

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Spring 12-15-2020

Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation: a National Library of Indonesia's Role to Support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Reza Mahdi

LibExcellent, rezamahdi2@gmail.com

Muakibatul Hasanah

State University of Malang, muakibatul.hasanah.fs@um.ac.id

Andi Asari

State University of Malang, andi.asari.fs@um.ac.id

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



Part of the [Community-Based Learning Commons](#), [Development Studies Commons](#), [Disability Studies Commons](#), [Family, Life Course, and Society Commons](#), [Inequality and Stratification Commons](#), and the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Mahdi, Reza; Hasanah, Muakibatul; and Asari, Andi, "Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation: a National Library of Indonesia's Role to Support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 6028.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/6028>

Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation: a National Library of Indonesia's Role to Support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Reza Mahdi¹, Muakibatul Hasanah², Andi Asari³

¹LibExcelent; ^{2,3}Faculty of Letter, State University of Malang

¹(e-mail: rezamahdi2@gmail.com)

²(e-mail: muakibatul.hasanah.fs@um.ac.id)

³(e-mail: andi.asari.fs@um.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Since 2015, all countries that are members of the United Nations have participated in one of the programs to support human and environmental benefit, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indonesia as a member of the United Nations supports the course of the program with the release of Presidential Regulation No. 59 year 2017 in which all institutions and ministers follow tpb in accordance with their respective basic duties. The National Library of Indonesia is one of the institutions affected by the regulation. As a building library and network between libraries in accordance with Law No. 43 year 2007 on Libraries, Perpustakaan RI has a program to support SDGs named "Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation" which is the revitalization of all public libraries of cities / districts and villages in order to implement social inclusion. This research method uses a qualitative approach with case study method. Data retrieval is done by interview techniques and documentation. The results of this study show that Perpustakaan RI has carried out activities in accordance with its role in Law No.43 year 2007 and realized a social inclusion-based public library. Attention to all layer of society goes to those who are potentially marginalized, such as diffable people, women, and low-income communities. However, there are some impact that have not been reviewed further, such as to PLWHA, former drug sufferers, as well as minorities like ethnic, racial, and interstellar. Related to SDGs, there are 6 Goals that relevant National Library of Indonesia's program.

Keywords: *National Library of Indonesia, social inclusion, public library, Sustainable Development Goals*

Introduction

Based on the worldwide willingness to build the society and environment, a resolution known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was issued by the United Nations at UN Sustainable Development Summit meeting in New York on 2015. Alisjahbana et al. (2018) wrote that the meeting was attended by 150 world leaders including Indonesia. The program is designed to build the world in terms of society and the environment.

Officially, SDGs has been running in Indonesia since the signing of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Achievement by the President of Indonesia, Ir. H. Joko Widodo, on July 4, 2017. In article 5 of the Presidential Regulation, it is written that the Minister/Head of Institutions plans, implements, monitors, and evaluates SDGs in accordance with the

duties of the functions, and authority of each. The National Library of Indonesia is one of the institutions that affected by that Presidential Regulation knowing it's also an institution according to Law No.43 year 2007 about Library (UU No.43 tahun 2007).

Before the Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 was inaugurate, National Library of Indonesia issued the Decree of the Head of the National Library of Indonesia no. 92 of 2017 on the Strategic Plan of the National Library in 2015-2019 (Keputusan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia no. 92 Tahun 2017). One of the contents of the decision is the role of the library in succeeding the SDGs program. It was a look at all of the goals in SDGs.

Related to its implementation in the library, IFLA has recorded various libraries such as national, public, and educational institutions in conducting activities to support SDGs in 25 countries with 41 stories. This can be seen through IFLA's mapping through the official website "IFLA Map over the World" (<https://librarymap.ifla.org/stories>). Actually in Indonesia, National Library of Indonesia has conducted a program to support SDGs based on preliminary studies that have been conducted, but not yet mapped by IFLA.

The program conducted by National Library of Indonesia in support of SDGs is to revitalize public libraries in various districts or cities called as "Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation". This Indonesian program was marked as a National Priority Program in 2019 by the National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (Bappenas RI). Therefore, through RPJMN 2020 – 2024 it is written that one of the policy directions and strategies to build the culture and character of the nation is to create a library service based on social inclusion.

The activity carried out by National Library of Indonesia in this program is to revitalize public libraries in Indonesia in order to have library services that implement the social inclusion concept. Social inclusion itself is a concept that firstly put forward in 1974 and has been widely discussed by the United Nations in SDGs (Charity Commission, 2011; UNDESA, 2016). The expectation of this activity, the public library can empower community who tend to find themselves inappropriate, especially for potentially or marginalized people (social exclusion) to be able to mingle with others and be able to participate in activities in the community.

Similar research on National Library of Indonesia and SDGs was conducted by Mahdi (2020) but in this study many highlighted in terms of the role of literacy to prosper the community and National Library of Indonesia's support on the Economic Development Pillar on SDGs. In the study, it has been found that people are prosperous in terms of economy in many districts or towns and villages from the implementation of the literacy for prosperity concept by National Library of Indonesia.

This study looks from different perspectives in terms of developing the function of public libraries to be based on social inclusion so as to improve the living standards of all community. It also examines its

relevance to SDGs on all pillars, (1) Social Development, (2) Economic Development, (3) Environmental Development, and (4) Legal Development and Governance.

Therefore, the question given to this research is the role of National Library of Indonesia in revitalizing public library services through “Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation” program and its relevance to SDGs. This is seen from reviewing each goals in SDGs that relevance with the National Library of Indonesia program.

Literature Review

National Library of Indonesia

In Law No. 43 of 2007 on Libraries, it is written that National Library of Indonesia is a non-departmental government agency (LPND) that carries out government duties in the field of libraries that serve as a building library, reference library, deposit library, research library, preservation library, and library network center that located in the nation capital.

Implementation of Social Inclusion Concept in Library

The concept of social inclusion comes from a term called social exclusion.. Power & Wilson (2000) conduted that this is about the inability of some society, in form of group or individual, to keep themselves in the society. Furthermore, it can be seen in terms of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic status and others so as to prevent them from participating fully in society (Charity Commission, 2011; Mahdi, 2020; Noor, 2019).

It causes them to be ostracized or ostracize themself from society that occurs not only in individuals, but also a community. In the end, a new concept emerged called social inclusion that builds some society to be more open by increasing their participation in society especially for those who are potentially excluded as explained earlier. This is done through increased opportunities, access to resources, and respect for them (UNDESA, 2016).

In the implementation of social inclusion concept in library, the approach of library services to improve quality of life and well-being needs to be carried out (Utami & Prasetyo, 2019). That means in the future, library can be the solution to the problems that face by the society. From the previous explanation, there are 3 things that can be considered in building a library to be based on social inclusion (Maftuhin, 2017; Utami & Prasetyo, 2019).

These three things are (1) community empowerment activities that lead to participation in the whole society, (2) promoted the rights for accessing the library for whole society, and (3) pay attention to accessibility of the library in terms of information and facility, especially those who are potentially unable to access libraries such as people who live far away and diffable.

Utami & Prasetyo (2019) writes that social inclusion-based library not only provide books but also as a place to increase the society potential. For example, the library as a training place for writing, entrepreneurship, and recreation so that it can be said that the social inclusion-based library makes it as a makerspace. Empowerment can also be done to those based on literacy by utilizing the collection there, from reading then taking training and being able to be empowered (Mahdi, 2020). Therefore, librarians can view or review society requests related to the collections that the library will procure.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Role of Library

SDGs is a program launched by the United Nations from 2015 to 2030 for the benefit of mankind and environment. This program as a process of transforming the economic, social, political, educational, religious and cultural values of a country towards the improvement of human dignity and the general well-being of its citizens (Abata-ebire & Polytechnic, 2018). The program runs officially after UN resolution in 2015 titled “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was issued.

The program was designed to involve all development actors such as government, as well as civil society organizations, private sector, academics (educational institutions), and so on (INFID et al., 2017). Therefore, it can be said that the government can work with private parties, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or companies to reach SDGs.

There are 17 Goals that are going to be achieved by countries that participate in SDGs. The goals shown at Figure 1



Figure 1.

17 Goals of SDGs (source: <https://news.un.org/>)

From figure 1, there are pillars that group the 17 goals. These pillars are (1) Social Development Pillar: include Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; (2) Economic Development Pillar: include Goals 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17; (3) Environmental Development Pillar: include Goals 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; and (3) Legal Development and Governance Pillar: including Objective 16.

For its implementation in the library, IFLA provides support to libraries in the world for its role in SDGs. IFLA's advice for libraries to support SDGs are promote universal literacy, close gaps in information access to anyone, provide a network of sites for government programs and services, advance social inclusion, especially in terms of digital libraries, libraries at the heart of the academic funding research community, and finally preserve and provide access to culture (IFLA, 2016a). This is where a resolution from IFLA (2016b) were made in a draft titled "Libraries Can Drive Progress Across the Entire Un 2030 Agenda United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The resolution refers to the 17 objectives set by the United Nations.

Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach, namely by compiling basic assumptions and rules of thought at the beginning of the study, then systematically applying in data collection and processing to provide explanations and arguments (Hariwijaya, 2016). Method that uses in this research is case study that is uses of various data sources to research, decipher, and explain in detail individuals, groups, programs or activities, organizations, or events that occur in the community (Hariwijaya, 2016). Researchers used several data retrieval techniques from this method of case study that are interviews and documentation. Observations were not made due to the constraints of Covid-19 Pandemic.

In this study, the interview was conducted in a semi-structured way. Instrument in this activity is an interview guidelines that focus on the subject of specific areas studied, but can be revised after the interview due to a new idea emerging later (Rachmawati, 2007). The Informants are (1) J.S. as National Library of Indonesia Head of Law and Planning Bureau, (2) M.I.A as National Library of Indonesia staff of Library Development Center and Reading Interest Assessment, (3) S.S. as National Library of Indonesia Main Librarian, and (4) A.M. as Head of Library Development Section at Magelang Regency Public Library

The selection techniques of that three informants are by purposive sampling and snowball sampling. In purposive sampling technique, Mamik (2015) writes, this technique of selecting informants tailored to the criteria based on the purpose of the research. Therefore, it can be said that the informan we searched should mastered the topic to be discussed in the research. The technique was used to select J.S., A.M., and S.S. as informants.

For a discussion of social inclusion-based libraries, researchers chose J.S. as an informant. That's because he is a conceptor and evaluates the "Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation" program so that he knows a lot about the program. A.M. was selected as an additional informant in Magelang Regency Public Library as one of Indonesia National Library partner, which is ranked 2nd Most Inclusive in Public

Libraries in cities/districts in Indonesia. In the next discussion about SDGs, researchers chose S.S. because he had participated in library role in supporting SDGs workshop by IFLA in Singapore in 2016.

The next technique in selecting informants is by snowball sampling that is the determination of samples or informants by utilizing key informants to deliver researchers to groups or people according to the study (Nurdiani, 2014). The technique was used to select M.I.A as an informant. M.I.A is a National Library of Indonesia staff which is the executor of the program in the field, so he's recommended by J.S. as an informant.

Result

“Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation” is a National Library of Indonesia that is an activity to revitalize the function of public libraries in the region / city to be based on social inclusion. Perpustakaan RI serves as a library of builders, facilitators, and executors. This started from a foundation called Perpuseru from Coca-Cola Foundation that implemented the Library Transformation program in 2017.

After much highlighted in 2018 the program was released to the National Library of Indonesia (Yamin, 2018). The difference with the concept of Perpuseru is that there are various mentoring facilitators and stakeholders in each region who become National Library of Indonesia partners. Broadly, this activity has the aim of revitalizing public libraries functions in various cities/districts into learning centers based on social inclusion.

The activity is also carried out to the village library which is also classified as one of the public libraries. The revitalization of the library as a community learning center based on inclusion focuses on increasing the capacity of public libraries in order to understand the needs of the community, provide service innovation by engaging the community and building cooperation with various parties for sustainability (Perpusnas RI, 2019).

National Library of Indonesia has conducted various activities in their program. Related to that, M.I.A. as a staff from the Public Library Development Bureau said that firstly, National Library of Indonesia builds intensive communication to the main stakeholders in the area, namely the city/district/village public library to build an understanding of the program.¹

After the activity was carried out, perpustakaan RI conducted a series of four activities namely (1) Building human resources capability to become facilitators in the receiving area, (2) builds multi-synergy stakeholders in areas in order to budget and cooperate in creating programs, (3) monitoring and evaluation, and (4) building communication to the public (promotion of social inclusion).

Based on the National Library of Indonesia's 2019 Report, the technical guidance or advocacy is carried out regularly related to strategies to transform library services in order to answer the needs of the

¹ Interview with M.I.A (March, 2020)

community by utilizing its resources and potential, in an effort to prosper the community through literacy. It has that at the time of this activity, it is expected that libraries based on social inclusion can empower their resources and regional potential to create society engagement activities.

In building multi synergy stakeholders, National Library of Indonesia establishes cooperation with various stakeholders from government and private. Stakeholders who cooperate from the government such as the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bapeda), the Office of Community and Village Empowerment, the Office of Communication and Informatics, the Office of Industry and Trade, universities, mass media, and others. While from the private sector, such as company, NGOs / civil society / community organizations, mass media, universities and others.²

Related to the assistance provided by Next, M.I.A said that the assistance provided by National Library of Indonesia in form of 4 units of PC AIO, 1 Server Unit, AIO printer and library collection book for provincial and city/district libraries. For the village library, the assistance provided in the form of 3 AIO PC Units, AIO Printer Unit, 1 Offline Digital Library Server Unit, 1 Smart TV Unit, Collection Books, and Bookshelf.³

To promote their program and achievement that they did to the society, National Library of Indonesia with its partner build a public communication by promoting the impact through various media. The electronic media that is used as well as the social media are Instagram (@literasiuntukkesejahteraan) and YouTube, while they used printed media are spreaded in form of newspapers.

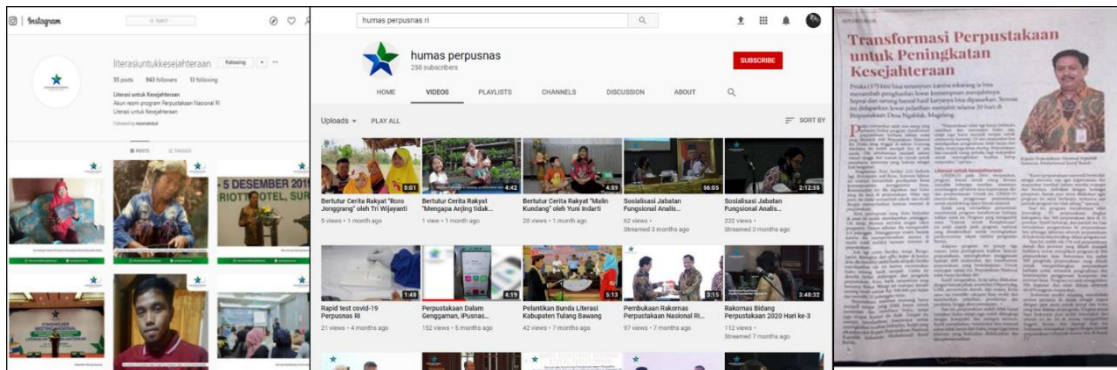


Figure 2.
Media that used by National Library of Indonesia that used to promote the program Instagram, YouTube, and Newspaper

In Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation" program, National Library of Indonesia has revitalized libraries in 21 provinces. Not all libraries have been revitalized due to the pilot project in the

² Cited from National Library of Indonesia (2019) *Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation Assistance Report*

³ Interview with M.I.A (March, 2020)

first batch. M.I.A. added that the libraries in 21 provinces are ready to receive assistance from the program so that it takes precedence.

By 2020, there are 1050 public libraries from 59 districts / cities and 500 villages that have been revitalized. The total comes from 580 public libraries (including villages and districts) facilitated by the National Library of Indonesia (2018 – 2019) plus 470 public libraries that facilitated by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Perpuseru) since 2017.⁴

The concept of social inclusion used by the National Library of Indonesia brings good results for public libraries that they revitalized. As a lifelong learning facility for all layers of society in accordance with the National Standard of The Public Library (2011), National Library of Indonesia guarantees that public libraries provide not only reading materials but also activities to study science and skills or practices. Library collections both printed and digital are also guaranteed to improve people's living standards.

An example is at Sanghiangdengdek Village Library, Pandeglang, Banten, in addition to providing reading services, they facilitate the community to learn English Language that held every Sunday. In addition, the Library and Archiving Office of Sukamara Regency, Central Kalimantan also does the same thing, facilitates the community to learn Japanese Language twice a week. In addition, there are also activities carried out by one of the public libraries, namely Gampong Lambirah Library, Aceh Besar Regency in providing facilities for Ratoh Jaroe (Saman Traditional Dance) training, as one of the cultural icons of Aceh Province. The activities are all done for free and National Library of Indonesia guaranteed it.

National Library of Indonesia guarantees that the existence of public libraries that become its partner, helpful to improve the community economy from their collections or activities organized by the libraries. As an example of the story, Atok who is a resident of Sekip village, Deli Serdang Regency started an ornamental fish business since 2007, but he felt his turnover was still small. In the end, he continued to study ornamental fish cultivation with better techniques through his village library after receiving assistance from National Library of Indonesia. Because he was diligent in reading books and practicing them, Suprayetno managed to increase his business turnover to an average of above Rp 15 million per month with a net profit of Rp5 million per month.

Another story is from Julika Sumanjuntak (38 years old) who is a volunteer worker at the Library and Archival Office of Labuhanbatu District, who tends to have 'odd' daily tasks so there is no fixed honor from her work. In the period of November-December 2018, the library where she worked, held basic computer and internet training as a revitalization program from National Library of Indonesia, so she followed it. After being skilled, she took an honorary staff test with a computer operator position where she

⁴ Cited from National Library of Indonesia (2019) *Peer Learning Presentation: West Kalimantan, November 2019*

worked and was accepted. The computer skills she gained from basic computer and internet training made her daily tasks easier.



Figure 3.
Atok (left) and Julika Simajuntak (right)

Both of those example explain how are the use of books and community participation in training, improve their living standards. Librarians pay attention to collections that can be used by the community to create something. In addition to books, public libraries that become National Library of Indonesia's partner, constantly create community empowerment programs, so as to raise living standards as experienced by Julika Simajuntak who eventually got a new job. Furthermore, National Library of Indonesia also guarantees that its libraries partners organize community empowerment activities for diffable people.

At Magelang Regency Public Library (Perpuskab Magelang), the library facilitates empowerment activity for diffable people from the mentaly disabled community. A.M., as head of the Library Development Section said that the empowerment activity is in accordance with their request that is resin (a piece of wood sap) prossesing workshop into ornamental works. This certainly shows that as National Library of Indonesia partner, the library have paid attention to the right of the people to do positive activities in the library.



Figure 4.
Resin processing activity at Magelang Regency Public Library (source: Its library document, 2019)

Community empowerment for diffable is also implemented by other National Library of Indonesia partner, Kendal Regency Public Library, West Java (Perpuskab Kendal) and Bintang Desa Rebo Library. Based on the report from the library, Perpuskab Kendal held training for the blind poeple in cooperation with DPC Pertuni (Board of Directors of The Branch of Persatuan Netra Indonesia) Kendal branch. One of the residents named Imam, successfully opened a blind massage service so that the economy was helped.

5

Then, Bintang Desa Rebo Library library made empowerment activities for diffable children. After receiving assistance from National Library of Indonesia, the library held reading, coloring and singing activities for diffable children. The event was in collaboration with early childhood education teachers and RBM (Community Based Rehabilitation) cadres. The event was held on Tuesday, May 21, 2019. The village library manager also plans this activity to be held once a month.

In addition to diffable community, the role of women in society is also noticed by the National Library of Indonesia in its program. This seen from the programs and stakeholders who cooperate with the public library. For a program, there is an example at The Library of Lupu Peruca Village, Sukamara Regency, Central Kalimantan that held a workshop of purun proessing (a plant from a swamp training activity on processing) into household appliances such as brooms and doormats. Mrs. Inor (51 years old) one of the residents in there, collaborated with the library to invite female citizens to do the activity. As a result, after various workshop, many people ordered the work from Mrs. Inor and other female citizens who participated in the training.

There are also private organizations that support women's empowerment activities. In Kampar Regency, PT PHE Siak and SKK Migas which are petroleum companies, provide a cooperation to the Village Library of Namesake Nenek with the empowerment activities of children and women. Then in Riau Province, DP3AP2KB (Department of Women Empowerment Child Protection Population Control and Family Planning) supports the synergy of library activities, especially in term of family development, women empowerment and the protection of women and children.⁶ Both examples are various assistance provided by other organizations in women's empowerment activities in the library.

In relation to the accessibility of libraries to the public, National Library of Indonesia, Head of the Bureau of Law and Planning, J.S. said that they pay attention to human rights in the access of libraries and information, such as diffable people in terms of physical as well as psychological or disability or psychological illness or remote location. From this, National Library of Indonesia provides assistance in the form of a mobile library, cooperate with various stakeholders.

⁵ Cited from National Library of Indonesia (2019) *Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation Assistance Report*

⁶ Cited from National Library of Indonesia (2019) *Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation Assistance Report*

Stakeholders that cooperate, among others, is PT PERSI (Permodalan Siak) who work together to fund cars for the procurement of mobile libraries in the Siak Regency Public Library. Another example is the procurement of a mobile library by kampar public library branded Hilux, complete with wifi access by utilizing the 2019 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Head of The Center for Library Development and Interest Assessment from Indonesian National Library, Deni Kurniadi said that if the community is not able to go to the “remained library”, they can visit a mobile library. He said that, in the socialization of social inclusion-based library in Bengkulu. Therefore, the provision of this mobile library is one of the concerns of the accessibility of the library to the public.

Of all phenomenon that has been captured, there are other layers of society that have not been reviewed. Other communities referred to those who would potentially excluded other than disabled, women, and low-income people, such as victims of ethnic, racial, people live with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) discrimination, and former narcotics users. J.S. said that there’s actually a public library that cooperates with the health office to socialize about drugs and the speaker is a former narcotics user.⁷ Furthermore, M.I.A. said that National Library of Indonesia has not reviewed the recipients of impacts for all layers of society since 2018-2019 due to Covid-19 constraints, but the evaluation of the plan will be carried out this year.

Similarly, one of the partner, Perpuskab Magelang which has not been reviewed related to PLWHA. A.M. said it is still sensitive to discuss, and it is feared that health, social, and police department do not necessarily provide data related to PLWHA. However, A.M agrees that public libraries should protect them all knowing public libraries are open and inclusive institutions for all layers of society.⁸ Regarding race and ethnicity, Perpuskab Magelang has noticed this. A.M. said that there was once an ethnic Chinese Community that wanted to organize a yoga practice in the afternoon. By using the library's multipurpose halls, they allow the community to do their own activities even if they have their own rules.⁹

About the support to SDGs, the Main Librarian of Indonesia National Library, S.S. said that the “Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation” program gives support to that UN program. The goals that its support are Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being, and Goal 4: Quality Education. She also said that the program supported by Bappenas RI so that it becomes a 2019 National Priority.

⁷ Interview with J.S. (January 2020)

⁸ Interview with A.M (February 2020)

⁹ Interview with A.M (February 2020)

Discussion

In “Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation”, the National Library of Indonesia’s role is as coordinator, coacher, and networker between libraries according to Law No. 43 Year 2007. It sees from various activities from providing guidance to facilitators in the community into providing assistance in the form of equipment and equipment to 1050 public libraries. Not only that, the National Library of Indonesia has also worked with various stakeholders to succeed its program.

There are three things that already National Library of Indonesia noticed when revitalize libraries so that have social inclusion-based service. The first aspect, National Library of Indonesia has guaranteed there are empowerment activities in the public libraries, thereby incurring the participation of all layers of society. The empowered community of the collection and activities that exist. Its also pays attention to the existence of diffable people, women, and the low economy.

In the second aspect, National Library of Indonesia guarantees that the public libraries pay attention to the rights of the entire community, as done by Perpuskab Magelang. The library facilitates activities in accordance with the rights of the community such as the mentally disabled community and Chinese community who want to conduct activities.

Finally, in the third aspect, National Library of Indonesia has guaranteed library access for the society who’s potentially unable to access libraries because far away or diffable with the procurement of mobile. IFLA (2010) states that mobile libraries are also built for diffable people. In addition to diffable, the mobile library can also reach for those with low economic conditions. This is because closer access keeps away people from spending much cost to reach it.

For its support to SDGs, S.S. said that there are 3 Goals supported by National Library of Indonesia from its program. However, after the study, there are six (6) goals that relevant to its program and the results in the community. The study is found in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1
Relevance of Indonesia National Library program with SDGs

“Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation” program relevance with SDGs		
UN Indicator(s) (2015)	IFLA Indicators (2016)	Explanation
Goal 1 – No Poverty		
Indicator 1.a - Ensuring the mobilization of significant resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries,	a. Information access to public and resources to increase opportunity to improve their lives. b. Place of new skills training that needed for education and employment	These indicator are related to 8th Goal - Decent Work and Economic Growth , where there is training to get or create jobs. It can also has an impact on the eradication of poverty.

<p>especially the least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p>	<p>c. Information to support decision-making by governments, civil society, and businesses to combat poverty</p>	
<p>Goal 4 - Quality Education</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.7 - Ensures students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to improve sustainable development, including among others, through education for sustainable development and lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, peaceful and non-violent, cultural promotion, global citizenship and appreciation for cultural diversity and cultural contribution to sustainable development.</p> <p>Indicator 4.a - Builds and increases the education facility that friendly for kids, diffable people, all gender, and provides the safe study environment, anti-violent, inclusive, and effective to all layers of society</p>	<p>a. Dedicated staff that supports early literacy skill and lifelong learning</p> <p>b. Access to information and research for students everywhere</p> <p>c. Inclusive spaces where cost is not a barrier to access new knowledge and skills</p>	<p>As a means of lifelong learning facilities, the existence of public libraries are guaranteed by National Library of Indonesia in its program to provide information and trainings to the community inclusively. Learning facility in here means not only provide books but also an activity such workshop, entrepreneurship training, cultural practices such as Saman Dance training held at Gampong Lambirah Library, Aceh Besar Regency. Free English and Japanese learning is also held in Sukamara Regency Public Library, Central Kalimantan and Sanghiangdengdek Village Library, Pandeglang, Banten.</p>
<p>Goal 5 - Gender Equality</p>		
<p>Indikator 5.a - Adopt and strengthen the policies and applicable laws to promote gender equality and empower women at all levels</p>	<p>a. Safe and friendly meeting space</p> <p>b. Programs and services designed to meet the needs of women and girls, such as rights and health</p> <p>c. Access to information and ICTs that help women build their skills example to do a job applyment or run a business</p>	<p>This seen by many women empowerment activities at the public libraries. An example of its impact, there's a story form Mrs. Inor, from Sukamara Regency makes an activity with women community in there at the library. This causes them to be creative and open a business. Other example, Julika Simajuntak's story can also be used as an example because it is related to increasing the ICT skills of women so that they can be accepted in a job.</p> <p>In some regency, there are several stakeholders that cooperated in women empowerment program at the library. The stakeholders are companies and NGO. This means that there is a awareness from the other organization or institutions related</p>

with the importance of women empowerment.		
Goal 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth		
Indicator 8.3 - Promote development policies that support productive activities, decent work creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and promote the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, including through access to financial services.	Information and workshop access to all people to be succeed in a better job.	Job creation is one of goals that achieved by National Library of Indonesia from its program. There are already people who have managed to get a job or open a business as an impact from this program. As done by imam, he opened blind massage services after participate in blind massage workshop by Kendal Regency Library. After that, library information that can drive MSME (UMKM) growth, such as experienced by Suprayetno in increasing the turnover of his fish business after read a book in the library.
Goal 10 - Reduced Inequalities		
Indikator 10.2 - Social inclusion and community empowerment are continuously improved, then economic and political for all, regardless of age, gender, difability, race, tribe, origin, religion or other economic ability or status	a. A neutral and welcoming space that makes learning accessible to everyone, including marginalized groups such as migrants, refugees, minorities, indigenous people, and people with disabilities b. Akses yang merata ke informasi yang mendukung inklusi sosial, politik, dan ekonomi	National Library of Indonesia guarantees that the public libraries opens for all layers of society without exception. The impact of the program has been reviewed for those with low economy, difable, and women. Example at Magelang Regency Public Library, there is a resin prossesing workshop for the mentaly disabled community as their request. Then, the story of Mrs. Inor, seen that the purun prossesing workshop in Lupu Peruca Village Library, Sukamara is based on her request to collaborate. So in here, we are talking about rights to access and use a library for all activity.
Indikator 10.3 - Social inclusion and community empowerment are constantly improving, then economically and politically for all, regardless of age, gender, difability, race, tribe, origin, religion or guaranteed equal opportunity and reducing inequality between communities, that includes removing policies, laws, and activities that lead to discriminatory, as well as promoting policies related to discriminatory disappearances.economy or other statuses		
Goal 17 - Partnership for Goals		

<p>Indikator 17.17 – Push and increase cooperation between government, private, and civil society effectively, based from their experience and sourced on cooperation strategies.</p>	<p>Community-based global networking institutions, ready to support local development</p>	<p>According to the previous explanation, National Library of Indonesia cooperates with many stakeholders in realizing public libraries based on social inclusion, both from government and private. This is certainly highlighted by BAPENAS so it becomes a National Priority Program in 2019</p>
--	---	---

Of all the Goals discussed, the 10th Goal, Reduced Inequalities is the main goal that the National Library of Indonesia’s support through its program. This is because, that goal focus on the social inclusion issue. In addition, the support for 10th Goal of SDGs has an impact on other Goals that relevance with National Library of Indonesia’s program.

Regardless of the good impact, there are some layers of society that are potentially marginalized which have not been reviewed. UNDESA (2016) states that the potentially excluded society also include discrimination victim against race, ethnicity, and even drug sufferers or people with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). That can be used as one of the studies by National Library of Indonesia knowing public libraries are inclusive and without discrimination.

Regarding to racial, ethnic and religious discrimination, they have a potential resulting the loss of dignity and employment of the victim. In National Commission of Human Rights previous research, in the period 2011-2018 they have recorded approximately 101 discriminations on race and ethnicity (Komnas HAM RI, 2018). Complaints from them are vary, such as restrictions on public services, land ownership rights, and unevered access to employment. Not only that, it is also about the dissolution of traditional rituals and the rise of ethnicity or identity politics.

National Commission of Human Rights predicts that the discrimination could increase if there is not good attention to regulation in Indonesia attached to it (Komnas HAM RI, 2019). From this phenomenon, National Library of Indonesia can study the issues related to racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination knowing that public libraries are a safe inclusive place for all. Later community empowerment activities can be done to them so as to improve their living standards.

For ex-drug and PLWHA sufferers, that still sounds sensitive but it is also worth noting, how to empower them to realize social inclusion. Iswati, Utami, dan Matahari (2017) stated in their research that they are not only disease-ridden but mentally induced by the public, so that public library as an inclusive place has a role to increase their participation and protect their rights. In the last interview, J.S. says there is actually a public library that cooperates with the health service in providing public socialization of former drug sufferers, but it has not been reviewed.

Conclusion

National Library of Indonesia has done its role accordance with Law No.43 of 2007 in its program, “Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation” as a coordinator, coacher, and networker between libraries. This is seen from various activities carried out in realizing the concept of social inclusion in public libraries that have been revitalized. “Social Inclusion-Based Library Transformation” was also implemented to support TPB. This program is also supported by Indonesia Ministry of National Development Agency (Bappenas RI) as the agency responsible for the course of SDGs program in Indonesia.

The SDGs relevance of the Indonesia National Library program are the 1st, 4th, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th Goals. After further review, the most related and influential Goal with its program is 10th Goal (Reduced Inequalities). This is because the concept of social inclusion is discussed in the two indicators on that Goal, namely indicators 10.2 and 10.3 of UN resolutions, also IFLA and has shown quite significant results. However, despite the success of National Library of Indonesia implementing its program, some layer of society have not been reviewed the further impacts such as potentially marginalized communities, there are victims of religion, ethnicity, and race discrimination, also ex-drug and PLWHA sufferers.

The advice given by the authors to related institutions, National Library of Indonesia can cooperate with related NGOs that have a focus on SDGs both in terms of research and practice. Such NGOs are the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Later, National Library of Indonesia can examine the Goals and indicators of SDGs that are their focus. There are other suggestions, namely further study of public libraries as a means of empowering marginalized communities, such as ex-drug also PLWHA sufferers and people who are discriminated against both in terms of religion and ethnicity. This can be realized by National Library of Indonesia or partners such as researchers so that it can further more easily identify and empower those who are potentially marginalized more optimally.

References

- Abata-ebire, B. D., & Polytechnic, F. (2018). *Achieving Sustainable Development Goals : The Roles of Libraries Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) In Nigeria : The Roles of Libraries. August.*
- Alisjahbana, A., Yusuf, A. A., Anna, Z., Hadisoemarto, P. F., Kadarisman, A., Maulana, N., Larasati, W., Ghina, A. A., Rahma, & Megananda. (2018). *Menyongsong SDGs Kesiapan Daerah-Daerah Di Indonesia. Unpad Press Bandung;2018.* Unpad Press.
- Charity Commission. (2011). The Promotion of Social Inclusion. *Charity Commission, December, 1–9.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/03085148800000016>
- Hariwijaya, M. (2016). *Metodologi dan Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi untuk Ilmu Sosial dan*

Humaniora. Yogyakarta.

- IFLA. (2010). Mobile Library Guidelines. In *IFLA Professional Reports* (Issue 123). <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=lxh&AN=55251229&lang=es&site=ehost-live>
- IFLA. (2016a). Access and Opportunity for all : How libraries contribute to the United Nations 2030 Agenda. *IFLA Journal*, 24. <http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/topics/libraries-development/documents/access-and-opportunity-for-all.pdf>
- IFLA. (2016b). *Libraries Can Drive Progress Across the Entire Un 2030 Agenda United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*.
- INFID, Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia, & Oxfam. (2017). *Apa itu SDGs*. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development. <https://www.sdg2030indonesia.org/page/8-apa-itu>
- Iswati, R., Utami, S. B., & Matahari, R. (2017). IbM Pemberdayaan kelompok dukungan sebaya (KDS) ODHA berdaya wujudkan kemandirian dan kesejahteraan. *Media Komunikasi Dan Informasi Hasil Pengabdian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 2(2).
- Komnas HAM RI. (2018). *Potensi Diskriminasi Ras dan Etnis Sangat Tinggi*. Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia. <https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2019/9/14/1155/komnas-ham-diskriminasi-ras-dan-etnis-berpotensi-membesar.html>
- Komnas HAM RI. (2019). *Komnas HAM: Diskriminasi Ras dan Etnis Berpotensi Membesar*. Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia. <https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2019/9/14/1155/komnas-ham-diskriminasi-ras-dan-etnis-berpotensi-membesar.html>
- Maftuhin, A. (2017). Mendefinisikan Kota Inklusif: Asal-Usul, Teori Dan Indikator. *Tataloka*, 19(2), 93. <https://doi.org/10.14710/tataloka.19.2.93-103>
- Mahdi, R. (2020). Strengthening Community Economy Inclusively through Literacy for Prosperity National Library of Indonesia ' s Role to Support. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 1(2), 160–176. <https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v1i2.62>
- Mamik. (2015). *Metodologi Kualitatif* (N. Retnowati (ed.)). Zifatama Publisher.
- Noor, M. U. (2019). Aplikasi Layanan Informasi Berbasis Internet untuk Menumbuhkan Inklusi Sosial di Perpustakaan Daerah. *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 4(1), 84–95. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30829/jipi.v4i1.4122>
- Nurdiani, N. (2014). Teknik Sampling Snowball dalam Penelitian Lapangan. *ComTech: Computer, Mathematics and Engineering Applications*, 5(2), 1110. <https://doi.org/10.21512/comtech.v5i2.2427>
- Perpusnas RI. (2019). *Peer learning meeting Transformasi Perpustakaan Berbasis Inklusi Sosial, Palembang, November 2019*.
- Power, A., & Wilson, W. J. (2000). *Social exclusion and the future of cities Social Exclusion and the Future of Cities The State of American Cities. February*.
- Rachmawati, I. N. (2007). Pengumpulan Data Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif: Wawancara. *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia*, 11(1), 35–40. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v11i1.184>
- Undang - Undang No. 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan. (2007). <https://www.perpusnas.go.id/law-detail.php?lang=id&id=170920114322Ir9g6HhRuc>
- UNDESA. (2016). Identifying social inclusion and exclusion. In *Leaving no one behind: imperative on*

inclusive development (pp. 17–31). <https://doi.org/10.18356/5890648c-en>

United Nations. (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development A/Res/70/1*.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=111&nr=8496&menu=35>

Utami, D., & Prasetyo, W. D. (2019). Perpustakaan berbasis inklusi sosial untuk pembangunan sosial-ekonomi masyarakat. *Visi Pustaka*, 21(1), 29–35.

Warsilah, H. (2015). Pembangunan Inklusif Sebagai Upaya Mereduksi Eksklusi Sosial Perkotaan: Kasus Kelompok Marjinal di Kampung Semanggi, Solo, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Masyarakat Dan Budaya*, 17(2), 207–232. <https://doi.org/10.14203/JMB.V17I2.283>

Yamin, M. (2018). *Coca Cola Foundation Lepas Program PerpuSeru kepada Pemerintah*. Sindonews. <https://nasional.sindonews.com/berita/1319606/15/coca-cola-foundation-lepas-program-perpuseru-kepada-pemerintah>