RELEVANSI FILOSOFI *FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE* S.R. RANGANATHAN DALAM KONSEP PERPUSTAKAAN DIGITAL

SKRIPSI

Disusun dalam Rangka Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Mendapat Gelar Sarjana Strata Satu (S1) pada Program Studi Ilmu Perpustakaan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

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FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
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Setelah membaca, mengoreksi, dan menyarankan perbaikan seperlunya, maka saya selaku pembimbing berpendapat bahwa skripsi saudari:

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Dapat diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar sarjana strata satu pada Program Studi Ilmu Perpustakaan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, saya berharap agar skripsi saudari tersebut di atas dapat segera disetujui dan disidangkan dalam munaqosyah. Demikian atas perhatiannya, saya mengucapkan terima kasih.

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"Raga Berikhtiar, Hati Bertawakal"

(Ust. Hanan Attaki)

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PERSEMBAHAN

Penulisan skripsi ini dipersembahkan untuk:

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2. Prodi Ilmu Perpustakaan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya Yogyakarta
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INTISARI

Suci Wulandari (16140043), 2020. "Relevansi Filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dalam Konsep Perpustakaan Digital"

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui relevansi Filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dalam konsep perpustakaan digital. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi pustaka (*Library Research*). Subyek dalam penelitian ini adalah Five Laws of Library Science S.R. Ranganathan, sedangkan obyek penelitiannya adalah relevansi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dalam konsep Perpustakaan Digital. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan dua jenis sumber data, yaitu sumber data primer dan sekunder. Dalam tahap analisa data menggunakan metode reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Penelitian didasari teori *Five Laws of Library Science* Ranganthan yang terdiri dari *books are for use, every reader his/her book, every book its reader, save the time of the reader*, dan *a library is a growing organism*. Adapun dari penelitian ini diperoleh hasil kerelevanan teori tersebut sebagai pedoman dalam pembangunan dan pengembangan perpustakaan digital, sebagai berikut (1) hukum pertama, berfokus agar setiap buku/bahan pustaka dapat diakses dengan leluasa dan dapat digunakan sebagai saran pendidikan. Pada perpustakaan digital, buku/bahan koleksi berupa format digital yang dapat diakses dengan leluasa melalui sistem informasi perpustakaan digital. (2) hukum kedua, berfokus pada kebutuhan informasi pemustaka yang beragam dan beberapa implikasi yang dapat mempengaruhi hak akses pemustaka. Dalam perpustakaan digital hal ini berkenaan dengan kebijakan perpustakaan dalam kegiatan pengembangan koleksi dan hak akses, (3) huku ketiga, fokus pada seluruh bahan pustaka di perpustakaan agar dapat ditemukan dan digunakan. Melalui pelayanan *open access* bagi pemustaka. Pada perpustakaan digital ini berkenaan dengan penggunaan teknologi di perpustakaan digital yang sangat dapat menunjang sistem *open access*, selain itu tekologi dapat menunjang kegiatan pengolahan metadata, layanan *interface*, dan promosi perpustakaan untuk menarik minat pemustaka, (4) hukum keempat, menginginkan setiap pemustaka dapat dengan efektif dan efisien dalam pencarian informasi. Pada perpustakaan digital hal ini berkenaan dengan pemilihan infrastruktur seperti *hardware*, *software*, dan jaringan internet yang memadai untuk mengefisienkan kinerja perpustakaan, (5) hukum kelima bertujuan untuk mengingatkan bahwa perpustakaan akan mengalami perkembangan seiring dengan pertumbuhan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi. Sehingga pada perpustakaan digital ini harus terus digunakan agar dapat mempertahankan dan mengembangkan kinerjanya untuk melayani kebutuhan informasi setiap pemustaka.

Kata Kunci: S.R. Ranganathan, *Five Laws of Library Science*, Perpustakaan Digital

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ABSTRACT

Suci Wulandari (16140043), 2020. "The Relevance of the Five Laws of Library Science S.R. Ranganathan's Philosophy in the Concept of Digital Libraries"

This research aims to determine the relevance of the Five Laws of Library Science S.R. Ranganathan's Philosophy in the concept of a digital library. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a library study approach. The subjects in this study were the Five Laws of Library Science S.R. Ranganathan, while the object of his research is the relevance of the Five Laws of Library Science S.R. Ranganathan in the concept of Digital Library. In this study using two types of data sources, namely primary and secondary data sources. In the data analysis stage using data reduction methods, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Research based on the theory of the Five Laws of Library Science Ranganthan consisting of books are for use, every reader his / her book, every book its reader, save the time of the reader, and a library is a growing organism. As for this research, the results of the theory's relevance as a guide in the development and development of digital libraries, as follows (1) first law, focuses so that each book / library material can be accessed freely and can be used as educational advice. In digital libraries, books / collection materials in the form of digital formats that can be accessed freely through a digital library information system. (2) the second law, focuses on diverse library information needs and several implications that can affect the user's access rights. In digital libraries this relates to library policies in the activities of developing collections and access rights, (3) the third law, focusing on all library materials in the library so that they can be found and used. Through open access services for users. In this digital library with regard to the use of technology in digital libraries that can greatly support the open access system, in addition to that technology can support the processing of metadata, interface services, and library promotion to attract users, (4) the fourth law, wanting every user to be able to effective and efficient in information retrieval. In digital libraries this relates to the selection of infrastructure such as hardware, software, and internet networks that are sufficient to streamline library performance, (5) the fifth law aims to remind that libraries will experience development along with the growth of science and technology. So that the digital library must continue to be used in order to maintain and develop its performance to serve the information needs of every user.

Keywords: S.R. Ranganathan, Five Laws of Library Science, Digital Library

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Penulis

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BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Undang-undang No. 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan menerangkan bahwa perpustakaan adalah institusi pengelola koleksi karya tulis, karya cetak, dan/atau karya rekam secara profesional dengan sistem yang baku guna memenuhi kebutuhan pendidikan, penelitian, pelestarian, informasi, dan rekreasi para pemustaka. Keberadaan perpustakaan sangat bermanfaat sebagai sumber informasi dan pengetahuan bagi masyarakat pengguna atau pemustakannya. Bahkan perpustakaan tidak hanya sebagai sumber informasi pengetahuan saja, perpustakaan juga berperan sebagai tempat penelitian, pelestarian informasi, dan sarana rekreasi intelektual bagi pemustakanya.

Perpustakaan selalu mengalami perkembangan dari masa ke masa. Perkembangan tersebut tidaklah luput dari peran tokoh ilmu perpustakaan. Tokoh-tokoh tersebut telah banyak berkontribusi dalam ilmu perpustakaan dan menghasilkan karya yang inspiratif. Beberapa tokoh ilmu perpustakaan yang menginspirasi muncul dalam skala internasional antara lain Melville Dewey, Jesse Shera, dan SR Ranganathan.

Melville Louis Kossuth Dewey atau lebih sering dikenal Melville Dewey merupakan tokoh ilmu perpustakaan yang lahir pada 10 Desember 1851. Dewey adalah seorang pustakawan Amerika dan seorang pengajar. Sebuah karyanya yang fenomenal yaitu *Dewey Decimal Classification* (DDC), yaitu sebuah sistem

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klasifikasi bahan pustaka perpustakaan yang terus digunakan hingga saat ini. Dewey juga merupakan salah satu pelopor pendiri American Library Association (ALA) pada tahun 1876. Selain itu Dewey mendirikan sekolah perpustakaan pertama di dunia pada 1887 yaitu pada Columbia College.

Kemudian, Jesse Hauk Shera merupakan seorang pustakawan yang menghasilkan karya-karya bersifat filsuf dan teoritis dalam bidang perpustakaan. Jesse Shera lahir di Oxford pada 8 Desember 1903. Jesse Shera mempelopori penggunaan teknologi di perpustakaan. Melalui sebuah karyanya yaitu *The Foundations of Education for Librarianship*, Jesse Shera menyampaikan pemikirannya bahwa ilmu perpustakaan merupakan bidang interdisipliner yang menggabungkan ilmu sosial, hukum, dan terapan untuk mempelajari topik yang berkaitan dengan perpustakaan (Widiyastuti, 2016: 72).

Selanjutnya yaitu seorang tokoh ilmu perpustakaan yang berasal dari India, yaitu Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan. Ranganathan merupakan seorang pustakawan ternama pada abad ke-20an. Lahir pada 9 Agustus 1892, Ranganathan memulai karirnya dalam bidang matematika dan mulai terjun dalam bidang perpustakan pada 1924. Perhatian Ranganathan terhadap ilmu perpustakaan sangat mendasar di lapangan. Ranganathan mengungkapkan bahwa perpustakaan sebagai unsur mendasar dalam membantu masyarakat untuk tumbuh dan berkembang. Ranganathan menyadari bahwa perpustakaan merupakan sebuah pusat layanan intelektual dan para pustakawan harus melaksanakan penelitian-penelitian untuk menemukan informasi agar dapat dilayankan atau dibagi kepada para pemustaka. Namun, pada saat Ranganathan menjadi pustakawan di Universitas Madras, beliau

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melihat bahwa perkembangan perpustakaan kala itu sangat lamban dan belum dapat memenuhi tugas sebagai penyedia informasi. Sehingga pada tahun 1931 S.R. Ranganathan merumuskan lima filosofi yang berhubungan erat dengan perpustakaan yang disebut dengan *Five Laws of Library Science*. Rumusan tersebut terdiri dari *(1) Books are for use, (2) Every reader his or her book, (3) Every book its reader, (4) Save the time of the reader, (5) Library is a growing organism* (S.R. Ranganathan, 1931).

Tokoh-tokoh tersebut memiliki sudut pandang yang berbeda terhadap ilmu perpustakaan. Melville Dewey cenderung kepada sistematika penyusunan dan pengelompokkan bahan pustaka di perpustakaan dengan menghasilkan Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Dewey juga dianggap sebagai Bapak Kepustakawanan Amerika berkat karyanya tersebut. Sedangkan, Jesse H. Shera lebih cenderung melihat ilmu perpustakaan dengan sudut pandang teoritis dan filsafat. Kemudian, Ranganathan memperhatikan ilmu perpustakaan dari sudut pandang yang sangat mendasar dan menyeluruh dalam berbagai aspek. Dapat ditinjau dari karya-karyanya yang fundamental dan beragam. Hal inilah yang menjadikan Ranganthan memiliki keunikan tersendiri dari tokoh yang lain.

Ranganathan disebut sebagai Bapak Pustakawan Dunia akibat dua karya besarnya yang sangat fundamental mengenai ilmu perpustakaan yaitu *Five Laws of Library Science* dan *Colon Classification.* Adapun *Colon Classification* merupakan salah satu sistem pengklasifikasian ilmu pengetahuan dalam rangka temu kembali informasi di perpustakaan (Kent, 1978:7).

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Ranganathan melihat bahwa perpustakaan harus menyediakan ruang yang cukup untuk pemustaka mencari dan menemukan informasi yang dibutuhkan. *Five Laws of Library Science* hadir dengan harapan perpustakaan dapat memberikan layanan prima kepada pemustaka dan memberikan akses yang leluasa untuk menemukan informasi yang dibutuhkan. Selain itu Kent (1978:5), menyebutkan bahwa dengan munculnya *Five Laws of Library Science* dapat menginspirasi perubahan bagi perpustakaan di Madras, India kala itu dan menjadi pedoman yang terus digunakan untuk pengembangan perpustakaan di dunia. Ranganathan turut memprakarsai berdirinya sekolah untuk ilmu perpustakaan pada tahun 1929.

Seiring dengan berjalannya waktu Ranganathan terus menciptakan karya-karya hasil pemikirannya dalam bidang ilmu perpustaakan. Hasil karya Ranganathan seperti *Five Laws of Library Science* juga mengalami banyak pengembangan oleh ahli ilmu perpustakaan setelahnya. Hal ini berhubungan dengan perkembangan dari perpustakaan itu sendiri. Disebabkan dengan adanya perkembangan zaman dan kemajuan teknologi, perpustakaan tentunya juga harus beradaptasi dengan setiap perubahan yang terjadi. Perpustakaan sebagai sumber informasi bagi masyarakat tentu harus menjaga eksistensinya agar tidak terbenam dalam kemajuan teknologi yang semakin pesat dan menarik perhatian seluruh lapisan masyarakat.

Penggunaan teknologi dalam bidang perpustakaan bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kinerja perpustakaan. Teknologi informasi membantu untuk mempercepat pengguna dalam memperoleh kebutuhan informasi dan membuat sistem layanan lebih sistematis. Terdapat klasifikasi pembagian perpustakaan

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sesuai penerapan teknologi yang digunakan, seperti: *pertama*, yaitu perpustakaan tradisional yang merupakan perpustakaan yang sudah sering kita lihat dengan berbagai rak koleksi buku serta pencatatan manual oleh pustakawan; *kedua*, adalah perpustakaan terotomasi, yaitu perpustakaan yang dalam pegelolaannya (pencatatan, perekapan, dan pencetakan) sudah menggunakan teknologi komputer; kemudian *ketiga*, yaitu perpustakaan digital, perpustakaan dengan sistem informasi manajemen menggunakan teknologi informasi ditambah koleksi digital (Supriyanto, 2008: 18).

Berdasarkan pengelompokkan tersebut, perpustakaan digital merupakan perkembangan yang paling mutakhir dalam bidang perpustakaan. Perpustakaan digital menggunakan sistem informasi yang dapat mencakup seluruh kegiatan di perpustakaan dan mampu melayankan bahan pustakan dalam format digital yang dapat diakses oleh pemustaka. Sedangkan perpustakaan yang menggunakan sistem otomatisasi dapat mencakup beberapa kegiatan seperti pengolahan dan administrasi, serta pencarian bibliografi koleksi. Istilah 'Perpustakaan Digital' pertama kali di Amerika Serikat dan Eropa Barat, yaitu fenomena tentang penerapan teknologi dalam bidang kepustakaan (Pendit, 2008: i).

Konsep perpustakaan digital berbeda dengan konsep perpustakaan tradisional. Perpustakaan tradisional merupakan perpustakaan pada umumnya, yang menyimpan dan menyediakan informasi berupa bahan pustaka tercetak maupun dalam bentuk fisik lainnya dengan ruang yang terbatas dengan bangunan perpustakaan itu sendiri. Sedangkan, perpustakaan digital memiliki tempat penyimpanan yang tidak terbatas dengan bahan pustaka berformat digital. Pendit

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(2008: ii) menyebutkan bahwa perpustakaan digital merupakan sebuah upaya untuk memanfaatkan teknologi sebagai sarana pemenuhan kebutuhan informasi masyarakat penggunanya. Perpustakaan digital menjadikan pemustaka untuk lebih mudah mendapatkan informasi yang dibutuhkannya.

Christine Borgman dalam Kresh (2007:4) menyebutkan bahwa perpustakaan digital merupakan perluasan dan pengembangan sistem penyimpanan dan pengambilan informasi yang mendistribusikan informasi tersebut melalui sebuah jaringan internet dalam bentuk digital dengan media apapun seperti teks, gambar, maupun suara. Namun, dikatakan pula bahwa landasan pengembangan perpustakaan digital didasari dari rumusan *five laws* Ranganathan. Selain itu, Pendit (2009:5) menyatakan bahwa tradisi perpustakaan adalah landasan paling penting bagi pengembangan perpustakaan digital. Perpustakaan digital merupakan fenomena baru dalam bidang perpustakaan, sedangkan *Five Laws of Library Science* merupakan rumusan yang sudah lama ditulis dan dirancang ketika kondisi perpustakaan masih berupa perpustakaan tradisional.

Berdasarkan pemaparan di atas peneliti ingin mengetahui bagaimana relevansi antara filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* Ranganathan dengan konsep perpustakaan digital, dengan mengusung judul penelitian "Relevansi Filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dalam Konsep Perpustakaan Digital."

1.2 Fokus Penelitian

Supaya pembahasan penelitian ini tidak terlalu meluas maka peneliti memfokuskan pembahasan tentang relevansi atau keterkaitan antara filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dengan Konsep Perpustakaan Digital.

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1.3 Rumusan Masalah

Berdasarkan latar belakang di atas, maka rumusan masalah yang diambil adalah "Bagaimanakah relevansi filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dalam konsep perpustakaan digital?"

1.4 Tujuan dan Manfaat Penelitian

1.4.1 Tujuan Penelitian

` Tujuan penelitian berdasarkan latar belakang dan rumusan masalah di atas adalah untuk mengetahui relevansi Filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* S.R. Ranganathan dalam konsep perpustakaan digital.

1.4.2 Manfaat Penelitian

Adapun manfaat dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Secara umum, dari hasil penelitian ini akan diperoleh pernyataan tentang relevansi filosofi *Five Laws of Library Science* dalam konsep perpustakaan digital.
2. Bagi penulis, semoga dengan adanya penelitian ini penulis dapat mengimplementasikan teori-teori yang sudah dipelajari selama perkuliahan.
3. Bagi akademisi, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menambah khasanah tentang ilmu perpustakaan terutama dalam bidang pengembangan perpustakaan digital.

1.5 Sistematika Pembahasan

Sistematika pembahasan bertujuan untuk menunjukkan rangkaian pembahasan secara sistematis sehingga jelas kerangka skripsi yang akan diajukan. Adapun sistematika pembahasannya adalah sebagai berikut:

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BAB I Pendahuluan yang terdiri dari latar belakang, fokus penelitian, rumusan masalah, tujuan dan manfaat penelitian, dan sistematika pembahasan.

BAB II Tinjauan Pustaka dan Landasan Teori. Tinjauan pustaka mengemukakan hasil penelitian terdahulu yang relevan dengan penelitian ini. Sedangkan dalam landasan teori mengemukakan teori-teori yang menjadi landasan dan acuan penelitian ini.

Bab III Metode Penelitian. Pada bab ini memuat jenis penelitian, tempat dan waktu penelitian, subyek dan obyek penelitian, sumber data, teknik pengumpulan data, uji keabsahan data, dan teknik analisis data.

Bab IV Pembahasan. Terdiri dari gambaran umum, pemaparan konsep *five laws of library science*, dan relevansi *five laws of library science* dalam konsep perpustakaan digital.

Bab V Penutup. Terdiri dari kesimpulan dan saran.

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BAB V

PENUTUP

1.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan pemaparan pembahasan di atas maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa *Five Laws of Library Science* masih relevan sebagai pedoman dalam konsep perpustakaan digital. Hal tersebut tentu memerlukan beberapa penyesuaian antara kedua konsep, mengingat perpustakaan digital merupakan hal baru yang muncul puluhan tahun setelah *Five Laws* ditulis. Akan tetapi, secara konsep perpustakaan digital masih dapat menjalankan prinsip lima hukum Ranganathan.

1. *Books are for use*, pada hukum ini Ranganathan berfokus agar setiap buku/bahan pustaka dapat diakses dengan leluasa dan dapat perpustakaan digunakan sebagai saran pendidikan. Hukum ini dapat disesuaikan dengan karakterikstik perpustakan digital dimana buku/bahan koleksinya berupa obyek digital yang dapat diakses dengan leluasa melalui sistem informasi perpustakaan digital dengan perangkat elektronik.
2. *Every reader his/her book*, pada hukum ini Ranganathan berfokus pada kebutuhan informasi pemustaka yang beragam dan beberapa implikasi yang dapat mempengaruhi hak akses pemustaka terhadap bahan pustaka. Pada perpustakaan digital hal ini berkenaan dengan kebijakan perpustakan dalam kegiatan pengembangan koleksi, hukum kedua Ranganathan ini sesuai dengan salah satu karaketistik perpustakan digital dalam pelayanan informasi kepada pemustaka yang tepat.

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3. *Every books its reader*, Ranganathan memfokuskan hukum ini pada seluruh bahan pustaka di perpustakaan agar dapat ditemukan dan digunakan. Melalui pelayanan *open access* bagi pemustaka. Sehingga mereka dapat mencari dan menemukan bahan koleksi baru. Pada perpustakaan digital ini berkenaan dengan penggunaan teknologi di perpustakaan digital yang sangat dapat menunjang sistem *open access*, selain itu tekologi dapat menunjang kegiatan pengolahan metadata, layanan *interface*, dan promosi perpustakaan untuk menarik minat pemustaka. Perpustakaan digital menggunakan teknologi dan jaringan internet yang memungkinkan penyebaran dan pendistribusian informasi secara efektif dan efisien.
4. *Save the time of readers*, Ranganathan ingin bahwa setiap pemustaka dapat dengan efektif dan efisien dalam pencarian informasi. Pada perpustakaan digital hal ini berkenaan dengan pemilihan infrastruktur seperti *hardware*, *software*, dan jaringan internet yang memadai untuk mengefisienkan kinerja perpustakaan. Adapun pemilihan infrastuktur tersebut bertujuan untuk menunjnag kegiatan administrasi dan temu kembali informasi di perpustakaan. Koleksi pada perpustakaan digital mencakup data dan metada yang saling terintegrasi dan dapat terhubung dengan lembaga atau institusi lain, hal tersebut memungkinkan pemustaka dapat mengakses informai secara efektif dan efisien.
5. *A library is a growing organism*, Ranganathan bertujuan untuk mengingatkan bahwa perpustakaan akan mengalami perkembangan seiring dengan pertumbuhan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi. Sehingga pada

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perpustakaan digital, hukum ini harus terus digunakan agar dapat mempertahankan dan mengembangkan kinerjanya untuk melayani kebutuhan informasi setiap pemustaka.

1.2 Saran

Berdasarkan pembahasan di atas, dalam penelitian ini peneliti mengalami kendala dalam menemukan hubungan antara konsep *Five Laws of Library Science* dengan konsep perpustakaan digital. Peneliti menyarankan akan adanya penelitian mengenai topik ini pada masa mendatang dengan menggunakan pendekatan atau teori yang lain misalnya teori evaluasi, agar dapat menjadi perbaikan dan pengembangan untuk topik ini

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LAMPIRAN

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Lampiran 1

Madras Library Association

Publication Series, 2

THE FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Five Laws of Library Science

BY

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WITH A FOREWORD

BY

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

AND AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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Lampiran 2

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST LAW

THE first law of Library Science, like the first law of any other science, embodies an elemental truth. In fact, it is so self-evident that one may be inclined to say that it is trivial. But, that is an invariable characteristic of all first laws. Take, for example, the first Upanishadic law of conduct (*Satyam Vada*—speak the truth), or the first law of motion.

The first law of Library Science is: BOOKS ARE FOR USE. No one will question the correctness of this law. But, in actual practice, the story is different. The law is seldom borne in mind by library authorities. We may examine the history of any aspect of library practice and we shall find ample evidence of a deplorable neglect of this law.

Let us take, in the first place, the way in which books were kept in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was not uncommon in those days to have books actually chained to the shelves. The books were fitted with brass frames and rings, which were tied to iron chains, whose other ends were safely fastened to the shelves. Such chained books could not migrate from the shelves beyond

the length of the chain. Their freedom was confined to the sphere determined by their chains. Certainly, such chaining was more conducive to the preservation than to the use of the books. In fact, libraries were then regarded, not as organisations for furthering the USE of books, but as institutions for preserving them.

It may be of interest to reflect for a while on this elaborate process of preservation. What must have been the purpose of such preservation? It is difficult to think of any purpose except that of preserving for the use of posterity. No doubt, it is a healthy, or at any rate, an unavoidable trait of human nature, that we think of our children—of our posterity—and that we are even prepared to deny ourselves many things, in order to hand them over unimpaired to posterity. But an inevitable deduction emanates from this practice. Even as we are anxious to hand over our books to posterity, every succeeding generation may be actuated by an exactly similar altruistic motive and in consequence books may have to be for ever in chains and may never be released for use. This aspect of the question seems to have escaped notice for a long time and 'BOOKS ARE FOR PRESERVATION' had usurped the place of 'BOOKS ARE FOR USE'.

This tendency to hoard books must have originated at a time when books were rare and difficult to produce. Before the invention of printing, it took years to copy a book. It is said that the copying of the *Mahabharata* was work for a whole life-

time. Under such conditions, there was justification for forgetting that BOOKS ARE FOR USE and for overdoing the act of preserving them. But this tendency appears to have unfortunately developed into a regular instinct, as a result of long practice. Although the situation was thoroughly altered by the invention of printing, it took centuries to overcome this long-inherited habit. The first step was to declare an amnesty for the books and set them free from their chains. But, even after they were unchained and were permitted to be taken out for use and handled by readers, there was not, for a long time, a generous recognition, on the part of those that maintained and managed libraries, of the right of readers to an unhampered use of books. The restrictions that were placed in the way of books being freely used were many and it is only in recent years that a vigorous movement seems to have set in to eliminate all such handicaps. Such a movement has by no means become universal as yet. There are several countries—and our land seems to have a fair claim to be classed with them—which are still hardly affected by this new movement.

I have heard of a Professor in a College, who ruled over his department for nearly a quarter of a century. The pursuit of his subject slowly narrowed the range of his vision and he became mechanically minded. Trivial details began to loom large for him. Hence he came to attend personally to the meticulous discharge of every item of routine,

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CHAPTER IV

The Second Law and Its Implications

In the last chapter we had a ride round the world in the wake of the World-conquering Expedition of the Second Law. While in its camp, it would be an advantage if we investigate the full implications of its message and make a study of what it would involve if the Second Law is to be entertained on an adequate scale. The study of the implications of the Second Law will be easier if we consider it in the form 'EVERY PERSON HIS BOOK'. Of these four words, it is 'EVERY' and 'HIS' that keep the secret of the implications. Hence, it would be proper to devote some time to each of these words.

The consequences of putting the emphasis on 'EVERY' can be inferred from the common saying भिन्नरुचिर्लोकः— "Varied is the taste of the world" to which we may add "Varied are the requirements of the readers". The question to be considered is: What, then, are the obligations involved in an undertaking to provide *every* person his book? It may be convenient to examine them under four categories—(1) the obligations of the State, (2) the obligations of the Library Authority, (3) the obligations of the Library Staff, and (4) the obligations of the readers themselves.

The Obligations of the State

The obligations of the State centre round (*a*) finance, (*b*) legislation, and (*c*) co-ordination. Of these, the last obligation will be of help in reducing the first obligation to a minimum and the second is usually the means of defining the manner of discharging the other two.

Finance and Legislation

We may start from the axiomatic statement that a necessary factor for the maintenance of a library system, which can render satisfactory book-service to every member of a community, is finance. Finance seldom falls from heaven like Manna. It was only in pre-historic Israel that the Lord said, "Behold, I will raine bread from heaven for you, and the people shall goe out, and gather a certain rate every day".[1] For some reason best known to Himself, the Lord seems to have now given up such direct action and never says, "Behold, I will rain rupees from heaven for you; and the libraries shall go out, and gather a certain rate every day". Hence, each community has to find, all by itself, the finance necessary for the maintenance of its libraries. If it is lucky to have in its midst millionaires, who are guided by Carnegie's *Gospel of Wealth*, it may exempt many of its members from the contribution of their quota. If not, each member must put in his share and it is the business of the State to fix the levy and arrange for its prompt collection. It may either ask the Central

(1) Exodus, XVI, 4.

Government to collect and hand it over to the library auhorities or empower the Local Bodies to collect it themselves and spend it on their respective libraries, or it may distribute the burden between them in any proportion.

The moment the word, library-tax, is uttered, it appears to take the breath away from our ministers. When they regain their breath, they often give the standard excuse, "There will be a hue and cry. There will be down right opposition". One possible rejoinder for this may be "Do they give up collecting every tax which is opposed?" But, if they happen to be themselves unconvinced of the message of the Second Law and of the need for providing funds to get the benefit of that message, it may not be out of place to present to them the economic bearing of the message "BOOKS FOR ALL".

The people of any community are its greatest economic asset—worth in rupees several times more than all its material property. Everything, that conserves this human asset and helps to make it more productive and valuable, is of direct economic value to the community. Schools and libraries are two of the most important public institutions for improving the economic value of this human asset, even apart from its far more important spiritual value. This economic value of the people is a very real one, even though most of us never think of the vastness of this human wealth in terms of rupees, annas, pies. The data collected by the great life-

insurance companies would lead one to an understanding of the tremendous economic value of human beings in the mass and the vast possibilities of increasing this value through the supply of BOOKS FOR ALL.

"Here are the conclusions of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on the economic value of the people of the United States, as based on the studies made by their technical staff The material wealth of the United States in 1922 was $321,000,000,000—an inconceivable sum. The economic value of the people of the United States that year was five times as great—more than fifteen hundred billion of dollars—over one trillion, five hundred billion of dollars. . . . And yet in all our discussions of taxation we are in the habit of giving vastly more consideration to material wealth than to human wealth. Studies such as those of the Metropolitan indicate the tremendous importance of schools and libraries in developing the economic value of our people, for it has been demonstrated many, many times that the average properly educated person is of much greater economic value to the community as well as to himself than an uneducated one".[1]

However, a knowledge of this tremendous value—the greatest natural resource of every community as well as of the country as a whole—is rarely realised by the general tax-payer. It is the

(1) *Essays offered to Herbert Putnam . . . on his thirtieth anniversary as Librarian of Congress*, p. 370.

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The Second Law would throw on the Library Staff the burden of readily helping the reader to find HIS MATERIALS from all possible books housed in the library. This obligation can be discharged only by making the catalogue fully analytic and giving profuse subject cross-references. It would be impossible for any individual, however gifted, to carry all such information in his head. If the cross-references are not made sufficiently full, the library may have to turn away many readers unserved, while the materials sought by them are standing silently on the shelves.

CHAPTER V

THE THIRD LAW

We shall now pass on to a consideration of the Third Law. While it resembles the First Law in making its approach from the side of the books, it is in a sense a complement to the Second Law. While the Second Law concerned itself with the task of finding for every reader his appropriate book, the Third Law would urge that an appropriate reader should be found for every book. In fact, the Third Law is 'EVERY BOOK ITS READER'.

While the First Law revolutionised the outlook of the libraries, the Third Law would make that revolution as thorough as possible. It will be seen, further, that the implications of the Third Law are not less exacting than those of the Second Law. We shall devote this chapter to an account of the different devices employed by libraries to fulfil the requirements of the Third Law.

Perhaps a cynic may suggest the obvious device of having as few books as possible in the library. But such a device is ruled out by the extensive requirements of the Second Law; and its inconsistency with the Fifth Law will become apparent in a later chapter. The most prominent of the devices employed by libraries to satisfy the Third

Law is the *'Open Access System'*. The other devices relate to shelf-arrangement, catalogue entries, reference work, the opening of certain popular departments, publicity methods, and extension work.

THE OPEN ACCESS SYSTEM

By 'Open Access' is meant the opportunity to see and examine the book collection with as much freedom as in one's own private library. In an open access library, the reader is permitted to wander among the books and lay his hands on any of them at his will and pleasure. The powerful service that this system renders to the Third Law can be realised by those who have watched a library change from a 'Closed' to an 'Open Access' state. It is a matter of common experience that the change increases the number of volumes drawn for use. More important than that is the frequency with which readers 'make discoveries'. Not a day passes without some readers exclaiming with an agreeable surprise "I didn't know that you had this book!" It was only the other day that I found a student picking out Roland K. Wilson's *The Province of the State* from the shelf, where it had had about eight years' undisturbed rest prior to the introduction of the open access system. I asked the student who recommended the book to him. He said he did not know of the existence of the book and that he hit upon it by sheer chance, as he was browsing round in the Politics region. This chance occurs almost every minute in an open access library.

Here is another telling instance. The secretary of the local Teachers' Guild asked me for materials bearing on Secondary Education and Matriculation. I took him round the shelves to show him some of the presidential addresses of the Education Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. As I was pulling out the volumes and scanning the nature of the presidential addresses, the secretary, who was browsing round the neighbouring shelves, came back with a peculiar glee, exclaiming 'I have found out what I wanted'. He had a thin red quarto in his hand. It was Volume I, No. 1 of the *Universities Review*. An article in it entitled *The Dandelion and the Jack* contained just the idea he wanted. This red volume had been lying on the shelves for some months quite untouched by the hand of any but the peon on dusting duty. But for the introduction of the open access system, probably it should have remained like that for ages without ever finding its reader.

If there is faith in the Third Law, it is as absurd and as ineffective for a library to deny open access and simply offer to produce any book on request, as it would be for a busy store to lock up its wares in wooden cupboards and expect its wares to sell. The store, which is anxious to see every one of its things pass into the customers' hands, allows complete open access even to its tiny articles. Customers are allowed to come in crowds, browse round and handle any article. It looks on all people as potential customers and in its

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CHAPTER VI

THE FOURTH LAW

We have seen in the last five chapters that the main concern of the first three Laws of Library Science is to get the books of the library used as fully and by as many persons as possible. We have also seen that, however axiomatic those laws appear to be, they have really begun to assert themselves as ruling concepts only during the last few decades. We further examined some of their implications and described the changes they are bringing about in the outlook of libraries and in the various aspects of library policy and administration.

We shall see in this chapter what further light is thrown on some of these problems by the Fourth Law of Library Science. This law makes its approach from the side of the readers as was the case with the Second Law. Perhaps it may even be said that the interest of the Fourth Law almost completely centres round the readers. Taking for granted that BOOKS ARE FOR USE, that EVERY READER SHOULD BE SERVED HIS OR HER BOOK and that EVERY BOOK SHOULD BE HELPED TO FIND ITS READER, it proceeds to fashion the library administration accordingly. In company with the Fifth Law, it

concerns itself with the situation that should arise as the requirements of the first three laws come to be increasingly fulfilled. In dealing with the new problems of such a situation, it introduces the element of time and concentrates its attention entirely on the time-aspect of the problem.

SAVE THE TIME OF THE READER—that is the Fourth Law of Library Science. Perhaps this law is not so self-evident as the others. None the less, it has been responsible for many reforms in library administration and has a great potentiality for effecting many more reforms in the future. Perhaps the most convenient method of studying the consequences of this law will be to follow a reader from the moment he enters the library to the moment he leaves it, critically examining each process, which he has to go through, with an eye to the economy of time that can be effected at each stage.

OPEN ACCESS, *vs.* 'CLOSED' SYSTEM

Perhaps the first thing that a reader does, on entering the library, is to discharge the used up books. But it will be convenient to postpone the consideration of this process and take it up along with the method of charging, as the details of the two operations are, by their nature, interdependent. Hence, the main process that should be first studied in the light of the Fourth Law is the choice of books. In a 'closed' library, this has to be done entirely with the aid of the catalogue. The catalogue of a growing library is either of the card

form or of the paste-down form. If it is of the latter form, even in a small library like the Madras University Library with but 70,000 books, the catalogue runs through fourteen folio volumes. In the British Museum Library, the paste-down "general catalogue now fills over 1,000 volumes".[1] A common heading like 'Smith' takes a volume all for itself. Further the inevitable occurrence of certain general headings, such as 'Academies' and 'Periodicals' add further complications. A good deal of time is naturally wasted in hunting out for the required title in such a labyrinth of entries. Having got them, one has to write them out with great accuracy on separate slips and hand the slips over to the man behind the barrier. Then follows the harassing interval of waiting—for several minutes in small libraries and even for hours in large ones. It is not unusual for readers of the British Museum Library to apply for their books in the forenoon and call for them after lunch. Some readers with forethought would also send their slips overnight to save time on the next day.

If the library is popular, the loss of time due to the search for entries and to the waiting at the counter may recur several times before the right book is got. The recurrence may be due to many causes. After some time, the slip may be returned with the endorsement "entry incorrect". The spelling of some essential part of the entry may

(1) RAWLINGS (Gertrude Berford): *The British Museum Library*, p. 164.

be wrong. This would render the tracing of the book impracticable. The group of figures, constituting the press-mark or call number as it is called, might have been wrongly copied. Substitution of a small letter for a capital or omission of a dot or a comma might make all the difference. Or the slip may come back with the endorsement "on loan" or "engaged". Then the old process of selection and waiting will have to be gone through once again. Before the Madras University Library changed to 'open access', several cases used to occur almost every day when the process had to be repeated half a dozen times before a reader got some book. Again, when the book is actually produced, it may turn out to be spurious or, for other reasons, unsuitable to the reader. The catalogue entry might not have given a clear enough indication of the nature of the book. That means the repetition of the whole process over again. These features would "make the selection of books a heart-break and a labour tinctured with disgust".[1]

The average amount of time that a reader had thus to waste at the counter in the Madras University Library in 1928 (just before the open access system was introduced) was about half an hour. The colossal nature of this waste can be realised if we integrate over a full year the amount of time thus wasted by the community as a whole.

(1) BROWN (James Duff): *A Plea for Liberty*, reprinted in STEWART (J. D.) and others: *Open Access Libraries*, p. 218.

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CHAPTER VII

THE FIFTH LAW

Now, we come to the fifth and the last Law of Library Science. While the first four laws deal with the functions of a library, the Fifth Law tells us about the vital and lasting characteristics of the library as an institution and enjoins the need for a constant adjustment of our outlook in dealing with it. While the first four laws indicate the spirit that should characterise the management and administration of libraries, the Fifth Law enunciates a fundamental principle that should govern the planning and organisation of libraries. While the first four laws embody maxims that are nearly obvious, the Fifth Law is not perhaps so self-evident.

The Fifth Law is: A LIBRARY IS A GROWING ORGANISM. It is an accepted biological fact that a growing organism alone will survive. An organism which ceases to grow will petrify and perish. The Fifth Law invites our attention to the fact that the library, as an institution, has all the attributes of a growing organism. A growing organism takes in new matter, casts off old matter, changes in size and takes new shapes and forms. Apart from sudden and apparently discontinuous changes involved in metamorphosis, it is also

subject to a slow continuous change which leads to what is known as 'variation', in biological parlance, and to the evolution of new forms. This change is so slow but so effective that the protagonists of evolution assert that it is the shapeless undifferentiated protozoa of the *Palaeozoic* age that has transformed itself, by successive stages of variation, into the most differentiated specimen of creation—the human being. The one thing that has been persisting through all those changes of form has been the vital principle of life. So it is with the library.

GROWTH IN SIZE

We shall first trace the consequences of the simple growth in size. For this purpose, it may be convenient to examine the main parts of the organism that are capable of growing. They are the books, the readers and the staff. It is well to repeat here that a modern library is a trinity of these factors. It must be clearly realised that a collection of books without readers has no more right to be called a library than a group of readers without books and that the mere juxtaposition of books and readers without the service of a staff, that know to effect contact between the right reader and the right book, at the right time and in the right manner, cannot constitute a library either. The modesty with which library authorities underestimate the rate of growth of each of these factors is unimaginable. We shall have occasion to give instances of this modesty as we go into

details. But a far less pardonable thing is to set about organising a library as if it would be stationary, as if neither the books, nor the readers, nor the staff would grow in number. There could be nothing more reprehensible than a faulty organisation obstructing the free development of a library, or indeed of any institution, to its full stature. The frequent recurrence of this fatal mistake in library matters is due to the failure to realise a fundamental fact, *viz.*, an organisation which may be suitable for a small library may completely fail when the library grows big. Technologists know from painful experience that a successful laboratory method may not always turn out to be a successful manufacturing method. Physicists too are now beginning to realise that what may hold good in situations of an infinitesimal order may cease to do so in similar situations of a finite order. The library organisation should not short-sightedly allow itself to be unduly influenced by the present size but should plan its lay out in such a way as to make it easy to keep pace with the necessary growth of the library. Let us now take up each of the three elements of the trinity and trace the consequence of its growth on the different aspects of library organisation.

BOOKS

Let us first take the books. The number of books in a live library must and does grow. We shall assume that there is hardly any probability for the recurrence of the familiar anecdote of the

Kansas legislator who objected to an appropriation for more books for the University library with the eloquent words, "Mr. Speaker, I object to spending this money. Why, they've got forty thousand books there at Lawrence now, and I don't believe any one of them professors has read 'em all yet!"[1] We shall also assume the impracticability of the Quincy plan, which is to equalise the rate of weeding out and the rate of accessioning, after the size of the collection reaches an arbitrary norm. While finance is no doubt the ultimate deciding factor, it cannot be denied that some light is thrown on the average rate of growth of the book-collections of libraries by the following tables giving the annual rate of book-production in some of the important countries of the world.

Table I giving the number of books published in some of the foreign countries in 1927 is extracted from p. 281 of Vol. CXV of the *Publishers' Weekly*. I am indebted to the Educational Secretary to the Government of India for Table II giving the number of books published in some of the Indian Provinces in 1927.

TABLE I.

International Book Production Statistics for 1927.

Name of the Country.	No. of books published.
1. Russia	.. 36,680
2. Germany	.. 31,026

(1) BISHOP (William Warner): *Backs of Books*, p. 5. P. 49

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Contoh buku yang dirantai pada abad ke-16
Sumber: https://mymyinfo-lovemymy.blogspot.com/2015/05/the-perpustakaan-aneh-kesemua-buku.html

Universitas Madras
Sumber: https://collegedunia.com/university/25910-university-of-madras-chennai

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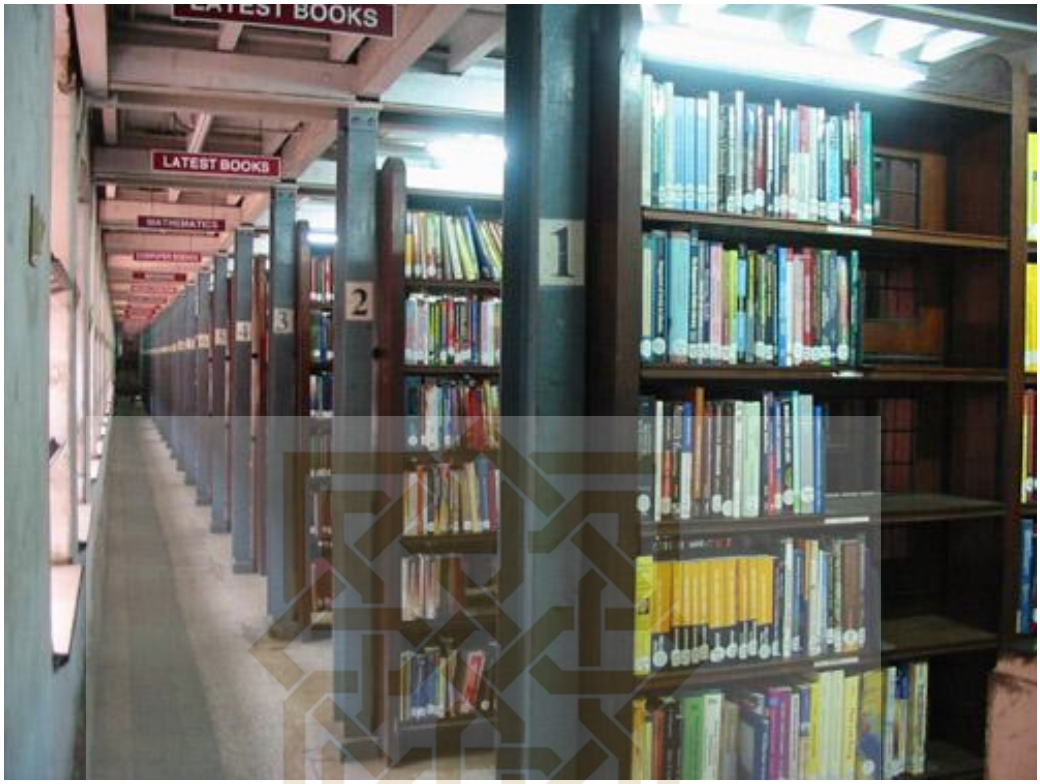

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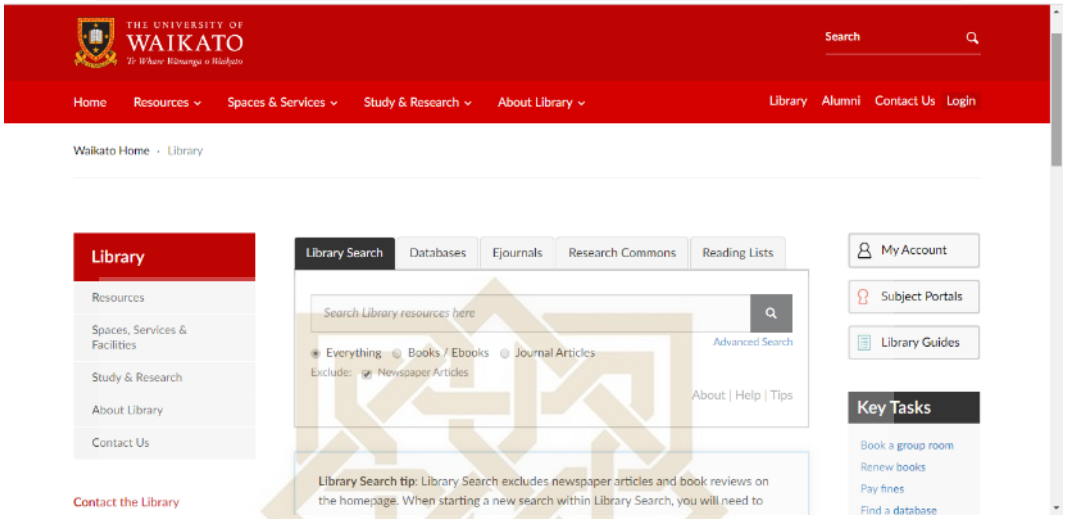

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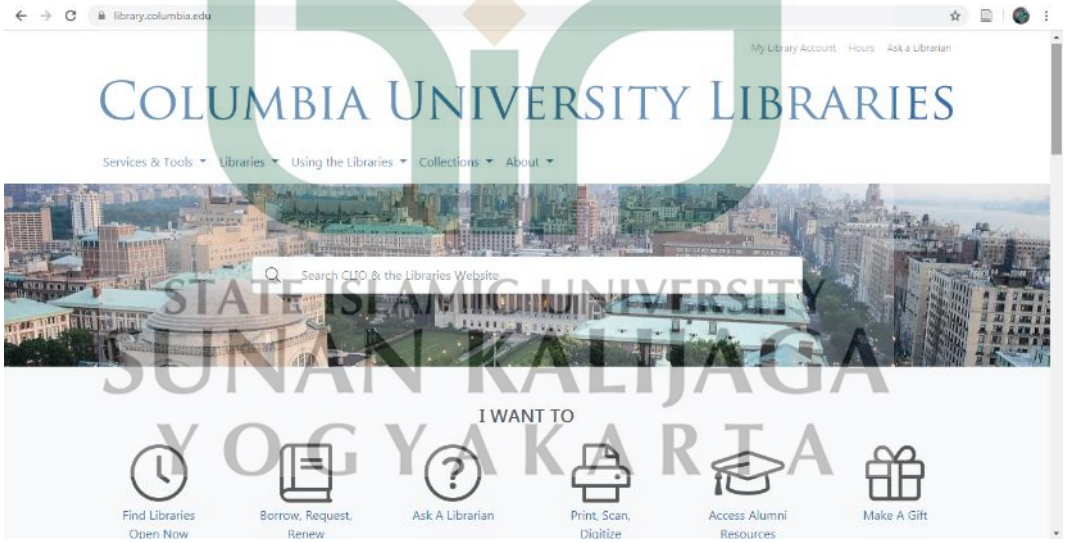

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Interface pengguna fedora
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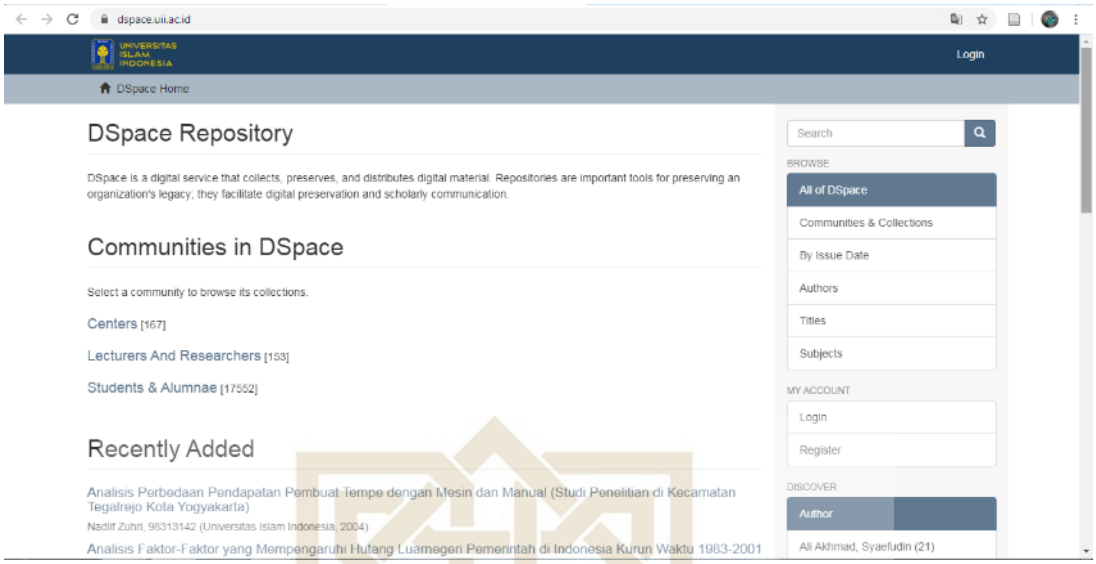

Interface pengguna Dspace
Sumber: https://dspace.uii.ac.id/

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