

## ANALYSIS OF COLLECTION MANAGEMENT IN THE SPECIAL LIBRARY OF THE BENGKULU REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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### Abstract

*This study aims to analyze collection management at the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and identify obstacles faced in the management process. The focus of the study includes aspects of planning, policy, collection relevance, accessibility, and collection maintenance. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. Research informants in this study include the head of the sub-division that oversees the library, library managers, and users. The theory used as a basis is the Collection Life Cycle Theory which explains the life cycle of library collections from selection, acquisition, organization, use, to maintenance and weeding of collections. The results of the study indicate that the collection management system in this library still faces various obstacles, such as the classification and cataloging process is not yet optimal, there is no periodic evaluation of the collection, and limited experts in the library field. In addition, collection accessibility is still limited because there is no adequate digital search system. In terms of maintenance, the library has not implemented an effective collection weeding system, so that many old collections are still stored on shelves that have not been updated according to the needs of users. Based on these findings, this study recommends improving the quality of collection management through the recruitment of library experts, the development of digital systems to improve the accessibility of collections, and the preparation of more systematic written policies regarding collection management. Periodic evaluation of the collection also needs to be carried out to ensure that the collection remains relevant to the needs of users. With these improvements, it is hoped that the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights can provide more effective and efficient services in supporting the legal information needs of employees and the general public.*

**Keywords:** Accessibility, kemenkumham, collection management, special libraries, technology.

## INTRODUCTION

With the rapid growth of technology and advances in information, the need for information has become very important and poses its own challenges, especially for libraries as information providers. Information that continues to increase as a result of the development of science, technology, and knowledge demands information institutions that are expected to be able to meet the needs of the community (Maretti, 2022). The increasingly rapid progress of information technology also requires libraries to be more responsive, dynamic, accurate, and efficient in providing services and access to information to users. (Khoiriyah & Syahidul Haq, 2020). With the increasing need for information, libraries must be able to manage collections effectively so that users can easily find and access the information they need. From that, good collection management is an important aspect in libraries. Based on Law Number 43 of 2007, a library is defined as an institution that professionally manages written, printed, and recorded works. The goal is to meet the various needs of users, ranging from educational needs, research, information preservation, to providing information and entertainment sources (Law Number 43 of 2007). According to Article 12, this law states that library collections must be managed, processed, stored, presented, and developed according to the needs of the users. In addition, collection management must be in line with the development of information and communication technology (Iskandar & Wijayanti, 2022).

The special library of the Bengkulu Ministry of Law and Human Rights is located at Jl. Pangeran Natadirja No.KM. 7, Jl. Gedang, Kec. Gading Cemp, Bengkulu City, is a Regional Office located in Bengkulu Province. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights was established on August 19, 1945. Previously, before becoming a ministry, this agency was called the Department. In 1945-1999 this agency was called the Department of Justice, in 1999-2001 it was called the Department of Law and Legislation, in 2001-2004 it was called the Department of Justice and Human Rights, in 2004-2009 it was called the Department of Law and Human Rights, and in 2009 until now 2024 it changed to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is a vertical agency located in each province. The regional office is led by the head of the regional office (echelon II.a) and assisted by 4 division heads (echelon II.b). The Bengkulu Ministry of Law and Human Rights Library itself is a special library located in the Law division which is under the auspices of the SUB Division of LUHKUM, BANKUM & JDIH (Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, 2025).

The management of the special library collection of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office is an important aspect to maintain the quality of service. This library functions as the main source of information for employees and researchers who need legal literature and other readings. The availability of complete and accurate information is the main requirement that must be met by the library (Nggilu & Ahmad, 2023). Good collection management is very important to ensure that library resources are used effectively. Good management also ensures that the collection remains relevant to user needs and is always up-to-date according to developments. Collection management is the main activity of the library, where incoming library materials must be processed first before they can be accessed by users, with the aim of facilitating access and searching for information that may be needed (Nabila, 2021). Management is synonymous with the term processing (Basuki, 2015). Library management is a series of activities in the library, from processing to services for users. This collection management process includes activities such as collection procurement, processing, storage, service, collection development, preservation and conservation of collections. All these activities

start from receiving library materials until they are ready to be accessed by users seeking information. Collection management includes a series of processes starting from planning which is stated in the form of management policies, collection of collections, provision of collection services to users to maintenance of the collection. Furthermore, collection maintenance is also carried out by supervision and evaluation of library materials in the library (Damayanti, 2017). Collection management is certainly inseparable from library materials, namely library collections. Library collections can also be interpreted as all library materials that are available and arranged according to the needs of users, so that they can be used by users (Yulinar, 2019). In general, library collections consist of printed materials and non-printed materials (Wahyuntini & Endarti, 2021). Currently, the special library of the Bengkulu Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office has approximately 2000 collections. This special library collection is seen in the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) in the form of a collection of legal monographs, regulations, and legal articles.



*Figure 1: Number of Special Library Collections of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights*

Initial observations by researchers indicate that the management of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham special library collection has not been managed properly. This can be seen from the arrangement of the collection where there is no more specific collection data such as collection data based on subjects. The library has also not carried out collection management such as weeding, so that the library's old collections have not been set aside from the collection shelves. The books in this special library have not been arranged systematically, there are still some library collections that have not been classified, this makes it difficult for users to find the collections they need. In addition, the Kemenkumham special library does not yet have professional management resources in the library field. This shows that the existence of skilled experts is very important for building an effective library system (Hapsari et al., 2022). The same problem was also seen in the Lampung Kemenkumham Regional Office special library which showed that collection management, services, and processing of library materials were still not optimal.

The library has been operating efficiently, but its management has not met library management standards. This is due to the lack of library experts (Putri, 2024). Meanwhile, the special library of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries also faces obstacles in the library such as collection collection, staff coordination, and minimal regulations, so that management is not optimal (Damayanti, 2017). A similar situation also occurs in the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office, where the classification, cataloging, and evaluation processes of collections are still limited, and the availability of library experts is still the main obstacle for the library. Accessibility of collections is also hampered by the unavailability of a digital search system, and old library collections have not been effectively weeded. The

difference between the two studies and this study lies in the focus and study of the research. Research at the Lampung Kemenkumham Regional Office discusses library management in general and research at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries library focuses on local content collections, while this study more specifically discusses the management of special library collections at the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office with a collection life cycle approach, including the stages of selection, acquisition, organization, use, maintenance, and weeding of collections.

Thus, this study is expected to provide benefits and strategic recommendations to improve the effectiveness of special library collection management. This study also aims to determine the collection management system of special libraries and identify the obstacles faced in managing the special library collections of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office. This study is also expected to be a reference material and evaluation of how to manage collections in special libraries. This study is based on the Collection Life Cycle Theory developed by (G. E. Gorman & Ruth H. Miller, 1997) and the concept of library collection management. Collection Life Cycle Theory explains that library collections have a life cycle consisting of stages of selection, procurement, processing, use, maintenance, and weeding of collections. This cycle is very relevant in ensuring that collections remain of high quality and in accordance with user needs. In line with this theory, the concept of collection management emphasizes the importance of careful planning, relevance and up-to-dateness of collections, technology-based accessibility, and systematic maintenance. By applying this theory and concept, this study explores how collection management strategies can improve the effectiveness of library services in meeting user information needs.

### ***Collection Life Cycle Theory***

This theory was developed by (G. E. Gorman & Ruth H. Miller, 1997) explaining that collections in libraries experience a life cycle consisting of several stages, namely: (1) Selection (Selection) where the library determines the collection to be obtained based on user needs, procurement policies, and resource evaluation. (2) Acquisition (Procurement) which is the process of obtaining selected materials through purchase, grant, or exchange. (3) Organization (Collection Processing) which includes cataloging, classification, and indexing so that it is easy for users to find. (4) Use (Collection Use) where users can access and utilize it for research, learning, or reference. (5) Maintenance (Collection Maintenance) which includes conservation, repair, and digitization. (6) Deselection/Weeding (Weeding/Collection Removal) which is removing obsolete materials and replacing them with more up-to-date ones. This cycle is useful for ensuring that library collections remain relevant, of high quality, and in accordance with user needs at all times.

### ***Collection Management Concept***

Every organization, be it government, company, union, or others, can develop if it has good management. This certainly also applies to library collection management. Library collection management should be carried out regularly and in a structured manner to ensure that the collection can be easily accessed and meets the information needs of users. In the concept of collection management, this study has four variables which include:

1. Collection Management Planning and Policy

Collection management begins with careful planning, including the preparation of written policies regarding the selection and procurement of library materials. This

process aims to ensure that the collections obtained are in accordance with the library's vision and mission and the needs of users.

2. Relevance and Recency of Collections

Library collections must always be updated regularly to ensure that the information available is relevant to user needs and in accordance with the latest scientific developments.

3. Accessibility and Use of Technology

In order for collections to be used optimally, libraries need to manage the compilation and organization of collections with a clear classification system and provide digital access through online catalogs or technology-based library management systems.

4. Collection Maintenance.

Library collections must be maintained in good condition through physical maintenance, restoration if necessary, and digitization for collections that are vulnerable to damage. In addition, weeding of collections is carried out to eliminate library materials that are no longer relevant, damaged, or rarely used.

## RESEARCH METHOD

Research is basically a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses (Ummah, 2019). This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze Collection Management at the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Research informants involved the head of the sub-division that oversees the library section, managers and also library users. These informants have a relevant relationship with the issue being studied.

Table 1. Research Informants

SOURCE	POSITION	UNIT
Informant 1	Head of Sub-Division Overseeing Library Sector	Sub-Division of Legal Affairs, Bankum, and JDIH
Informant 2	Library Management Staff	Sub-Division of Legal Affairs, Bankum, and JDIH
Informant 3	Users	Staff of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Informant 4	Users	Students \ General Public

*Source: Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2024)*

The research approach applied is a qualitative method that focuses on the Analysis of Collection Management in the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The aim is to find out the library collection management system and identify the obstacles faced in managing collections in the library. In this method, the data taken must be relevant, complete, and up-to-date (Ridwan et al., 2021). Data were collected from two sources, namely primary data obtained from the head who oversees the special library sector, managers, and visitors/users. Then secondary data was obtained from documents and activities related to collection management in the library. The data collection technique in this study used observation, interview and documentation techniques. The validity of the data is an important thing to consider, because data is a very important component in research (Saadah et al., 2022). The data collection method is through direct interviews with informants at the special library of



The concept of collection management is used in this study to assess the extent to which a collection management system for the special library of the Bengkulu regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This aims to ensure that library collection management should always be considered to ensure that collections can be easily accessed and meet the information needs of users. There are four variables in the concept of collection management that are the main considerations in the discussion of the study.

The planning and policy process for managing collections in the special library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office begins with the collection acquisition process, the funding for which is allocated directly by the Kemenkumham once a year, which is budgeted at the beginning of each year. The acquisition process begins with the Kemenkumham, namely under the auspices of the Legal Counseling, Legal Aid, and JDIH Sub-Division, contacting the vendor to discuss the purchase of the latest Law and Human Rights collections. Furthermore, the vendor provides a list of book titles according to request, then the Kemenkumham re-selects the list of collection titles according to the needs and budget for the purchase. After the collection selection process, the library purchases the collection from the vendor and makes payment after the collection is received by the Bengkulu Kemenkumham. This collection development is an activity carried out in order to provide quality collections in a library (Astuti & Zulaikha, 2023). The types of collections acquired by the Kemenkumham are the latest law and human rights collections that have passed the selection process.

Figure 2: Types of Acquisition Collections of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Library

After the acquisition process, the Kemenkumham library processes the collections managed by the Legal Counseling, Legal Aid, and JDIH Sub-Division. This process includes affixing an ownership stamp, namely a stamp with the date and year the collection was acquired. Furthermore, the inventory of the collection in the master book, namely the recorded collection is the books in the library such as legal books, both civil, criminal and other types of law. Then the next process is classification numbering. However, classification is only applied to collections that already have a catalog number, while other collections have not been classified. Furthermore, the last process is that the collection data is entered into the JDIH digital system, although the information entered is still limited, namely basic information such as titles and other completeness, but the classification number has not been entered. The obstacles in the management that are not yet optimal are because the library does not yet have special experts in the library field, the managers come from an economic background, not librarianship, so that several aspects of collection management have not run optimally. From that, the management of quality human resources, including staff who are skilled in library information technology, is the key to achieving success in collection management (Siti Aminah Julianti, 2022).

In the Collection Life Cycle Theory (G. E. Gorman & Ruth H. Miller, 1997) the collection life cycle includes the stages of selection, acquisition, processing, utilization, maintenance, and finally collection weeding. The results of the study indicate that the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has implemented most of the planning elements, the initial stages such as selection and acquisition have been running, but the maintenance and weeding stages are not yet optimal. This can be seen from the acquisition system carried out annually through selection and purchasing with vendors that are in accordance with needs and budget. In addition, the absence of library experts causes obstacles in processing library collections. According to the Collection Life Cycle Theory, each stage in the collection cycle must receive equal attention so that the collection remains relevant, well-maintained, and easily accessible to users. The statement of the head who oversees the library supports this finding: "Collection acquisition is carried out annually through selection and purchasing with vendors according to needs and budget. The collection is recorded in the master book, stamped, and data input into the JDIH system. The main obstacle is the lack of library experts, so that classification and digitization have not been optimally carried out." (head overseeing library "Y")

Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2015 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIHN), the Kemenkumham library should integrate collection data with JDIH to ensure access to legal information for the public. However, due to the absence of written guidelines and policies that support the implementation of this regulation, the integration has not been maximized. Research conducted by (Putri, 2024) and (Damayanti, 2017) also shows that limited experts and lack of coordination and clear policies are the main challenges in library management. These findings indicate the importance of a written policy in management and the importance of having experts in their fields, so that the management process in the library can be carried out properly.

#### *Relevance and Timeliness of the Collection*

The relevance and up-to-dateness of the collections at the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights began when the manager realized that it often happened that in searching for collections, sometimes users had not found

the collections they needed, such as the collection of reflection titles on law, users had searched in the library but had not found the collection. This can be seen from the behavior of users who come sometimes asking the manager about the title of the collection they need, but the collection is not on the JDIH website, then they try to search for the collection directly on the shelves and only find similar and not up-to-date collections or even have not found the collection they need at all. The condition of the library's irrelevant collection often arises because the library has not had a periodic evaluation of the collections it has. Collections that are no longer relevant to needs or are outdated have not been set aside by the library and are still presented on the collection shelves, even collections acquired in 1995 which are considered old collections are still there and visible on the collection shelves. so this makes the quality of the library's collections not yet show up-to-dateness.

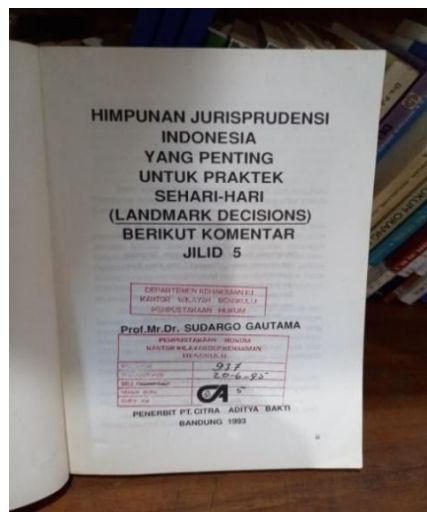


Figure 3: 1995 Acquisition Collection of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Library

Users at the Kemenkumham library usually look for library collections, both employees and general users use and look for collections to support their tasks and research and other needs related to Law and Human Rights. The relevance of relevant library collections is very necessary in this case to meet the needs of users. A diverse and relevant collection in a library is one of the main indicators of the quality of a library (Lubis et al., 2024). According to the Collection Life Cycle Theory (G. E. Gorman & Ruth H. Miller, 1997), the relevance and relevance of collections are important aspects in the stages of collection utilization. Research findings show that the collection of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office Special Library is not fully relevant to the needs of users due to the lack of periodic evaluation. Many old collections have not been set aside. Users sometimes often have difficulty finding the collections they need, this has an impact on the effectiveness of library utilization. This is in accordance with the statement of one of the users:

*"I often look for reference books related to the latest regulations or certain legal issues, but the collections available in the library are not always relevant or up-to-date. Sometimes I only find books that are old and often not up-to-date according to my needs." (user "F").*

The relevance and up-to-dateness of the collections at the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office, referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2015 concerning JDIHN, law libraries, including those in the Regional Office, must support the provision of up-to-date and relevant



legal information. The condition of the collection of the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office, as expressed by the user, is one indicator that the regulation has not been fully implemented. This condition also affects the library's ability to meet the needs of users, both employees of the Kemenkumham Regional Office and general users. Research (Putri, 2024) also highlights the importance of clear regulations for collection management to ensure the relevance and up-to-dateness of the collection. This shows the need for libraries to conduct periodic evaluations and develop collection renewal strategies to be more relevant to user needs. This evaluation can involve a review of the types and quality available (Nurjanah et al., 2017).

#### *Accessibility and Use of Technology*

Accessibility and use of technology in the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights includes the ease of users in searching for collections and the use of technology to support library services. However, in this study, users sometimes cannot access or search for collections digitally in the library due to limited electronic devices such as computers, so that searching for collections is still done manually directly on the shelves. Circulation services are also not optimal because borrowing and returning collections are still recorded manually in the borrowing book. The condition of not having supporting devices such as computers to support user accessibility is often a problem in the library, such as users who search for collections often have difficulty because they only search directly on the shelves and the circulation process is not optimal because only manual recording is carried out on borrowed books. This obstacle is caused by the lack of budget for facilities and infrastructure, which hinders efforts to modernize library services in increasing user accessibility.

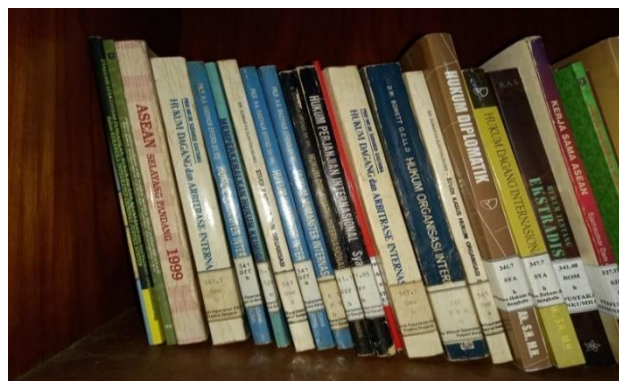
In the Collection Life Cycle Theory (G. E. Gorman & Ruth H. Miller, 1997) accessibility and technology play a role in the collection utilization and preservation stages. Currently, the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office still has limitations in digital access to collections due to the unavailability of electronic devices such as computers and integrated digital-based search systems. This causes users to have to search for collections manually on the shelves, which reduces service efficiency. This statement is in accordance with that stated by the head who oversees the library sector: "We do not yet have devices such as computers or other technology that can be used by users to search for collections digitally. The library budget cannot be allocated specifically for the needs of library facilities and infrastructure, so we can only rely on existing facilities" (head who oversees the "Y" library).

Accessibility and use of technology of the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office, Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2015 concerning JDIHN, libraries within the Kemenkumham environment are required to support access to legal information through the use of technology. However, the implementation of this regulation has not been maximized by the Kemenkumham library. The lack of experts in libraries is one of the main obstacles in the development of digital collections (Aminullah et al., 2021). Another challenge is the constraints in ensuring the accessibility and usability of collections for users, as well as the difficulty in maintaining the long-term sustainability of the collection (Dwi Putra et al., 2023). This condition shows that a library does need experts and technological devices that support library accessibility, so that users can more easily use library services. The results of studies (Putri, 2024) and (Damayanti, 2017) show that the lack of experts, technology, and clear regulations greatly hinders the effectiveness of

collection management. By adopting modern technology, the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office library can improve accessibility and provide more optimal services.

### *Collection Maintenance*

Maintenance or preservation is an action to ensure that library materials do not deteriorate quickly (Gani, 2018). The stages of maintaining the collection of the Kemenkumham library begin with the form of maintenance such as cleaning the collection which in this case has not been done specifically and only cleaning the library room is done by the cleaning service. Then library maintenance such as weeding of collections that have not been carried out for a long time by the library, as a result, old collections have not been set aside and are still arranged on library shelves. This is because the library does not yet have experts in terms of library collection management, so that collection maintenance and weeding of collections that have not been carried out for a long time by the library. In the context of maintaining the collection of the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office, the current condition of the library collection is that it has not yet set aside old collections, such as publications from 1990 which are still on the collection shelves. This is because the Kemenkumham library has not carried out a maintenance process such as weeding, so that the existing collections are sometimes often outdated and make the needs of the library users not yet met properly.



*Figure 4: Old Collection of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Library*

Based on the Collection Life Cycle Theory (G. E. Gorman & Ruth H. Miller, 1997) emphasizes that collections must go through a maintenance stage that includes physical and digital care to ensure their continued use in the long term. However, the results of the study indicate that the maintenance of the collection of the Special Library of the Bengkulu Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has not been carried out optimally. The maintenance of collections that have not been carried out and the limited resources of managers, coupled with the absence of a special budget for collection maintenance, make the condition of the Kemenkumham library collection something that needs to be considered by the library. This is in accordance with the statement of the head who oversees the library sector:

*"We do not yet have special experts who focus on the library. Everything is done by management staff who are not experts in the library field and are sometimes assisted by other staff in the JDIH field, who actually have other responsibilities outside the library. In addition, there is no special budget allocation for collection maintenance, so that efforts that can be made are very limited." (head of the "Y" library).*

The user also stated about the condition of the library collection. He said: "I am sometimes confused about finding the collection I need because the library has not weeded the collection regularly, many old collections that are sometimes less relevant to my needs are still often seen on the collection shelves." (user "FAP"). Maintenance of the Special Library collection of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 18 of 2015 concerning the Procedures for Organizing the Kemenkumham Library, which states the importance of collection maintenance as part of optimal library services. However, due to the limited number of library experts, the implementation of this policy has not been going well. These limitations are also related to budget constraints which are a common challenge in libraries (Dahlia et al., 2023). Research (Damayanti, 2017) also highlights the importance of systematic maintenance of collections to ensure that collections remain in good condition. In this case, the Bengkulu Kemenkumham library needs to implement steps such as providing protective facilities, routine repairs, maintenance policies, and staff training, so that This can improve the quality of collections in the library.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study shows that collection management in libraries already involves the stages of selection, acquisition, and processing properly. However, the process of maintaining and weeding collections is not optimal, with the main obstacles being the lack of experts in the library field, limited technological devices, and a limited budget. The study found that although collection management has been carried out in accordance with the theory of the collection life cycle, improvements are still needed in the maintenance and weeding of collections, as well as the development of digital accessibility.

Libraries also need more detailed policies regarding collection management, as well as budget allocation for the procurement of technology and experts. This study provides new ideas that systematic collection management policies and the use of technology to improve accessibility can have a positive impact on users and the community, especially in providing relevant and up-to-date legal information. For this reason, periodic evaluation of collections and increasing the capacity of library managers are needed so that library services become more efficient. Further research is suggested to be focused on the development of a digital system for collection management, as well as training of library staff so that collection maintenance and accessibility can be more optimal. With these improvements, it is hoped that the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office can provide better and more relevant services for users.

## **SUGGESTION**

Based on these conclusions, the researcher recommends that the Special Library of the Bengkulu Kemenkumham Regional Office improve the management of library collections, several strategic steps need to be taken, namely Improving the quality of human resources, namely the library needs to recruit experts and provide regular training to staff so that collection management is more efficient, Technology development, such as increasing collection accessibility by developing digital systems and providing adequate technological devices, Collection evaluation and weeding, namely conducting periodic evaluations and weeding out obsolete or irrelevant collections to maintain the up-to-dateness of the collection, Preparation

of written policies, namely making clear and detailed collection management policies to improve more systematic management, Budget increase, namely allocating a special budget for collection management and maintenance and procurement of supporting technology, Cooperation with other parties, such as establishing cooperation with other institutions to enrich collections and improve management efficiency. With these steps, collection management in the library can be improved to meet the needs of users more optimally.

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