SYNCHRONIZATION OF LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS (LAM) IN MALANG CITY AS AN EFFORT TO TRANSFER INFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

In the information age, libraries, archives, and museums (LAM) are inseparable units. There are several reasons why LAM stands alone, but the rapid development has fostered new communication and information on the information side. Technology can be used to unify the work of all these institutions. Synchronized LAM can bridge common goals, although there are differences in collections and policies. This article concludes (1) LAM can be used as a concept in the city of Malang because even though the institutions are different and have different policies, some institutions have the same function and purpose, (2) LAM has various types of collections and policies applied to users of the collection, (3) LAM is a container that provides, manages, and transfers information to users. With the LAM synchronization, it is hoped that the efforts to share cultural information in Malang City can be more efficient and comprehensive so that it can be a way to foster public interest in regional arts and culture.

Keywords: library, archive, museums, information transfer

A. INTRODUCTION

Currently, human life does not only require food, clothing, and shelter. Information is one of the essential needs that humans must fulfill to continue their lives naturally. The importance of knowledge for life, various institutions are held to manage this information correctly. Existing information management institutions include libraries, archival institutions, and museums. Technological developments affect many things. Information that is conveyed and needed by the community must also follow these technological developments. Therefore, changes are things that information providers cannot refuse.

The current phenomenon of information technology demands that all organizations provide the information needed by users as soon as possible, including Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LAM), an information provider organization. Australia has collaborated with galleries, libraries, archives, and museums (GLAM) into one institution, while in Indonesia, GLAM has not been fully integrated. Still, several libraries have become part of the archives and museums. GLAM can work together because it is a non-profit organization and has almost the same goal of transferring information to users.

GLAM is a collective memory of a nation, and it can be used as a cultural heritage. Books in libraries, photos in galleries, archives, and sites in museums can tell a history that future generations will not know. In plain view, GLAM has different collections. Still, if you look closely, the GLAM groups are sustainable so that GLAM can be put together to make it easier for users to recognize

their cultural heritage. Merging GLAM can also be a solution to the lack of funds that have always been complained about. There is an organization that oversees GLAM, namely Memory of the World (MOW) which was founded by UNESCO in 1992 and later formed MOW for Indonesia. MOW for Indonesia was ratified by SK LIPI No. : 1422 / A / 2006, dated November 2, 2006. This MOW is very helpful in preserving and saving historical sites that are owned and recognized worldwide. The formation of MOW Indonesia has not been able to unify GLAM as a whole, both institutionally and individually, even though if we look further, many benefits can be obtained from merging GLAM (Fitrina C & Adriyana, 2017). The concept of collaboration between galleries, libraries, archives, and museums or known as GLAM, is not very popular in Indonesia because each agency is still not one and is under the auspices of their respective agencies' ministries. Even though the GLAM concept can be put together, it will be an exciting collaboration because each of them has various cultural values and uniqueness and the ease with which users' information will be more comfortable and faster (Pratiwi & Setiawan, 2019).

The relationship between galleries, libraries, archives, and museums is inseparable. Each institution makes it possible to collaborate and collaborate because when viewed from the science of documentation, each agency's relationship is closely related to documentation in a broad sense. A broad definition of documentation results from collecting, recording, and recording an event and objects related to it, processing, and further tracking data/facts/documents to interested people (Trimo, 1981). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated that documentation is: (1) collecting, selecting, processing, and storing information in the field of science; (2) provide or collect evidence and information such as pictures, quotes, newspaper clippings, and other people. reference material (Bahasa, 2011).

As Covid-19 disrupts the world, and memory instutions respond, there is a once in a generation opportunity to reflect on the strenght of collaboration among galleries, libraries, archives, and museums (GLAMs) and to accelerate shared goals to advance research, learning, and human understanding. There is much to build on loccally, nationally, and internationally (Kennedy, 2020).

This paper deliberately does not address the concept of GLAM as a whole but tries to focus only on Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LAM) that are likely to be put together. This paper will begin with an explanation of each institution's development to be synchronized, the differences and characteristics of each agency, and the potential for synchronizing Libraries, Archives, and Museums as an effort to transfer information in Malang City.

B. METHOD

This type of research is library research. A literature study is a research whose data comes from written materials such as books, manuscripts, documents, photos, and others (Moleong, 2017). Sources of data used are books about libraries, archive management, and museum management. The data analysis used is the deductive method. The reasoned approach is a thought process by departing from general knowledge to specific knowledge (Sutrisno Hadi, 2004).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Libraries from Time to Time

The age of libraries can be as old as human civilization and reading and writing culture. In (American Library Association, 1983), it is explained that libraries have existed since time immemorial. The first period of library development starts from ancient times until 1600. Such as in Mesopotamia, Pre-Hellenistic Rome, Alexandria, Pergamon, Rome, and the Middle East (Islamic Golden Age). Libraries have snowballed since the discovery of paper as the primary material for making books. Books are currently written by hand and by certain people, then readers are only read by certain circles. According to (HS, 2008), he explained that in the fifteenth century, there had been a more significant development, namely when the printing press was invented by a German-born expert named Johannes Guttenberg. Thanks to his invention that can mechanically speed up the process of making books and other writings. Along with these developments, the modern library concept emerged.

According to (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2010), the characteristics of libraries in the past were:

1. The number and types of collections were small.
2. The number and kinds of groups were still limited.
3. The number of users was small, generally limited to certain circles.
4. Processing systems, management of its use has not been regulated as it is now.
5. Manuals, standards, and references to library forms are difficult to find.
6. Library facilities and equipment are still inadequate.
7. Talented human resources are still few.

The library is currently undergoing many changes. Libraries today (2000-2020) are not only collection-oriented but more service-oriented. The way to access it faster is the library transformation that is taking place right now. That is supported by a neat arrangement of all collections owned and also an information system so that retrieval can be carried out effectively. The development of libraries does not only occur in groups but also in librarians. To obtain satisfactory service is not only through system improvement but also supported by the librarian's performance. A librarian who used to have an outcast image, thick-eyed, and fierce has now turned into a friendly and friendly librarian in carrying out his duties.

Modern library services are more concerned with user satisfaction and fast, precise, and convenient services. Current library services have implemented a franchise system that is open 24 hours, and libraries do the same. Modern libraries can be accessed by librarians anytime and anywhere. From a collection point of view, modern libraries provide both print and non-print collections. The future librarian is described as a person who has the competence as an information manager, information specialist, information coordinator, access engineer, and a soul as a knowledge navigator. Librarians must also have broad insight as an information liaison agent—A librarian holistic librarian.

Libraries are no longer just buildings but as information service centers, even though new buildings are the right way to convey new information service messages from libraries. Visitors can see a complete picture of library modernity from the physical structure and library information services development. Standard libraries only provide traditional information services. Currently, modern libraries lead to non-traditional information services such as education, culture, commerce,

sports, recreation, entertainment service, Etc. The library of the future is a library that visitors can access wherever they are without visiting it.

Archival Institutions Past, Present, and Tomorrow

Archival institutions have existed since ancient Greece, which kept handwritten records called manuscripts. Meanwhile, in Babylon, there are also archives in the form of writing in clay tablets and the Nile valley in papyrus. The background for the archival institution's formation was the French revolution in 1789, which demanded freedom, equality, and brotherhood. His influence was felt worldwide in the Declaration of Human Rights, which was beginning to be popularized. The Archival Institute was named Archives National, which was founded on September 12, 1790. England

followed in the footsteps of August 14, 1838, Public Record Office, then the Netherlands in 1902, namely Algemeen Rijksarchief and the United States on June 19, 1934, Nationale Archives and Recording Center ".

Archives in ancient times used paper media, palm leaves, banana leaves, bark, and others. Management is limited to collecting and using as evidence when necessary. The development of archives is almost the same as the development of libraries, namely developing due to technology's influence. In the past, people wrote on bark, stone, and so on. When the Chinese around the first century discovered paper technology, people wrote all documents on paper media. To make letters or announcements, the clerks use pens made of goose down accompanied by ink. With paper as a writing medium, Chinese people used various kingdoms' stamps to declare that the documents issued were valid.

The increasing number of archives created from an agency's activities from day to day causes the need for a wider storage area. The development of information technology has penetrated archival institutions—the utilization of this technology in archives for storage and tracking devices. In archival institutions, information communication technology is used for two reasons: technology as a tool in managing records, especially for conventional (non-electronic) archives or so-called archive automation. Second, information technology, especially computers as the primary means of work (Mulyonoto, 2013).

The use of information and communication technology in managing archives in various countries is currently using a document imaging system. Document imaging is the activity of converting hardcopy to softcopy. With this system, we can perform archive searches quickly through keywords from the document's contents and can be used by many people at once. With this document imaging, we can perform archiving work efficiently with quality results. The archival institution of the future is most likely an institution that visitors can access wherever we are without visiting it.

Museums and Their Developments

The history of museums in Indonesia began around the 17th century, pioneered by a naturalist of German descent named George Ebenrhar Rumpf (1628-1702) or Rumphius, who worked for the VOC. Rumphius lived in Ambon, while there he took advantage of his time to write

Ambonsche Landbeschrijving, which contained the history of the sultanate on Maluku Island, the geographical conditions of the island, the population, and others. In (Tjahjopurnomo, 2011) it is explained that Rumphius' work was published after his death in 1705 under the title D'Ambonsche Rariteitkamer, and the first two volumes of Herbarium Amboinense which consisted of six volumes in 1741 and the last. Volume in 1750. People can say that the oldest museum in the archipelago cannot be traced due to the earthquake of 1674 and the great fire of 1687, which destroyed buildings containing pictures of plants, manuscripts of shells, and plants' collections and covers.

The development of museums in Indonesia from colonial times to independence has increased. The purpose of establishing a post-independence museum is for the preservation and knowledge of cultural heritage in the context of preserving the nation's civilization and expertise and as a means of non-formal education. Before independence, the museum building uses an old building, with services that are not yet with the makeshift facilities. After independence, a museum building was planned and had a particular regional traditional architectural style with human resources and services that are available and have adequate facilities and facilities.

In 2010 the government, as the policymaker, made a national priority program to address the museum's problems and potentials by issuing Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of Development Priorities by establishing Museum Revitalization as the National Development Priority Program. Especially on Priority 11, namely Culture, Creativity, and Technological Innovation. This activity is a strategic plan of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2010 - 2014. The revitalization of this museum is an effort to improve the community's quality of services according to its function. The vision of this revitalization is that museums in Indonesia function as quality educational and recreational facilities.

Ideal museums in Indonesia include: (a) museums as a place for cultural preservation and research (b) museums as a medium of communication with the public (c) conducting studies on the quality of visits to museums (d) museums that organize cultural, diplomatic activities

Differences in Libraries, Archives and Musuems (LAM)

In general, what distinguishes LAM is in terms of collection and collection policy. The library has a collection of books, journals, periodicals, and other sources of information. Users can enjoy the displays in the library for free but are not owned. Archives have collections that are in the library for free but cannot be acknowledged. The archive has a collection of documents, and the user can view documents with supervision and prior requests to the archivist. Inside the museum, the groups displayed are relic sites and supplies that cannot be found anymore, for those users can only see and enjoy inside the museum without being able to borrow or buy.

Institutional strategic planning should consider three main questions: who, what, and how. Libraries and archives must first study the types of customers served. Who else do they want to reach? Next, what is the unique value? The proportion that the institution offers to this community? By using cultural organization offerings, what benefits do patron groups gain? What do users find valuable? Finally, how will value be conveyed to customers? What business models assist this delivery? (Matthews, 2016). According to (Williams, Wavell, Baxter, MacLennan, & Jobson, 2005) accountability in museums, archives, and libraries will be relevant to encouragement from

professionals and support from research sources. With the help of professionals, LAM will be able to answer the questions above. Although institutionally and collectively, there are differences in Indonesia, conceptually, LAM in Indonesia is the same as transferring information to users. To better understand the differences between each LAM, we can refer to the table presented below which contains the characteristics of each LAM.

Table 1. Characteristics of Libraries, Archives, Galleries and Museums

Activities	Archival Institution	Library	Museum
1. What is saved	Creating and controlling records of the results of an organization	All material is published in various formats which are not unique because they are published on a large scale	Artifacts, cultural heritage objects that are socialized whether they are unique or not
2. The composition of the material	The order used is selected and implemented by both the archive manager and the creator of the records	Use classifications and descriptions set by international bodies such as ISBD or DDC	The are no standard provisions in the preparation, but the most important thing is material control
3. Users	Members of the corporate body that created the files	All society	All society
4. How to retrive information	Archivist use and create indexes, registers as a search tool	Catalog or search directly to the collection shelf	Only see what's on display
5. How to check the desired material	In the room provided by the archive agency	Borrowed or read on the spot	Inside the museum area
6. Purpose	Store, control, and retrieve files fast, precise and efficient	Develops appropriate and comprehensive collections that are stored, tracked and used effectively	Collection and protection of cultural heritage for the community

8. Reasons for visiting	Carry out duties	Education, research, recreation, etc.	Research education
9. Manager	Archivist or archive manager	Librarian	Museum curator

Source (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2010)

Synchronization of Libraries, Archives and Museums (LAM)

Memory in mind is a memory of the past (history), which deals with problems and makes decisions in the future. President Soekarno's adage that *JASMERAH* is still frequently cited by scholars as a reminder of history's importance in facing the future.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations organization responsible for education, science, and culture, has launched a project to safeguard the world's documentary heritage established in Memory of the World (MOW). Is documentation stored in libraries, archives, and museums worldwide and is a world heritage that collection must protect.

Libraries, archives, and museums are inseparable because they are a cultural heritage with high historical value and must be preserved, cared for, maintained, and preserved, even though there are relationships with each other, but in reality, in our state libraries, archives, and museums. The differences are apparent because they have different functions and tasks, although the products sometimes have significant similarities. In our country, libraries, archives, and museums have their respective agencies. Libraries are under the auspices of the National Library of Indonesia (Perpusnas RI), archives are under the auspices of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), while museums are under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism (KEMENPAR).

Libraries, Archives, and Museums (LAM) have the primary purpose of conveying information to users. Data is part of the knowledge possessed by LAM to be passed on to users. People today are increasingly reluctant to buy books as reading material because all information can be presented through e-books downloaded from the internet. Currently, the community is spoiled by technology that makes it easy for LAM to exchange data.

Research results (Duff, Carter, Cherry, MacNeil, & Howarth, 2013) state that libraries, archives, and museums can collaborate/collaborate in 6 aspects. That is supported by research conducted in Canada and New Zealand related to archives and museums, namely (1) better serving users, (2) supporting scientific activities, (3) utilizing technological developments, (4) budget and administrative efficiency, (5) Adaptation to digital objects and (6) Comprehensive collection display.

The concept of synchronizing several agencies is not new. As reported on www.ifla.org, there are five international organizations for cultural heritage, IFLA (library), ICA (archive), ICOM (museum), ICOMOS (monuments & sites), and CCAAA. (Audiovisual Archives), A long working relationship has now agreed to increase cooperation between organizations whose libraries, archives, museums, monuments, and sites have the same interests and activities. All parties

recognize the importance of moving towards a common agenda to strengthen advocacy for the role and position of libraries, archives, museums, monuments, and locations in current and future knowledge societies and protect the world's written, visual and cultural cultures.

The concept of unification is very well applied in the State of Indonesia to increase cultural studies and deepen understanding of Indonesian culture, especially in Malang City. The concept of unification can be a means of literacy. The government considers the position of Malang City, which is designated as an education city. To support these ideals, Libraries, Archives, and Museums must be synchronized in various interrelated aspects in Malang, namely:

1. Only under one government agency/institution does not need to be separated
2. Budget efficiency and ease of administration
3. Support studies, research, and scientific activities
4. Can serve and meet the needs of users maximally
5. Actions are more structured and make it easier for people to understand local culture's meaning.
6. Introducing the products and collections so that they are better known to the public.
7. Increase tourist visits from both within the country and abroad
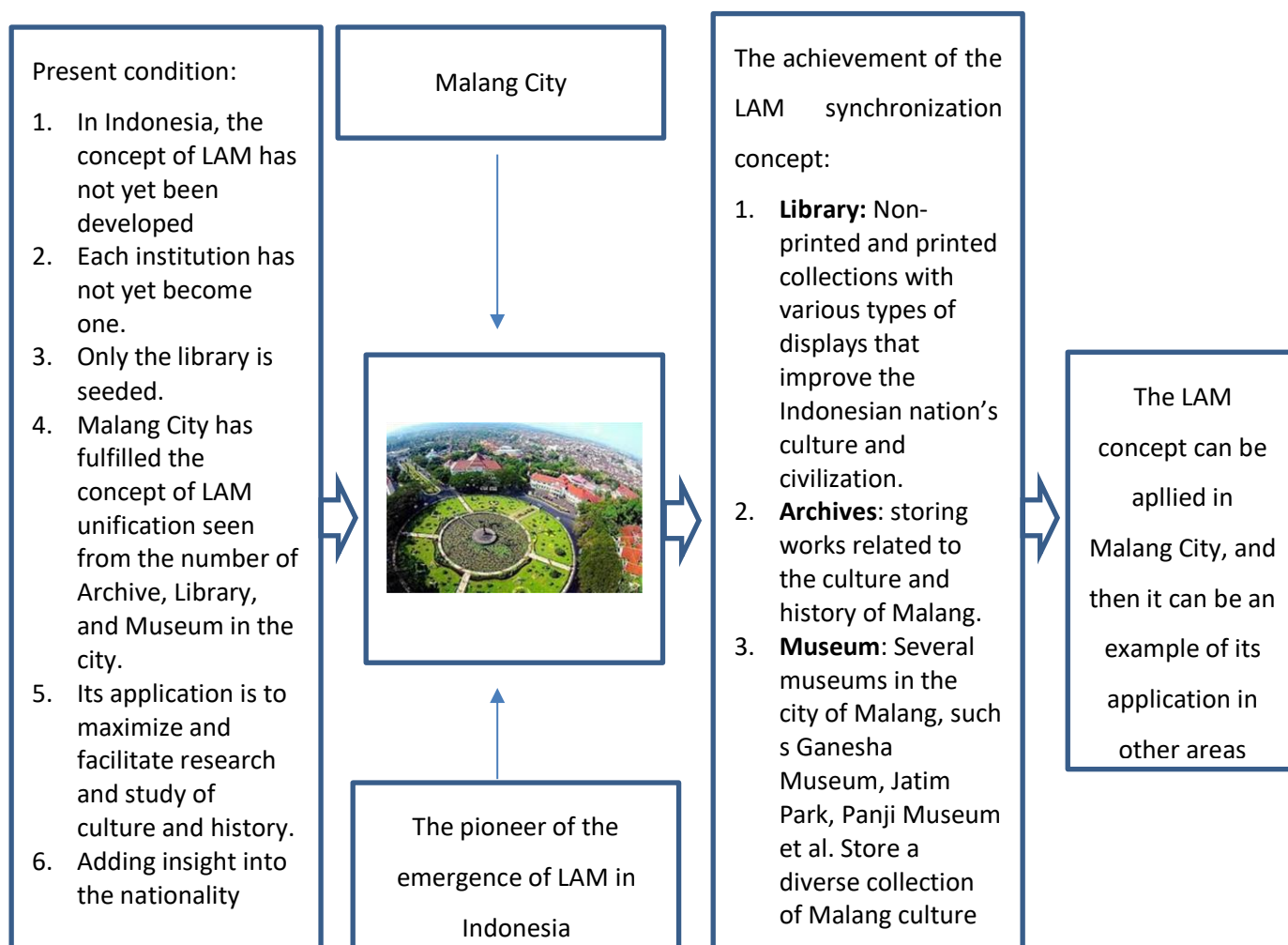

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework for the Application of the LAM Concept in Malang, 2021

Malang City is a city located in East Java Province, Indonesia, the second-largest city in East Java after Surabaya and the 12th largest city in Indonesia. This city was founded during the Kanjuruhan kingdom era, and the situation on a plateau covering an area of 145.28 km, located in the middle of the Malang Regency. Together with Batu City and Malang Regency, Malang City is part of a regional unit known as Malang Raya.

Malang City is indeed famous as a city of education. This city has various best universities such as Brawijaya University, Malang State University. Besides, this city is a city of tourism because of its charming nature surrounded by mountains and cool air. Malang is also known as a city of arts because of the many unique skills, from dances to performances.

Malang City keeps various kinds of historical heritages. This city holds the relics of the Kanjuruhan Kingdom to the Netherlands. Dutch heritage is generally in the form of ancient buildings such as the Kayutangan Church with gothic architecture. Malang City also often holds events to preserve its cultural heritage, one of which is the Malang *Tempoe Doloe* Festival. Malang also has many historical places that have become famous places, such as Tugu Malang (*Alun-Alun Bundar*).

The establishment of various archives, museums, and libraries in Malang City emerged because of a strong desire to develop the Indonesian nation's nationalism in facing globalism, admiration for local culture and history. Therefore, the government can implement LAM synchronization in Malang City because it has several similarities in goals, visions, and missions.

So, what is the ultimate goal of this LAM collaboration? LAM serves to build a cooperation pattern between cultural centers by equalizing the vision and mission to preserve cultural treasures. LAM can also function as a unifier between LAM itself so that Institutions joined in the LAM can achieve LAM's primary function as a transfer of knowledge because it can provide easy access to information about the culture and cultural products have not been coordinated and exploited optimally. The government can make LAM in one institution because the primary purpose is the same as a place for the transfer of knowledge.

D. CONCLUSION

From this discussion, LAM can draw several conclusions: The development of science and technology libraries, archives, and museums can provide something new and exciting so that the wider community can utilize their collections and products without exception. The excellent LAM concept is developed and applied in Indonesia, especially Malang City, so that community service activities can be even better.

Malang City has met the LAM criteria so that it is not only Malang City that focuses on making short-term events, but Government must maximize the potential for LAM synchronization. With the application of the LAM concept in Malang City, it is hoped that it can become a pioneer in the emergence of the LAM concept by other cities in Indonesia. Besides, the LAM concept can also attract public visits to Malang City from within the city and outside the city. The Government can even expect tourists from abroad to visit Malang City because, in this case, tourists can also get extensive information about tourist destinations. LAM members who will see and the collections contained therein.

On the other hand, this paper also aims to be additional material for scientific research and studies in libraries, archives, and museums. Suggestions to the government concerned to pay more attention

to the problems of libraries, archives, and museums in Malang City so that the packaging can be even better.

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