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Repackaging the Indonesiana collection as a transformation of digital learning resources

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ABSTRACT

Collections are the main element to meet the information needs of college library users. One of the collections owned is the Indonesianna collection, which is a collection about Indonesia covering culture, arts, customs, and literature. This collection is not only presented in printed form but also in digital display, which is the result of repackaging with the hope that the digital form of the Indonesiana collection can be used as a digital learning resource and can make it easier for users to utilize the information contained in the collection. This research aims to discover the process of repackaging Indonesian collections as a form of transformation of digital learning resources in the UPI Library. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with data collection methods through interview techniques and literature study. Repackaging activities through media transfer from print to digital format so that it is easily accessible and avoids loss of information content. There are 2,505 Indonesiana collections in the UPI Library, but not all collections have been repackaged in digital format. The stages of repackaging the Indonesiana collection at the UPI Library include collection selection/selection, receiving and checking, data recapitulation/analysis, scanning (formatting), and uploading the scanned results as a product. To ease information retrieval for digital format, the patrons can access the Indonesiana collection through E-Lib UPI.

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRAK

Koleksi menjadi unsur utama untuk memeuhi kebutuhan informasi pemustaka perpustakaan perguruan tinggi. Salah satu koleksi yang dimiliki adalah koleksi Indonesiana yaitu koleksi tentang Indonesia meliputi, budaya, seni, adat istiadat dan kesusastraan. Koleksi ini tidak hanya disajikan dalam bentuk cetak tetapi juga tampilan digital yang merupakan hasil repackaging dengan harapan bentuk digital dari koleksi Indonesiana ini dapat digunakan sebagai sumber belajar digital serta dapat mempermudah pemustaka dalam memanfaatkan informasi yang terkandung didalam koleksi tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui proses repackaging koleksi Indonesia sebagai wujud transformasi sumber belajar digital di Perpustakaan UPI. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui teknik wawancara serta studi pustaka. Kegiatan repackaging melalui alih media dari format cetak ke digital agar mudah diakses dan terhindar dari hilangnya kandungan informasi di dalamnya. Koleksi Indonesiana yang ada di Perpustakaan UPI saat ini berjumlah 2.505 judul tapi belum semua koleksinya di repackaging dalam format digital. Tahapan repackaging koleksi Indonesiana di Perpustakaan UPI meliputi kegiatan pemilihan/seleksi koleksi, penerimaan dan pengecekan, merekap data/analisis, scanning (alih format), melakukan unggah hasil scan sebagai produk. Untuk memudahkan penelusuran format digital, akses dilakukan dalam E-Lib UPI.

Kata Kunci: E-Lib UPI; kemas ulang informasi; koleksi Indonesiana; sumber belajar digital; transformasi digital.

INTRODUCTION

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Library is one of the university libraries in Bandung City, West Java Province, the central library at the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library has the vision of becoming a Center of Excellence for Information Resources in collecting, disseminating, and preserving collections to support the information needs of the entire academic community and society and play an active role in educating the nation's life. To achieve this vision, library collections are the main element in university libraries to meet the information needs of the entire academic community. This is included in the library's function in educational activities, namely as a support for learning activities and as a learning resource.

Improving the quality of graduates today needs to be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure as learning resource centers (Kamulyan & Primasari, 2016). College libraries as student learning resource centers are essential in supporting these educational activities. To support lecture activities, the library must provide information and knowledge that can be accessed in print and digitally (Ismail, 2021). In this case, the provision of information can be channeled through the availability of collections in the library.

The Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library collections have various types: print, non-print, and electronic/digital. Bishop's book entitled "*The Collection Program in Schools: Concepts and Practices*" states that library collections are a collection of information sources that are collected, processed, stored, preserved, and disseminated and must be adapted to university goals in the form of printed, non-printed, and electronic collections, which is also confirmed by the statement made by Ailakhu & Unegbu (2017) regarding library collections. One of the collections in the documentation collection at the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library is the Indonesiana Collection. The Indonesiana Collection is a collection of local content that contains Indonesian culture, including culture, literature, ethnicity, and history. According to Peraturan Perpustakaan Nasional Nomor 2 Tahun 2019 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Nomor 3 Tahun 2016 Tentang Kebijakan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan Nasional, the Indonesiana Collection is a collection consisting of library materials published in Indonesia or outside Indonesia, and/or about Indonesia, and/or produced by Indonesian citizens (see: https://jdih.perpusnas.go.id/detail/165).

The Indonesiana collection currently available at the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library is still in printed form and stored in the Reserve section. The Indonesiana book collection in the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library is a collection that provides information related to Indonesia and West Java. This collection can be used as a reference book for lecture activities and research support. Therefore, this Indonesiana collection can also be used as a learning resource. By applicable policy, library materials in the Reserve collection, including the Indonesiana collection, cannot be borrowed and can only be read on-site. This causes UPI and non-UPI civitas users to come directly to take advantage of the Indonesiana Collection.

The limited use of the Indonesiana Collection in print is one of the obstacles for users who have to physically come to the library. On the other hand, the information contained in the Indonesiana collection also needs to be preserved so that readers can continue serving it for a long time. Therefore, as time goes by and the increasing use of technology, Indonesiana collections are now not only published in printed form but also need to be made in digital form in the form of repackaging collections through information repackaging activities or transferring media from printed to digital form.

Publishing the Indonesiana collection in digital form makes it easier for readers to access the Indonesiana collection while preserving the information contained in it. So, readers who need teaching materials related to Indonesian culture or local content can not only access them in printed form but can also be used in digital form. The presentation of the Indonesiana collection in digital form is carried out based on

information repackaging activities. The activity of repackaging the Indonesiana collection from printed to electronic form was carried out through digitization.

Repackaging the information is using a scanning process without destroying its original form. Repackaging information about Indonesian culture electronically is a form of digital transformation. It is because the digitization activity of the Indonesiana collection involves all the resources available at the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library to make access to the Indonesiana collection effective and increased and served on the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library website. The digital form of the Indonesiana collection is a transfer of media from print to electronic/digital. Digitalization is changing from print to digital books, often called media transfer (Puspitadewi, 2020). The media transfer process in the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central library is carried out to repackage information to produce electronic books that can only be accessed by computers. The purpose of the repackaging carried out by digitizing the Indonesiana collection is to protect the information contained in printed books from physical damage. In addition, preserving information about Indonesia plays a role in maintaining and promoting Indonesia's rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Transferring media from printed to electronic/digital form is a library material preservation activity. Preservation of library materials is an activity to minimize physical and chemical damage and prevent loss of information content (Elnadi, 2021). One way to preserve library materials is to transfer their form from one media to another for current and future needs (Rodin & Kurnia, 2021). As technology and information develop, this also influences library material preservation activities. Apart from preservation activities for library materials, media transfer activities from print to electronic in the Indonesiana collection were also carried out to make it easier for readers to access the Indonesiana collection just by using their own devices. This transfer of media using technology into electronic/digital format is called digital transformation.

Digital transformation, as stated by Hartono in his book entitled "Basics of Library Management from Time to Time," is a change in a company or organization that involves human resources, processes, strategies, and structures through the adoption of technology to improve performance. Digital transformation of cultural information is carried out to protect old cultural values from being lost and to save information content with historical, cultural, and literary value. Efforts to preserve printed and digital information as cultural products have become the task of libraries.

Several studies have been carried out regarding repackaging library materials, digital transformation, and cultural preservation. Research conducted by Hasrawati in her thesis entitled "*The Process of Repackaging Information into Digital Collections at the South Sulawesi Province Library and Archives Service*" describes the process, including collecting and selecting, checking and recording, scanning documents from printed form to digital document form, editing, and finishing. Research conducted by Andri Priyatna in his thesis entitled "*Digital Transformation as a Process for Preserving Intellectual Information Content*" revealed that in the media transfer process, there are three stages, namely scanning, editing, and packaging. The obstacle faced in repackaging is technological advances that are not yet in line with the capabilities of users, both in terms of media transfer and information users (see: https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20160335&location=lokal). Another research by Panji Alam in a thesis titled "Utilization of Archipelago Cultural Collections in the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia" revealed that cultural collections were used to learn about archipelago culture and used as a learning reference. The two studies above show that the transfer of information media from print to digital in the current era of information technology is essential to facilitate access and Indonesian cultural collections must be preserved for reference material in learning (see: https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/51287).

Based on this, research related to the digital transformation process or transfer of media collections related to Indonesian culture and local content still needs to be carried out. Apart from being able to provide

information regarding the process to the general public, research like this can also provide information regarding the importance of preserving university library collections so that they can continue to be used as learning resources. Therefore, based on the description that has been presented, the focus of this research is to answer the process of repackaging the Indonesiana collection as a form of transformation of digital learning resources in the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library. This research aims to discover the process of repackaging Indonesian collections used as digital learning resources and learn the forms of digital transformation in the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The library collection includes a variety of print, non-print, and digital formats. Print formats include books, serials, photos, newspapers, and maps. Non-print media formats consist of DVDs, cassettes, VCDs, and recorded forms—meanwhile, digital formats include e-books, e-journals, databases, and library websites. Print formats are often converted into digital media in library material preservation or preservation activities (Fadhlullah & Christiani, 2019). Preserving the library collections aims to maintain information content to be accessed and used for a long time. One way of preserving activities is by converting printed collections into digital media (Prasetyo, 2019). The current use of information technology allows all print formats to be converted into digital formats.

Library collections have various print formats depending on the information content, including books. The book collection in the library is included in the following groups: 1) Newspapers, brochures, and pamphlets; 2) Higher education publications, both self-published and other universities; 3) Government publications, especially legal products related to higher education; 4) Self-published research reports; 5) Gray literature (Winoto & Sukaesih, 2016). Collections of local content that contain information about local entities, including culture, geography, activities, history, social environment, and literature, are called Indonesiana collections. This collection needs to be preserved to be studied and developed so that we know and understand Indonesian culture.

Preservation and Media Transfer

The library functions as a place to collect human knowledge and cultural heritage, housing priceless collections of local and rare content. Local content collections provide unique insights into humanity's past regarding history, literature, art, and scientific advancement, making them an invaluable resource for researchers, scholars, and the general public. However, these collections are often fragile and susceptible to various forms of damage, requiring preservation efforts to protect their information content so that future generations can utilize it.

Preserving library collections is crucial to ensuring long-term accessibility because it is a maintenance and care activity. According to Fatmawati (2018), preservation is an activity that includes maintenance, maintenance, repair and reproduction. Preserving library collections is a particular action taken to extend the usefulness of library collections and anticipate, prevent, stop, or slow down damage.

According to IFLA in Blasius-Sudarsono & Imadianti (2012), the scope of collection preservation includes management policies, finances, personnel, methods, techniques, and storage. Collection preservation ensures that library collections are not quickly damaged, can be used longer, and can reach more users who need them. Preservation activities aim to save the information value of documents, save physical documents, overcome the constraints of lack of space, and speed up information acquisition (Putri & Fitriyanti, 2022).

Preserving library collections is an ongoing and essential task to protect cultural heritage so future generations can utilize it. Preservation is not only related to activities to repair library collections, such as binding books, sewing loose book sheets, and cleaning collections from dust and pests. According to Rifauddin & Pratama (2020), preservation is not only physical repair but also an effort to protect intellectual content, which includes preservation management (policies and strategies), methods and techniques for improving information records (conservation and restoration), as well as developing human resources in maintaining and protect library collections from various factors of damage and destruction.

Thus, preservation is a comprehensive discussion, not only limited to technical matters but also includes tasks that include:

1. Strategy policy for preserving library materials
2. Maintenance of library material storage areas
3. Collection Development Policy and weeding of library materials
4. Conservation and restoration of library materials
5. Digitization of collections and digital preservation
6. Disaster management planning
7. Library security
8. User and librarian education

Library collections reflect history, culture, and human knowledge in every generation, so they need to be maintained and preserved. Preserving library materials in preservation can be done by preserving the physical form of library materials and their information content through repackaging information by transferring the media to digital format.

Media transfer is a series of preservation activities to ensure collection access (Marleni et al., 2022). The access in question is access to the information contained therein. This activity is not only limited to making copies of information but also ensuring the continuity of the information and protecting the software and hardware from technological damage. Media transfer is one of the proper steps libraries must take to maintain the quality of information in the collection. Transferring media from print to digital collections is also called the digitization process. This is done to repackage the collection so readers can access it easily using information technology devices.

Digital Transformation

According to Rawanoko in the research "Digital Ethic Transformation in Pancasila and Citizenship Education (Phenomenological Study at High School Level in Malang City)," digital transformation is a process of change in the way technology is understood and used and has a socio-cultural impact (see: http://repository.upi.edu/89217/). Digital transformation is extensively considered a driver of change in all contexts, especially in business, and influences all aspects of human life based on technology and digitalization (Tulungen et al., 2022; Dewi et al., 2016). Digital transformation demands a person's strong commitment to building a digital culture. The process of adopting digital technology and integrating it into the operations of an organization or system characterizes digital transformation. The changes created a dominant cultural shift in various aspects of life, including libraries. Repackaging collections is an essential first step in library efforts to adopt technology that focuses on changing library collections from physical form to digital format and publishing them.

The objectives of repackaging based on various literature, according to Fatmawati (2009), are:

1. To facilitate access to obtain and obtain information
2. Speed up search and retrieval
3. Evaluate and provide an interpretation of the level of collection utilization
4. Provide satisfaction to users
5. Preserving collections, exceptionally if packaged in print to digital form
6. Make it easier for librarians to organize collections
7. Save space and shelf storage of printed collections
8. It makes it easier to search, especially when entering into a database
9. Sharing and transferring knowledge can be done quickly

The process of repackaging library collections involves several steps. Firstly, conduct user needs analysis; secondly, conduct user studies and surveys. Third, identify repackaging objectives; fourthly, select collections based on subject. Fifth, Make activity plans (media format, activity time, financing, and others). Sixthly, select and determine collections based on criteria. Seventh, determine the collection search strategy. Eighth, determine access to information retrieval (catalog, index, CD-ROM, and so on). Ninth, repackages information into a format according to user needs. The tenth carries out monitoring activities during the activity. The eleventh determines the method and system for disseminating packaging information. The twelfth carries out information transfer for dissemination purposes, the thirteenth carries out promotions, the fourteenth conveys information packaging, the fifteenth carries out reviews, and the sixteenth carries out activity evaluations (Fatmawati, 2009).

Information Repackaging

Information repackaging is a library service development and innovation activity that emphasizes changing information formats to be better and more attractive so that the information sources can be accessed and used efficiently, precisely, and quickly (Nashihuddin, 2021). Presentation of digital format in repackaging information becomes a service that involves collecting, restructuring, reformatting, organizing, and consolidating information available in various sources for the benefit of certain reader groups (Tupan & Nashihuddin, 2016).

One way to improve library services is to repackage information. Repackaging information involves selecting, analyzing, and processing information by processing information into messages that are communicated conveniently and effectively to the target users of the information (Dongardive, 2013). Repackaging information includes two activities, namely process and packaging, which begin with reorganizing activities, starting from selecting, recording, analyzing, synthesizing, and presenting information.

According to Fatmawati (2009), repackaging functions include: 1) making it easier for users to select information; 2) saving time, energy, and costs; 3) effective and efficient means of dissemination; 4) translation tools; 5) speeding up the application process of research results; 6) provide information quickly to meet user needs.

Repackaging information aims to provide library information in a more attractive and easy way to retrieve information.

Digital Learning Resources

The library is a supporting unit for higher education academic activities that act as a source of information and knowledge (Barokah, 2021). As a learning resource center, the library has the task of increasing learning productivity by providing broader and more updated information to support the achievement of learning goals and create quality learning resources (Cahyono, 2017; Warsita, 2013). Therefore, it is essential for libraries, especially university libraries, to maintain the quality of their collections so that the academic community can still use them as learning resources to support learning activities.

Library collections are an essential factor in library service activities. Procurement of collections as learning resources is now developing with the transfer of printed forms to digital library collections (Wahyuni & Makhtarullah, 2021). Collections that can be accessed in digital form can be called digital collections, which can also be interpreted as digital learning resources.

The library's digital learning resources can be digital information sources packaged in web, text, or image form. The appearance of information in digital learning resources also allows users to interact with technology to find the information sources they need. It can even access all existing information without visiting the library directly (Irhandanyaningsih et al., 2021).

Procurement of library collections in the form of digital learning resources is an effort to foster the learning motivation of the academic community to acquire knowledge by utilizing technology. It becomes an activity to implement accessing sought-after information sources easily, quickly, and with quality, which can be accessed digitally from the library to achieve maximum learning objectives (Batubara, 2013).

Indonesiana Collections

The scope of the Indonesiana collection consists of the subject of publications resulting from the implementation of the law on handing over printed and recorded works, the subject of prohibited/special publications, publications about ethnic cultures of the archipelago, all publications about Indonesia published by foreign publishers and all subjects of ancient archipelago manuscripts based on regulations National Library Number 2 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Head of the National Library Number 3 of 2016 concerning National Library Collection Development Policy (see: https://jdih.perpusnas.go.id/detail/165). Having high cultural, historical, and academic value content, the Indonesiana collection provides a real connection to the past, preserving previous generations' thoughts, ideas, and creations. Indonesiana collections are also often used as the primary source for research, allowing researchers to study specific periods, events, or individuals (Prabowo, 2017).

The Indonesiana collection is one of the deposit collections, including manuscript collections. Manuscripts or ancient texts are cultural treasures in the form of cultural relics of the past. Ancient manuscripts or manuscripts are documents in any form, handwritten or typed, that have not been printed or made into printed books that are more than 50 years old (Based on the Cultural Heritage Law Number 5 of 1992, see: https://www.dpr.go.id/jdih/index/id/235). This collection has high value, and its existence is minimal.

Apart from manuscript collections, there are chronicle collections that contain tales or tales packaged in the form of traditional poetry or pupuh. Babad in the Sundanese Dictionary is defined as *carita kejadian baheula era* (story of events from ancient times) and is equated with the word *sajarah* (history). Based on National Library Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Head of the National Library Number 3 of 2016 concerning National Library Collection Development Policy, another collection is the ethnic, cultural collection of the archipelago, namely all library materials about ethnicity in Indonesia, both current and retrospective, which contain information about 7 (seven) elements of culture, namely language, living equipment/technology, livelihood, social organization; custom; traditional

procedures and traditional ceremonies, knowledge systems, religion, arts, Malay culture which includes language, art, culture, literature and customs (see: https://jdih.perpusnas.go.id/detail/165).

METHODS

The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The collection being repackaged is the Indonesiana collection, which contains information on the nation's cultural diversity and local Indonesian wisdom. Therefore, this method was chosen to produce data on the repackaging process of the Indonesiana collection as a transformation of digital learning resources.

The stages of research include identifying research problems, determining the research focus, carrying out research, including data collection, processing and meaning of research data, and then explaining the research results. The focus of the problem in this research is to find out how the process of repackaging the Indonesiana collection as a transformation of digital learning resources is carried out at the Indonesian Education University Library.

Data was collected through interviews with the Information Technology System and Library Network (SITJP) management coordinator and the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Central Library documentation services coordinator regarding the digital transformation process of the Indonesiana collection and access to digitized collections. This research also collected data through library study activities related to library collections, especially Indonesiana collections, digital transformation, and digital learning resources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with the documentation service coordinator, the resource person stated that repackaging the Indonesiana collection was necessary because the Indonesiana collection was only published once, and most of it will not be published again. Unlike other popular collections focusing on cultural, artistic, and botanical collections, the Indonesiana collection is unique. It is unique because the information content is a legacy from generation to generation or Indonesian cultural customs. Because of its valuable information content, repackaging is necessary to increase efficiency and accessibility. Repackaging is done without damaging the book (unlike thesis collections, which must be compared first) using a flatbed scanner or overhead scanner.

There are several factors cause damage to the Indonesiana collection, including:

1. Natural factors such as high humidity causes the paper to become moldy. Extreme temperatures cause dimensional changes in library materials, air pollution causes corrosion of Indonesiana collection materials, and exposure to direct sunlight, which causes the color to fade, the paper to turn yellow, and spots to appear. Spots.
2. Pest attacks, such as insects and rodents, can also cause damage to Indonesiana collections so that they become damaged more quickly.
3. Damage caused by users, such as torn or cut pages. Although naturally, the Indonesiana collection also experiences damage over time, librarians must make efforts to prevent damage to the Indonesiana collection so that we keep the information contained in it and can help maintain the durability of the library materials.

Repackaging of the Indonesiana collection starts from analyzing the entire collection in the library. Then, choose the Indonesiana collection from the most severe damage level and the collection's age. The most serious damage is due to exposure to direct sunlight, which causes physical changes and accelerates the aging process of the Indonesiana collection. Repackaging is carried out to save the information content by changing the printed format to digital. The interview results concluded that information technology is needed to change the printed format to digital. The use of technology in repackaging is a form of digital transformation.

Based on the results of interviews with the SITJP coordinator, it is known that digital transformation is the process of changing physical Indonesiana collections into digital forms that can be accessed electronically. Repackaging library collections is a crucial step to ensure the sustainability and accessibility of those collections. Repackaging the Indonesiana Collection is an effort that can help overcome challenges such as technological change, material degradation, or environmental changes that may affect the collection, helping to protect and maintain important cultural and intellectual heritage.

The digital format presentation of the Indonesiana collection is a preservation of information that current and future generations can access. It allows users to access the Indonesiana collection more quickly and practically. The digital platform allows readers to search and access Indonesiana collections via electronic devices such as computers, tablets, or smartphones.

The Indonesiana collection at the UPI Library currently consists of 2,505 titles, with the following details in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Number of Indonesiana Collections

Number	Class Number	Number of Title
1	000	56
2	100	28
3	200	42
4	300	766
5	400	202
6	500	28
7	600	65
8	700	202
9	800	418
10	900	698
	TOTAL	**2.505**

Sources: Research, 2023

Table 1 shows that 31% of the Indonesiana Collection in the UPI Library is in class 300 - Social Sciences with a total collection of 766 titles. Apart from that, the second largest collection is in class 900 - History and Geography, with 698 titles, or 28% of the total Indonesiana collection, and 17% of the total Indonesiana collection is in class 800 - Language and Literature. Meanwhile, for other classes, it is still less than 10% of the total collection, especially for the class 100 - Philosophy and Psychology and class 500 - Science and Mathematics collections which only comprise 1% of the entire Indonesiana collection or only 28 collection titles.

The flow of stages of repackaging activities carried out at the UPI Library can be described in the form of a workflow in **Figure 1** below.
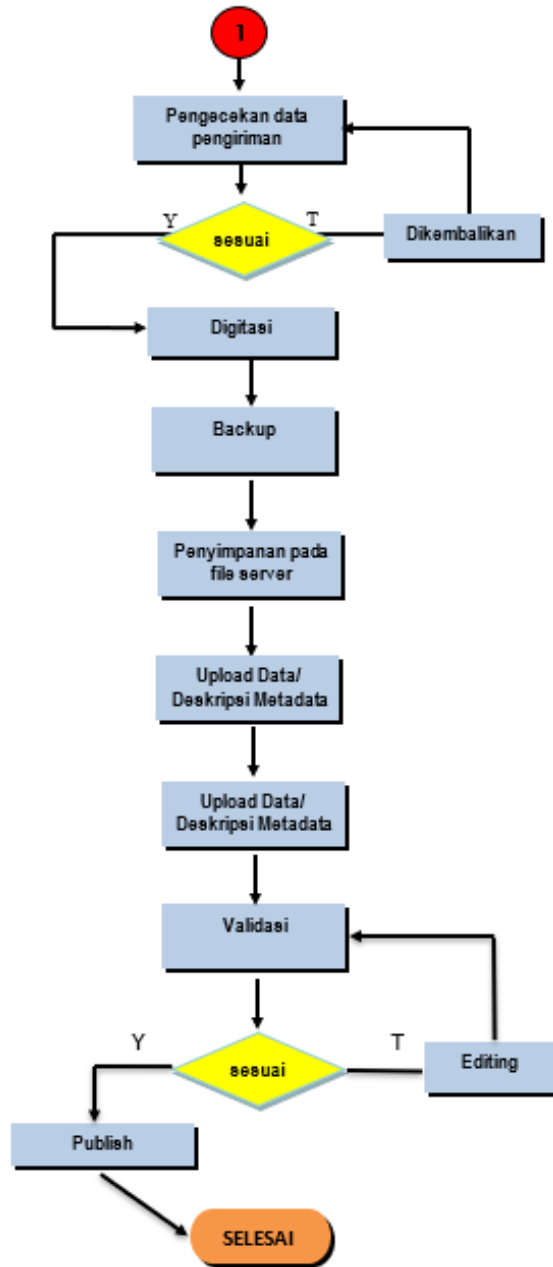

Figure 1. Media Transfer Workflow
Source: Research Reconstruction, 2023

Based on **Figure 1**, it can be seen that the repackaging stages carried out at the UPI library through the media transfer process are as follows:

1. Acceptance of collections to be digitized and sent from the service department. These collections are obtained from the results of the selection that has been made.
2. Checking: There are two crucial activities in this process, namely:
   a. Select whether the collection is born digital or not. If not, the data will be converted first, backed up, and uploaded. In the conversion process, it is first seen whether the collections allow for comparison or not. The media transfer process can use a sheetfed scanner, but if this is not possible, you can

use a flatbed or overhead scanner. In the scanning process, settings are made first, starting from the color, file storage location, naming, and type of file needed.

    b. Checking the completeness of the data. If the data is complete, then continue with data collection, but if it is incomplete, then the collection is returned.

3. Data collection is recapitulating data on the available forms.
4. Data backup, namely backing up data by copying or archiving computer data so that the data can be reused if damage or loss occurs. Data backup is adjusted to its intended use, and identification markers are added according to the provisions
5. Data conversion, namely the activity of changing .doc, .docx, or .txt file data to PDF. and providing bibliographic identity in the document footer (specifically for STD collections)
6. Upload or upload data, namely transferring the scan file to the URL according to its intended purpose.
7. Data verification, namely the activity of verifying data that has been uploaded and publishing it

Collections repackaged in digital format are uploaded and published on the platform provided. The UPI Electronic Library (E-Lib) platform was created to publish collections resulting from media transfer, including the Indonesiana collection. E-Lib is intended for the UPI academic community, which can only be accessed within the UPI environment and is screen view based, which means it can only be read without downloading. This is done to preserve the information content and minimize collection misuse.

The research results explain that repackaging information as a form of digital transformation in the UPI library is carried out according to existing SOPs. They start by selecting collections, collecting data, checking, digitizing, and backing up to limited publications. Data was obtained through interviews with informants who are UPI library librarians regarding library collection media transfer activities.

Discussions

The Indonesiana collection was repackaged through a media transfer process from print to digital format. It is in line with the definition of repackaging in the "Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science" that repackaging information is republishing a previously published book using a different format to increase its appeal to readers and repackaging information changes from one medium to another, for example, paper, digital, magnetic tape, microfiche, and DVD (Pebrianti, 2015).

The transfer of media for the Indonesiana collection from print to digital is an effort to preserve and save intellectual content. The aim is to promote cultural heritage and ensure access to information in a usable and trustworthy form. The American Library Association (ALA) also supports preserving information disseminated and published in all media and formats. It states that preserving information and resources is the center of libraries and librarianship.

The library functions as a learning resource center that provides various information and knowledge needs required by its users to develop individual potential and meet the needs of fields of study or teaching materials (Cahyono, 2017). In this regard, the provision of information to support learning activities needs to be paid attention to by the University Library.

University libraries can use various methods and media to provide excellent online and offline services (Meilita, 2020). One way to do this is by providing a collection of learning resources that can be accessed physically and digitally. Procurement of digital learning resource content in the library can be used to meet the needs for storage and collection services for library materials used as learning media (Erika et al., 2022; Kusnandar et al., 2022).

In this regard, the aim of carrying out digital transformation activities is to preserve collections media transfer activities for the Indonesiana collection so that readers can use the Indonesiana collection as a digital learning resource. The previous statement is in line with the statement made by Batubara (2013) that this digitization activity is an effort to foster students' learning motivation so they can gain technological knowledge.

The Indonesian learning resources provided by the UPI Library are crucial, considering that learning resources in higher education are based on an adult learning system where students are independently expected to interact actively with learning resources (Rahmadi, 2017). Therefore, the Indonesiana collection as a digital learning resource can increase learning motivation and make it easier for readers to access the information in the Indonesiana collection itself.

Several obstacles were faced when repackaging the Indonesian collection. Firstly, the collection condition makes it impossible to compare, so you must use a flatbed or overhead scanner, which takes much time to process. Referring to the National Library's media transfer standards, scanners must not be in direct contact with manuscripts (pressed and folded), so it is highly recommended to use a Digital Single-Lens Reflex (DLSR) camera with the help of a tripod and sufficient lighting or an overhead type scanner without use an automatic page turner. Second, copyright is often a consideration and debate in publishing digital collections. The solution taken by the UPI library to overcome this obstacle is launching the UPI E-Lib Service. This service is provided expressly for UPI academics.

The stages of repackaging the Indonesiana collection at the UPI Library include collection selection activities, receiving and checking, recapitulating data/analysis, scanning (transferring format), and uploading scanned results as products. This is in line with Dongardive (2013) that in repackaging, there are steps that must be taken, namely selection, analysis, design criteria, tool selection, production, and feedback.

The following are the stages of repackaging the Indonesiana collection at the UPI Library:

1. Selection of the Indonesiana collection from the book database (OPAC) then checked for suitability and separated specifically for the Indonesiana collection. OPAC dispay based on **Figure 2** below.

Figure 2. OPAC display of special selection results for the Indonesiana collection
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

Figure 2 show OPAC display for Indonesiana collection selection activities are done by searching based on collection location and subject in the library book database. It is crucial to select this collection so that the selected collection focuses only on the Indonesiana collection.

2. Receiving and checking process

Figure 3. Collection Checking Process
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

Figure 3 show collection checking process. The reception activity and process of checking the Indonesiana collection begins with analyzing the entire Indonesiana collection, which has been separated from the book database. Then, the physical form is taken from the shelves, collected, and separated according to the level of damage.

3. Data collection, the activity of recapitulating data on the available forms

No	Tanggal	TIPE S/T/D	CALL Number	PENGARANG	Judul	PENERBIT	No. BOX	OPT
1	1/17/2013	B	899.221 IND m II, I	R. NG. Yasadipura I	Menak Jamintoran 2	Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan	B002	Devi, Mia
2	1/17/2013	B	899.221 IND M3	R. NG. Yasadipura I	Menak Jaminambar I	Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan	B002	Devi, Mia
3	1/17/2013	B	899.221 IND M4	R. NG. Yasadipura I	Menak Kustup I	Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan	B002	Devi, Mia
4	1/17/2013	B	333.32 IND P	Drs. Harry Waluyo	Pola Penguasaan Pemilikan dan Penggunaan Tanah Secara Tradisional	Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Proyek Investasi dan Dokumentasi Kebudayaan	B002	Devi, Mia

Figure 4. Collection recapitulation
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

Figure 4 show collection recapitulation. The activity of collecting data on the Indonesiana collection on the form provided will make it easier to track and monitor the Indonesiana collection in the future. Recapitulation is carried out by analyzing the contents of the Indonesiana collection.

4. The media transfer process uses a flatbed and overhead scanner

Figure 5. Indonesiana Book Scanning Process using an Overhead Scanner
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

Scanning the Indonesiana collection uses an overhead scanner and a flatbed scanner so as not to damage the books as show on **Figure 5**. Check the scanner settings first. Open the scanner software connected to the flatbed or overhead scanner. Select appropriate settings for book scanning. Some commonly used settings include scanning in color or black and white, scanning resolution, and the output file format.
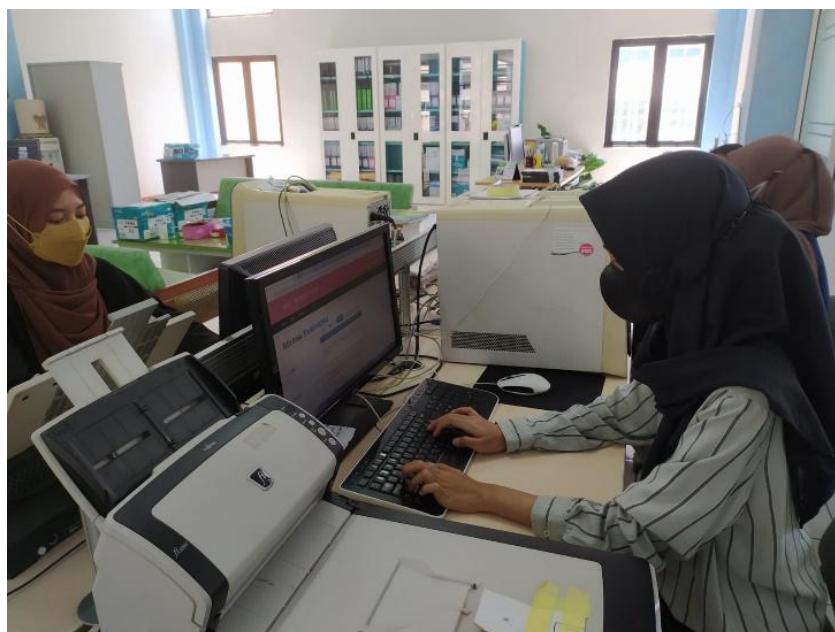
Figure 6. Scanning process for the Indonesiana collection using a flatbed scanner
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

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Figure 6 show scanning process for Indonesiana collection using a flatbed scanner. Next, place the book on the flatbed scanner, open the scanner lid, and carefully place the Indonesiana collection on the scanning glass (flatbed) with the page scanned facing down. Ensure the Indonesiana collection is placed flat and there are no creases or other interference on the page to be scanned. The scanner software has an option to start scanning or a button that must be pressed. After the scan button is pressed, the scanner will scan the Indonesiana collection page. After scanning the first page is complete, lift the Indonesiana collection from the scanner, open the next page, place the Indonesiana collection back on the scanner, and so on until the book pages have been scanned. After scanning all the Indonesiana collection pages, save the scanned results in the desired format, such as PDF or JPEG.

5. The process of uploading the Indonesiana Collection which has been transferred to the UPI E-Lib application
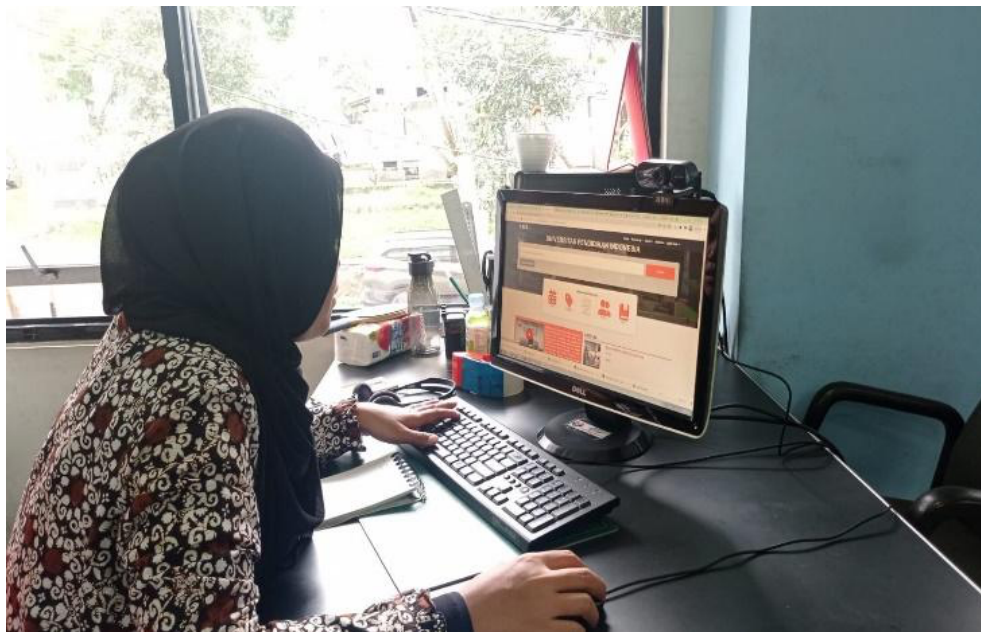

Figure 7. Uploading process on E-Lib
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

Figure 7 show uploading process on E-Lib. The data uploading process is an activity of uploading the digitized digital content of the Indonesiana Collection to the Electronic Library of the Indonesian Education University (E-Lib UPI). Other activities are describing digital metadata, determining Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) classes, and determining subject access points. UPI E-Lib is a portal aiming to manage and access various digital information resources to support the UPI academic community's learning, research, and service processes. The collection that can be accessed is the E-Book collection from Indonesiana.
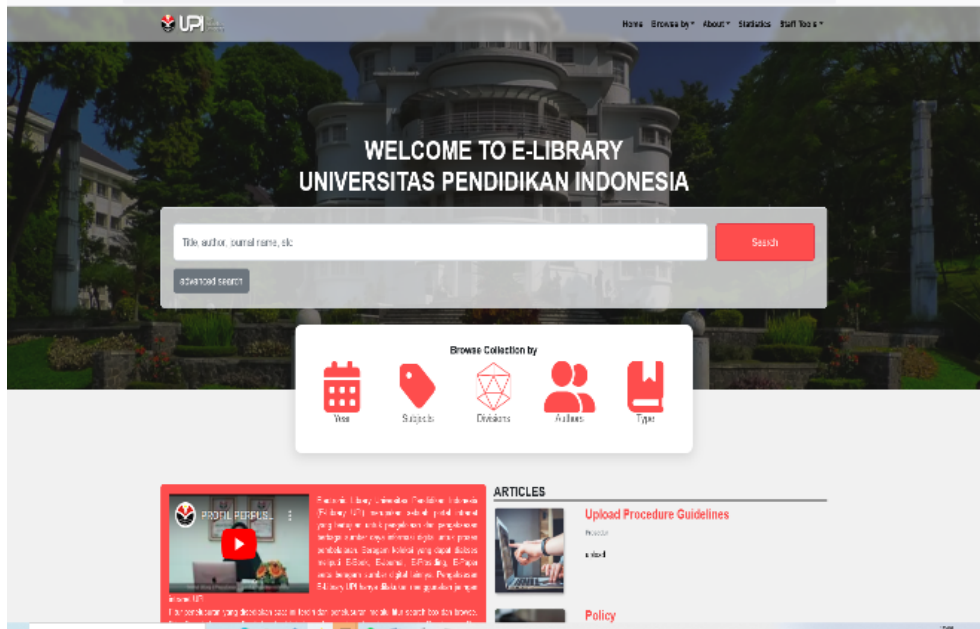
Figure 8. UPI E-Lib Home Page Display
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

The UPI E-Lib Portal can only be done using the UPI intranet network, as show on **Figure 8** and **Figur 9**. The search features currently provided consist of searches via the search box and browse features. The search box feature provided consists of simple search and advanced search. The browse feature can be searched using several categories: year, subject, division, author/author, and collection type.

Information sources on the UPI E-Lib can only be accessed via the UPI intranet network because the collections on the UPI E-Lib are copyrighted, so they are not permitted to be used for commercial purposes or disseminated through any channels.
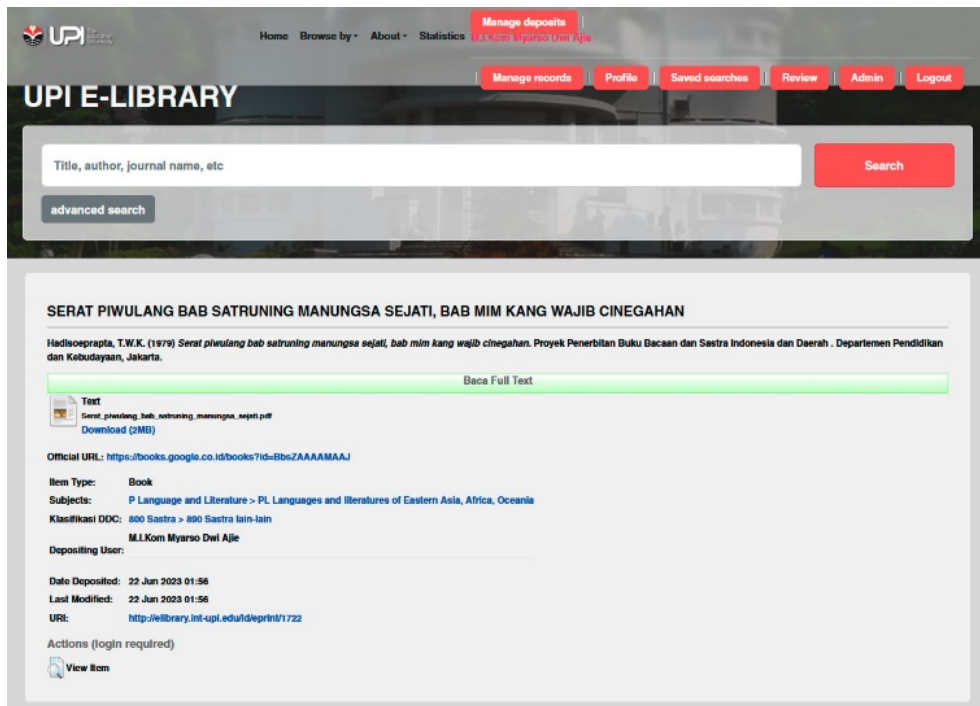

Figure 9. Collection information on UPI E-Lib
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

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Figure 9 displays collection data starting from title, author, year, type of collection, subject, class number, the officer who uploaded it, and other data. A full-text reading menu is also available in this display, a feature users can use to read digital content.
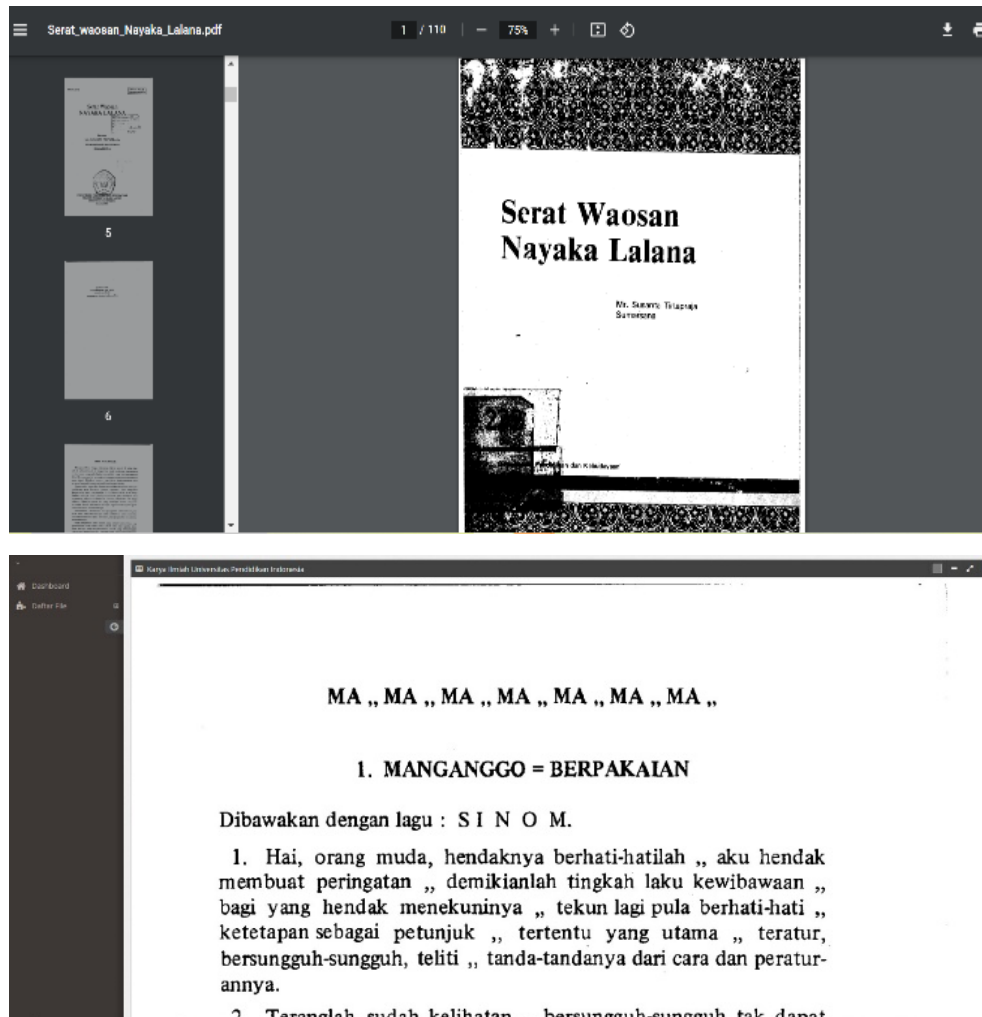

Figure 10. Collection Reading View on UPI E-Lib
Source: Author Documentation, 2023

The view-on-screen feature on E-Lib UPI as show on **Figure 10** uses imagick, which allows readers to read the Indonesiana Collection interface.

This digital repackaging activity for the Indonesiana Collection was carried out to preserve and save the information so that it is not damaged, both physically and in contents. Apart from that, this repackaging activity can simplify the process of searching, selecting, and obtaining information needed by users (Santoso, 2021). Ease of access to this information can primarily be obtained by readers who need the information contained in the Indonesiana collection. The presence of the digital format served in the UPI E-Lib makes it easier to access collections so that all UPI academics who need information about cultural diversity, customs, history, and literature can be met.

CONCLUSION

Repackaging the Indonesiana collection at the UPI Library is an effort to preserve collections of Indonesia's cultural diversity through digital collections. The Indonesiana collection as a learning resource was converted into digital format to increase reader appeal and learning motivation and make it easier for readers to access information related to culture and local content. This digital format was created as a form of information preservation to make accessing and retrieving information easier. The process of repacking the Indonesiana collection carried out by the UPI Library includes several steps, namely: collection reception process, data checking through collection selection and metadata checking activities, transfer of collection media through the digitization process, data recapitulation, data backup, data conversion, data upload, and verification data. To make it easier to browse the digital format of the Indonesiana collection, readers can access it in the UPI E-Lib.

The repackaging process has been adjusted to the media transfer SOP created by the UPI Library. Existing SOPs become standard guidelines in the collection repackaging process to meet user needs. Repackaging products in the form of publications of Indonesiana collections in digital format will impact user satisfaction. The digital format published in the UPI Electronic Library adds value to the existence of the UPI library in collecting, storing, preserving, and disseminating collections of Indonesia's cultural diversity.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

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