

# The Bookkeeping System Policy and Literacy Movement in Indonesia

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## Abstract

The paper aims to reveal the book system policy in Indonesia and the efforts made to increase interest in reading, including the movement undertaken to improve literacy in Indonesia. Identification and mapping have been executed through the regulatory survey method on the peraturan.go.id database, while slip and analysis have been exercised through content analysis. The paper provides empirical insights into the bookkeeping system and movement undertaken to improve literacy in Indonesia. National policies have supported the bookkeeping system in Indonesia. Meanwhile, to increase interest in reading, a literacy movement was initiated by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on November 1, 2007, through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007. Indonesia's literacy movement is "the national movement for reading fondness." This paper reveals that policy support at the national (state) level also needs to get help at the regional (local) level so that the literacy movement can be implemented up to the regional level. In addition, the central government's commitment is not only in the form of policy support but needs to be followed by several joint movements and incentives.

**Keywords:** literacy movement; bookkeeping system policy; Indonesia.

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## I. Introduction

The impact of science and technology on society is one dimension of scientific literacy (Laugksch, 2000). Scientific literacy teaches how science and technology affect the development of society and the social construction of science and technology itself. In its development, scientific literacy also discusses how the literacy movement is developed in a community group. This is closely related to science, the environment, technology, and society (Rusilowati et al., 2016). The distribution and interactive media can be articles, books, radio and television programs, lectures, and films on science (Shen, 1975).

Books are the earliest media to emerge and contribute to scientific literacy. In several countries, the regulation of the bookkeeping system is a separate issue. In the UK, for example, the book publishing industry is often intertwined with public policy (Prato & Simon, 2014). Therefore, government intervention is needed, especially in five aspects: piracy and intellectual property rights, book price competition, tax discrimination for printed and electronic books, the role of libraries and registration authorities, and several other competitive issues. In this article, we reveal the book system policy in Indonesia and the efforts made to increase interest in reading, including the movement undertaken to improve literacy in Indonesia.

Furthermore, the understanding of literacy in this article refers to the definition described in the Indonesian Bookkeeping System. Literacy is generally defined as the ability to critically interpret information that is adequately accessible to improve the quality of life (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017 Concerning the Bookkeeping System, 2018). This study is a continuation of previous studies (Putera, et al., 2022) and complements earlier studies from a policy perspective.

## II. Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with secondary data research as a data collection method. Secondary data research collects data from published sources (Tight, 2019). Secondary data in this study, namely the regulation of bookkeeping system policy in Indonesia and the cultivation of a love of reading. Furthermore, the data is analyzed using content analysis (Putera, et al., 2022; Putera & Jannah, 2012), using the frame of the policy (bookkeeping system policy).

## III. Result and Finding Analysis

This section discusses two discussion topics: 1) the bookkeeping system policy in Indonesia and 2) the literacy movement and the cultivation of a love of reading.

### 3.1. Bookkeeping System Policy in Indonesia

The bookkeeping system policy in Indonesia has become an integral part of efforts to educate the nation's life and to build the nation's civilization through the development and utilization of science and technology (Explanation section on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017). Therefore, the Book System serves as a reliable, comprehensive, and integrated management of books, which includes: obtaining manuscripts, publishing, printing, developing electronic books, distributing, engaging, providing, and supervising books (Article 1 Number 1, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017). In implementing its role as a part of the development and utilization of science and technology, the central government is responsible for: 1) facilitating the development of book information systems, 2) promoting

Indonesian national culture to the global cultural treasures through books, 3) facilitating the translation of quality foreign language books, required in the context of knowledge enhancement, and 4) facilitating the publication of rare books and ancient manuscripts demonstrating historical and significant values for the nation and state (Article 36, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017).

In ensuring the availability of reading materials and literacy enhancement, educational books have been published by tertiary institutions, required to tailor the content requirements, which consist of:

1. Not contradicting the values of Pancasila, and b) not depicting a non-discriminatory based on ethnicity, religion, race, and between groups.
2. They do not contain the elements of pornography.
3. They do not contain the elements of violence.
4. They do not contain hate speech.

Educational books, thus far published by universities, are expected as media (books) that encourage the development of science and technology (Article 52, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017).

Referring to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2018 concerning the Submission and Storage of Printed Works and Recorded Works, each intellectual and artistic work published in print and or recorded, both audio and visual, in analog, digital, electromagnetic, optical, or the like, intended for the public must be stored as a deposit (kept) at the National Library of Provincial Library (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2018 on Submission and Storage of Printed Works and Recorded Works, 2018).

The goal is because printed works and recorded works which are the result of national culture, provide an essential role as one of the benchmarks for the nation's intellectual progress, as the references in the field of education, as the development of science and technology, as the research and dissemination of information, as the preservation of national culture, and lastly as the tracer of historical records, a tracer of change, as well as national interest. Therefore, with this policy, it is expected that actualizing and preserving national collections as the nation's culture is thus deemed pivotal to support the nation's development schemes through education, research, and science and technology (Article 3, letter a, Law Number 3 of 2018).

The institution is recently further strengthening the function of the National Library as a non-ministerial government institution engaging the government duties in the field of libraries which functions as a reference library, deposit library, research library, preservation library, and library network center, assisted by the Provincial Library domiciled in the Provincial Capital.

It is further a thought-provoking notion when there is a provision that printed and recorded works regarding Indonesia generated through research by Indonesian citizens for international publication must be submitted to the National Library. Meanwhile, for the works of Indonesian citizens regarding international publications that are not generated through research, the procurement is conducted through the National Library, by conducting procurement to submit the Printed and Recorded Works (Article 6 & Article 20, Law No. Law Number 3 of 2018). The existence of the National Library and Provincial Library, along with all the Submissions, is maintained for limited purposes for education, research, and development of science and technology (Article 25, Law Number 3 of 2018).

In addition, a mandatory submission and retention policy has been pursued for all primary data and the output of Research, Development, Assessment, and Application results stipulated in Article 40 of the Law on the National System of Science and Technology (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2019). In the policy, the referred primary data is in the form of various authentic raw data obtained from Research, Development, Assessment, and Application activities and must be deposited for a minimum of 20 (twenty) years. Management of mandatory data transfer and mandatory storage is accomplished following a nationally integrated Science and Technology information system. In 2016, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences issued a repository and depository policy (Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences No. 12 of 2016). The objectives of this policy are:

1. to store and preserve primary data and scientific works,
2. to ensure the availability, access, and encourage increased utilization of scientific works for the long term, and
3. to ensure the availability, access, and increased utilization of primary data for the long term.

### **3.2. Literacy Movement and The Cultivation of a Love of Reading**

Cultivating a love of reading habit in Indonesia is assisted under the policy support through the Law on Libraries, stipulated by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on November 1, 2007. Attempts to cultivate a love of reading are conducted in vast arrays through families, academic units, and the community. Cultivating a love of reading is performed through the national movement for reading fondness (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007). The Reading Passion Cultivation Movement thus provides an accurate and exemplary effort to encourage the wider community to work together to elevate reading interest and habits (Regulation of the Head of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2014).

The government reaffirms the cultivating a love of reading which is performed through the national movement for reading fondness, through efforts such as: providing cheap and quality books, developing and utilizing libraries as a learning process, providing library facilities in public places that are easily accessible, inexpensive, and ensuring the availability of good quality, community reading parks, houses reading, and other similar activities (Government Regulation Number 24 of 2014). Community participation in the implementation of the Submission of printed and recorded works aims to foster a culture of public literacy, in addition to intensifying awareness in the preservation of the nation's cultural products in the form of printed and recorded works and to establish the community independence and empowerment in the implementation of the Submission of printed and recorded Works (Article 24, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 of 2021).

Particularly in Indonesia, the national literacy movement was also initiated by the Ministry of Education and Culture through the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture concerning the Growth of Character (Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 23 of 2015). This idea further inspired the emergence of the School Literacy Movement (GLS) at the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education, the Indonesian Reading Movement (GIM) at the Directorate General of Early Childhood Education and Community Education, and the National Literacy Movement (GLB) at the Language Development and Development Agency. To accommodate and facilitate the literacy movement in 2016, the National Literacy Movement was constructed (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2017b). There are six essential literacies to be mastered by the Indonesian citizen, comprising: language

literacy, numeracy literacy, scientific literacy, digital literacy, financial literacy, and cultural and civic literacy. This literacy ability is required to complete the developing competencies, which include critical thinking or problem-solving skills, creativity, communication, and collaboration (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2017a).

Several provincial and city governments issue the concerned regulations to strengthen the literacy movement at the regional level. These policies include the 2018-2021 regional action plan for the Demak district literacy movement (Demak District Regulation Number 17 of 2018), the Magetan district literacy movement (Magetan District Regulation Number 62 of 2020), the literacy district roadmap (Regulation of the Magetan Regent), West Lampung district literacy movement (West Lampung District Regulation Number 24 of 2019), the literacy movement in Jombang Regency (Jombang District Regulation Number 16 of 2017), the literacy movement in Bima Regency (Bima District Regulation Number 35 of 2019), the literacy movement in Tulang Bawang district (Tulang Bawang District Regulation Number 43 of 2020), organizing literacy culture (Pohuwato District Regulation Number 3 of 2020), literacy movement in Boalemo Regency (Boalemo District Regulation Number 75 of 2020), regional literacy month (Gorontalo Governor Regulation Number 22 of 2018), literacy movement in Probolinggo Regency (Probolinggo District Regulation Number 62 of 2018), and literacy movement in Cirebon Regency (Cirebon District Regulation Number 53 of 2018).

#### IV. Conclusion and Recommendation

National policies have supported the bookkeeping system in Indonesia through Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017 on Concerning the Bookkeeping System, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2018 on Submission and Storage of Printed Works and Recorded Works. Meanwhile, to increase interest in reading, a literacy movement was initiated by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on November 1, 2007, through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007. Indonesia's literacy movement is "the national movement for reading fondness." The literacy movement has also developed into policies in many regions in Indonesia, both at the provincial and city/district levels. This shows that guidelines have supported the literacy movement in Indonesia.

The government, both in the central and regional areas, needs to improve its bookkeeping capacity and make efforts to speed up Indonesia's literacy movement.

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