



IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL INCLUSION BASED LIBRARY IN BATU CITY REGIONAL LIBRARY IN THE REALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 20-12-2023

Accepted: 20-12-2023

Published: 20-12-2023

Keyword:

implementation,
social inclusion-
based libraries,
sustainable
development goals

ABSTRACT

The application of social inclusion-based library was carried out for the participation of library in sustainable development agreed by the UN convention last year. with National Trust guidelines. This study was conducted by the Program to Know the Success of Implementation in the Public Library of Batu City and its obstacles in the implementation of TPB. Researchers used the descriptive qualitative pressure chosen as a research method, describing the application of Grindle's (1980) theory that successfully measured policies derived from effects, benefit-type programs, and power crescent. A second measure of the environment carries out the power, interests, and strategies of the actors, characteristics of regimes and institutions, and compliance and response. In the email, controls are displayed that appear when the program is implemented. Source data were collected through researchers' observations regarding library, interviews with informants, study programs, and reports.

INTRODUCTION

In response to the world development agenda plan formulated by the United Nations in TPB/SDGs, in 2021, the IFLA (International Federation Library Association) formed the Environment, Sustainability and Library (ENSUIB) group.

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Based on the SDG's guidance, the Paris Climate Agreement, and related environmental programs, the group aims to encourage librarians to inspire people into more environmentally friendly actions, by providing material on green librarianship and library projects around the world. It also offers discussion forums, meetings, and webinars on sustainability issues. ENSULIB (IFLA section environment, sustainability, and libraries) united those who are interested in and responsible for sustainability in all areas of library and library, following IFLA's statement "Sustainability is Library Business", he explained. Suggesting that the library will be a part of this development agenda.

The IFLA's decision to make a policy to participate in the TPB/SDGs requires a plan designed to be implemented as intended, according to the needs of the community. In line with the function of the library as an information provider, which always strives for all forms of information access, it needs to receive attention, especially in response to the dynamic of strategic environmental changes in all regions, both national and global. The program aims to use user information appropriately, quickly, and efficiently. and accurate (Rochmah, 2016). Adaptations in developing services after community change are undertaken by libraries to facilitate and meet community needs. Libraries with non-renewable systems, thus unable to adapt to meet the needs of the original digital generation, are predicted to experience death (Cribb, 2018). Thus, the establishment of ESULIB encourages libraries to play a role in sustainable development, supporting libraries to continue to exist in improving public welfare.

Everyone has their own information needs. Nicholas and Perpetual (2015) emphasized the library as an information center that obtains processes, manages, stores, retrieves, and distributes information to all library users. Library users themselves cover all walks of life without exception. Social inclusion provides inclusive service facilities without distinction - distinguishing background from gender, age, race, disability, nationality, religion, language, and social and economic status of information users. This means that there is no limit to the majority or minority, women, or men because everyone is equal in terms of access to information.

Heterogeneous societies that have different needs make libraries implement inclusive-based innovations. Inclusive terms relate to various aspects of human life based on the principles of equality, justice, and individual rights (Gavin, 2005). Public

libraries that contribute to the improvement of sustainable development bring social inclusion-based libraries. This is in line with Indonesia's commitment to the implementation of SDGs, through the Vice President of RI Jusuf Kalla who then attended the UN General Assembly on SDGs/TPB in 2015 with the principle that no one is left behind with 17 points and 169 targets (Iskandar, 2020). According to this inclusive principle, it emphasizes that there should be no marginal group or society, and in this case, libraries play a role in providing inclusive information services.

Published through transformasi.perpusnas.go.id stated that the TPBIS program or the Transformation of Library Based on Social Inclusion is aimed at encouraging libraries to become knowledge providers into real-life, prosperous actions. Libraries play a role in facilitating people's access to information to improve literacy so that potential can develop. TPBIS can be said to be a library service approach with a commitment to improving the quality of life and the public welfare of library users. Since 2012, the use of libraries has been felt by millions of people in provinces, regencies/cities, and villages making libraries part of the national priority program. This is found in RPJMN 2020 – 2024. The implementation of the program is carried out through 3 main strategies that will be implemented, ranging from improving information services, and community involvement to advocacy. In addition, it promotes the sustainability and independence of libraries with self-replication. That way, the quality of public information provider services carried out by libraries will increase and increase public knowledge by strengthening literacy for community welfare and poverty alleviation related to sustainable development goals (TPBIS).

To realize this program the role of librarians in perpetrators in the library is very important. In the implementation of social inclusion-based library transformation, training is required to implement it properly. Usman Asshiddiqi acknowledged the role of public libraries in social inclusion-based programs by fostering village libraries, schools, and communities. So that librarians can realize the program by setting up a social inclusion-based activity program.

The strengthening of literacy is an important aspect of the existence of social inclusion-based libraries because there is a correlation between literacy and welfare levels. Nugroho (2020) said that declining literacy is the basis of problems that affect the low productivity of a nation, leading to low growth and low welfare levels marked by low per capita income. Therefore, to have good literature, high reading interest is

required, the data said that in 2019 East Java region received 26th place from 34 provinces in the reading interest ranking index published by East Java Kominfo Service. Of This data, East Java's reading interest in 2019 can be said to be low. Furthermore, various reading facilities are provided to support reading interest. And from the 2021 survey data from BPS (Statistical Central Agency) stated that East Java ranks 5th in the community's TGM (Reading Fiction Level). That way, it can be said that the interest in reading has increased.

To support the social inclusion of the Batu City public library also conducted training activities. In the field practice work report on the role of the Batu City Public Library Service in realizing the Social Inclusion-based Library by conducting several training courses for the library. The problem found at the time of carrying out field practice work is that training cannot run at its maximum, it cannot even be carried out face-to-face during the pandemic and implemented by PPKM. (Yuliantari, 2021). In implementing a program, more than that, to successfully implement a program policy, many things are needed to support success. According to Grindle, (1980), Implementation, even when successful, involves far more than a mechanical translation of goals into routine procedures; it provides the basis for questions about conflict, decision-making, and "who gets what" in society. Research on how social inclusion-based libraries is implemented in the Batu City Public Library is needed to determine how successful they are in realizing Sustainable Development Goals.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Application itself is a researchable activity, in line with what Grindle (1980) stated that application is researched at a particular program level looking at the general process of administrative action. In the implementation of the focus on policy programs, a framework is required for implementation to work smoothly. Political leaders as superiors need to provide general guidelines on what focus is a priority between policy and policy emphasis, and implementing these guidelines, this demonstrates to planners that form an ideological framework so that it can be politically accepted regarding developed program policies (Grindle, 1980). In addition, Grindle (1980) also revealed that the main concern of research on applications is about the content of a policy as well as the application environment. Grindle explained that policy implementation would be faced with obstacles to achieving planned goals. Furthermore, the approach labeled "Implementation as a

Political and Administrative Process" explains that after a program policy with various objectives is implemented in real action with such a design, the success of the implementation is seen as the outcome of the achievement according to the policy objective.

With the policy-centered implementation of the program formulated by the superior, it can be concluded that the implementation uses a top-down approach. Wahab (2012) stated that the top-down approach always starts with policy decisions made by government officials (central). From the policy objectives, the implementation results are shown in the following figure.

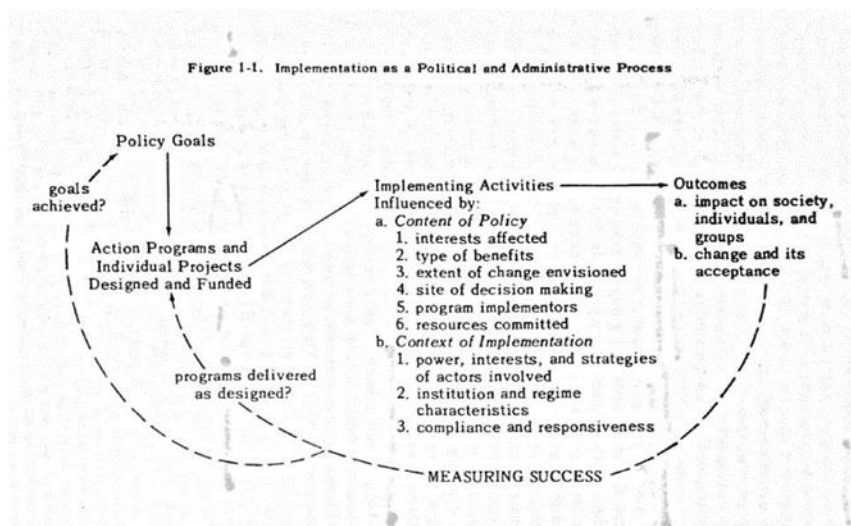


Figure 1: Measurement of Success/Source: Merilee S. Grindle, 1980

Inclusively Based Libraries

The concept of a social inclusion program requires libraries to provide access to community facilities for the development of potential potential, by looking at various cultural varieties, accepting existing changes, and offering opportunities to strive for, protect, and fight for culture and rights in obtaining information. As an information institution and lifelong learning tool for all societies regardless of the differences, this concept is well suited for libraries.

Several things to note in implementing libraries with social inclusion are the implementation of empowerment activities for potential development. The concept of social inclusion makes the library a facility for the community to develop its potential (Utami & Prasetyo, 2019). Empowerment is done inclusively targeting the community. Law No. 2016 on People with Disabilities Article 40 Paragraph 2, namely the community facilities for full

participation in education and social development are preparedness. So that the whole community is empowered.

The services provided must also be accessible to anyone without exception. It was said by Maftuhin (2017) that attention to the rights of people with disabilities is done by providing them with equal services and facilities so that inclusive services are realized. As emphasized by IFLA (2010) which stated that public libraries serve users by caring for the equality of all communities. This was emphasized by the National Standard of Public Libraries (2011) that providing services without distinguishing user communities is a matter that must be implemented by public libraries. Which suggests that all communities are entitled to service. It can also be concluded that the ease of access to information and facilities provided by the library is also a matter of concern. Library information access must be accessible to all groups, such as the provision of library materials for blind people, and access to roads for prosecutors.

Sustainable Development Goals (TPB)

The Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals) are the goals implemented by all UN member states, containing a sustainable development agenda implemented in 2015, exactly after the previous agenda, the MDGs was completed. An agenda consisting of 17 goals was implemented, to deal with global problems that are in almost every country by addressing poverty issues, suppressing inequality, related to climate change, environmental issues, to peace and justice. With the TPB authorized, IFLA, the International Federation of Associations and Library Institutions in 2016 published a booklet containing the role of libraries in supporting the introduction of TPB through the provision of information access, inclusive public spaces, and information. in which there is no barrier like the cost in the pursuit of knowledge.



Figure 2: Role of libraries in TPB/ IFLA sources, 2016

The Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia have been formulated in Presidential Decree No. 1.59 of 2017 which explains the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (TPB). This regulation is a form of government commitment to implementing the TPB that President Jokowi has signed (Suprianingrum & Heriyanti, 2021). Through this commitment, the library contributes to sustainable development referring to the Library and Sustainable Development Goals created by the IFLA, in 2016.

METHOD

The selection of a qualitative approach in this study aimed at analyzing the social reality of collected data will be studied for understanding and interpreting the application of social inclusion-based libraries implemented by the Batu City Public Library, and what is implemented in realizing sustainable development goals (TPB). Sugiyono (2008) suggests that this qualitative research method examines the natural conditions of objects. This study used theoretical perspectives of various social inclusion programs held in the Batu City Public Library can be analyzed by interviews and observations, as well as the study of document reports on applied program activities. Because the data collected are not

numbers, because the data collected are interview results, program report documents, and observation results on the library program based on the social inclusion of the Batu City Public Library, they are words to be decrypted.

A type of descriptive research is used in this study. From the data obtained in the form of field observations, and interviews obtained from informants in charge of the library program based on social inclusion and library, addition there will be a study of report documents on the program implemented so that descriptive research is more appropriate because of the data. The text is collected in the form of text that will later be analyzed by describing it. The types of descriptive research data analyzed will be described in more detail according to the theoretical design. In this study, a type of descriptive research was used to describe the implementation of the program and the obstacles to the implementation of social inclusion-based libraries in realizing TPB in the Batu City Public Library.

The formulation of these interview questions is a result of the processing of researchers based on implementation theory by Merilee S. 1980 Grindle. The purpose of the interview is to obtain information on the social inclusion-based library program and its prospects in realizing TPB.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The Results of Sustainable Development Development Based on Social Inclusion in Sustainable Development TPB

The range of libraries seen from heterogeneous library societies marks the introduction of inclusive library programs. Training activities that train in terms of education and skills are expected to improve welfare. There is no direct monitoring from the library regarding some skill training and the direct impact on the welfare improvement of each participant is on the overall training activity. Therefore, although there are various services through inclusive access adjustment, up to various activities in line with TPB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14 such as agricultural packaging training, children's group visits promoting early literacy, information technology training, A variety of skill training such as collaborative English training produces books or training in decorating batik fabric of Indonesian

culture products to decoupage training that processes secondhand goods, in the end the correct application is seen as TPB1, TPB4, TPB 5, and TPB9.

TPB1	End poverty in all forms everywhere
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing inclusive information access and public resources at no cost so that all communities have the opportunity to improve their lives and reach other neighborhoods with a mobile library. • The implementation of secondhand sports training activities with decoupage techniques, English training, "Canva" information technology utilization training, acrylic training, and other training that support the needs of the community. education and employment.

Table 1: Implementation results of TPB 1

TPB 4	Ensuring inclusive quality of education and increase the chance of lifelong learning for all
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The library provides children's space and visiting activities from school as a form of early literacy and lifelong learning promotion. • A wide range of knowledge from library materials available for student information and research to all libraries in need. • Inclusive public spaces that don't cost the whole a layer of society that wants to acquire new science or skills and new knowledge and skills.

Table 2: Results of TPb 4 implementation

TPB 5:	Achieving gender equality and empowering women
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public spaces are secured with various services provided by all groups without seeing gender • The procurement of services up to training programs that are carried out inclusive does not show gender. Even some activities target women's local organizations that belong to PKK. • Provision of information access, computers, and the internet which is inclusive and upholds equality to help develop skills.

Table 3: Implementation Results of TPB 5

TPB 9:	Build a resilient infrastructure, improve inclusive and sustainable industries, and encouraging innovation
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a facility infrastructure to encourage innovation through informative study materials with marketing tools that follow the developmental flow technologies such as computer provision and internet access.

Table 4: Implementation Results of TPB 9

Many factors may interfere with the achievement of a goal in an application, so it is necessary to examine how successful it is. Grindle (1980) suggested that the success of implementation is determined by the degree of policy delay consisting of (1) policy content and (2) policy environments.

Furthermore, Grindle (1980) suggested ideally, public institutions such as bureaucracy should be aware of the needs that they want to utilize to serve them best. From the services provided, the higher the public's response to the policy, the higher the success rate of Fajarwati & Rahmadila (2022). In addition, without being sufficiently responsive during implementation, public officials lose information to evaluate the achievements of the program and the critical support for its success. Thus, when coordinating between the implementing officers of the social inclusion-based library program, it marked that they complied with and responded to the policies formulated by the central government.

From the compliance and responsiveness of the library as the implementer of the program, compliance and responsiveness of the application targets need to be known to measure success. The continuous addition of library members and the enthusiasm of the community with training activities marked that implementation results were well responded to, at least for now.

Discussion Results on the Obstacles to the Application of Social Inclusion-based Libraries

Each implementation of the policy program has a goal to achieve, the policy goal design is formulated so that the implementation focuses on that goal. Wahab said that in 2012 the chances of success in realizing the desired result would have been even greater if the policy design stage had been considered by the cook of various obstacles that arose during implementation. However, although implementation was planned with various considerations, many inhibitory factors became obstacles to the implementation of policy programs. Resource availability is one of the factors that can and often intervene between the statement of policy objectives and actual achievements in society (Grindle, 1980). Wahab (2012) also added that some of the obstacles during policy implementation were often out of control of the management because these obstacles were indeed beyond the scope

of authority policies and implementing bodies. If the planned program implementation is not supported by adequate resources, then there will be obstacles to achieving the goals previously formulated.

In the implementation of the Batu Regional Public Library, the library program is based on social inclusion in the introduction of TPB, obstacles are found in several ways, The first human resources in a deployment environment are considered limited by the head of the library so that the focus of the activity is shared, and although coordination has been done on the division of tasks for the library as an activity facilitator has been determined. Second, budget constraints cancel some of the planned training activities because the library feels beyond the library's capabilities. The three came from the library community who participated in the training activities and revealed that the workshop was considered less spacious by the trainees, the absence of fan facilities or water conditioners was also considered by the participants to make the atmosphere not conducive.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the social inclusion-based library program implemented by the Batu City Public Library is based on research analysis on policy content from policymakers' interests, the types of benefits for sustainable development, the scale of achievement of change, the revitalization of the library, decision-making based on library needs and library capabilities, trained program implementers, to the resources available for implementation, namely APBD and assistance from the National Library. In addition, it was found that the interests, powers, and strategies of the cast correlate with each other, the character of the regime and the institution with its supportive actions, and that of the actors. as well as compliance and responsiveness of both program implementers and targets, although they find obstacles when implementing, they also have positive effects. The implementation of the program was found to be in line with TPB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 1. Even so for the actual impact, because of the lack of in-depth monitoring conducted by the library regarding the impact on trainees, the improvement of welfare formulated in the purpose of the program policy cannot be tracked or measured. In the end, the successful implementation of the program policy that has been studied shows a positive impact on TPB 1 and TPB 4 seen from

the tangible results of the training activities held, and TPB 9 seen from the inclusive infrastructure that the library has provided. With constraints, the problem is related to budget resources that are not balanced with some existing planning. In addition, another achievement of this program is the availability of inclusive access to information that increases the awareness of the Batu City people about the existence of libraries, the introduction of early literature through various activities is considered to have an impact on the long term. In less than two years since joining the National Library policy, the implementation of this social inclusion-based library has the potential to make positive changes until it realizes all TPB over time if it remains consistent in its implementation.

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