

ELUCIDATION OF
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ON
LIBRARY

I. GENERAL

The existence of libraries cannot be separated from mankind's civilization and culture. The level of civilization and culture of a nation can be seen from the condition of the library owned. That is due to when early humans began to scratch the walls of the cave where they lived, they actually began recording their knowledge to be remembered and conveyed to other parties. They used signs or images to express their thoughts and/or what they felt as well as used the signs and images to communicate it to others. At that time the existence and function of the library began to be sown. The invention of printing machines, the development of recording techniques, and the development of digital technology based on information and communication technology accelerate the growth and development of libraries. Library management is becoming increasingly complex. This is the beginning of knowledge and library management techniques development.

The library as a management system for recording ideas, thoughts, experiences, and knowledge of mankind, has the main function of preserving humankind culture, especially those in the form of printed documents and other recorded works, as well as conveying ideas, thoughts, experiences, and knowledge of mankind to next generations. The goal of implementing this function is the formation of a community

that has a culture of reading and lifelong learning.

On the other hand, library functions to support National Education System as regulated by Law Number 20 of 2003 on National Education System. Library is the center of information, science, technology, arts and culture. In addition, libraries as part of the world community participate in building information and communication technology-based information communities as contained in the Declaration of the World Summit of Information Society–WSIS, 12 December 2003.

Declaration of WSIS aims to build an inclusive information community, focused on human beings and specifically oriented to development. Everyone can create, access, use, and share information as well as knowledge to enable each individual, community, and wider community to use all their potential for sustainable development that aims to improve the quality of life.

Indonesia has been independent for more than 60 (sixty) years, but library has not become a part of community daily lives. Some research results state that a national library system needs to be developed. The system is the form of cooperation and combination of various types of libraries in Indonesia in order to enable library institutions to carry out their main functions as a vehicle for community learning and to accelerate the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation.

The enactment of the regional autonomy policy based on Law Number 32 of 2003 on Local Government has resulted in unclear central and regional authority in the field of library. The existence of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia as a Non-Departmental Government Institution (LPND) based on Presidential Decision Number 11 of 1989 has no longer the effective power in conducting library fostering and development in the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The diversity of library development policies in the regions in general on the one hand is beneficial as a delegation of authority to the regions. However, on the other hand it is considered unfavorable for a reliable and professional library to be carried out in accordance with standard library and information science standards because of the varied management and financial capabilities possessed by each region as well

as differences in understanding and perceptions of the role and function of the library.

A number of community members have struggle for their own establishment of a community reading or library to meet the needs of the community for information through reading materials that can be accessed easily and cheaply. However, the efforts of a small part of this community will not be able to meet the needs of the community with a much greater amount, variation and intensity. For this reason, under Article 31 section (2), Article 32, and Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the government needs to organize libraries as the most democratic means for lifelong learning in order to fulfil community rights to obtain information through library services in order to educate the life of the nation.

With the existence of this law it is expected that the existence of the library will truly become a medium for lifelong learning and a medium for scientific recreation. In addition, it also serves as a guideline for the growth and development of libraries in Indonesia so that libraries are part of the daily lives of Indonesian community.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Community in remote area, isolated or underdeveloped regions due to geographical factors are entitled to have library services in accordance with local conditions, for example, mobile libraries or floating libraries.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Most ancient manuscripts are still owned by the community. To facilitate data collection and conservation efforts, it is necessary to register in National Library.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Section (1)

Point a

The term “the library national system” means the synergy system of all types of libraries in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia in order to be more effective, efficient, and on target in supporting the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation. The library national system has a functional relationship with the national education system especially in the principle of national education which is held as civilizing and empowerment including lifelong learning. That library national system and national education system jointly serves as a vehicle for realizing intelligent nation life as an inherent part of the formation of dignified national character and civilization.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “media transfer” means the formation transfer of library material from printed forms to other media, such as microfilm, CD, digital.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Ancient manuscripts contain cultural heritage of Indonesia's intellectual work that is very valuable and is still scattered throughout the communities and to preserve them requires government participation.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “library staff standards” also includes academic qualifications, competence, and certification.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term “library materials prohibited under Law Number 4 of 1963” means printed materials the contents of which can disrupt public order, especially regarding bulletins, daily newspapers, magazines and periodicals. For the purposes of scientific research and development, library materials which are prohibited under legislation are stored as special collections of National Library for limited use.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Section (1)

Publishing of national master catalogue is carried out both in printed (hardcopy) and digital forms (softcopy).

Section (2)

Publishing regional master catalogues is carried out both in printed (hardcopy) and digital (softcopy) forms.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

By notifying its existence to National Library, a library is formally included in library national system to synergize and coordinate with other libraries to support the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation.

Article 16

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term of village is adjusted to the social conditions of the local community such as nagari, bori, naga, and the equivalence.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Coordination of library management is intended to create an effective and efficient library national system so as to synergistically support the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

In developing library national standards, National Library cooperates and coordinates with National Standardization Agency (BSN).

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

National collection needs to be developed because they contain extensive and permanent information deposits as a result of national cultural work that must be preserved.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Provincial and regency/municipal governments hold regional public libraries which in the development of the collections are obligated to store library materials in the form of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works published in the area, or works concerning the area written by Indonesian citizens and published either in territory of the Republic of Indonesia or abroad.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The number of titles in academic library collection to support the implementation of education is calculated based on the need for mandatory reading, supporting reading, and enrichment reading of scientific insights related to the courses presented.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term “legislation” means laws relating to education.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Section (1)

The term “library technical personnel” means non-librarian personnel who technically support the implementation of library functions, for example, computer technical personnel, audio-visual technical personnel, and administrative technical personnel.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term “legislation” means the Law on Personnel.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

The term “experts in library sector” means someone who has capability, integrity, and competence in the field of library.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term “advancing the profession” includes increase in competence, career, and insight into librarianship.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Section (1)

The term “the principle of sufficiency and sustainability” means the principle of budget allocation which allows all library functions to be carried out properly, smoothly, increasingly, and continuously.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term “part of the education budget” means the budget allocated for the education function, the amount of which is based on the principle of sufficiency and sustainability.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Community participation in the formation, administration, management, development, and supervision of libraries is carried out with a mechanism to convey aspirations, inputs, opinions and proposals through the Library Board.

Article 44

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

In conducting supervision and quality assurance of library services, the National Library Board and the Provincial

Library Board can work together with competent independent institutions.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Fostering the reading culture in the community, including inexpensive book movement, translation, high-quality books publishing, and providing library facilities in public places (offices, waiting rooms, terminals, airports, hospitals, markets, malls).

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Education unit is the most appropriate medium for building reading habits since early age that continues to be developed in line with the increase of students' ability, among others, through assignments for them to optimize reading material available in library.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.