

Development of Local Content Collection at the Regional Library of Lamongan

Dini Oktaviani, Nur Fitri Febriani and Dessy Harisanty

Library Studies Faculty of Vocational, Airlangga University, Dharmawangsa Dalam, Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract: Local content refers to any printed works or records that contain source of knowledge or information produced by an institution, company or region or even state that can be used as a learning resource. Local content collection is one of the important collections in the library because it stores information regarding the culture and characteristics of each region. Lamongan Regional Library added collections that relate to its local content, which is known as the Koleksi Pojok Lamongan (Lamongan Collection Corner). This article aims to study the development of local content collections at the Regional Library in Lamongan. The study applied descriptive method through observation of collections and information on local content in the library as well as interviews with the librarians. The results of this study illustrate that additional collections are added every year. The collections are obtained through purchases and granting's. The community is involved in the selection process by filling out the form in cases where the library requires a local collection that is not yet owned. The adding of local content collection is one of the positive efforts that has been made by the Regional Library of Lamongan. It should remain a concern for libraries to preserve the local cultural treasures as well.

1 INTRODUCTION

Local content collection is one of the collections that is currently being intensively preserved and added to public libraries (Anna *et al.*, 2018). It is one of the important collections in the library because in local content collection contains information about the culture of a region. As explained by the 2009 Government Regulation on Library National Standards in Article 6 paragraph 2, local content collection is a type of collection which is internally published and contains information on a certain region (Harisanty *et al.*, 2021). This information is very important since it may become a useful information for the future generations (Dessy, 2016).

As a source of information and non-formal education facility, libraries are very important in supporting the quality of education. Other than increasing public reading interest, library is also a tool in preserving cultural heritage and the development process of a nation. Under Law No.43 article 22 of 2007 concerning libraries, it is suggested that the provincial government and district or city government organize regional public libraries with collections that support the preservation of their

respective cultural products and facilitate the realization of lifelong learning communities (Purwanda, 2020). This is a proof that the local content is a collection that must exist in provincial, district and town libraries.

Local content collection provides the reader with many benefits since the collection contains information that can be used by researchers who would like to obtain information on the area they are studying (Romadhona, 2022). These benefits include providing a direct and basic explanation on any matters regarding the area; such as the condition of an area; the history of prominent figures in the area that also includes their works and achievements. This collection can also be used to support the researches that are carried out in the area by using data obtained from the source of this collection. With its many benefits, the government regulates a rule in article 22 of the second part of Law No.43 of 2007 that the provincial government and district or city government organizes regional public libraries with collections that support the preservation of their respective regional cultural products and facilitate the realization of lifelong learning communities (Romadhona, Wati, *et al.*, 2022).

Local content includes any written work or records that contains the information produced by an institution, company, region, and even the state that can be used as a learning resource. One of the efforts made by the East Java Library in realizing Law No (Sunyowati *et al.*, 2022). 4 of 1990 concerns the hand-over of printed works and record works for national collections and preserving the nation's cultural heritage (Hernoko *et al.*, 2022). East Java library will include Historical and Ancient Manuscript to complete the local content collection in the library (Subagyono, Chumaida and Romadhona, 2022). The East Java Library is well aware of its function as a public library that is intended for the wider community as a lifelong learning facility regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, race, religion and socio-economic status as stated in article 1 paragraph 6 of Law No.43 of 2007 (Romadhona, Kurniawan, *et al.*, 2022).

According to the data that has been gathered by the writers, local content development in the East Java Library has not been so rapid (Romadhona, Subagyono and Agustin, 2022). In 2016, the East Java Library has just added another local content collection. In East Java there are only around 6 regions that have started to provide the readers with local content collections. These areas include Surabaya, Malang, Gresik, Lamongan, Banyuwangi and Kediri. There are many areas in East Java with many cultural and historical sites that have not been managed properly by the library, therefore the local content collection is not yet available.

Lamongan regional library is aware of the importance of local content collections in the library. Therefore, The Regional Library of Lamongan added collections relating to local content known as the Lamongan Collection Corner or Koleksi Pojok Lamongan. The library visitors access the collection quite frequently. Users of this local content collection cannot be calculated accurately because there are no visitor-specific data that for collections. Visitor data for this collection is carried out globally and incorporated into visitor data that utilizes other public collections.

Each library has its own policies and provisions in terms of developing collections. The collection development activities are closely related to the procurement of collections. Procurement of collections is carried out according to the information needs of the users that changes in accordance with the current time. In Lamongan Regional Library the management and maintenance of documents must be effective, efficient, and productive, supported with professional HR,

adequate facilities, infrastructure and good supervision from the leader and policy holders (Romadhona, 2020).

Based on the results of research written by Ubudiyah Setiawati (2006) "Development of Local Content (Experience in the UNIKOM Library)" the development of collections nowadays is not only in the form of adding collections that must be purchased from outside the library, but also by exploring the potential of internal sources from institutions or regions in order to develop local content collection with professional management, this may widespread the information contained by the local content collection as a local knowledge in accordance to the latest trend as well as increasing the value of said area (Setiawati, 2006).

Another study conducted by Aprilia Mardiasuti (2013) on the "Development of Local Content as the Original Work of the Children of The Nation as a Means to Realize UGM Philosophy on Pancasila, Rooting Down and Growing Tall" shows that library is one of the information institutions that contain extensive knowledge. Library has a very important role in collecting, managing, and also spreading the local content that it has. Local content holds a pivotal position for library collections due to it being an asset. In order for local content to be used more broadly, it is necessary to manage and disseminate the collection more effectively by further improving the facilities and infrastructure that are considered adequate for the need to access the local content collection.

From the results of research conducted by Moh. Ananda Fadhil J. Maronie (2016) about "Local Content Development at the Regional Library and Archives Agency (BPAD) of South Sulawesi" local content collections also have innovations and are very useful for the advancement of science, technology, cultural arts, life of mankind and for advancing the nation (Maronie, 2016). Understanding of the importance of local content must be applied early so that it becomes the priority of Indonesians, especially the people of East Java. Indonesia has a variety of culture, especially local history and local cultures.

Another study conducted by Zahfira Esti A. (2011) on "Management of Local Content Collections (Local Content)" states the important of the development and processing of local content based on the regional characteristics, so that it may become a valuable collections intended for the community and well-presented, and can be easily accessed by all people and provide them with accurate information (Agrestin, 2011). This local

content collection is expected to be a useful cultural heritage. Therefore, collections such as this should receive full attention from the government and the community who plays the role of a sustained of the collection.

According to Elizabeth Greyling and Siphon Zulu (2010) about "Content development in indigenous digital libraries: A case study in community participation" expresses cultural, identity, linguistic diversity, and local content (Greyling and Zulu, 2010). This action plan focuses on promoting respect on cultural, traditional, and religious identity and intercultural dialogue as a pivotal factor in sustainable development. Libraries stand out in this plan, especially their role in providing access to indigenous content and knowledge. The role of library is added with promoting cultural heritage, supporting the development of local content, and increasing the capacity of indigenous people to develop content in their own language.

According to Nove Eka Variant Anna (2016) in "Library as Knowledge Centre: Managing Local Trough Community Based Library in Indonesia" local content or known as local wisdom, or local culture is belief, wisdom, culture, originate from any community, including from the Surabaya community (Anna, 2016). However, those cultures are now taken over by globalization. People, especially children, easily adopt modern culture that penetrates the society rather than local ones. Many websites provide information on the latest modern and cultural information but rarely produce events and invite several 'important' figures to share their knowledge on Surabaya local content. After the information is received, officers arrange and display the information for the user. Local content includes stories or information about people living around TBM. There are more than 400 TBM in Surabaya, which appear in the RW or sub-region in Surabaya. Each TBM will be responsible for the content of the existing local sub-region. Local content will be collected to record the history of Surabaya, buildings or historical heritage sites, traditional food, local wisdom, traditional culture, songs, and dances, urban legends, and more.

The results of the study by Desmond, John and Kerry (2016) state several important aspects for local content:

1. Local content policies need to consider the needs of the domestic economy.
2. Provide specific and clear policy guidelines.
3. Promote regional innovation systems and share knowledge through cluster initiatives.

4. Provide realistic or realized policy targets; and
5. Local content policy regulation must look beyond the expectation approach.

In addition, the conceptual model has provided both international business practitioners and academicians with a new paradigm in research and practice on the dilemmas faced by developing countries that have natural resources to attract FDI through investment, incentive policies, and enforce it with regulation of local content. The proposed model has shown that the human capital and the practice of developing the capabilities of domestic companies within the framework of local content policy are two important interrelated policy instruments that will explicitly guarantee economic opportunities and create profitable employment opportunities. Based on this phenomenon, this study seeks to know the way of developing local content in the Lamongan Regional Library.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Public library is a library that collects books, printed materials, and other records for the benefit of the public. In addition, the library must be able to store the records of the nation's culture or the community where the library is and also increase the value and appreciation of the culture of the surrounding community through the process of providing reading material (Suwarno and Safa, 2007). One of the collections that attract attention to the library is the local content collection. The term local content can be translated into Bahasa Indonesia into *Muatan Lokal* or *Isi Lokal*.

Liauw (2009) explains that local content has special characteristics or local characteristics. Local information is not limited to Gray literature and or having local information's from individuals, institutions, geography, and culture. From several opinions that have been quoted, the definition of local content, in accordance with this article, is a collection owned by the library that contains information and special publications about the area in accordance with culture, geography, history of the region itself (Tjiek and Nugraha, 2009).

The local content collection in the library could not operate maximally if the managed collection materials are not carried out optimally. Ubidiyah Setiawatistates several local content potentials: (Setiawati, 2006)

- The potential of a region or a state are culture, history, tourism, economy and so on, indicating the characteristics of the region or state.
- Local potential for local content of a company revolves on the history of the company, the development of products produced, documentation by media.
- The potential of local educational institutions or colleges consisting of academics, researchers, non-educative personnel as users of active knowledge information that produces research, thesis, final assignments, final reports, scientific articles, lecture material, collection of university leadership policies, high education histories or events carried out by institutions or universities, documented in printed or recorded forms.
- Other local potentials produced by professionals.

This collection is crucial due to it become one of the sources to learn history, culture, tourism, economy of a region. Information from this collection can be used as a lesson and evaluation for future generations in terms of tourism, economy and other aspects that can be improved or even re-applied in the future. Collection development that is continuously carried out by libraries can be considered as one of the ways to maintain local content.

There is a policy in terms of collection, Qalyubi (2007) explains that collection policies can be carried out in a directed manner. The collection development policies that are designed must better be written down. In addition to policies in the development of collections, procurements of collection are also needed. What needs to be considered in formulating collection development policies are: library users' needs, type of collection, library material criteria, number of copies, and language (Qalyubi, 2007).

The selection process is an activity carried out before the procurement of library materials. A very important issue in the selection is to set the rationale for this activity. The library will decide whether to prioritize quality (intrinsic value of library materials) or prioritize usage (library materials that will be used at the users' request). In this case, the role of a librarian is very vast, because selecting a library material is not easy, requires expertise and broad knowledge.

After determining the collection policy, the next process is the procurement of collections. The definition of procurement of collections has also been explained by Wilkinson and Lewis (2003) as a

process of seeking and holding all types of library material after the materials have been selected and selected and approved to be used as library collections (Wilkinson, Lewis and Lubas, 2015). Procurement of library materials is an effort to improve the quality and quantity of collections. These efforts are done by establishing collections that are not yet owned or up to date.

According to Putra (2001), there are several methods in the procurement of library materials:(Putra, 2001)

- *Purchase*, to alleviate the cost of purchase, make used book purchases or book exhibitions which provide massive discounts, opportunities like this should be utilized as well as possible for library managers.
- *Exchange*, cooperate with other libraries by exchanging collections by means of long-term borrowing. So that users can use collections from other libraries
- *Gift*, to get books for free or granting, libraries and librarians must be pro-active in collaborating in finding work units or agencies or NGOs that award their books for library purposes.
- *Granting*, libraries and librarians must be pro-active in finding libraries that are sorting out their collections by weeding, and requests for the books to be donated and utilized by the requesting library.
- *Cooperation*, library collection can be received by collaborating, for instance, collaborations with publishers and writers may be able to give the library the lowest prices of books of the same quality as good and expensive books.
- *Personal publication*, the last method of procuring the collections is by producing library collections.

After the procurement process, the next process is weeding. Weeding is the expelling of books that are no longer used from the library collection; Vague weeding is the transfer of books from one part to another or from one shelf to another. Deselection, or weeding is simply understood as an effort to remove library reading materials from the collection. For existing collections, a periodic re-evaluation is needed to see whether the collections are still valuable to the users of the collection. The last process is shelving, which is displaying collections on a shelf. Display is grouped according to subject, and classification number that is in the book label. This is done to facilitate collection retrieval, when needed by the user.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this article is descriptive method done by observation. Descriptive methods can be interpreted as a problem solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object in the study, whether it be in the form of people, institutions, communities and others who at present are based on facts that appear Observation method is a method that can add information about local content to the Regional Library in Lamongan. Observations are made from June 25 to July 27, 2018. The observation was done by observing the condition of the room, collection, and information on the local content.

Data collection starts from interviews with managers of local library content collections. The interview is related to the development of local content collections from year to year. The reason for choosing Lamongan library as the location is that the library is one of the libraries in the East Java that is aware of the local content collection as the community's need in accessing information about their area and culture. After obtaining data from the interview, the data is processed and analysed with reference to the regulations stipulated by the Law regarding local content.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Lamongan Regional Library has implemented several regulations that already in Law No.43 of 2007. Through the existence of "Lamongan Collection Corner" or *Pojok Koleksi Lamongan* as media for local content collection in the Lamongan. This local content collection was first established in the library in 2011. Below is the number of book collections that are in the "Lamongan Collection Corner":

Table 1: Development of Local Content Collections.

| Account | Year | Title | Copies |
|---------|------|-------|--------|
| 1. | 2011 | 72 | 90 |
| 2. | 2012 | 80 | 155 |
| 3. | 2013 | 29 | 35 |
| 4. | 2014 | 27 | 59 |
| 5. | 2015 | 16 | 63 |
| 6. | 2016 | 18 | 228 |
| 7. | 2017 | 93 | 771 |
| 8. | 2018 | 335 | 1,401 |

The development of local content collections in the library at the beginning of the year was still unstable. It increased in the first year even though only by 1%. Then in the next 4 years, the development of local content collection experienced a very drastic decline of 12%, down to 3%. The following year the development of collections increased by 11%. In the latest year the library experienced a drastic increase of up to 50%.

With the large number of collections available at the Regional Library in Lamongan, therefore the collection space to store local content also needs to be paid attention to. The collection storage cannot be considered good due to the location being in the back itself. The local content collections and other collections are only separated by the sign "*Koleksi Pojok Lamongan*" on the top of the bookshelf. Considering the local content collection that will still be reproduced and addressed, perhaps at some time in the future a special room for local content collection of lamongan will be expanded so that visitors can freely find local information about lamongan.

The existence of several local content collection cannot be separated from procurement, collection development, and collection selection processes. Procurement of local content collection in the Regional Library of Lamongan is mostly done by granting and purchases. The library also has procurement activities for collection of lamongan corners that have never been published. Procurement of collections through granting is usually given free of charge by parties who have cooperated if the procurement, by means of a purchase, is done by buying books that are in accordance with the subject from local content from predetermined publishers. The library also houses Lamongan writers who would like to write books about Lamongan publications, whether history, origins, culture and others. Procurement of the collection is usually done once a year. In addition, there are also reports from the Statistics Agency of Lamongan. Information bulletins and annual event reporting are also one of the collections.

The information and books are obtained by collaborating with the relevant agency or organization, then reproduced by the documentation section of the Lamongan Library. The library chooses to use this method because it is more effective. In addition, the library will invite Lamongan writers to compete in writing works on Lamongan to be included in the local content collections from the library. The work will be

written to explore historic sites from various villages in the Lamongan.

The selection process is done by looking at the users' needs. If there are visitors who would like to request a reading book, then they need to fill in the form provided and then hand over the form to the librarian. Furthermore, if the books are suitable with the needs of the collection, the librarian will put the book into the list of books to be provided. The selection process can also be done by looking at the book based on the evaluation results from previous years. If the book is deemed appropriate, then the librarian discusses whether the book is proper or not.

The selection method used is usually through a list of titles for certain types of libraries. The titles are selected through subjects that have local content such as culture, customs, traditions, local wisdom, regional stories. If there is one book containing the subject, it can be considered that it is included in the selection of local content collection. The library uses this method because managed collections such as the local content collection are also different than the collections in general.

The existence of local content collections at the Regional Library in Lamongan can indeed be said to be a little more advanced than other regions. Lamongan is included in rank 6 of the entire public libraries in East Java that have local content according to the East Java Library. But for the time being, the collection of libraries related to local content cannot be said to be adequate yet. The number of local content collection is not many and inadequate, but the library will continue to explore local potential with the writers in Lamongan.

The collection room is also inseparable from the attention of employees and librarians. In this library, the local content collection is given a special place so that it is not mixed with other library materials. Although it has been given a separate place for local content collection, but the place given is considered inadequate. The place is located at the back of the library room, separated only by the sign "*Pojok Koleksi Lamongan*" in the bookshelf section. Considering that the collection is still being explored and developed, the library will continue to improve little by little.

The development and procurement of collections is also a method by which libraries can continue to improve their collections. Procurement of collections can be done in various ways. According to the provisions of the collection, it is usually done by purchasing, granting's, cooperation, self-publishing, and others. The library chooses to use procurement by way of granting and purchases.

Local content collection is a collection that is not easily found in every region, therefore the procurement of collections by way of granting and purchases is the right way because the library managers can adjust to the local needs of the content there. Procurement of the collection is usually done once a year. The time can be said to be suitable with the needs of the library because the collection materials for the area is not easy to be obtained and not as fast as other library materials.

Before deciding on a library collection, it is necessary to determine the needs of the collection, then analyze the user needs from the form that can be submitted directly by the user. The library has a special type of collection for local content, which is about culture, tradition, customs and others. The criteria for the library material chosen must be in accordance with the first objective, local content about the Lamongan area. The number of copies in each book varies, usually the library increases the number of copies of the book itself. The language chosen is Indonesian since it is the language that is understood by most of the users, books on local content can rarely be found in English.

After evaluating and identifying the collection. Material selection should also be done so that in the long run the collection can be maintained. Maintenance of collections has also been carried out by the librarians. For the weeding process the library has not implemented the process so far. If the collection is deemed appropriate to be given to the library, then the librarians conduct the shelving process the "*Pojok Koleksi Lamongan*" section. The process has been going very well and in accordance with the rules that have been regulated. The process, along with the selection method is the best solution for the library because through the subject, the library can find out whether the book they will provide matches the local content collection or not.

In addition, the library also uses local content collections to introduce the various cultures and tours in Lamongan. It may increase the need for human resources that will eventually lead to new work fields. Management and development of various cultures and tours by human resources may open economics opportunities for the area. The next advantage that will be obtained is the area that has tourist attractions will be known by foreigners. Regarding those objectives, the policies by the government in managing and developing various cultures and tourism must also be upheld and respected.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The Lamongan Regional Library is one of the libraries in East Java which has begun to develop local content collections. The library realizes the importance of local content collection in the library, as seen through the presence of the "*Pojok Koleksi Lamongan*" or Lamongan Collection Corner as a special collection that accommodates local content regarding Lamongan. Development of collections has also been carried out; every once a year the library procures specifically for the local content collection. The development of the collection increased from year to year, thanks to the library's efforts which collaborates the development of local content collection with Lamongan writers.

The development of collections is carried out through grants and purchases. The selection method as well as the process are focused on local content-related subjects in the Lamongan area. The library provides forms for visitors who would like to recommend a book related to local content so that visitor's needs will be fulfilled by the library. The library procures collection through purchasing because this method is the most suitable way and is in accordance with what is needed by visitors. Lamongan writers conference needs to be held to explore local content in the Lamongan area has also been carried out by the library, this is done in hope that the local content collection can be managed to the fullest. Library users who access the collection range from children to adults who would like to obtain information on Lamongan and areas around the location.

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