Depkes., Indonesia.', 'Depkes, Indonesia.', 'Departemen Kesehatan' and 'Department of Health.' This causes inconvenience among the users who are not always familiar with the cataloguing rules.
- (c) The database functions as a union catalogue to promote interlibrary loan and collection development policy. The database is underutilized owing to the high

telephone communication costs for the academic libraries and it still can not be accessed through the Internet.

3.5. Communication Forum of Academic Libraries

In Indonesia this is known by its abbreviation FKP2T or *Forum Komunikasi Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi*. It was established in 1993 and was initiated by various academic librarians who were frustrated because the students were complaining that they could not enter, let alone utilize, other universities' libraries. For example a student from IKIP Jakarta was not allowed to enter the library of IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah in Jakarta. The result was the foundation of FKP2T. In this library scheme, a student or lecturer from the FKP2T member library can use the other member libraries, such as for browsing, reading, photocopy *but not borrowing* the library materials. Each student must own a so called "kartu sakti" [sic] or "magic card" for a sum of Rp2500, later increased to Rp 4.000 for a semester. Equipped with a valid "kartu sakti", a student from a member library can utilize other member library's facilities. In early 2000, FKP2T had 18 member libraries (Table 8).

Table 8 Member libraries of Communication Forum of Academic Libraries (FKP2T)

No.	Institution	Location
1.	Universitas Diponegoro	Semarang
2.	IKIP Semarang (now Universitas Negeri Semarang)	Semarang
3.	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman	Purwokerto
4.	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Yogyakarta
5.	IKIP Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta
6.	Institut Seni Indonesia (Indonesian Arts Institute)	Yogyakarta
7.	Universitas Negeri Sebelas Maret	Solo
8.	Sekolah Tinggi Seni Indonesia (Arts Institute)	Solo
9.	Universitas Airlangga	Surabaya
10.	IKIP Surabaya (now Universitas Negeri Surabaya)	Surabaya
11.	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS)	Surabaya
12.	Universitas Brawijaya	Malang
13.	IKIP Malang	Malang
14.	Universitas Negeri Jember	Jember
15.	IKIP Jakarta (now Universitas	Jakarta

	Negeri Jakarta)	
16.	IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah	Jakarta
17.	Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Malang	Malang
18	Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Jember	Jember

Source: *Panduan perpustakaan IKIP Jakarta* (1999)

Please note that Universitas Indonesia did not join the forum because at that time any external user who wanted to utilize UI libraries' collection had to pay Rp 10.000 per visit!

3.7. Forum Komunikasi Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi

This forum was set up in September 1999 as a result of a seminar on the communication forum attended by state and private libraries from all over Java. This forum is supposed to be a partner of the National Library whose programs are to promote co-operation among academic libraries. One of the forum programs is setting up on-line networks and conducting research on academic librarianship. In the programme, each member library must pay Rp 50.000 for the "magic card"; however, by the time of this writing, this forum is still at the stage of writing the constitution [sic] and the constitution will have to be submitted to National Library for approval and financing!

3.8. Forum Komunikasi Pustakawan Perguruan Tinggi se Jawa Barat.

Established in April 2000, this forum consists of academic librarians from all parts of West Java, not including Universitas Indonesia as it is considered part of Jakarta. This forum has one goal: to smooth library co-operation among academic libraries, state and private, in West Java. One librarian made a bemused remark that almost all librarians are very enthusiastic in library co-operation matters while in workshops of other meetings, but they soon forget or lose their enthusiasm when they begin to work!

3.8. Interlibrary loan among management institutions in Jakarta.

Among the big management institutions in Jakarta such as *Pusat Pembinaan Manajemen, Prasetya Mulia* there is a formal interlibrary loan among them, conducted informally. This interlibrary loan has been operating for about 10 years without fanfare.

In conclusion, there is no interlibrary loan scheme yet among Indonesian libraries. There are academic librarians who are reluctant to join the co-operation scheme. Considering the limited collection, they are almost unable to provide services for their own users, let alone join the scheme. Another reason is that books in state academic libraries are considered physical materials and are subject to inspection by the Inspector General of the Department; also some experiences have shown that many borrowing libraries have no budget to send back the borrowed books. There is also a tendency among smaller academic libraries to borrow more books from larger academic libraries than larger libraries borrow from smaller academic libraries. Hence one of the solutions is to photocopy the books and send them to other academic libraries instead of lending the books, although this breaks the copyright act [sic].

CHAPTER 4

UNION CATALOGUES

4.1. Definition

Up to the late 1980s many libraries had joined various library consortia to establish a union catalogue and a union list. However, with the increasing usage of information technology, many libraries worked together to build up databases, covering their holdings, which is actually a union catalogue. Hence in this chapter, the first part treats union catalogues, and the second part treats various databases.

4.2. Union catalogues.

The first union catalogue published in Indonesia after independence was *Union catalogue of periodical holdings in the main science libraries of Indonesia*, published in 1952 by the Unesco Science Cooperation Office of Southeast Asia in Jakarta. This covered 6 libraries in Jakarta, Bogor, Yogyakarta and Bandung.

In 1962 *Biro Perpustakaan* (Library Bureau) Department of Education and Culture issued a union list called *Checklist of serials in Indonesian libraries: katalogus induk sementara madjalah² pada perpustakaan² di Indonesia*. This union list was followed by *Katalog induk madjalah pada perpustakaan khusus di Indonesia* published by PDIN (*Pusat Dokumentasi Informasi Nasional*) LIPI. This union list covered libraries situated in Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Gresik. It was revised in 1974 (published in 1975), 1980 (published in 1981) and 1998 (published in 2000). The plan was to revise the catalogue every 5 years. The 1974 edition was the first union list produced by a computer on loan from the Department of Public Works.

The union catalogue, which covered books, was also published by PDIN LIPI in 1979 and 1980. The union catalogue that was published in 1979 was called *Katalog induk buku 7 perpustakaan* as well as *Katalog induk buku 3 perpustakaan*, which covered social sciences and humanities. *Perpustakaan Nasional* issued some union catalogues, mainly in the field of social sciences.

Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional has published a union catalogue, covering libraries of the Department of Justice, various law schools, legal bureaus of various ministries and government agencies since 1983/1984.

PDIN LIPI also published *Katalog induk disertasi Indonesia* in 1981 working with 51 libraries. It is revised every 5 years; the latest edition will be published sometime in October 2000.

Badan Kerjasama Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Indonesia Barat (BKS PTN IB) released a union list *Katalog induk majalah perpustakaan BKS PTN Barat 1939 – 1989* followed by some supplements. This union catalogue was suspended around 1995 when the Western Universities Agricultural Education Project, University of Kentucky terminated the project. This union catalogue covered its 13 members and was arranged by subject followed by the journal titles.

4.3. Bibliographic Databases

4.3.1. State universities

UKKP built up a union catalogue covering 49 state university libraries. The result is a bibliographic database with about 600,000 entries denoting the location. However, as a union catalogue this database is not quite practical as the database refers only the university but not the exact location. This mistake happened because not all state university libraries use a central system in which all the collection are under the jurisdiction of central library. For example, Jkptui denoting the location as Universitas Indonesia is not specific enough because there are 18 libraries dispersed over the two campuses of Universitas Indonesia. The total of 500,000 entries is also below the target as the World Bank-financed higher education project set the target at 1,000,000 entries.

BKS PTN IT (Eastern Indonesia) established a bibliographic database on research reports situated in *Kantor Sistem Pendidikan Satelit* (Sisdiksat) BKS PTN IT in Makasar. The Sisdiksat's main responsibility is to conduct satellite-supported-long-distance education for the eastern region. CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) also supported Universitas Cenderawasih,

Universitas Pattimura and Universitas Haluoleo in setting up a union catalogue on natural and physical science journals that were part of the holding. There has been no further news about this project (until early June 2000) although a librarian complained that the participating libraries were only very enthusiastic in the beginning!

Jaringan Perpustakaan APTIK has built a bibliographic database based in Universitas Katolik Widya Manda Surabaya with about 112,000 entries by May 2000 and it is planned to make it accessible through the Internet.

CHAPTER 5

INTERNET-BASED-OPERATIONS

The Internet as a facility came to Indonesia in the early 1990s. Even though the Internet progressed rapidly, this did not happen in Indonesia. By the year 2000, the total of Internet users in Indonesia had reached around 0.04% of the population, which is very low compared to Malaysia (5%) and Singapore (7%).

The use of the Internet is unevenly divided. The following paragraph discusses the use of The Internet among Indonesian librarians.

5.1. Forum Pustakawan & Profesional Informasi

<http://forums.delphi.com/rumpunindonesia>

This discussion group was designed by Mr. Putu Laxman Pendit, a lecturer from the Department of Library Science, School of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia who is currently studying for a doctorate degree at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. This online forum is open for all librarians and information specialists in Indonesia.

5.2. Mailing list Indonesian CyberLibrary Society

i_c_s@egroups.com

URL:http://www.egroups.com/group/i_c_s

Set up by Suryadi Liawatimena from Universitas Bina Nusantara. On its homepage, this egroup describes itself "... as a mailing list for among librarians, documentalists, information specialists and computer experts who are very keen of learning and implementing their skills in getting news, ideas, collecting and disseminating information with internet facilities. Please join us to share your experiences, knowledge, problem solving, happiness and unhappines stories about documentation, information and library matters. Our membership is tolerable in religion, private/goverment institution and region. In order we can grow together towards cyber libraries to support information society in Indonesia.

Address:

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Services : Circulation, CD ROM + Print, Internet, Current
Awareness, Photocopying
Publications : Jurnal Binus

**(2) Perpustakaan Fakultas Kedokteran Umum Universitas Gajah Mada,
Yogyakarta**

Address : Jl. Farmako, Sekip Yogyakarta 55281
Phone / Fax : (0274) 902489 – 62741, Fax. (0274) 61196
Contact Person : Drs. Tri Septiyantono
Email : try-s@med.ugm.ac.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 08.00 – 21.00 ; Saturday : 08.00
– 12.30
System : Open Access, Users ; open to public
Collection : Books 7.300, bound periodicals 340, periodical subcr :
24 local, 4 foreign, Microfiches 104, Theses 250, papers
120, Indexes / reference 578, Reports 1.915,
Dissertations 79
Services :Library, interlibrary loan, photocopy, information
retrieval

(3) Perpustakaan Jurusan Teknik Arsitektur Institut Teknologi Bandung

Address : Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung
Phone / Fax : (022) 2504962, Fax. 2530705
Contact Person : Dra. Ipah Saripah
Email : -
Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 08.00 – 14.00, Friday :
08.00 – 11.00, Saturday : 08.00 – 12.00
System : Open Access, Institute Members, Reference letter
from relevant institution, Users ; public service
Collection : Books 6925, Journals, Magazines
Services : Library, Search, Education, Photocopying

(4) Perpustakaan Djoko Soetono – PTIK, Jakarta

Address : Jl. Tirtayasa Raya No. 6, Kebayoran Baru – Jakarta
Selatan
Phone / Fax : (021) 7207173 ext. 560, Fax. 7207142
Contact Person : Sudarmiyati
Email : ptik1946@indosat.net.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday: 08.00 – 15.00
System : Open Access
Collection : Books: 10.000 titles, Theses, Dokterandus theses
Services : Circulation, Photocopying, Book Shop

(5) Perpustakaan PT. Pupuk Kalimantan Timur

Address : Komplek PT. Pupuk Kalimantan Timur, Bontang
75313
Phone / Fax : (0548) 41202, 41203 pswt. 3226, Fax. 41616, 41626
Contact Person : Muchyidin, A. Md.
Email : muchyidin@pupukkaltim.com
Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday : 07.00 – 16.30 WITA (open during
midday break except Fridays)
System : Open Access
Collection : Textbooks & Reference (approximately) 6000 copies,
Local Magazines 12 titles, Foreign Magazines 8 titles
Services : Circulation and Reference
Publications : Internet, Intranet, and Posters

(6) Perpustakaan Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Jakarta

Address : Jl. Proklamasi No. 27, Jakarta 10320
Phone / Fax : (021) 3904327, Fax. 3153781
Contact Person : Nurdiana Sari Wijaya
Email : teologi@bit.net.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday: 07.30 – 19.00, Saturday: 09.00 –
15.00
System : Open

Collection : 52.000 volumes, 25.000 book titles
Services : Internet, Intranet

(7) Perpustakaan UPT Perpustakaan Universitas Parahyangan, Bandung

Address : Jl. Ciumbuleuit No. 94, Bandung
Phone / Fax : (022) 8573388 ext. 104, Fax. (021) 8573387
Contact Person : Sukirman
Email : chandra@home.unpar.ac.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday : 08.00 – 16.30, Saturday : : 08.00 – 12.00
System : Open Access
Collection : Books 40.000 titles / 73.000 copies, Magazines 1000 titles
Services : Circulation, Photocopying, Information retrieval

(8) Perpustakaan UPT Perpustakaan Universitas Padjajaran Bandung

Address : Jl. Dipati Ukur 46
Phone / Fax : (022) 2509119
Contact Person : Dra. Atty Murniyati A.
Email : pustaka@unpad.ac.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 10.00 – 13.00, Saturday : : 08.00 – 12.00
System : Open Access, Users ; Limited Public Service
Collection : Books, journals, theses
Services : Library, Search, Education
Publications : Brochures

(9) Perpustakaan Universitas Katolik Atmajaya, Jakarta

Address : Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 51, Bandung 12930
Phone / Fax : (021) 5727615 – 21 ext. 214, 216, 347 / 570881
Contact Person : Sadikin
Email : lib@atmajaya.ac.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday : 08.00 – 19.30, Saturday : 08.00 – 11.30
System : Open Access
Collection : Books : 21.960, Dokterandus theses : 7.500, Theses : 1111, Magazines : 590, AV.18, Research Results / Reports : 63, Scientific Works : 1.300
Services : Circulation, Dokterandus theses, Magazines, Audio Visual

(10) Perpustakaan UPT Perpustakaan Institut Teknolgi Sepuluh November Surabaya

Address : Kampus ITS, Sukolilo, Surabaya 60111
Phone / Fax : (031 0 5937774
Contact Person : Achmad
Email : bibits@indo.net.id, libits@its.ac.id

Library Opening Hours: Monday - Thursday : 07.30 – 14.20, Friday : 07.30 – 10.00, 07.30 – 14.00
System : Closed and Open Access
Collection : Books : 34.503 titles ; Journals : 1.169 ; Video : 511; Microfilm : 151 ; Audio Cassettes : 4 ; CD – ROM : 19 ; Slides : 22
Services : Borrowing, III., Internet, Translation, Photocopying
Publications : Warta Pustaka, Laporan Tahunan

(11) Perpustakaan Jurusan Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Institut Teknologi Bandung

Address : Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40132
Phone / Fax : (022) 2504735, Fax. 2501263
Contact Person : Dra. Lenny Fatimah N.
Email : lennyf@pl.itb.ac.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday : 08.30, Saturday : 08.30 – 12.00
System : Open Access, Institute Member, Reference letter from relevant institution
Collection : Text Book 6956 ; Research Reports : 2443 ; KP Reports 1504 ; Government Documents : 5676 ; Final Assignments : 1030 ; Journals : 46 ; Total : 17886
Services : Circulation, Information retrieval, Photocopying, Binding, Printing, Computer
Publications : Brochures

(12) Perpustakaan Institut Teknologi Adityawarman, Bandung

Address : Jl. Terusan Halimun No. 37, Bandung 40263
Phone / Fax : (022) 301987, Fax (022) 303088
Contact Person : Agus Wardana, S. Sos
Email : libita@bdg.mega.net.id
Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 08.00 – 14.30, Friday : 08.00 – 11.00, Saturday : : 08.00 – 13.00
System : Closed Access
Services : Photocopying, Scanning
Publications : Accession List

(13) Perpustakaan Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung

Address : Jl. Raya Bandung – Sumedang Jatinangor
Phone / Fax : (022) 796954
Contact Person : Dra. Sukaesih
Email : -
Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 08.00 , Friday : 08.00 – 11.00, Saturday : : 08.00 – 12.00
System : Open Access, Users : Limited Public Service
Collection : Books, peridicals subsc: 10 locals, 10 foreign, Reports: 20, Dissertations/Thesis: 537, Others 537

Services : Bibliography, Current Awareness, Inquiry, Consultation, Information Retrieval, Reprographics, Photocopying

(14) Perpustakaan UPT Perpustakaan IAIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya

Address : Kampus IAIN Sunan Ampel, Jl. A. Yani No. 117 Surabaya

Phone / Fax : (031) 8410298, 8410767, Fax. 8413300

Contact Person : Drs. H. Mahmud Manan, MA

Email : Sunanampel@Surabaya.wasantara.net.id

Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 08.00 –17.00, Friday : 08.00 – 10.30, Saturday : 08.00 – 12.00

System : Open Access

Collection : Islamic Studies

Services : Circulation, references, photocopy, periodicals and clippings, OPAC, user guidance, consultation on scholarly writing, internet, special collection

(15) Perpustakaan Departemen Tenaga kerja RI, Jakarta

Address : Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 51, Jakarta Selatan

Phone / Fax : (021) 5255733 ext. 381

Contact Person : Soedasim / Ugarita (Ita)

Email : tonosail@hotmail.com

Library Opening Hours : Monday - Thursday : 09.00 – 15.00

System : Open Access

Collection : Books : 10.000 titles related to laborship

Services : Photocopying

(16) Perpustakaan Akademi Gizi, Jakarta

Address : Jl. Hang Jebat III, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan

Phone / Fax : (021) 7246971 ext. 202

Contact Person : Urip Sugiarto / Yanto

Email : -

Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday : 08.00 – 16.00

System : Open Access

Collection : Book : 6000 titles

(17) Perpustakaan ISAI Utan Kayu, Jakarta

Address : Jl. Utan Kayu no. 68 H, Jakarta 13120

Phone/fax : (021) 230918 (fax) 203 2576

Contact : Nasaruddin

Email : achinks@isai.or.id

Library Opening Hours : Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 18.00

System : Open access

Collection : 1500 book titles; 20 local and 5 foreign journals; campus Journals; 345 video, 80 CD radio broadcast recordings

Services : Reading room, photocopy, circulation, internet
Publications : Panduan menjadi jurnalis radio.

5. 3. Mailing List Perpus-Timur

perpus-timur@egroups.com

URL: <http://www.egroups.com/group/perpus-timur>

This mailing list is an electronic version of BKS PTN Intim, covering all state universities and institutions in Eastern Indonesia, apart from Universitas Pattimura, which is still not fully operating owing to religious tension in Ambon.

5.4. Indonesian Library Online

<http://www.datakita.com/pustaka>

This site is operated by NCI, a software company among whose products is NCIBookman, currently used by about 35 libraries. Those interested in joining Indonesian Library Online can contact

Indonesian Library Online

Jl. Batik Kumeli no.3

Bandung 40123

Phone (O) (022) 2504201 Fax (022) 2510130

Email: nci@datakita.com

The user can search through author, title and subject at any member library, however, the search is conducted through the database of each library. Although the operator mentioned the establishment of a union catalogue, in fact it is a catalogue for each library. Behind the scenes is the promotion of the software.

5. 5. Indonesian Christian Universities Virtual Library (InCU-VL)

<http://incuvl.mitra.net.id>

InCU-VL was established by Universitas Kristen Petra (Surabaya). In its homepage it mentions that "...this site was established through Web-based networks between Indonesian Christian (here: Protestant) Higher Education libraries." There is a menu written in Bahasa Indonesia and English covering

'various information sources' on Web-based-online catalogues and a list of journals and indices.

5. 6. <http://library.binus.ac.id/wwwisis/search.htm>

This homepage is supposed to be a digital library, albeit covering only Dokterandus theses abstracts in digital form. The library of the Universitas Bina Nusantara plans to convert all its theses and research reports into digital form.

5. 7. http://www.pnri.go.id/opac_en.htm

Operated by National Library of Indonesia. Unfortunately it is still under construction.

5.8. <http://www.pdii.lipi.go.id/penelusuran/index.html>

Operated by PDII LIPI. Its coverage includes the journal article index, an electronic version of its *Indeks Magazines Ilmiah Indonesia* = Index of Indonesian Learned Periodicals.

5.9. <http://www.batan.go.id/pustaka/>

Operated by *Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional* or National Atomic Energy Agency. Coverage includes journals and research reports - a tool to overcome the 'gray literature' problem.

5.10. <http://isisnetwork.lib.itb.ac.id/isisnetwork/index.html>

Operated by ITB Central Library, its members include the following institutions:

(1) ITB Central Library

Email : mahmudin@lib.itb.ac.id

URL : <http://www.lib.itb.ac.id>

Phone: 022-2500089

Fax : 022-2500089

Services : photocopy, referral, training.

Databases : Books, cassettes, special collection of the Department of Arts, ITB, research abstracts, British Council Collection, Collection of Goethe-Institut Jakarta

(2) Perpustakaan BKKBN Jakarta

Services : no online services (trial)

Database : books

(3) Perpustakaan Geodesi ITB

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : Books, Magazines, Maps, Proceedings, Theses

(4) Perpustakaan UNCEN Manokwari

Services :No online services (trial)

Databases : Books

(5) English Language Center of Eastern Indonesia (EIUDP)

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : holding

(6) Perpustakaan Unibraw Malang

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : Books, CNT

(7) Perpustakaan PKSPL

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : Articles, Books

(8) Perpustakaan Universitas Negeri Malang

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : Articles, Books, KKI, Magazines

(9) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM)

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : Books

(10) Perpustakaan Unair Surabaya

Services : No online services (trial)

Databases : Medical Books

(11) Bina Nusantara University

Address : Jl. Kebun Jeruk Raya 27, Kemanggisan, Jakarta 11530

Contact : Suryadiputra Liawatimena

Email : sliawati@binus.ac.id

URL : <http://library.binus.ac.id>

Phone: 021-5350660

Fax : 021-5300244

Services : photocopying, referrals

Databases : Books

5. 11. Ganesha Digital Library (Institut Teknologi Bandung = ITB)

<http://digilib.itb.ac.id>

Covers at the moment 85 theses and 85 dissertations, 61 research reports, 33 proceedings and other publications of ITB in digital form.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

Various information networks that began in 1971 did not perform well according to the objectives and they failed to achieve their objectives. Some reasons that led to these failures are thought to be as follows:

1. The co-operation activities were based on projects that were usually funded only for a limited time, e.g. five years. When the funding projects were finished, then the co-operation activities were also finished. There was no commitment from the members of the co-operation to fund the activities themselves.
2. The members of the co-operation schemes often gained some money from the sponsor to start the activities, but then they were usually asked to sign some agreement saying that when the projects finish they would have to fund the activities by themselves. Yet it still did not work, as the libraries did not receive enough budget from their parent institutions to continue the activities.
3. Librarians are not aware of the shifting paradigm in library operation. Library operation used to be focused on technical services, but today it should be stressed on user services by meeting the users' needs. Actually by having co-operation with other libraries, they are able to provide better services for their users. Therefore promoting the librarians' awareness of the new paradigm is a must.

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