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THE ROLE OF LIS PROFESSIONALS IN INDONESIAN BOOK PUBLISHING: ITS DYNAMICS AND GROWTH IN THE CASE OF ISLAMIC TRANSLATION BOOKS SINCE 1998

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Introduction

This writing is to indicate the role of Library and Information System (LIS) professional is the mediator in fulfilling and facilitating effectively the need of every mature individual in Indonesia to get the information needed in the relation of the building of Islamic knowledge. The focus is in information power in Islamic book put the idea of LIS professionals to facilitate the users to have their values be allowed to prevail in through publishing. The LIS professional shouldn't step aside from society; accede to the request; then it means they contribute to the state of society. Information literacy should mean skilled behaviour in respect of understanding as a result of successful interaction with a source of information: the instrumental and the cognitive, implied in the publishing of Islamic translation book in Indonesia.

The role of LIS professional refers to professional function in justifying and applying the norm of information power in society to preserve and promote values of information literacy society in Indonesia. The conception used here should be freed from the boundaries made relating to the scope of professional practice. The idea is the empowerment of information about Islamic higher knowledge in books allows the LIS professional to facilitate the publishers and the readers to have their values be allowed to prevail. It means they contribute to the state of society the knowledge of information literacy applied in book publishing whereas is accepting the inevitability of engaging with society as it exists.

The roles and responsibility of LIS professional in a new learning environment to find, to evaluate and to use the information to meet the need of the publishers and readers within the information and communication technology environment based in service which need a variety of different disciplinary bases. To broader contexts: to connect information literacy with an active effective and responsible citizenship supporting personal empowerment and an enriched life through lifelong learning (Hepworth, 2000; Correia, 2002) and an important factor in the corporate sector (Mutch, 2000). Publishing is having a good idea to express it in effect, for putting it into a form which it can be shared with the rest of the world It requires an investment of time and effort, and Also some skill. The skill and the knowledge about right in the professional of LIS allow them to exercise control for a specified exploitation of publishing professional.

The concept of information literacy should be applied to information power in some practical steps based on a theoretical model to define and to inform those steps. Using structuration from Giddens as the method of analysis and define the practical steps required to develop those demands in publishers. Structuration is the process of putting structures into action; the structuring of social relations across time and space, in virtue of the duality of structure (Giddens, 1984: 376). Structures are systems of ongoing action, being continuously produced and reproduced through time. It emphasizes the duality of structure: the mutual dependence of structure and agency. The structuration as concept and method allows the implication of LIS professional to engage in a much higher level of debate about the issue. The LIS professional introduces or allows some simple rules; acts in the publishing work in ethical stance which is by the result of an action. Within, he is not just to apply the new design of information systems – also, especially put to live their lives in publishing call - is value laden. The idea of quality assured information as the reason behind the continuing need for librarians and information professionals is a value judgement as a central role. This writing will show the role of Islamic books in Indonesia since 1998, the LIS professional in book publishing and the information literacy and the power of Islamic translation books.

The Role of Islamic Translation Books in Indonesia since 1998

Islamic book publishing in Indonesia has grown up in size and in the level of its content of knowledge in its context since 1998. Translated books in Islam such as *Marx tentang agama*, Karen Amstrong works about God and its prophets (including Muhammad as the highest prophet in Islam), books about Sufism and many more goes along with the publication of original advanced books in Islam such as *Negara Tuhan: A thematic Encyclopedia* by A.Maftuh Abegebriel, *Sufism in Jave: The role of the pesantren in the maintenance of Sufis in Java* by Zulkifli. The titles of books express contents of every work trying to reach more advance knowledge in Islamic that is Sufism or *tassawuf*[®]. This level of knowledge in Islam was forbidden to talk about in public before 1998 within new order regime. This growth goes along with the growing number of publishing houses which also named themselves as Islamic book publishings.

Indonesia with the new regime in 1998 has put reformation as its discourse in building its nation and governance in every aspect with equality, honesty, openness and intellectuality based on individuality of every citizens to reach the good life. Reformation in this case related to information is looked up in the context of power, will be able to have and prevail its strength in society which put the government in the center of its action and dynamic. Reformation government of Indonesia was dominated by Kyai (Mullah), Islamic intellectuals and people-based democratic people. This situation had an affect to the freedom of the development of Islamic knowledge. Many publications relating and about Islam had been published since then and also the growth of Islamic book publishing houses had spread out.

Translation Islamic books became popular for the readers because they didn't have the chance and alternation to get higher level of knowledge through books under previous government order. Publishers take this opportunity to have many translated Islamic books published as translation books in the economic term has the character that is of widening up global communication networking in order to get as much markets in every corner of the world. This kind of networking relation exist in the cooperation of trans-national as the manifestation of dominancy of industrial organization moves themselves flexibly. The networking itself become the control of its movement. Islamic books translated in Indonesia mostly comes from its central productivity (the Arab countries) but might be also from the publication of western scholars. Translation books support the publication of Islamic original books of Indonesian scholars and publishers. Publishers who publish Islamic and related to Islam books now in the total of more than hundreds with its books since 1998 also in hundreds. Books become the media of independent learning in the context of Islam, in the form of printed and also electronic books such as electronic books.

LIS Professionals in Book Publishing

Publishing is having a good idea to express it in effect, for putting it into a form where it can be shared with the rest of the world. It requires an investment of time and effort, and also some skill. The role of LIS professional to protect the right of author's work as a professional to exercise control for a specified exploitation of publishing work. The Islamic book publication especially translated book publications in national context might be seen as one of rising national concern to build a literate society in Islamic context. Within it, also rising in surface knowledge economic issues, leading to some analysis of the processes associated with building a society. LIS professionals assist the growth of the desired society, including recognition of the need for individual information literacy and LIS associated educational programmes required to attain this.

The dynamic development of Islamic books publication for the LIS professional will allow them to practice his knowledge and skill in a self-reliance. He performs a dual role, also acting as a manager within the publishing organization. The idealistic stance of professional body sometimes conflicts with organizational values and demands. The key ethical principle of the professional has been one of value neutrality. The boundary of the scope of services in LIS professional ethical term is transformed to the use of arena to its extent. The LIS professional should have confidence among themselves, which admit the ability of to operate alongside those with different knowledge bases such as publishing.

The LIS professional will need to adopt and adapt new roles of:

1. intermediaries: helping customers to find their way through the information maze.
2. information experts: interpreting information requests, finding information sources; repackaging information, and so on.
3. advisers: providing help, for example assistance in using computers.

4. learner support: acting as coaches, trainers and mentors.
5. management and support. (Brophy in Hornby, 2004: 221)

LIS professional in publishing is concerned with management as well as with the application of their professional skills. Since the management of information is much a part of the information professional's job difficulties are encountered. However, the breaking down of the recognizable boundaries of the information profession – if they exist- an exclusive territory has to be made. In an information society, information is created, organized, delivered and used by highly complex information and telecommunication technologies are employed, then active profession represented. The World Wide Web became the medium of choice of delivering online information, LIS professional in publishing construct “new profession”.

Professionals LIS is a mediator incorporating study skills, learning skills, and communication skills, as well as library skills. The relationship between LIS skill in publishing and readers can be discussed as relationship between user education and information skills. Information skills should mean skilled behaviour in respect of understanding as a result of successful interaction with a source of information: the instrumental and the cognitive.

Information Literacy and Islamic Translation Books in Indonesia

Information literacy is a theoretical and practical response to the cultural, social and economic developments associated with the information society. (Webber and Johnston, 2000). This writing considers briefly how the concept of information literacy has developed and been used practically, and comparatively to other national approaches with Japan analysis and approaches. In particular it focuses on the work of translation books and religious books based on *Kokka Shinto* in Meiji era as the information skills task force in elaborating and linking a theoretical model to practical programmes to develop information literacy. It contends the clarification of what is important about the programmes and definition and also measurements of outcomes in individuals.

The role of LIS professional in Islamic translation books and publishing applies strategies to accelerate interest in information literacy. The strategies based on structuration theoretical perspectives implied in actions and institutions or organizational communication in book translation in Islamic publishing. These are necessary things for LIS professional to make a change in publishing work as the result of learning:

1. To recognize a need for information.
2. To distinguish ways in which the information gap may be addressed by: knowledge of appropriate kinds of resources, both prints and non print, selection of resources with best fit for the task at hand, the ability to understand the issues affecting accessibility of sources.
3. To construct strategies for locating information: to articulate information need to match against resources, to develop a systematic method appropriate for the need, To understand the principles of construction and generation of databases.
4. To access and locate information.
5. To compare and evaluate information obtained from different sources for: awareness of bias and authority issues, the peer review process of scholarly publishing, appropriate extraction of information matching the information need..
6. To recognize, apply and communicate information to others in ways appropriate to the situation.
7. To synthesize and build upon existing information, contributing to the creation of new knowledge.

The change in Indonesian society in the context of Islam basically conducted by the technical development, because of rapidly change of growth of information, communication and technological networking. In the context of Islamic translation books and information literacy, the meaning of change refers to a movement towards enlightenment, democracy and prosperity in the opposition of exploitation, exception, economic vandalism and authoritarianism. LIS professional in publishing is the restructuring of knowledge about social services.

The relation between the two is of and for the power of information to become Indonesian information society. It contains the building of partnership for the learning of growth. The power of information is a process of individual to become literate in information of: learning the information literacy, then to become independent learner and lastly, to contribute for learning its community and its society. The last stage is indicating the knowledge of Islam arose the awareness and the level of analysis about Islam among the Muslim as a community and members of Indonesian society. The readers of the books has got the consideration of information literacy hierarchically would have the awareness of the impor-

tance of information for a democratic society. In its goal, they will behave ethically in information and information technology. Lastly, they will participate effectively in groups to develop and distribute information.

Conclusion

The LIS professional is required as agency in book publishing. The value of services in LIS professional is implicated in the publishing world. On the one hand, technological structures require people who can act as information engineers and information architect with all the skills and standards that such term imply, while on the other hand, the complexity of publishing needs to use the expert in information as advisers.

*Sufism is understood in its broader sense, a complex body of mystic and devotional learning and associated rituals and *tariqah* groups, diverse groups whose purpose has been to promote ritual methods of devotion.

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