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TRENDS IN THE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION FIELD REGARDING PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS (2019-2023)

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on bibliometric analysis of library science journals that have been accredited through assessment on the Science and Technology Index (SINTA) platform in Indonesia. SINTA aims to evaluate the performance of research institutions and journals in Indonesia. Journals that have gone through the Arjuna accreditation process can be indexed comprehensively through SINTA, which divides scientific publications from SINTA 1 to SINTA 4 based on the level of quality and relevance of each journal. Bibliometric analysis is used to identify publication trends in library science journals related to the topic of preservation and conservation of library collections. The data analyzed includes information on the title of the article, author's name, journal in which it was published, date of publication, and number of citations. This analysis can provide a comprehensive picture of research trends which is useful for researchers and journal managers to determine future research topics. Based on the research results that have been presented, it can be concluded that the trend in library and information science research in Indonesia over the last five years, namely 2019-2023, has changed. This can be seen from the topic that was most researched during that period, namely the library and information sector with a percentage of 17.86%. Apart from that, other research topics that are quite widely researched are Journals and Repositories, each with a percentage of 14.29%. However, other research topics in library and information science still need to be developed, such as Management and Services, each of which only has a percentage of 7.14%. This shows that there are still few researchers discussing this topic. The most productive author with 74 articles is CMS Samsons, followed by L. Khoerunisa with 68 articles. Meanwhile, the most productive institution is Padjadjaran University with top author contributions.

Key Words : *Bibliometric Analysis, Library, Preservation, Conservation, SINTA*

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1. INTRODUCTION

A library is an institution established to collect, store and provide access to various types of reading materials, such as books, magazines and journals, as well as other resources related to knowledge and information. According to Sulistyo Basuki, "The definition of a library is an agency that is an expert that uses a standard system to cover the needs in terms of education, research, information and recreation for users. There are various types of libraries that have been adapted to user needs, one of which is university libraries." (Sulistyo Basuki, 1991: 51-52).

Basically, the main task of every library is to build a strong collection for the benefit of library users. Collection development includes all activities to expand existing collections in the library, especially aspects of selection and evaluation. Library collections must be developed from a systematic and directed selection adapted to the objectives, plans and available budget. The collections in the library also need to be considered so that their quality is maintained. Therefore, preservation and conservation activities for library material collections are needed.

This research focuses on the analysis of a journal in the field of library science that has been officially accepted through assessment on the Science and Technology Index (SINTA). SINTA, as a platform, has the main objective of evaluating the performance of research institutions and journals in Indonesia. By using this index, the quality of various national journals that have participated in the accreditation process by the National Journal Accreditation (ARJUNA) can be indexed comprehensively. Scientific publications in SINTA are divided into several categories, starting from SINTA 1 to SINTA 4, which reflect the level of quality and relevance of each registered journal.

The journal that will be used as analysis in this research is a publication in the realm of library science that has undergone an assessment process in the Science and technology index, SINTA. SINTA as a platform has the main objective of evaluating the performance of research institutions and journals and even authors in Indonesia. Various national journals that have gone through the accreditation process by ARJUNA can be indexed in detail through this index. Scientific publications in SINTA have several different categorizations, ranging from SINTA 1 to SINTA 6, which reflect the quality and relevance of the journal.

Bibliometrics is a concept that applies mathematical and statistical techniques to understand and recognize patterns in the use of materials and services in libraries (Rahmah, 2005). Bibliometrics has other benefits, namely to study the development of a literary topic, especially in the field of writing. This method is an efficient quantitative research method for collecting data when writing journal papers.expand_more Bibliometric analysis in journal articles can provide a comprehensive picture of publication trends. This is useful for researchers and journal managers to determine research topics to be explored in the future.

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach used to examine bibliographic data contained in scientific articles or journals (Fisipol, 2017). The data analyzed in this method includes various information, such as the title of the article, the name of the author, the journal in which it was published, the date of publication, and the number of citations received by the article (Siswanto, 2023). Bibliometric analysis is a discipline that uses quantitative methods to observe developments in research and literature. According to Reitz (2004), bibliometrics is a term that uses mathematical and statistical techniques to observe and recognize patterns in the use of library materials and services. In bibliometric analysis, we can identify academic publications

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related to citations and scientific aspects, which are useful in the context of libraries or other fields.

Preservation and conservation of collections is an important process to ensure the durability and sustainability of valuable library collections. Preservation is interpreted in a broader context while conservation has a more specific meaning. The definition of preservation can be considered the same as preventive conservation when viewed from its activities. Forms of preventive conservation activities include policies that serve as guidelines for library preservation, staff training, and optimizing storage environmental conditions (Ichsan et al., 2012)

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research focuses on the analysis of a journal in the field of library science that has been officially accepted through assessment on the Science and Technology Index (SINTA). SINTA, as a platform, has the main objective of evaluating the performance of research institutions and journals in Indonesia. By using this index, the quality of various national journals that have participated in the accreditation process by the National Journal Accreditation (ARJUNA) can be indexed comprehensively. Scientific publications in SINTA are divided into several categories, starting from SINTA 1 to SINTA 4, which reflect the level of quality and relevance of each registered journal.

3. RESULTS AND FINDINGS ANALYSIS

Table 1 Journal of Library and Information Science

NO	JURNAL	PENERBIT	AKREDITASI
1.	Jurnal Ilmiah Perpustakaan dan Informasi	Universitas Padjadjaran	SINTA 2
2.	UNILIB Jurnal Perpustakaan	Universitas Islam Indonesia	SINTA 4
3.	Jurnal Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Abdi Pustaka	Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta	SINTA 4
4.	Journal of Documentation and Information Science	Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA)	SINTA 4
5.	ANUVA : Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan, dan Informasi	Universitas Diponegoro	SINTA 4
6.	Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan	Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram	SINTA 5

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Article Data per Year

Based on the data in table 1, there are 10 journal articles in the IPI Journal, UNILIB (Library Journal) has 7 articles, Abdi Pustaka Library and Archives Journal has 6 articles, Journal of Documentation and Information Science has 6 articles, ANUVA: Journal of Cultural Studies there are 26 articles, Library and Information has 3 articles, and in the Library Science Journal of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram there are 4 articles.

Table 2. Average Distribution of Articles

Jurnal	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
THE LIGHT: Journal of Librarianship	0	0	1 (20%)	0	0
MUKADIMAH: Jurnal Pendidikan	0	0	0	0	2 (40%)
Jurnal Ilmu Informasi, Perpustakaan	0	0	0	0	2 (40%)
Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan (JIPER)	0	1 (20%)	0	0	1 (20%)
Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan	1 (20%)	0	0	0	0
Repository - repository.ar-raniry.ac.id	1 (20%)	0	0	0	0
Repository - repository.uinsu.ac.id	0	0	0	0	0

Average Distribution of Articles

In Table 2, it can be seen that in 2019 the percentage rate of articles was 40%. Then in 2020, the percentage decreased to 20% with 1 article. Furthermore, in 2021, the percentage is likely to remain at 20%. In the following year, no articles can be published so the percentage remains the same. A significant increase will occur in 2023, where the percentage will be 100%. From 2019 to 2023, there is an uncertain trend in the percentage of articles, but the peak will be in 2023.

Table 3. Distribution of Author Patterns

Tipe Penulis	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jumlah Artikel	Persentase
Individu	2	0	1	0	2	1	100%
Kolaboratif	0	1	0	0	0	1	20%

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Author Pattern Distribution

Table 3 shows the distribution of author patterns based on author type (Individual or collaborative) during the 2019-2023 period. The data above shows that articles written by individual authors fluctuate every year, with two articles in 2019 and 2023, one article in 2021, and no articles in 2020 and 2022. Meanwhile, collaborative articles only appeared in 2020 with one article and none in other years. This indicates that during the 2019-2023 period, the contribution of individual authors was more dominant than collaborative authors in producing articles. This pattern describes the preference or tendency of authors who prefer to write articles individually rather than collaboratively in that time period.

Table 4 Writer Productivity

NO	Author Name	Number Of Article	Institution
1.	ULS Khadijah	45	Universitas Padjadjaran
2.	CMS Samsons	74	Universitas Padjadjaran
3.	S,Rodiah	31	Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta
4.	L,Khoerunisa	68	Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA)

Writer Productivity

Author productivity, according to Lotka (1926), is the number of written works on a particular subject created by an individual or group of people and published in academic publications within a certain period of time and published in scholarly journals, both nationally and globally in a particular field and within a certain period of time. From the data that has been obtained in the period 2019 to 2024, there are quite a number of authors who discuss the topic of preservation and conservation of library collections. There are 4 authors who have written the highest number of articles, namely ULS Khadijah with a total of 45 articles, CMS Samsons with 74 articles, L, Khoerunisa with a total of 68 articles and S Rodiah with 31 articles. Table 4 shows the top 4 authors who wrote articles entitled Preservation and Conservation of Library Collections from 2019 to 2024.

Empat penulis yang paling banyak menulis artikel dalam rentang waktu 2019 hingga 2023 yaitu:

- ULS Khadijah dari Universitas Padjadjaran menulis sebanyak 45 artikel;
- CMS Samsons dari Universitas Padjadjaran menulis sebanyak 74 artikel;
- L, Khoerunisa dari Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA) sebanyak 68 artikel;
- S. Rodiah dari ISI (Institus Seni Indonesia) Yogyakarta menulis sebanyak 31 artikel.

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Table 5. Institutional Productivity

Institusi	Akademik/Non-Akademik	Jumlah Penulis	Persentase
THE LIGHT: Journal of Librarianship	Akademik	1	20%
MUKADIMAH: Jurnal Pendidikan	Akademik	2	40%
Jurnal Ilmu Informasi, Perpustakaan	Akademik	2	40%
Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan (JIPER)	Akademik	2	40%
Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan	Akademik	1	20%
repository.ar-raniry.ac.id	Akademik	1	20%
repository.uinsu.ac.id	Akademik	1	20%

Institutional Productivity

Table 5 shows 7 institutions that cover discussions related to the preservation and conservation of library collections between 2019 and 2023. Some institutions have the same number of authors, such as MUKADIMAH: Journal of Education, Journal of Information Science, Libraries, and Journal of Library Science (JIPER). Meanwhile, other institutions each have 1 author.

Table 6. Contributors from Academic and Non-Academic Institutions

Institusi	Jumlah Kontributor	Persentase
THE LIGHT: Journal of Librarianship and	1	14.29%
MUKADIMAH: Jurnal Pendidikan	2	28.57%
Jurnal Ilmu Informasi, Perpustakaan	2	28.57%
Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan (JIPER)	2	28.57%
Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan	1	14.29%
repository.ar-raniry.ac.id	1	14.29%
repository.uinsu.ac.id	1	14.29%

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Contributors from Academic and Non-Academic Institutions

In table 6 we can see contributors from various academic and non-academic institutions involved in digital publications and repositories. From the data above, MUKADIMAH: Journal of Education, Journal of Information Science, Libraries, and Journal of Library Science (JIPER) each has 2 contributors, or 28.57% of the total contributors. This shows that these three institutions have a fairly high level of participation in contributing scientific papers for publication. On the other hand, THE LIGHT: Journal of Librarianship, Anuva: Journal of Cultural Studies, Libraries, repository.ar-raniry.ac.id, and repository.unsu.ac.id each only have 1 contributor, or 14.29 % of the total number of contributors. This shows that the contribution of these institutions is lower compared to other institutions.

Table 7. Author Collaboration Data

Kolaborasi Penulis Antar Institusi	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jumlah Penulis	Persentase
Tidak Ada	2	0	1	0	2	5	83.33%
Ada	0	1	0	0	0	1	16.67%

Author Collaboration Data

Table 7 shows data regarding author collaboration between institutions over a period of 5 years, namely from 2019 to 2023. From the data above, it can be seen that the majority of publications, namely 5 publications or the equivalent of 83.33%, do not involve author collaboration between institutions. . This means that the majority of publications are carried out by authors from just one institution. On the other hand, there was only 1 publication, or 16.67% of the total, which involved author collaboration between institutions. This shows that collaboration between institutions in publication activities is still relatively low compared to publications involving authors from just one institution.

Table 8. Percentage of Number of Articles and Keywords

Deskripsi	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Jumlah Artikel	2 (33.33%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (16.67%)	0 (0%)	2 (33.33%)	6 (100%)
Jumlah Kata Kunci	8 (28.57%)	5 (17.86%)	5 (17.86%)	0 (0%)	10 (35.71%)	28 (100%)

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Percentage of Number of Articles and Keywords

From the table data above, the number of articles in 2019 and 2023 each has 2 articles with a percentage of (33.33%). Then in 2020 and 2021 each had 1 article with a percentage (16.67%). From the total data, there are 6 articles with a 100% percentage from 2019 to 2023. Then for keyword data, in 2023 there are 10 keywords with a percentage (35.71%). 2019 has 8 keywords with a percentage of 28.57%. Furthermore, in 2020 and 2021 each has 5 keywords, and in 2022 there are none or no articles so there is no data entered in that year. In total, it has 28 keywords with a total percentage of 100%.

Table 9. Keyword Distribution for 2019-2023

Kata Kunci	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Presentasi	Total
Perpustakaan	1	1	1	0	2	17.86%	5
Informasi	1	1	1	0	2	17.86%	5
Budaya	1	0	0	0	1	7.14%	2
Jurnal	1	1	1	0	1	14.29%	4
Perilaku	1	0	0	0	1	7.14%	2
Koleksi	1	0	0	0	1	7.14%	2
Pelayanan	1	0	0	0	1	7.14%	2
Peminjaman	1	0	0	0	1	7.14%	2
Repository	1	1	1	0	1	14.29%	4
Manajemen	0	1	1	0	0	7.14%	2

Keyword Distribution 2019-2023

From the data in table 9, it can be seen that the most frequently researched article topic is Libraries and Information, numbering 5 of the total discussing Libraries and Information with the largest percentage being 17.86% of the total. The Library Topic includes the preservation and conservation of library collections. Table 9 shows that there are 10 different keywords, with their respective distribution percentages from 2019 to 2023. The highest number of percentages is in the keywords library and information, each of which is 17.86% with the highest number in 2023 of 2 number.

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4. CONCLUSION

Preservation and conservation of library collections is a crucial aspect for every library institution. As an institution responsible for collecting, storing and providing access to various sources of information, libraries have a primary obligation to build and maintain the quality of their collections. This document focuses on analyzing trends in the library and information sector related to library collection preservation and conservation efforts during the 2019-2023 period. Using a bibliometric analysis approach, this document seeks to reveal patterns of scientific publications, emerging research themes, as well as collaboration between researchers in this field. It is hoped that the results of the analysis will provide valuable insights for libraries and other stakeholders in managing and preserving their collections more effectively. Efforts to preserve and conserve library collections are not only important for preserving library materials, but also enable libraries to continue to meet users' information needs and become a reliable knowledge resource center amidst ongoing technological and information developments. Based on the research results that have been presented, it can be concluded that the trend in library and information science research in Indonesia over the last five years, namely 2019-2023, has changed. This can be seen from the topic that was most researched during that period, namely the library and information sector with a percentage of 17.86%. Apart from that, other research topics that are quite widely researched are Journals and Repositories, each with a percentage of 14.29%. However, other research topics in library and information science still need to be developed, such as Management and Services, each of which only has a percentage of 7.14%. This shows that there are still few researchers discussing this topic. The most productive author with 74 articles is CMS Samsons, followed by L. Khoerunisa with 68 articles. Meanwhile, the most productive institution is Padjadjaran University with top author contributions.

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