



BPAD YOGYAKARTA (INDONESIA) ROLES IN PRESERVING THE USERS ACCESS TO THE FORBIDDEN COLLECTION

Thoriq Tri Prabowo

Student of Interdisciplinary Islamic Studies Major

Library and Information Science Concentration

Postgraduate of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Collections of library which contains a lot of information is one thing that is very use-ful and beneficial to people's lives. However, there are some collections that are considered dangerous to the state, disturbing the public, and the public order. On the other hand, sometimes students or researchers requires the collection, so that the management might be quite a dilemma for the library. That dilemma mostly faced by public libraries because the public libraries have to served what the public's information needs indiscriminately. It will be a special consideration for policy – makers in managing the illegal collection. Badan Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah (BPAD) Yogyakarta as a public library has an obligation to manage the collection to be a beneficial collection to the society. The purpose of this research is to formulate a strategy of preservation and services forbidden collections in BPAD Yogyakarta. This study was a qualitative research. The author uses the method of interviews and direct observation to collect data, in this case the author as well as a research instrument. The informants were in-terviewed is BPAD Yogyakarta librarian

who worked on the rare collections. Validity and reliability using triangulation. Analysis of the data by reducing the interviews and observations. The results show that BPAD Yogyakarta have some forbidden collections and service them specially. Forbidden collection located at rare collection rooms, and simboled by 'L' in the book label, it meant by 'Langka' (rare). The user may read and copy the collection if the physical condition was good. BPAD Yogyakarta didn't collect all the forbidden collections. This is contrary to the Law No. 4 of 1990 (Deposit) of give-stored printed and recorded, mor-ally, requires the National Library (Also Regional Library) stores each printed works (books, newspapers, magazines, posters) and paper records (tapes, diskettes, films, microfilm). BPAD Yogyakarta should be bold and aggressive in pursuing completeness the forbidden book collections. This effort have to be conducted, remembering the BPAD Yogyakarta under the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia has a strong legal basis with the Deposit Laws.

Keywords: Preservation, Services, Forbidden Collection

Introduction

Sulistyo – Basuki (1991) revealed that the library is a non – profit organization that provides a wide range of information to be used freely by the users. This information services become the main activities to be held in the library to achieve its objectives. To achieve this goal, the library stores various information with the systematic arrangement, so as to be easier to retrieve. Various documents and information that belongs to the library which accessed by the librarian is often referred to as a collection. According to Law Decree 43 of 2007 Article 1, paragraph 2, which is the collection of the library is all the information in the form of paper, printing paper, and / or recorded works in various media that have educational value, which is collected, processed, and administered.

However, there are some collections that are considered harmful to the state, disturbing the public, and disturbing public order. In one of the articles in the headline of VivaNews (2010) there were stated that the Department of Justice examined the hundreds of books suspected that it could harm public order, contrary to the 1945 Constitution, Pancasila, triggering separatism and offend SARA. In addition, the Department of Law also sets out some books that are considered as forbidden to be circulated.

On the other hand, sometimes there are some visitors who required the collection for the purposes of coursework or research, so that the management become quite a dilemma for the library. The larger dilemma was experienced by the public library. As a public library, they must serve all needs of information (public) indiscriminately. It will be a special consideration for policy-makers in managing the forbidden collection.

Badan Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah Provinsi (BPAD) Yogyakarta as a public libraries have a duty to manage the collection in order to be a useful collection for the society.

In this case BPAD is expected to have a strategic policy for both of the interests, on the one hand should provide information to the visitors with no exception, and on the other side must also maintain security and public order of the dangers posed by the abuse of forbidden collections.

Problem Formulation

Based on the description above, the problem can be formulated in: How BPAD Yogyakarta (Indonesia) effort to preserve for forbidden collection access to the users access?

Forbidden Collection

According to Law Decree 43 of 2007 Article 1, paragraph 2, which is the collection of the library is all the information in the form of paper, printing paper, and / or recorded works in various media that have educational value, which is collected, processed, and administered. Reitz in ODLIS defined as a collection of forbidden books, publications and / or sale of which has been banned or suppressed by religious or secular authorities because of content deemed inappropriate or dangerous, usually banned for political reasons. Types of collections according to the Indonesian Government Regulation No.24 of 2014, article 12 in the form of paper, printing paper, and / or recorded works in various media that consists of fiction and non-fiction. In Indonesian Government Regulation No.24 of 2014 Article 52 explained that in addition to the type of forbidden collection as mentioned in article 12, there is also a special type of collection that require special management. Collection is forbidden collection, that is a collection whose distribution is prohibited under the legislation.

The legal basis for banning the book was unveiled in TAP MPRS No. XII/MPRS/1967. Besides TAP MPRS book banning practice in Indonesia could occur due to the insistence of some parties. Some of those who have done banning the book include: King or ruler, Military,

General Attorney, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture, Religious Court, the Department of the Interior, suppressor groups and community organizations. These parties can be quite strong opposition to the library in preserving and disseminating knowledge if the librarian does not play a role as Preservator of knowledge.

In RI PP No.24 of 2014 Article 52 with different grain verse (verse 4 to 6) stated that the collection should be kept by the national library and administered on a limited basis. The verse explains that the actual collection by any such content, including forbidden not allowed to be destroyed without any preservation or conservation. Because according to one of the Five laws of library Ranganatan mentioned that Every book its reader which means that all books must be readers. It could be for students, researchers, or philologist requires the forbidden collection.

Some of the reasons which led to a material library in Indonesia banned by Sulistyobasuki (1991) are due to political reasons, religion, race, pornography and publishing using foreigners characters. General Attorney is an institution that has the right to issues a ban on the circulation of forbidden books, but in practice it may be the prohibition of library materials by the police, military and other law enforcement agencies. Forbidden library materials depends on the existing policy at the State library material was published, because countries have policies and different reasons in making the ban.

Purwono (2013) revealed that the primary purpose of a library is to provide information access to the librarian. Such information may include various forms, both book and non-book material. Correspondingly with Purwono, Martoatmojo (2009) explains that the purpose of providing library services to the visitors is that library materials that have been collected and treated properly it can be accepted by the visitors. And what is about the library's

material or the forbidden collections? In this case the Library needs to perform content filtering or screening the content of resources through the sensor to continue to consider the needs of users, the value of applicability resources and refers to the principles of the sensor and the withdrawal from circulation of the forbidden books (Santoso, 2011).

The Practice of Banning Books in Indonesia

Prohibition enormous implications collection to the public. Indirectly, this prohibition is one of inhibiting the transfer of knowledge. Society tends to get only a single meaningful knowledge. They felt as if not given the opportunity to compared to knowledge of reference sources other than the reference which is true by the authorities (Yusuf, 2010). According to Siregar in Yusuf (2010) Indonesia is a democratic country, the country that protects the rights of all people to expression, including expression in the form of writing or a book. But ironically, in 2009 there were bad news for lovers of books and science, which is about banning 5 titles among others: (1) Dalih Pembunuhan Mass: Gerakan 30 September dan Kudeta Suharto by John Roosa; (2) Suara Gereja bagi Umat Tertindas: Penderitaan Tetesan Darah dan Cu-curan Air Mata Umat Papua Barat Harus Diakhiri by Socratez Sofyan Yoman; (3) Lekra Tak Membakar Buku: Suara Senyap Lembar Kebudayaan Harian Rayat 1950 – 1965 by Rhoma Dwi Aria Yuliantri and Muhidin M. Dahlan; (4) Enam Jalan Menuju Tuhan karya Darmawan; (5) Mengungkap Misteri Keberagaman Agama by Syahrudin Ahmad.

While some books were banned during the reign of the new order more, estimated about 2000 titles, maybe even more. The figure could not be ascertained because at that time there was no complete documentation regarding the prohibition process. The number of banned books are books that are considered most harmful to the spirit of nationalism, such as

themed books Marxism-Leninism / Communism (Jaringan Kerja Budaya, 1999).

Some cases banning of books in Indonesia is largely dominated for political reasons. In this case the role of the government in the case of banning the book greatly influenced the policies of the library in the storage and collection services are considered forbidden.

Limitations on Access to Information against Forbidden Collection

There are a government policies that restrict the circulation of forbidden collection that makes people understand the basis of partial information, the society as if herded his opinion to justify that the writers and those who cooperate in terms of publishing a book without any cross – check and further research. Society will only know the truth from the only one view – point, despite the banning of books in Indonesia is full of political elements and the interests of multiple parties. However, on the other hand there are also policies regarding the handling of illicit collection are included in the category of special collections that require special handling, and who is responsible for managing it is a library.

The number of book banning practice in Indonesia is one of the things that very concern. If it was true the rampant banning of books to circulate in the community as a political element and the interests of certain elements, then obviously disadvantaged the communities. Public libraries both the national library and the library as an institution designated area to be responsible for the management of special collections need to provide a space for people who want to find the truth and knowledge about the collection.

The fact that occurs in the community, many people do not know about the collection of which is prohibited by the government. Banning of books on the market that can reach by the people making the community

find out the truth longer from one side only, while in some of the banned books, there are other information that may be become the new knowledge to society. That is where the importance of the role of public libraries in preserving the interest of the visitors access to a collection that is considered forbidden.

Preservation and Services of Forbidden Collections

Government policies in banning books circulating in the community, including to be a collection of the library is a nightmare for science. Gradually, it will create a paradox, that is a knowledge society retardation. Although it can not be denied if the collection is read by the common people would be very concerned about public order. Here, the role of public libraries as community information media. Public libraries should be helped to formulate a strategy of preservation, conservation and collection services for the government restricted so that the interests of maintaining public order and readers to access information can be accommodated as well.

Sulistyo – Basuki (2009) Law No. 4 1990 is legislation governing the obliged the deposit-printed and recorded works. In a literal sense, the deposit storage means while in Library and Information Science deposit means delivery of library materials to designated libraries, typically based on the statutory provisions. Relation to preservation and conservation, legislation mandating deposit to the library to collect, store, preserve and utilize all published authors and publishers Indonesia. The term 'preserve' is the foundation of the library to do the preservation and conservation of the collection, a good collection of forbidden though.

1. Preservation

Sulistyo – Basuki (1991) says that covers all aspects of preservation efforts in preserving library and archival materials, including policy management, finance, human resources, methods, and storage techniques. The purpose

of the preservation of library materials is to preserve the information content of library materials by means of a media transfer or retain its original form to be used optimally. In this study emphasizes the preservation of conservation in terms of information content, storage and engineering services.

Collection deemed forbidden as a special collection also does not escape from the object preservation. Even set directly in the legislation that the existence should be maintained, despite the provision of different services with the collection in general. Under the law applicable public library in particular is expected to make strategic policy for this illicit collection service problem, because the service is also one of the efforts to preserve the collection of information content. With the service will provide information that is absorbed by society and knowledge will make the critical community that indirectly maintain the knowledge that they read from the collection.

Conservation is a limited preservation policies and specific ways to protect library materials and archives for the preservation of the collection (Sulistyo – Basuki, 1991). Conservation become part of the preservation, because conservation is the response of the library to preserve the information content of specific methods to adjust with a case of 'damage' collection. Conservation relation to this study was an attempt by the library to preserve the existence of forbidden collection, both physical and material content information.

2. Collection Services

A good service is to provide maximum services from all the resources of the organization to its users. Qalyubi (2007) says that such services can be called with TQS (Total Quality Service), which is a strategic and integrated management system that involves all elements of human resources as well as methods to achieve organizational goals and expectations of users. So is the library that provides collection services to the reader. In general library

services can be divided into two, namely the core and complementary. Qalyubi explained that the core library services among borrowing, repayment, extension and reference. While complementary services include information services, consulting, order taking, hospitality, caretaking, exceptions, billing and payment.

Service in general library collection includes two services, that is circulation and reference. Services circulation is a kind of basic services of the library. Circulation activities according Qalyubi (2007) include: borrowing, repayment, fines, member registration, reading, billing, statistics and public relations. While the reference service also called a referral service is the use of collection services are used to answer specific questions.

Research Methods

This study was a qualitative research. The author uses the method of interviews and nonparticipation observation to collect data, in this case the author as well as a research instrument. The informants were interviewed is BPAD Yogyakarta librarian who worked on the rare collections (Y. Agustirta S.) Validity and reliability using triangulation techniques by combine the interview and nonparticipation observation techniques. Analysis of the data by reducing the interviews and observations.

Attitude of BPAD Yogyakarta to Forbidden Collections

In Law 4 1990 Article 1, paragraph 5 and 6 explained that the task of the national library and the library area has a duty to collect, store, preserve and utilize all printing works and paper record produced in each region. In chapter 2 there is explained also that every publisher and writer who published his book at home and abroad are required to submit their work to the national library and library area. With the provisions of the national library and the library should have all the collection area publishers and authors

Indonesian publications, including books that are considered forbidden though.

But the local library as an institution located in Indonesia must comply with the applicable legislation. Including laws and regulations concerning the collection of forbidden (Sulistyo – Basuki, 1991). BPAD Yogyakarta is one of the public libraries which provide various collections that can be accessed by readers. Some services BPAD collection of Yogyakarta, among others, the service circulation, reference, collection of open universities, rare collection, a collection of printed journals and collections of electronic journals. In the procurement of collection, BPAD tried as much as possible to hold a collection of quality and collections that are informative to users, not to mention the collection which is forbidden by the government.

Yogyakarta BPAD Librarian considers that the definition of 'collection of forbidden' almost was not relevant to the present condition of Indonesian politics. Indonesia is a democratic country that frees people to express themselves, not least through the writings (books), although the 'free', freedom of expression is still no limits set by law.

BPAD Yogyakarta has several strategies to serve the collection are considered forbidden. Based on the interview with the author of a rare collection services librarian section BPAD Yogyakarta, librarians try to provide as much information as possible to the visitors who need the information. This was done so that there is no partiality readers the knowledge gained through the information contained in the commercial book. Librarian assume that the collections are included in the record would have a value of forbidden knowledge that when viewed from a positive viewpoint can provide a more objective knowledge. Therefore librarians strive to provide excellent service to the forbidden collection.

1. Preservation Strategy

Units that do preservation work on the collection of forbidden in BPAD Yogyakarta is

a collection service units, and more specifically, a rare collection services. Some collections are categorized as rare is a collection of over 50 years old or rare collections that no longer issued by the issuer are quite high utilization intensity. On the dial number of books, the collection was given the initials 'L' which means langka (rare), with the location of the collection and a special reading room. Based on the observation of the authors find some collections in BPAD Yogyakarta which is forbidden by the government about the year 1950-1970 as Pra-moedya Ananta Toer with the title: Di Tepi Kali Bekasi, Bukan Pasar Malam and Tjerita dari Blora. BPAD Yogyakarta well save these collections, with preserving the integrity of the content and physical.



Figure 1: Rare Collection were Saved Specially and Showed by "L" in Book Label

BPAD Yogyakarta strive to improve the utilization of rare collections in several ways, one of which is the promotion. The implications of the promotion one of them is the increased use of collection. As already mentioned above that rare collection used for certain purposes. Readers are allowed to read and copy the collection when necessary. To preserve the collection BPAD Yogyakarta preventive action to sort and select a collection that can be photocopied and not. Not all rare collections can be copied, it is based on account of the physical condition of the collection. For the collection of adequate physical condition, then allowed to deposit the librarians photocopy. As for the collection of physical condition is quite fragile, and it is feared will further damage the collection if photocopied, the librarian would suggest the users that access to take the picture of the collection.

To maintain robustness collections librarian regulate the room temperature using the air conditioner at a temperature of 20 – 24°C. In addition to maintaining the temperature of the room, librarians also put some mothballs in order to avoid collection of pests collection.

Placement of forbidden collection on the collection with a special services (rare) and allow the users to access freely without restrictions is one of the efforts made to preserve the information content of the collection. As for the physical security problems, a rare collection of preserved together with another collection, treatment is adapted to the age and physical condition of the collection.

2. Services Strategy

Librarian section of rare collection services, Agustirto Y. S. said that many rare collections accessible to the students, researchers, philologist, and artists for different interests, and rarely visited by the public. Utilization of this rare collection can be said rarely, so it took a media campaign, so that the public can access it. Rare collections in Yogyakarta BPAD administered specifically, on a rare collection of storage space. Provided read and photocopy services for several manuscripts that his physical condition is still allowed to be photocopied. But in this service, BPAD not provide lending services. That was because the majority of the rare collection is old and enough to worry about if get to circulated will damage the collection. When the writer recheck that statement from different informant (librarian of the services unit), they said the same.

BPAD Yogyakarta is working to improve the utilization of rare collection by organizing campaigns through multiple media, such as leaflets, stickers and promotion in collaboration with teachers schools to encourage students to take advantage of the rare collection. One of the achievements of the campaign is among many teachers who assign students to visit and take advantage of the rare collection. For some particular collection, the student needs

supervision, because the issues of language and possibly the content. This is necessary because after the previous era of the collection was considered unacceptable by some governments and now its use is hardly limited to the consideration of the progress of knowledge of Indonesian society.



Figure 2: Rare Collections were Promoted by Leaflet
(Koleksi Langka)

To get access, the user needs to sign the guest book which contains a brief identity, origin and agencies include the reasons for the use of rare collections. It is applied on the grounds that the librarian helped supervise the use of rare collections, that it contains a collection of forbidden. Although it has freed, the utilization of the collection still need to be monitored for security reasons, although the librarian is not responsible for the effects after reading the collection. But librarians as a rare collection administrator who has contributed a reference function to supervise and provide guidance information if needed. In addition to these reasons the attendance list is one of the efforts of librarians to determine and evaluate the applicability of rare collections.

BPAD rare collections in Yogyakarta that contained several collections that were once considered forbidden by the government now become the collection that can be accessed by the public. Despite this unfortunate enough is not the number of collection 'forbidden' owned BPAD Yogyakarta, whereas in rulenumber 4 of 1990 it is set that the library is entitled to the collection.

Closing

1. Conclusion

BPAD Yogyakarta as the public library

has several collections that are considered for-bidden by the government several years ago. While the current definition of forbidden collection is considered less relevant, because the understanding and knowledge of the community are getting better and feels quite literacy. Nevertheless BPAD Yogyakarta still impose limits on the collection of this forbidden, by putting it in the room and special services, that is the rare collection room symbolized on the label with the letter 'L' which means langka (rare). Services provided at the rare collection is read and photocopy services, with a reference librarian.

To access to a rare collection, the users have to fill in the attendance list containing the identity and origin of institutions, to include the reason for using the rare collection. It is used to determine the benefit of the users using rare collection, but it is also used to evaluate the applicability of rare collections. In rare collection service the users allowed to read and have some copy. Known use of a rare collection quite a bit, so there needs to be an evaluation and promotion. Librarians promote rare collection by creating leaflets and stickers. In addition, librarians also work with some high school teachers to promote a rare collection. The results of such cooperation is rare collections referenced by students as one of the reference school work at the behest of teachers.

Preservation strategy undertaken librarian one of which is with preventive measures, that is sorting and selecting a collection that can be copied. It therefore means that not all rare collection can be copied to a physical reason that was already fragile collection so the feared if getting copied, it will be damaged. Librarians give advice to the visitors who want to keep access to the rare collection of photographs.

Suggestion

The importance of information content in a collection to be published to the public is the

point that must be considered BPAD Yogyakarta. BPAD Yogyakarta should be bold and aggressive in pursuing the completeness of the collection of forbidden books. This effort is therefore needed given the BPAD Yogyakarta under the National Library of Indonesia has a strong legal basis in the presence of the Deposit Law.

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