Digital Library and its Transforming Values of Multiculturalism and Nationalism Presidential Library of Bung Karno in Blitar East Java, Indonesia

Hartono

Division of Library Service and Cooperation,

Presidential Library of Bung Karno Library

Jln. Kalasan No. 01 Blitar East Java Indonesia, Telp. (0342) 815477-815479

E-Mail: hartono_hary@yahoo.co.id

Nurdin

Library Science Department of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta

Jln. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta, +62274-513949

E-Mail: nurdin@uin-suka.ac.id

Abstract

Digital libraries in relation to the exploration of nationalism and multicultural values are still rare. Thus, this study is aimed at understanding the existence of digital library in Bung Karno library as an effort to increase the spirit of nationalism and multiculturalism. This paper uses a type of qualitative study with a constructivist approach, i.e. a research analysis based on the interpretation of researchers about the results of interviews among informants. This study uses two data collection techniques, namely: observation and interview. The analysis technique used is referring to Miles and Huberman, which shows three core issues that must be answered. The analysis technique consists of data reduction, display, and verification/conclusion. The results of this research discuss three points, namely: policies discussed in terms of planting the values of nationalism. In addition, the digital library development strategy is in the form of implementation of digital library technology that can impact on the design, implementation, control, system integrity, and ease of understanding control languages. Last, the digital library focuses on transforming values indicated by the character of the Indonesian nation which includes mutual respect and a sense of national unity in the form of multiculturalism.

Keywords: Digital library; Multiculturalism; Nationalism; Access policy; Strategic development

1.1.1

1 Background

Throughout Indonesian history, it has been understood that libraries are information units that carry out strategic, economic, and democratic tasks as an effort to educate the life of nation as mandated by the Preamble to 1945 Constitution. The library as a vehicle for lifelong learning develops community potentials to become faithful

people toward God, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, and independent. They become democratic and responsible citizens. The era of globalization which is marked by the advancement of science and technology produces changes in various aspects of life of nation (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2014). In the information field, for example, digitizing communication and information systems has a significant impact on searching behavior and information needs. This condition actually has an important meaning for information institutions, especially libraries. The presence of the information era has become a special trend for library changes in terms of its professional tasks, ranging from collection development, organization, preservation, storage, and utilization of information until service accessibility increases.

According to Rubin (2016), a library in the information age is faced with the problem of information media and accessibility whose role is experiencing challenges, both internal and external. Internally, the ability of librarians is relatively less competitive in responding to the development of information on the one hand. Externally, the rate of technological development, communication, and information and the changing character of information behavior are increasingly fast. This has an impact on various activities, such as collection development, information sources, and organizations, preservation, resource services, and library policy in budgeting. Therefore, this trend of progress demands the readiness of information actors, especially librarians in organizing information. Organizing information requires information actors to develop innovations in the use of technology, one of which is the development of digital libraries. In this case, Borgman in Teed (2005:16) revealed that digital libraries are a set of electronic resources related to the ability to create, search, and use information. This is a development of information facilities and retrieval systems that design digital data in various forms, such as, text, image, and sound, which can be accessed in various networks.

Library development strategy in disseminating multicultural values according Banks (1993) revealed that library optimization in the transformation of multicultural values is built in three things, namely: first, libraries are as cultural gateways. The role of libraries is required to provide, develop, store, organize, preserve, and serve information. Second, libraries need to build a cultural dialogue, meaning the library needs to develop discussion activities, seminars or expressions of authorship. Third, libraries need to develop cultural appreciation, meaning that the library needs to showcase cultural products in the form of displays, exhibitions, and appreciation in the form of promoting library collections, cultural subjects, and nationality. The strategy of developing digital libraries in the transformation of multicultural values and nationalism as mentioned concepts of culture can be understood as cultural problems, such as in Pendit (2009) and Banks (2003) concerning the value of information democracy, technological modernity, collection development, regulation and access policies, cultural approaches,

and building library collaboration. The three issues and their conceptual foundation above are interesting to see in the context of managing the digital collection of Bung Karno Library as an institution that has great attention to Indonesian historical information. Therefore, the role of digital libraries in building nationalism and multicultural values in the community is a focal point that leads us to the three issues mentioned earlier, namely policies, strategies, and their impacts on a culture-based society.

2   Method

The intends of this research as a strategy of digital library development can be studied in three perspectives, including policies and regulations on digital library development, digital library development strategies and roles of digital library development in relation to Indonesian multicultural and nationalism values. This study takes the object of the research in Proclamator, Bung Karno Library with informants from library users. This research is a descriptive qualitative research which is intended to collect information about the status of existing phenomena, which are according to what they were at the time the research was conducted.

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research that intends to gather information about the status of existing phenomena. This approach is used to obtain an overview of the roles of digital libraries in the transformation of multicultural and nationalism values in Bung Karno library. This research uses data collection technique in the form of interviews, direct observation, documentation and in-depth interviews with six informants consisting of one student, one teacher, two librarians, and a person of public. The analytical method used in this study refers to the analysis process proposed by Miles and Huberman which includes three stages, namely: data reduction, data display, and verification/conclusion. This research takes place at Bung Karno Library digital library service. In a qualitative research, the writers employ an interactive analysis model. According to Miles and Huberman, the research uses an interactive analysis from three things, namely: data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion/verification as can be seen in the following.

3   Findings and Analysis

3.1 An Overview of Bung Karno Presidential Library

Bung Karno Presidential Library is the National Library Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) located on Jalan Kalasan No. 1 Blitar East Java, Indonesia. The first Presidential Library in Indonesia was established on July 4, 2004 by the City Government of Blitar, the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Central Government. The purpose for establishing this library are to become a center for study, referral, preservation,

development of Indonesian culture and nationalism based on library collections; to become a center of the study of Bung Karno's concepts and idealism based on library collections in the form of research, study, and socialization; to become a center of the study of the concepts and ideals of the Nation Fighters based on library collections in the form of research, study, and socialization; and to become a center for conceptualizing the concept of nation and character building for Indonesia based on library collections in the form of research, study, and socialisation.

Based on the Head of National Library's Decree No. 04 2005 concerning on the organization and work procedure of Bung Karno Presidential Library, it is stated that Bung Karno Presidential Library is the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the National Library of Indonesia which has been tasked for collecting, managing, developing, conserving, and utilizing Bung Karno Library collection. Starting from the decree, Bung Karno presidential library organization was formed that refers to organizations with echelon II/b. Bung Karno Library was led by a library head. In carrying out his/her activities, he/she contributes two divisions and sub-ordinates. The coordinator for library material development and preservation services and information and collaboration services fields under the field of information and collaboration services was formed by five groups leaders, among them, general collection services, special collection, youth service, reference, lobby, and serial and library automation. Digital library services under coordination of the chair of the library automation group are three people and conservation groups and two media reproductions. In organizing its programs and activities, this library established its vision, i.e. "Inspiration to Strengthen Indonesian Nationalism." While its missions are (1) realizing the complete and up-to-date Bung Karno collection; (2) developing library services based on information and communication technology (ICT), and (3) developing a library that reaches the wider community.

This library has a collection of 72,334 titles, 171,762 copies consisting of various collections, including Bung Karno's special collection, rare collections, public collections, reference collections, teenage collections, memorabilia collections, and digital collections or electronic source collections (e-resources) consisting of a collection of e-books, e-journals, e-bulletins, e-videos, e-audio that can be accessed through www.perpusbungkarno.perpusnas.go.id. It is found that data recapitulation of electronic source collections in this library numbers at 609 titles, which consists of e-books, ejournal, e-audio, e-video, e-bulletin, and other electronic sources. Collection of local contents that can be accessed offline, including Bung Karno's speech collection, Bung Karno's film collection, Bung Karno's digital books, that can be accessed online include electronic source collections, i.e. journals, e-books, and other online reference works, namely: EBSCO, Weslaw, Engange

Learning, Sage, ALA, ISERS, Proquest, Cambridge, IGI Global etc. The library also provides offline digital collections, among others, Bung Karno films, Bung Karno's speeches, and Bung Karno's documentary film.

Table-1
Data of digital library collection

No.	Collection Type	Number	Persentation
1	e-book	132 titles	21.67%
2	e-journal	356 titles	58,45%
3	e-audio	33 titles	05.41%
4	e-video	54 titles	08.86%
5	e-buletin	3 titles	00,04%
6	e-resources (Pnri)	34 titles	05.58%
	Total	**609 titles**	**100%**

The strategy of developing digital library services at Bung Karno Library through its management is carried out as follow: the development of digital collections through purchases, grants/donations, media reproduction/digitalization, digital transformation; conducting digital information organization through digital library metadata standard; preservation of digital collections; and building digital library services by a number of corners, including e-resources corner, wifi/hotspot corner, gazebo corner, and internet services. Furthermore, building the quality of services of Bung Karno digital library also serves the National Library database in the form of Ipusnas and Indonesia One Search. It also implements library automation with Inlis-Lite software developed by PT Quadra Solutions Jakarta.

3.2 Access policy of digital library at Bung Karno Presidential Library

The concept of accessibility is the degree of ease achieved by people, towards an object, service, or environment. In the concept of information accessibility, there are four dimensions: core accessibility, information accessibility, system reliability, and ease of understanding control languages. The concept does not stop only to the availability of abundant digital collections, but also relates to access to collections in a complete and comfortable manner. Thus, it can be underlined that the accessibility of digital collections is an attempt to facilitate users in getting digital information in full, intact, easy, fast, and accountable. The accessibility of digital library collections is not only limited to substitute electronic documents in printed form. The scope of collection must emphasize the information content, the type of document arrived at the search results. Collections for libraries are one of the most important factors for good library services.

The policy consists of regulation which is related to the "memorandum of understanding", access rights and guarantees published. For this reason, a written policy is needed, both the library as a mediator and the writer as a contributor to writing and reading as a reader. The problem of plagiarism, for example, is an activity of stealing essays from other people; citing the composition of others without mentioning the source or claiming to be his own essay (KBBI, 2008). Plagiarism in libraries is closely related to the world of writing so it is not surprising that this issue is one of the obstacles in the development of digital libraries. Some leaders of an institution argue that the construction of a digital library can foster to avoid the practice of plagiarism. In order to overcome the problem, librarians' involvement is needed. One of the ways that can be done is to teach the reader about how to cite writing correctly.

In the implementation of digital libraries, the development of information and communication technology itself has not guaranteed the sustainability of digital library. The success of digital library development needs a touch of human mindset and behavior. According to Steenerova in Laksmi (2006), implementation needs to develop a mindset through a cultural and holistic approach in developing innovation, which is not only seen from rationality perspective, but also from the human angle in the cultural system, which arises in the form of interaction between actors and their environment. This point refers to what an informant stated as follows.

"Based on my experiences as a user of Bung Karno Library, I think that access and regulation policy for digital library development already exists but has not run optimally even though it is a very important aspect and must be carried out by this library. This concerns the issue of widespread violations of copyright, plagiarism, and other information crimes or "cybercrime". Access policies and regulations in the development of digital libraries at Bung Karno Library are aimed to build awareness in plagiarism… Therefore, it needs for socialization of copyright laws and internalisation of the value toward cybercrime… (Interview with HBK, a student, on 5/9/2018).

This statement is relevant to what other informants, such as Mr. SK and Mr. BS, told researchers that access policies are fundamental aspects that must be handled professionally in order to educate users from plagiarism and copyright violations in the contexts of the development of digital libraries. This policy is very important and urgent because it relates to crime in the information field. The implementation of access policies as regulations in the context of information accessibility settings becomes important and urgent. It is about ethics in accessing information. It needs to be implemented through a cultural approach. These policies are information legality that is closely related to information seeking ethics, intellectual property rights, plagiarism, and electronic transaction law issues. The presence of the policies on information access will provide certainty to public in seeking information. The establishment of information accessibility legality illustrates the fulfillment of people needs an effort to build all aspects of their lives. Access policies in the development of digital library at Bung Karno Library in Blitar can be briefly presented in table 2 below.

Table-2

A summary of access policy in digital library development

No.	Subject	Discourse one	Discourse two	Discourse three
1	Copyrights	Socialization	Guidance	Law enforcement
2	Plagiarism	Awareness	Appeal	Plagiarism checker
3	Cybercrime	Internalization	Direction	By sistem

3.3 Strategic development of accessibility at Bung Karno digital libraries

The implementation of digital library technology has an impact on the design, application, control, system stability, and the ease of understanding the control language. The concepts seek to build a maximum collection that can be accessed fully and comfortably. A good digital library technology will build good information accessibility. Digital collection is an effort to provide an easy access to users to get digital information accountably. The activity of digital library design is an initial step in developing a digital library. Series of design activities cover several stages, namely: investigation, analysis, design, implementation, and evaluation. The design of many digital libraries helps test past concerns. The general state of data processing at that time will be described in the difficulty of developing new application systems and inability to maintain existing systems. Most applications are built without the ability to respond to change. In building a digital library, it needs to make a digital library development plan. It is recommended that the plan should be structured in written form at Bung Karno Library. The same view with Deegan (2002) states that building a digital library needs for a digital library development strategy consisting of system design, digital collection development, information organization, and metadata, digital preservation, and information dissemination.

In the design of digital libraries, it is necessary to integrate social and cultural approaches. The success in developing digital libraries is not only determined by the modernity of technology and professional management, but also by aspects of cultural values and information ethics, which are important elements that need to be implemented among information society. The information society according to Lawanda (2015) is the state of the people whose quality of life in the prospect of social change and economic development depends on increasing information and its utilization. The information society is characterized by the fact that people who rely on and place the creation, distribution, utilization, integration, and manipulation of information are their main concerns in economic, political and cultural activities. The

development of digital collection resources is an important step in building a digital library. Digital collection resource development activities are intended to expand digital collections that can be done through media reproduction, subscription, or links to external sources. In the development of digital collections of Bung Karno Library is an effort carried out by digital library institutions in expanding the collection of digital literature based on Indonesian literature.

Digital collections are those whose formats can only be read by machines, usually computer machines. The file format of this digital collection can consist of various forms, such as PDF (portable document format), JPEG (joint photographic experts group) or TIFF (tagged image file format) for images, MP3 (music), and video. Each collection is stored and arranged according to its usefulness. This collection can be accessed by public and become a part of online library, or stored in a certain place that can be functioned as an archive of information. Information services are a core in the implementation of digital library. Through the activities of gathering, organizing, and information management systems with an adequate system, the task of libraries is the form of developing digital library services. The availability of access to information allows the production of electronic collections to be distributed through digital library information systems. The results of the digital library production are collections of information stored in electronic form. The storage media can be either a hard drive on a web server or a local server, or it can be copied to a CD-ROM. This digital document can be distributed using certain software. In connection with the strategy of developing digital libraries, one of the users of Bung Karno Library as an informant said the following.

"In my opinion, as a librarian of Bung Karno Library that the implementation of the digital library in this Proclamator Bung Karno Library has been running smoothly. This is evidenced by the visit of users who access the website and use e-resources services quite significantly; however it needs to be improved in a special collection development strategy, professional service, preservation of public collections and striving to build humanistic services to the community" (Interview with SH, a librarian, on 09/09/2018).

Table-3

A summary on digital library development strategies

No.	Subject	Discourse one	Discourse two	Discourse three
1	Collection development	Various collection	Koleksi Bung Karno	Special collection

2	Service	Variety	Hospitality	professional
3	Preservation	Special collection	Memorabilia collection	General collection
4	Cultural approach	Democratic awareness	tolerance	Humanism

2. 3.4 Implications of digital libraries toward multicultural and nationalism values

It is realized that the information era has been marked by a trend of information technology related to the nationalism including Indonesia. There are various problems faced by Indonesian people ranging from issues of poverty, unemployment, and terrorism. One of them is the low sense of nationalism as Indonesians. This cannot be denied, because people prefer their own survival rather than their attention to the country. The high or low sense of nationalism can also be influenced by Western cultures that easily enter and influence Indonesian culture whose identity is eastern culture. Along with the information age, the rapid advancement of information and communication technology is marked by changes in various aspects of people living the nation and state. A great nation is a nation that respects the services of its hero. A great nation shows a nation capable of building the spirit of nationalism and patriotism. The crisis of nationalism will much affect on the development of the nation in most aspects such as politics, culture, economy, national defense, and security.

The sense of nationalism is very important for Indonesian people to be able to become an advanced nation, a modern nation, a nation that is safe and peaceful, fair and prosperous. During Dutch colonial period, Indonesia reached the peak of nationalism where heroic people were united from Sabang to Merauke to free themselves from the invaders. Therefore, it is important to be aware that the sense of nationalism among Indonesian society nowadays becomes significant as well in order to become a prosperous nation as was historically proved when Indonesia proclaimed its independence as the Republic of Indonesia through a highly fighting spirit. This has an effect on the national security of the Indonesian people. Both directly and indirectly, the value has a powerfull influence on the institutions engaged in education and the provision of quality information in libraries and information institutions.

Indonesian nationalism refers to the ideology of the state based on the philosophy of PANCASILA based on five principles, i.e.:

(1)   as a nation that believes in one God, its character makes people to respect each other among believers, internally and externally, mutual respect for freedom of

worship in accordance with their own religion and belief; and no impose to other religions or beliefs.

(2) as a nation that upholds fairness and civilized humanity. Humanity character reflects among others, recognizes equality of degrees, rights and obligations, love each other, tolerance, and the like.

(3) as a nation that prioritizes national unity, which has commitment and attitude that always prioritize Indonesian unity and integrity over personal, group, and other communities.

(4) as a nation that relies on democracy upholding the law and human rights. Its character is reflected in behavior that prioritizes the interests of society and the state, respects the freedom of expression to reach consensus in making decisions for mutual interests.

(5) as a nation that prioritizes justice and welfare, which social justice becomes reflected among others. It reflects an attitude and atmosphere of mutual cooperation.

These characters can be seen in other several statements which are crucial for Indonesian perspectives to become a modern nation state as follows: mutual respect and tolerance, sense of togetherness & help, sense of unity as a nation, sense of care in community life, nationhood & state, existence of morality based on religious values, existence of behavior in the psychological characteristics of mutual respect & benefit, existence of behavior and attitude that demonstrates religious, legal, and cultural values, and attitude and behavior that describe national values. Meanwhile, values that build the nation can be seen in the forms of financial, enthusiasm, mutual cooperation, concern/solidarity, courtesy, unity, family, and responsibility. Furthermore, factors that build the character of the Indonesian nation are as follows: ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, religion, law, regulation of education, environment, and leadership.

These principles, values, and factors are fundamental components that produce what researchers called as multiculturalism and nationalism which become important apparatus to develop strategies and accessibilities of digital libraries of Proclamator Bung Karno. This point can be clear to look at the following statements.

"... The important role of Bung Karno Library is particularly related to building the character of the Indonesian nation, which includes the value of Indonesian cultural diversity and nationalism. Digital libraries are able to disseminate the values of the nation character, such as the soul of God, humanity, unity, and justice. The role of Bung Karno Library in this case is required to establish information democracy with the services of open access, technological modernity, development of library collections and national fighters which are presented in digital form, such as e-book, e-jounal, e-video, e-film, and subject matter of e-research about Bung Karno heroism. Besides that, Bung Karno Library is also able to develop a national dialogue in the form of information surgery related to its collections and exhibiting cultural products and national values to build awareness of copyright and build online collaboration and digital collections about Bung Karno…" (Interview with HBK, students, on 09/10/2018).

Table-4
Implications of digital library in transforming Indonesian
multicultural and nationalism values

No.	Subject	Discourse one	Discourse two	Discourse three
1	Information democracy	Open access service	Information openness service	Various service
2	Technology modernity	Infrastructure hardware modernity	Update software development	Network system & bandwidth
3	Collection development	E-book & e-journal collection	E-research on Sukarno	E-audio & video
4	Accessibility policy	Copyright	Plagiarism	Cybercrime
5	Cultural approach	Awareness development	Fair development	Tolerance development
6	Cooperation	Local cooperation	Resource sharing	International cooperation

Moreover, one of the efforts to develop digital libraries concerning on accessibility requires strategies and implicative steps. These steps can be approached through the transformation of multicultural and nationalism values. These values are integrated with a variety of aspects, such as technology, law, culture, and management. Through this management, efforts are optimally carried out to provide, store, organize, preserve, and serve information based on cultural diversity and nationality. The strategy of developing digital libraries of Bung Karno is conducted through strengthening information democracy, such as services based on digital information openness. In order to develop the services, technological modernity is implemented in relation to software, hardware, and network systems. Also, digital collections to public are developed in various ways, such as formulating access regulations and policies to copyright, plagiarism and cybercrime, cultural approaches through developing awareness of justice, togetherness and tolerance and building digital library collaboration, locally and nationally, even internationally. Through those approaches and developments, strategies and accessibility of Proclamator Bung Karno digital library are on the efforts to build cultural diversity, multiculturalism, and nationalism among Indonesians.

4 Conclusion

As far as researchers' concern, the values of multiculturalism and nationalism in the contexts of digital libraries management are rare, if not to say none. Therefore, researchers are motivated to explore the connection possibility between those values and digital library development. For this intention, there are three core issues that have discussed in this study, namely policies on information access, digital library development strategies, and the implications of developing digital libraries on multicultural values. The first issue is about digital library policies of access to information that are closely related to information seeking ethics, intellectual property rights issues, plagiarism issues, and electronic transaction law issues. The second issue is in the form of the implementation of

digital library technology that can impact on the design, implementation, control, system stability, and ease of understanding control languages. The concept seeks to build a collection that is maximal and can be accessed in full and comfortably. A good digital library technology will build good information accessibility. Digital collection is an effort to provide easy access to users to get digital information well and be accountable. The last issue is the role of digital libraries in instilling nationalism and multicultural values. The sense of nationalism is very important for the Indonesian people to be able to become an advanced nation, a modern nation, a nation that is safe and peaceful, fair and prosperous.

3. References

Antologi Pemikiran (2014). Multikulturisme Indonesia. Blitar: Perpustakaan Bung Karno.

Banks, James (1993). A Multikultural Education: Issues and Perspective. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Bounfour, Ahmed (2016). Digital Futures, Digital Transformation: From Lean Production to Acceluction. London: Springer.

Borgman, Cristine L. (2015). Big Data, Litle data, No. data: Scholarship in the networked World. London: Cambridge, Massachusetts The Mit Press.

Branka, Maja (2015). Multicultural Library. [Warsawa]: Information Society Development Foundation.

Chowdhury, G.G. and Chowdhury, Sudatta (2003). Introduction to Digital Libraries. London: Facet Publishing.

Deegan, Marilyn and Simon Tanner (2002). Digital Futures: Strategies for the Information age. London: Library Association Publishing.

Kamus Besar (2008). Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

Kusmayadi, Eka (2015).Teknologi Informamasi. Tangerang Selatan: Universitas Terbuka.

Laksmi (2006). Tinjauan Kultural terhadap Kepustakawanan: Inspirasi dari Sebuah Karya Umberto Eco. Depok: Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya.

Laporan (2019). UPT Perpustakaan Proklamator Bung Karno Tahun 2018. Blitar: UPT Perpustakaan Prokalamtor Bung Karno.

Lawanda, Ike & Iswary, DKK (2015). Integrasi Pustakawan Menuju Masyarakat Informasi : Suatu Perspektif Sosial Budaya. Jakarta: Sagung Seto.

Moleong, Lexy J. (2008). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Muhammad Idrus (2009). Metode Penelitian Ilmu Sosial: Pendekatan Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Pendit, Putu Laxman (2008). Perpustakaan Digital: Kesinambungan dan Dinamika Jakarta: Cita Karya Karsa.

Pendit, Putu Laxman (2009). Perpustakaan Digital: Perspektif Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Indonesia, Jakarta: Sagung Seto.

Perpustakaan dan Informasi di Indonesia. Jakarta: Ikatan Sarjana Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi Indonesia (ISIPII).

Rubin, Richard E. (2016). Foundations of Library and Information Science. 4th . United States: American Library Association.

Sulistyo-Basuki (2014). Senarai Pemikiran Sulistyo Basuki: Profesor Pertama Ilmu.

Surat Keputusan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Nomor 04 Tahun 2005 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Perpustakaan Bung Karno. Jakarta: Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2005

Suwarno, Wiji (2016). Library Life Style (Trend dan Ide Kepustakawanan).Yogyakarta: Lembaga Ladang Kata.

Taufik, Much (2017). Pancasila dan Trisakti. Malah disampaikan Forum Komunitas Pembaca Aktif. Blitar: UPT Perpustakaan Proklamator Bung Karno

Tedd, Lucy A. & Dan, Andrew Large (2005). Digital Library: Principles and Practice in a Global Environment. Munchen: K.G. Saur.

Thung, Ju Lan dan M. & Azzam, Manan (2011). Nasionalisme dan Ketahanan Budaya di Indonesia: Sebuah Tantangan. Penyuntung. Jakarta: LIPI Press Bekerjasama dengan yayasan Obor Indonesia.

Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan. Jakarta: Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2007

About Authors

Hartono was born on December 5, 1962, in Madiun – East Java, Indonesia. He is now as a PhD candidate in LIS Program at Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University in Yogyakarta. He started his carreer as a librarian at Public Library in Bali Privince from 1990 to 1992), then at the Directorate of System Development of the National Library of Indonesia, 1992 to 1998, Head of the Provincial Library of East Timor (1998-2000),Librarian at the Yogyakarta Provincial Library (2000- 2002) then moved to the Indonesian National Library (2002-2008), and then became a Head of Bung Karno Library Development Division (2008-2018) and now as an Associate Expert Librarian at the Bung Karno Library, Blitar – East Java, Indonesia. Beside, he also becomes a guest lecturer in some universities that has LIS Department. He participates and organizes several seminars and conferences, both national and international. He published severalbooks, such as Professional School Library Management (ArruzMedia, 2015), Basics of Library Management From Time to Time (UIN Maliki Press, 2015).Fundamentals of Information Organizations (Sagung Seto, 2016), Professional Library Management (Sagung Seto, 2016), Management of Information Sources (Calpulis, 2016), Professional Librarian Competencies (Calpulis, 2016) Basic Knowledge of Digital Libraries (Sagung Seto, 2017), and Library Information Systems (Gava Media, 2017). He currently also published several articles in several journals, such as " Strategies for Developing Digital Libraries in Building Accessibility of Information: A Case Study of the Library of Islamic Universities in Indonesia" in Journal of UII Yogyakarta Unilib Library Vol. 8 No. October 1, 2017, "Library Modernity as a Strategy in Transforming Multicultural Values and Indonesian Nationalism" published in Bung Karno Bulletin, Year IX / Vol 1/2017.

Nurdin, famously known as Nurdin Laugu, has been a LIS lecturer since 1999 at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He finished his master degree at Leiden University – the Netherlands (2005) and Ph.D program at Gajah Mada University Yogyakarta - Indonesia (2013). His works have been published in several books and journals. Among them are Curation and Management of Cultural Heritage through libraries (book editor, 2017), Power Representation in Managing Libraries of Islamic University in Yogyakarta (book, 2015), The Religious Role of Library amongst Syuhada Mosque Library Users in Kota Baru Yogyakarta (ICoASL 2015), and The Urgency of Paradigmatic Issues in Library Studies Encountering Global Competitiveness of ASEAN Economic Society (Journal, 2014), The Pattern of Utilization for Digital Collection and its Level of Usability in Electronic Repository at University Library of UII (Universitas Islam Indonesia) (India, ICRL – 2018), Information Literacy

Competence in Connection with Religiosity to Maintain Social Cohesion among Santri of Ali Maksum Islamic Boarding

School, Krapyak Yogyakarta – Indonesia (Malaysia, ICOLIS – 2019).