

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

---

Spring 6-11-2021

## The Practice of Hibah in Marcel Mauss'View at The National Library of The Republic of Indonesia

Muhammad Idris Marbawi

*Universitas Indonesia*, muhamad.idris81@ui.ac.id

Taufik Asmiyanto

*Universitas Indonesia*, tasmiy@ui.ac.id

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

---

Marbawi, Muhammad Idris and Asmiyanto, Taufik, "The Practice of Hibah in Marcel Mauss'View at The National Library of The Republic of Indonesia" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5858. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5858>

# The Practice of *Hibah* in Marcel Mauss' View at The National Library of The Republic of Indonesia

Muhamad Idris Marbawi<sup>1</sup>, Taufik Asmiyanto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Graduate Student (graduated in February 2021), Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, 16424, Indonesia  
muhamad.idris81@ui.ac.id<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding author, Lecturer in Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, 16424, Indonesia  
tasmiy@ui.ac.id<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

This research is an attempt to conduct an in-depth analysis of the essence of *hibah* (grant activities) of library material at the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative-interpretive approach. Peirce's semiotic analysis is used as an analytical method to reveal the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships that occur in the grant process. Marcel Mauss' Gift Theory is used as a theoretical basis to explain the ongoing practice of grants. The research focus is in the field of acquisition under the Center for Collection Development and Processing of Library Materials, the National Library of Indonesia. Purposive sampling method is used as a technique to determine informants by selecting the right individual so that they can specifically provide an understanding of the problem of this research. The results showed that reciprocity in the context of the grant giver means that the books they grant will become library collections. Meanwhile, in the context of the librarian as the grant recipient, reciprocity is manifested in the implementation of grant management in accordance with established procedures. Structurally, the concept of reciprocity identified in the practice of grants in the National Library occurs partially and exclusively on the side of the National Library as the grant recipient. The results of this research can be considered in formulating policies both on a local (in-house) and national scale and their role in collection development.

*Keywords:* Collection development, Collection management, Essence of gifts, Marcel Mauss, Reciprocity.

## Introduction

Grants are one of the methods commonly practiced and have become an integral part of the procurement of library materials (Empey, 2018) in addition to four other methods, namely: purchase, subscription, lease, and license. (Johnson, 2014). However, in the practice of grants at the National Library of Republic of Indonesia, based on preliminary observations, library materials that are provided through the grant method have often received "more attention" than other methods. Librarians must record

bibliographic data and examine the physical condition of every library material that is donated and also ensure that they will be included as library collections for visitors. Moreover, if libraries receive large amounts of book materials, it is necessary to go through a selection and verification step to determine which many are taken as collections and which are not. Therefore, receiving grants on a large scale can potentially overwhelm librarians who are already tense with their daily work routines. This grant library material must be stored, physically evaluated in order to set aside library materials whose condition is damaged, and verified using the library catalog to see whether the material is already owned by the library. Referring to Kohl (2018), grant supervision is very important in order to eliminate duplicates and identify scarcity of collections.

Library materials donated according to research conducted by Emanuel (2014) can be a blessing for the development of library collections as well as a burden for its resources. Grant-givers who offer their valuable books to their favorite libraries sincerely believe that they are doing a good deed, as well as solving their own problems to clean up private spaces such as offices, homes, or even shelves where they once kept the books. Grant-givers think that they can save the book from being destroyed. As librarians, we should be grateful to receive these grant books, it is just that the grants are never really free. The Unsolicited gifts aggravate storage space problems and create problems with existing backlogs, workflow staff, and policies for collection development.

On the other hand, related to the phenomenon of Gift theory, a French philosopher and sociologist Marcel Mauss expressed his view from the results of research that has been conducted on several ethnographic research documents that a grant or gift is a representation of the total system which involves everyone in the whole society. The system is quite simple, namely the rules that stipulate that each grant must be returned (reciprocated) in a certain way which is determined for the occurrence of a cycle of exchange continuously and between generations (Mauss, Douglas, & Halls, 2002).

The practice of grants that occurs in the National Library is still viewed from one aspect only, namely the tangible physical aspect, both by the grant giver and the National Library as the grant recipient. The donor of the grant still perceives that the item donated is only in the form of visible library materials (such as books and periodicals) and there is no direct intangible relationship with the donor. Likewise, the National Library as the grant recipient considers that the library materials received are no more

than a grant that has been received for management without any reimbursement or without any obligation to take action to return the grant materially equivalent to the grant received.

Starting from this problem by considering Mauss' opinion regarding a grant or gift that must be returned (reciprocated), the authors formulate the problem in this study as follows, namely how is the meaning created in the practice of grants in the National Library of Indonesia using the Gift theory by Marcel Mauss? From the formulation of the problem, there are two questions that become the focus of this research, how do the parties involved in the practice of grants interpret the grant as the embodiment of the concept of reciprocity? and how does the concept of reciprocity play a role in influencing the management of library materials obtained through the practice of grants at the National Library of Republic of Indonesia?

The purpose of this study is to analyze in depth the essence of the practice of grants in the National Library of Republic of Indonesia according to Mauss' Gift theory. With the results of the identification and analysis, the authors will analyze the role of the practice of grants in the development of the collection of the National Library of Republic of Indonesia, and the practice of managing library materials obtained through the practice of grants in the National Library of Republic Indonesia.

## **Theoretical Review**

### ***The Concept of Essence***

Based on Aristotle's concept, on the one hand, essence is closely related to the question "What is it" (τί ἐστὶ); on the other hand, the essence is explanatory or explaining. The second side of the concept of essence is often described in essence terms as "making something as it is" or "making it what it is" (Sirkel, 2018).

Apart from this understanding, a philosopher with the full name Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel who was born in the second half of the eighteenth century (1770) in Stuttgart, Germany, expressed his opinion about the essence which is part of logic. According to Hegel, logic is divided into three parts, namely: Being, Essence, and Notion. For Hegel, Essence was the process of "peeling off the layers of an onion", looking behind appearances, and investigating reality, but Hegel did not think that there was a definite end to that process but what is behind the appearance (Blunden, 2019).

From the description above, the researcher took an understanding to use in this study, namely that Essence is an a priori meaning behind a phenomenon, either it is social or individual. However, to obtain this meaning, a reflexive process must be carried out so that it is possible to raise self-awareness of this phenomenon in order to solve various existing social problems.

### ***The Concept of Practice***

Kustermans (2015) in his article entitled Parsing the Practice Turn: Practice, Practical Knowledge, Practices, states that there are three concepts related to the term "practice". Firstly, practice which is defined as all of us doing all of our doings; a myriad of human behavior that occurs forever at the same time. Secondly, practical knowledge which is defined as my and your, and his and her skill at doing what we do. Lastly, practices defined as the things we do; organized activities experienced and followed. It is also added that included in this third concept are related rules, skills and abilities and items are object fields, which can be described by the observing agent as a practice.

The concept of "practice" used in this study is the third concept, namely all activities carried out in an organized and conceptual manner. That is because this study makes one of the rules related to grant activities, namely SOP (Standard Operational Procedures) as the object of study under study.

### ***Grants in Libraries***

Among the understandings of grants contained in several literatures is Johnson (2014) which describes grants as follows, namely: "A gift is transferred voluntarily without compensation. Any gift that is not cash is called a gift-in-kind and can be goods, services, and property. Gifts may be conveyed to the library through a deed of gift, a legal document that transfers title from the donor to the library without requiring payment; a deed of gift may contain conditions with which the library must comply ". Although this information has removed part of the curtain from the characteristics of grants in the world of librarianship, it is only an external phenomenon that can be understood from the etymological understanding that has been discussed previously. The external phenomena that this explanation has successfully revealed can be broken down into several components that form the practice of grants, namely: the giver, the recipient, something that is granted, and the grant agreement.

The first component is the donor or what is referred to as a donor by (Johnson, 2014), (Thomas & Shouse, 2014) and (Kohl, 2018) is the party who gives something that is granted, whether it is in the form of value for money, goods or services. Based on the formation of the entity, grantees or donors can be grouped into two, namely individuals and organizations (including government organizations, companies and non-governmental organizations) (Edem, 2010).

The second component is the grantee or recipient or beneficiary. Libraries, in reality, can be donor at one time, and at other times can be recipient. A study conducted by Carrico & Arthur (2016) states that many of the most famous libraries and their superior collections were started or significantly developed and enhanced by library materials obtained through grants. However, not all library materials are made into collections by the library, because the library with its collection development policy only accepts selected material to be used as a collection.

The third component is something that has been granted or transferred voluntarily; can be manifested in the form of value for money, goods or services. Several research articles that have been written by (Emanuel, 2014), (Williams, 2014), and (Kohl, 2018) state that there are two terms that are characteristic of something that is granted, namely a solicited gift and an unsolicited gift.

The fourth component which involved in the practice of grants is a deed of gift, which is a legal document that transfers control of rights from the donor to the library without requiring payment; The grant agreement may contain conditions that must be met by the library in order to manage the donated library materials (Johnson, 2014).

### ***Gift in the View of Marcel Mauss***

In the practice of exchanging grants based on Mauss' view, Heins, Unrau, & Avram (2018) explained that the reciprocity involved in the practice of grants is asynchronous (there is a time lag between giving a grant and giving back a grant) and is in kind (the transaction is not measured in value for money). This frames an understanding that the exchange of grants is more of a social tie than payment of previously received benefits. Mauss is very interested in the soul or meaning associated with the practice of giving which seems to demand that the gift is not only received but also returned in the

same or a different form. Failure to return the grant changes the basic character of the grant, which is reciprocated.

Apart from the obligation to return (reciprocity), the practice of grant according to Mauss' view also involves two other imperatives, namely the obligation to give and the obligation to receive. So, in the practice of grants there are three themes of necessity involved in it, as contained in his book "The Gift":

According to Mauss' view as conveyed by (Heins, Unrau, & Avram, 2018) in his study that grants are exchanged, whether consciously or not, to create, maintain, or improve relationships between individuals or social groups. An exchange of grants can coexist with other types of exchange, in particular with an equivalent "economic" exchange in the market. Mauss did not see grants and markets as opposites. On the contrary, he believes that even in a capitalist market economy there is still such a thing as pure economic rationality.

As a conclusion from the description of Mauss' view of the practice of giving, receiving, and returning (to give - to receive - to reciprocate), Mauss proposes a system which he calls a total services system. A system that involves all people, both individuals and groups to make exchanges between one another, which according to Mauss forms a basis for morality of exchange through existing practice of grants (Mauss, Douglas, & Halls, 2002, p. 90).

## **Research Methods**

This study uses qualitative data obtained through interviews, document study, and observation (Creswell, 2015). The data is analyzed using a pragmatic semiotic analysis with a character named Charles Sanders Peirce (1839-1914) who is based on a series of categories or stages of meaning (semiosis), namely: the first category: what is that, without referring to anything else (sign understood in principle); second category: what is that, connected with other things but without any relation to the third entity (sign is understood individually); and the third category: what is that, so far as it is capable of bringing the second entity into contact with the first entity in the same way that it brings itself into relationship with the first and second entities (sign is permanently interpreted as a convention) (Queiroz & Merrell, 2006). Furthermore, the results of the semiotic

analysis were carried out and deepened the analysis using Marcel Mauss' gift theory to obtain the expected essence.

In semiotic analysis, signs are analyzed according to syntagmatic and paradigmatic views. Syntagmatic is the relationship between the elements contained in a certain arrangement (juxtaposition). These elements are arranged according to certain rules, if the order is changed, the meaning will also change (Hoed, 2014). Meanwhile, a paradigmatic relationship is a relationship that is not concrete (in absentia) or in other words the relationship that occurs between one sign and another is not direct (not in the same structure), such as the relationship between "grants", "gifts", "Grantee", "grant collection", and "collection development".

## **Research Result**

### *Profile of the Center for Collection Development and Processing of Library Materials*

The National Library of Republic Indonesia, which in the Decree of the Head of the National Library of Republic Indonesia (SK Kaperpusnas) No.03 of 2001 is abbreviated as the term National Library, based on Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, is a non-departmental institution (LPND) that carries out government tasks in library sector which functions as a supervisor library, reference library, deposit library, research library, conservation library, and library network center, and is domiciled in the capital city of the country.

To perform government duties in the field of libraries, especially in the field of developing library material collections, National Library has a work unit headed by a structural official with a second echelon level called the Center for Collection Development and Processing of Library Materials which has the task of conducting collection development and processing of library materials. Furthermore, in order to implement these tasks, the Center for Collection Development and Processing of Library Materials operates these functions: a) implementing development of collections and processing library materials; and b) implementation of distribution and exchange of library materials.

Structurally, the technical sector that is responsible for the development of collections at the National Library of Indonesia is the Acquisition Division which is under the Center for Collection Development and Library Material Processing. One of the



procurement methods used in the context of developing collections by the Acquisition Sector is by using the grant and exchange method (National Library, 2019).

The Acquisition Sector is the library technical sector which are responsible for the development of the collection of the National Library of Republic Indonesia. The Acquisition Division is headed by a structural official with a third echelon level. To undertake its duties and functions, the Acquisition Division is divided into 7 (seven) working groups, namely: 1) Domestic Monograph and Reference Collection Development Working Group, 2) Foreign Monograph and Reference Collection Development Working Group, 3) Audiovisual Collection Development Working Group, 4) Working Group for the Development of Library Materials Collection for Gifts, Grants and Exchange, 5) Periodicals Collections Development Working Group, 6) E-resources Collections Development Working Group, and 7) Cartographic Library Materials Collection Development Working Group (including the development of materials library for users with special needs).

### ***Grant Practices at the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia***

Grant practice activities, including development and management of grants, at the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia are conducted by the Acquisition Division which is under the Center for Collection Development and Library Material Processing. The existence of grants as a method in developing library material collections in the National Library of Republic of Indonesia is important and useful and has its own value.

The practice of grants is not much different from the purchasing method, because library materials must be equipped with a handover document or what is known as the Handover Report (BAST); Meanwhile, in the purchase method, the documents referred to are invoice documents, travel documents, and purchase receipts. This BAST document in the library science level is referred to as a deed of gift, which is a legal document that transfers control of rights from the grantee to the library without requiring payment; The grant agreement may contain conditions that must be met by the library in order to manage the donated library materials (Johnson, 2014). This type of document in the applicable law in Indonesia is called the Official Report of Handover (BAST) which is defined as a document of handing over of goods or services as evidence of the delivery and transfer

of rights, ownership of goods, services, and or securities from the donor to the recipient (Minister RI Finance, 2017).

The acquisition process follows the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Procurement of Library Materials for Gifts, Grants, Exchange which have been determined by the National Library of Republic of Indonesia, including: giving directions and guidance, correspondence, bidding, selection, verification with Integrated Library System (INLIS), making BAST, reporting BAST to The State Property (BMN) managers to be registered, inventorying / entering INLIS into assets of the National Library of Indonesia, recording surplus library materials in the inventory application, and coordinating with the Administration Deputy 1.

The grant library materials that have passed the selection and verification are then recorded in the National Library of Indonesia automation system called INLIS (Integrated Library System). Grant library materials that have entered the INLIS system or have been inventoried are automatically recorded as State Property (BMN) and become assets of the Indonesian National Library that must be secured and preserved. Meanwhile, the library grant materials that do not pass the selection and verification will be categorized as Inventory which are recorded in a different system.

The grant library materials whose data have been inventoried or recorded in the INLIS system are then separated from the grant library materials which have not been recorded. Furthermore, the library materials that have been inventoried and prepared are sent by the librarian who is assigned to send the grant library material to the Processing Division to make a catalog, both manual catalog and online catalog so that it can be easily recovered when the library material is included in the collection line in the Service Department. Meanwhile, the library materials grants that become supplies are placed in the boxes that have been provided so that when a proposal for a book application comes in from the public, the library materials are ready to be sent to the submitted address.

## **Discussion**

### ***Syntagmatic Analysis***

In syntagmatic analysis, the concept of "practice" used in this study is a concept defined by Kustermans (2015), namely all activities carried out in an organized and conceptual manner. Operationally, in this study "practice" is defined as one of the rules

related to grant activities, namely SOP (Standard Operational Procedures) as the object of study.

The initial stage of this process is providing direction and guidance which is handled by the Head of the Acquisition Division. This direction of the Acquisition Sector must be known by the Head of the Division. So, direction from the Head of Acquisition is important in every activity. By using the Gift theory from Marcel Mauss, researcher found interesting facts from this direction-giving activity which essentially refers to the conclusions of the grant theory put forward by Marcel Mauss, which involves giving, receiving, and returning (to give - to receive - to reciprocate), Mauss proposes a system which he calls the total services system. The researcher conducts further research on the activity of giving this direction by making a syllogism as follows: all grants are gifts; Head of Acquisition provides direction; then the direction given by the Head of Acquisition is a grant. In the view of the theory of grants, the obligation to return the grant (reciprocate) which in this activity is to manage a direction from the Head of the Division, it does not have to be done when the direction is received, but has to be done asynchronously.

The second and third stages are correspondence and bidding activities. These activities are managed, either through electronic mail (email), telephone, or via short messages, such as SMS and Whatsapp® before the grantees donate library materials to the National Library. In this practice of grants, correspondence activities are communication activities made by grantees and librarians related to library material grants. This correspondence activity is seen based on the gift theory showing the fact that in this activity there is a response cycle that occurs between the grant provider and librarian regarding grant information in the National Library of Indonesia including what types of books can be donated, what documents are needed, and whether the National Library of Indonesia provides facilities for the collection of the grant book. So, there is a mutual response activity between the two parties, namely the grantor and the librarian.

In the fourth and fifth stages are selection and verification activities. Through these two activities, grant library materials will be divided into two categories, namely grant library materials which are categorized as assets of the National Library of Indonesia, and grant library materials which are categorized as Inventory Materials

because they do not comply with the criteria determined based on several criteria including: cannot be obtained in the market, rare books, history books, and art themed.

The selection activity in the practice of grants based on this syntagmatic analysis is a sequence of significant activities that affect the sequences of subsequent activities from the collection development flow through the grant. Peggy Johnson (Johnson, 2014) states that the selection process is a combination of art and science.

Meanwhile, using the theory of grants (gift theory) from Marcel Mauss on the sequence of activities in the flow of Library Material Procurement of Gifts, Grants, Exchange that have been determined, that selection activities, verification with INLIS, making BAST, reporting BAST to BMN managers to be registered, inventory / enter INLIS into assets of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, recording surplus library materials in the inventory application, and coordinating with the Administration (TU) Deputy 1 is a manifestation of what is known as reciprocity, namely activities carried out in order to return or provide responses to grants (in this case a library material grant) given; because if no library material grant is received, there will be no selection, verification, and so on.

### ***Paradigmatic Analysis***

**The first representative** is the "Grant giver" which has three definitions as follows, namely: 1) Donor, 2) Contributor, and 3) Grant Giver. From the three definitions, there is one definition that is generally accepted internationally in the world of library science, namely the term "donor"; and other definition that apply nationally, namely "Contributors" and "Grant Giver".

In some literature, the representation of "Grant giver" based on the meaning conveyed by Johnson (2014), Thomas & Shouse (2014) and Kohl (2018) is the party who gives something that is gifted, either in the form of value for money, goods or services. From the aspect of entity formation, grantees can be grouped into two, namely individuals and organizations (including government organizations, companies and non-governmental organizations) (Edem, 2010). Meanwhile, in the theory of grant "gift theory" from Marcel Mauss, a grant giver is a person who gives something valuable and useful to the recipient with a specific motive and purpose.

In relation to the practice of grants in the National Library, they provide services in the form of receiving library material grants to be managed which will be used as a collection of the National Library or distributed to people in need. In this case, the Donor utilizes the service to distribute library materials which he owns as a grant to the National Library. Generally, donors do not submit special requests to the National Library in the management of the library materials, however, there are some donors who have the status of national figures who make such special requests.

**The second representative** that becomes the object of analysis is the "Recipient". Paradigmatically, the meaning relationship shown by the "Recipient" is the subject, either an individual, a group of people or an institution, which handles the activity of receiving gifts without any explicit requirements as a replacement. In relation to the practice of grants in this research, the National Library could be in the position of the recipient and at other times could be in the position of the donor.

Mauss (2002) explains that behind the phenomenon of grants there is something that imposes an obligation on grants received to be exchanged, is the fact that the grant received is not something passive. In this system of grants, there is a clear and logical idea to realize that a recipient must give back to others what is a part of them, because receiving something from someone is receiving a part of their spiritual essence, from their soul. (Mauss, 2002, p.16) Likewise with the library materials in the National Library, before being donated, library materials are objects controlled by the donor of the grant. This shows that there is a part of the donor that resides in the library material, namely the binding ownership right between the donor of the grant and the library material. So, in the context of this practice of grants in the National Library, the term "hau" can be understood as a "right of ownership" which attaches the person giving the grant and the library material.

**The third representative** is a "gift item", something that has been granted or transferred voluntarily; either in the form of value for money, goods, or services. According to Peggy Johnson (2014), anything that is gifted in a form other than money is called "gift-in-kind" and can be in the form of goods, services and buildings. Several research articles that have been written by (Emanuel, 2014), (Williams, 2014), and (Kohl, 2018) state that there are two terms that are characteristic of something that is granted, namely a solicited gift and an unsolicited gift. Regarding the two characteristics of these

grants, Johnson (2014, p.171) states that library grant materials can enter the library unsolicited, through direct negotiations with prospective recipients, or through requests to publishers and distributors (solicited).

Based on the theory of grants by Marcel Mauss (2002), that the form of the gift items in its early history is what happened in ancient society in two forms of events, namely potlatch and kula, which were exchanged to maintain the sustainability of relationships that functioned to forge social relations and improve trust among the separate tribes. Likewise with the library materials donated by the donor of the grant, in this case the community who uses library services or users to the National Library; When the public feels and realizes that the presence of a library in reality is needed as a "portal" or "knowledge bridge" that provides information sources to the wider community, it will be unfair if they only have the information and it is not distributed to others who need it. One way to share all the information with others is through the National Library.

**The fourth representation** that is used as the object of analysis in this study is a "grant agreement" or a deed of gift, which is a legal document that transfers control of rights from the recipient to the library without requiring payment. The grant agreement may contain conditions that must be met by the library in order to manage the donated library materials (Johnson, 2014).

In the theory of grants, there is a clear and logical idea to realize that the recipient must give back to others what is actually a part of him, because receiving something from someone is receiving a part of his spiritual essence, from his soul (Mauss, 2002, p.16). Before being donated, library materials are objects controlled by the donor of the grant. This shows that there is a part of the donor that resides in the library material that he owns, namely the "ownership right" that attaches the donor of the grant and the library material. Thus, the "right of ownership" means that the National Library is given full authority to manage the library material grant so that it can be accessed, either by serving it directly to users who come to the National Library service facility building or by distributing it to people in need.

The fifth representation as the object of analysis in this study is the "collection of grants". Physically, the grant collection is no different from other collections owned by the National Library. The collection of grants is largely determined by the selection and verification stage with INLIS. After the library materials offered for donations were

received by the Acquisition Division, the librarians in the Prizes, Grants, and Exchange (HTM) groups conducted selection and verification activities.

In the theory of grants presented by Mauss (2002), it is explained that behind the phenomenon of grants there is something that imposes an obligation on the grant received to be exchanged, it is the fact that the grant received is not something passive. Even when the gift is left by the giver, it still has a part of the giver.

Likewise, library materials after the stages of the selection and verification process are categorized into a collection of grants which indirectly requires the National Library as the grant recipient to return the grant or what is known as reciprocity. The requirement for the National Library to receive the collection of grants is not due to the "ownership rights" previously attached between the donor and the library materials of the grant. So, what makes the National Library obliged to return the grant? If we do an in-depth analysis, then we find that the existence of the National Library as a knowledge disseminator and government agency responsible for library affairs is based on laws and regulations governing its operational activities for the benefit of all users. The ownership rights that were previously attaching between the donor and the library materials when the grant process occurs with the creation of a BAST document which states that the transfer of ownership rights from the donor to the recipient in this case is the National Library, then there is a bond of ownership between the grant library material and the National Library. This ownership right then requires the National Library to "return" the grant or take reciprocity action in a manner that has been regulated in the applicable collection development regulations and policies, namely by processing it to be accessible by the library users.

**The sixth representation** which is used as the object of analysis paradigmatically in this study is "Inventory" which will then be distributed to people who need it by first submitting it through a proposal or letter of request to the National Library through the Center for Collection Development and Library Material Processing.

The ownership rights were previously binding between the donor and the grant. After the grant process occurred with handover report document (BAST), it states that the transfer of ownership rights from the donor to the recipient, in this case is the National Library. Then there is a bond of ownership between the grant library material and the National Library. This ownership right requires the National Library to "return" a grant

or take reciprocity action that has been regulated in the prevailing regulations and policies, which is by administering the Inventory Goods that are distributed to people to provide sources of information and knowledge.

## **Conclusion**

The concept of reciprocity which is interpreted by the donor is manifested in their belief that the library will store and manage all books that are donated and will be automatically added to the collection which will be served to all readers. In general, they hope that the books can be used, whether it is used as a collection of the National Library or donated and distributed to people who need them.

The concept of reciprocity that is structurally identified in the practice of grants in the National Library occurs partially and exclusively on the side of the National Library as the grant recipient. After passing through the stages of the selection and verification process, the library materials are categorized into collections and supplies, which indirectly requires the National Library as the recipient to return the grant or what is known as reciprocity. The necessity that makes the National Library to make the return is confirmed by the Handover Report (BAST) which includes an agreement between the donor and the recipient. Thus, the mandatory return is not directly caused by the “ownership rights” previously attached between the donor and the library materials of the grant. The ownership rights were previously attached between the donor of the grant and the library materials of the grant. After the grant process occurred with the Handover Report Document (BAST), it states that the transfer of ownership rights from the donor to the recipient in this case is the National Library. Then there is a bond of ownership between the library material and the National Library. This ownership right expects the National Library to "return" the grant or take reciprocity action in a way that has been regulated in the regulations and policies that apply to the management of grant library materials.



## References

- Blunden, A. (2019). *Hegel for social movements*. Leiden: Brill.
- Carrico, S., & Arthur, M. (2016, 2 1). Being Earnest With Collections--Materials Gifts in Libraries: Same Old, Same Old? Maybe Not. *Against the Grain*, 28(1).
- Creswell, J. W. (2015). *Penelitian kualitatif dan desain riset: Memilih di antara lima pendekatan*. Yogyakarta: Lazuardi.
- Edem, M. (2010). Gifts in university library resource development in the information age. *Collection Building*, 29(2), 70-76.
- Emanuel, M. (2014). Managing in-kind gifts with getting it started toolkit's gifts and deselection manager. *Library Collections, Acquisition and Technical Services*, 38(1-2), 21-27.
- Empey, H. (2018, 1 30). Content Analysis of Canadian Academic Library Gift and Donation Webpages. *Partnership: The Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research*, 12(2).
- Heins, V., Unrau, C., & Avram, K. (2018, 6 1). Gift-giving and reciprocity in global society: Introducing Marcel Mauss in international studies. *Journal of International Political Theory*, 14(2), 126-144.
- Hoed, B. H. (2014). *Semiotik dan dinamika sosial budaya*. Depok: Komunitas Bambu.
- Johnson, P. (2014). *Fundamentals of Collection Development and Management* (3rd ed.). Chicago: ALA.
- Kohl, L. (2018, 1 2). Gifts of Plenty: Library Gift Procedures at the University of New Mexico. *Technical Services Quarterly*, 35(1), 28-41.
- Kustermans, J. (2015). Parsing the Practice Turn: Practice, Practical Knowledge, Practices. *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 44(2): 175-196.
- Mauss, M., Douglas, M., & Halls, W. (2002). *The gift: The form and reason for exchange in archaic societies*. New York: Routledge.
- Menteri Keuangan RI. (2017). Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 99/ PMK.05/2017 tentang Administrasi Pengelolaan Hibah.
- Perpustakaan-Nasional. (2001). *Keputusan Kepala Perpustakaan No.3 Tahun 2001 Tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja*. Jakarta: Perpustakaan Nasional RI.

- Perpustakaan-Nasional. (2019). *Peraturan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2019 Tentang Kebijakan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan Nasional*. Jakarta: Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia.
- Powell, R. R., & Connaway, L. S. (2004). *Basic research methods for librarians 4th Ed.* New York: Libraries Unlimited.
- Queiroz, J., & Merrell, F. (2006). Semiosis and pragmatism: Toward a dynamic concept of meaning. *Sign Systems Studies*, 34(1), 37-65.
- Sirkel, R. (2018). Essence and Cause: Making Something Be What It Is. In R. Chiaradonna (Ed.), F. Forcignanò, & F. Trabattoni, *Discipline Filosofiche* (pp. 28(1), 89-112). Rome: Quodlibet.
- Tahko, T. E. (2018). The epistemology of essence. *Ontology, Modality, and Mind: Themes from the Metaphysics of EJ Lowe*, 93.
- Thomas, W., & Shouse, D. (2014). This is not a dumpsite: The problem of evaluating gift books. *Library Collections, Acquisition and Technical Services*, 38(3-4), 63-69.
- Williams, J. (2014). Is trash a library's treasure? a study of gifts-in-kind practices and policies among New York state libraries. *Library Collections, Acquisition and Technical Services*, 38(1-2), 1-9.