

Strategy of Building Medical and Health Library Networking Through Ministry in Indonesia

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Abstract:

National Institute of Health Research and Development as a part of Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia initiate to build health and medical library network in 2017. This event occurred to support Health Society Movement (Gerakan Masyarakat Sehat) in Indonesia. This research will discuss the library network in Indonesia, especially in health and medicine through the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the strategies undertaken by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in building the health and medical library network throughout Indonesia. Qualitative approach and case study methods are used for this research, with the involvement of the health and medical library network. Case study method is used to focus on the problem contexts encountered in building a network to unite libraries in the health field that are still separated, using observation technique and in-depth interviews. The results of this study found that one of the strategies used in building a health and medical library network is to create cooperation in developing regulation and repository in National Institute of Health Research and Development which will be combined into the subject of repository health research in Indonesia. To conclude, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia as a national health institution has a significant role in uniting the information institutions in the health field. This is because the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia will form information agency network that will bring benefit to the societies. This research is intended for those who have an interest in the field of Health Information, especially information agencies in the health field. Suggestions generated can be an input for this institution in formulating a new strategy. Thus, the information in health field can be utilised maximally. Finally, the impact will improve public health quality in Indonesia.

Keywords: Library networking, medical and health library, Indonesia

Introduction

Information is one of the supporting aspects that supports the development of public health condition. Data on health condition in Indonesia show that the percentage of the self-treated population in 2017 was 69.43%, while the presentation of the population who went to outpatient in the previous month 46.32% (Statistics Indonesia, 2017). The figures show that Indonesians tend not to use the facilities when they are sick. As a result, the government tried to encourage the citizens with creating GERMAS program “Gerakan Masyarakat Sehat”. Healthy Lifestyle Movement (GERMAS) is one of the systematic and planned actions undertaken jointly by all components of the nation with awareness, willingness and ability to behave healthily to improve the quality of life (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016). To support this movement, through health and medical library network in Indonesia, National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) library in Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia organizes information service and decision to support research and development activities of knowledge and technology in health and medicine for researchers, employees, students or interested community (BALITBANGKES, 2018).

Library networks exist in various fields in Indonesia. One of the examples for library network is in the health field. In this case, the establishment of the National Health Research Development Network (Jarlitbangkes) was established by the Minister of Health and reinforced through the Minister of Health Decree No. 937 of 1998. This condition was in harmony with the statement of Sulistyono-Basuki (2002) about the documentation and information network that was inaugurated in 1971 with the Workshop Indonesian Documentation and Information Network in Bandung. At that time, it was decided to establish the following four networks of documentation and information: 1) Network of Documentation and Information Science and with National Information Documentation Center (LIPI) as coordinator. 2) Network Documentation and Information of Agriculture and Biology with Center for Agricultural Library and Technology Dissemination as coordinator. 3) A network of Documentation and Information in Medicine and Health with Central Health Department Library as coordinator. 4) A network of Documentation and Information of Social and Cultural Sciences with National Museum Library as coordinator.

Several authors have researched the Indonesian library network. Surachman (2011) conveyed in the Fourth Indonesia Digital Library Conference in Samarinda that various obstacles and experiences can be a learning medium for the efforts to build a digital library network in the future in Indonesia. One of the main factors that become an obstacle to the network existence is a matter of policy, interoperability and user access. Surachman also added other problems might be faced for the digital library network, such as sustainability, resources, management, infrastructure and other technical aspects. Furthermore, Dyah (2014) writes Indonesia-Malaysia Library Cooperation and Networking which states that in the current era of disclosure, the presentation of data and information is necessary to provide access to information as wide as possible to the public. The provision of data and information about the information network and library cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia can be used to provide recommendations for both libraries in Indonesia and Malaysia regarding cooperation.

Based on the explanation above, the authors conclude that the library network can be an aid to solve the problem of information based on certain fields. But, it still can be obstacles and challenges faced by related parties. The focus of the writing is health library network in Indonesia. This study aims to find out the strategies undertaken by Ministry of Health of the

Republic of Indonesia through National Institute of Health Research and Development (Balitbangkes) library in building a network of health and medical libraries in Indonesia.

Literature Review

To deepen the concept of this study, the authors will describe several ideas consist of library and information, library network; and health and medicine library. Then, this concept will be developed to analyse health information network in Indonesia.

Library and Information. In this study, the usage of library concept refers to government regulation in Indonesia in accordance with the rising case. A library is an institution that manages the collection of written works, prints, and/or record work professionally with the standard system for fulfilling education, research, preservation, information and recreation needs of the users (Law No.43 of 2007). Based on this condition, the library can also be one of the information institutions, which provide health information, for example. Information is data that has been processed into a meaningful form. Seen in this way, information is an assemblage of data in a comprehensible form capable of communication and use; the essence of it is that a meaning has been attached to the raw facts. (International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science, 2003)

Library Network: We should realise together that none of the libraries can stand alone in the sense that the collection is able to meet the information needs of the user, it is necessary to cooperate between the libraries (Suwarno, 2014). In this rapidly changing world of information and communication technology and scholarly publishing, libraries will continue to form consortia to increase the information resource provision to their users. (Kumbar, 2005). A library network is broadly described as a group of libraries coming together with some agreement of understanding to help each other to satisfy the information needs of their clientele (Jebaraj, 2004). A 'library consortium' is any local, regional, or national cooperative association of libraries that provides for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of schools, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers, for improving services to the clientele of such libraries (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 2007). In Quadri, its purpose is to share human and information resources so that the collective strengths of the institutions facilitate the research and learning of the member's constituents. A consortium supports resource sharing and provides services to users through programs in cooperative acquisition, access to electronic resources, access to physical collections, enhanced interlibrary loan and document delivery (Panchakshari and Mumbai in Quadri, 2018).

Resource sharing is a mode of library operation whereby all or part of the library functions are shared in common among several libraries, as the goal of resource sharing is to maximise the availability of materials and services at the minimum expense (Alle Kent Dalam Muthu, 2013). Then, Suwarno (2014) also adds the reasons why libraries have a collaboration, namely

- 1) Currently, there is an increasing number of books published,
- 2) In this digital era, publications are not only in the book form, but other forms of media are also being published. This condition can become the factors of collaboration between the libraries,

- 3) The development of science and technology to give demands to the community to be able to follow it,
- 4) In terms of information access, the city community no longer has difficulties because almost all of the facilities support the access,
- 5) Library paradigm as the building of books has begun to slowly erode in line with the development of science and technology, as well as the demands of the accessory for accessible information,
- 6) To obtain the budget needed for establish a library that can serve user needs, is not an easy and inexpensive. The cooperation form activities can be utilization of information, retrieval tool sharing, knowledge sharing and skill development.

Method. This study uses a qualitative approach with case study methods. Data collection techniques through interviews with librarians involved in building a network of current health libraries and direct observation at the National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES). In addition, the authors also search health-related websites and see the documents provided in the library as a result of this network policy formulation. The head of the library also helps provide data access to the latest policy that is prepared as an implementation that will be done by Ministry of Health of Republic Indonesia. All of the results are being recorded and analysed by the authors to see the National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES). At last, the authors also manage to see whether the strategies can be used in other cases.

Results and Discussion

The abundance information of research result in health and medicine field in National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) has not been widely used by stakeholders to formulate policies. This condition happened because the potential of existing networks has not been utilised well. It is also exacerbated with the procedure to access the information of the research result is not oriented to the stakeholder needs, particularly to the urgent agenda.

National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) tried to engage the regulations of research information and human policy formulation mechanism. As a result, they decided to develop an application as an instrument. So that, everyone in the library information network can convey the idea of researchers need. Also, as a stakeholder mode in facilitating research result information access. In order to get the research result information, stakeholder has two different ways to do. First and foremost, they can appoint a team that advocates periodically to stakeholders. This method is likely to help the stakeholders to gather information without having the interaction with the network. They need to wait until the data are in their hand. Secondly, the stakeholders are actively searching for the information on research results and suggestion research/ required studies through applications that are easy to access. This method has more advantage to both stakeholders and library network, as both will have a deeper understanding of the information needs in health and medicine field. The application mechanism started with the identification of proposed needs. Identification is essential to know the users need in acquiring the information. Then, the researchers will conduct the research after they got the information. The evidence base or research result then will receive a recommendation for the research itself. At last, the stakeholder will make a policy based on the study.

There are seven applications related to data and information in National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES).

- 1) e-Riset, a service addressed to external parties (the broader community) and internet (Litbangkes agency) in order to find out the information related to final research, ongoing research and research studies that will be planned for the following year. This application also provides the information related to the budget used in the research activity.
- 2) MANDAT, the process related to raw data of research conducted by BALITBANGKES. In this form of application, the user can access free/paid data.
- 3) E-Journal, processes related to scientific journals (the users can submit, review, edit and publish the journal through this app). Currently, BALITBANGKES has 23 online journals with 15 journals already being accredited by Indonesian Institutes of Science (LIPI), and two journals are certified by Indonesian Institutes of Science (LIPI) and The Indonesian Ministry of Education Directorate General of Higher Education (DIKTI).
- 4) Publication published by Balitbangkes, process related to LPB book.
- 5) SIMPEG, an application pertaining to employees. For example, information expert in Balitbangkes.
- 6) SINFOREG, regulation information.
- 7) INSTITUTION REPOSITORY OF LITBANGKES, a storage and search/access to research results/Balitbangkes products (record/printed material).

The development of Information and Scientific Documentation Network in Health and Medicine (Jarlitbangkes) have three main foundations for National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES). First and foremost, WHO through HELLIS Indonesia (Health Literature Library and Information Services) in 1971. Secondly, Ministry of Health Decree No. 0569/S.J/Hukmas/78 (Network Information and Scientific Documentation in Health and Medicine Field (JIDIKK). And lastly, HELLIS and JIDIKK then combined to build science and technology health information network. Then, it was developed into Library Service, Network, Literature and Health Information (JLPLIK). Library Service, Network, Literature and Health Information (JLPLIK) or Health Literature, Library and Information Services (HeLLIS) is a form of library cooperation in health and medicine in Indonesia. The main objective of this collaboration is the improvement in services with the joint use of health information resources. To execute this service, National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) developed repository bank. They regularly hold a meeting with the member of health library network and also discussion via the online group. However, the problem in legal aspect and close access in research (mostly in higher education platform) become a primary concern for National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) to create the right application.

In the current event, National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) has named a project called "Axis Portal Health Policy". One of the programs is Health Research Repository. BALITBANGKES repository is a product based on their main task in accordance with Ministry of Health Regulation (Permenkes) 64 of 2015, which enforces a research and health development. The repository will become a storage, management and access service system against scientific work and research product/development, survey or ideas which is conducted by BALITBANGKES or other associated parties. Repository development aims to overcome the problems related to the

difficulty of obtaining scientific papers and/or products produced by BALITBANGKES. This because there is no storage system for information management. The program will not only beneficial for BALITBANGKES as the owner of the repository itself, but also anyone who needs the information related to health and medical fields. Moreover, this program can lead to the development of institutional scientific recognition, a clear recognition that has high value. The potential information resources also can be maximised for usage. The repository project will start by collecting the information. Then, it will be processed for storage stage. After the data is being stored, the repository will do an open access service. So that, everyone can access and harvest the data contained in the information. At last, BALITBANGKES also need to maintenance and security. The information needs to be kept safely in the storage.

The member of health library network from library and documentation and information centre in health and medical field has various information resource. Then, the information can be used as health information reference for the users. This condition will lead to the establishment of health research repository. However, Balitbangkes need to develop the strategy for health research repository. There are two main strategies regarding this matter. The first strategy, the development/reinforcement in Balitbangkes Institutional Repository. To conduct this strategy, the health library network needs to migrate the data collection from GDL (Ganesha Digital Library) to Eprint. Next, they need to reorganise the data collection and integrate with other Balitbangkes information systems. After the system was build correctly, the health library network needs to have Balitbangkes policy about the repository system itself. This condition especially dealt with the copyright, patent and legal aspect. Socialisation and evaluation also needed by Balitbangkes to always improve their repository condition and information flow. Interoperability and accessibility with another system (such as KINK, Indonesia One Search and Directory of Open Access Repository) also an important feature, so that the sharing information between institution can be happened. The second strategy, reinforcement/cooperation with Universities and other research institutions in Jarlitbangkes and Jarinfotekkes/Hellis to develop Health Research Repository. The realisation of this strategy can be done by having an agreement/legal protection/regulation/policy. Another thing to notes is the management itself. This includes guidelines/mechanism, materials collection, data control, service, infrastructure and promotion. In the future, this project will provide a significant opportunity to advance the dissemination of information, especially in health and medical field.

To conclude, the National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) use library network strategies to build the cooperation in the information repository within health and medical library in Indonesia. This condition will lead to a good state in research status and policy development related to the health and medical fields. National Institute of Health Research and Development (BALITBANGKES) library has an essential role in gathering all of the information and developing the application that is easy to use and access by the users and stakeholders.

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