
Preventive preservation efforts in museum libraries

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Abstract

Background of the study: The Asian-African Conference Museum Library collection in this library is a historical witness for present and future generations regarding the Asian-African Conference, which required preventive and curative preservation measures so that the collection could continue to be accessed.

Purpose: This research aims to explain how the preventive preservation activities of library collections in the Asia-Africa conference museum library and can be used as a reference for other libraries in their collection preservation activities.

Method: This qualitative research uses a descriptive method. The sample were conducted by purposive sampling method. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews, and literature review. In this research, source triangulation was used in testing the validity of the research data.

Findings: The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has implemented several measures to preserve library collections. There are preventive preservation efforts such as routine room cleaning, dust cleaning using a vacuum cleaner, fumigation measures, appeals for users to take off their footwear before entering the library, to assisting users who will access the collection room.

Conclusion: The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has made various efforts to preserve library collections so that they remain durable and can always be accessed by users.

Keywords: *Preventive Preservation, Library Preservation, Museum Library*

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Introduction

The development of information technology makes the information circulating in society experience overload and become various forms, studies, and even storage. Technological advances have changed all the information and interactions desired by users into digital form ([Anggraeni, et al., 2019](#)). Information institutions play an important role in managing knowledge and information in society. The library is an information institution that is popular with users, in which there are various services and collections that can be accessed and visited by users around the library. Libraries are considered the most democratic institutions that fulfill their social goals by providing new information to anyone who wants to get closer to these vital sources ([Horban, 2019](#)). Information that is present in the library is not only stored and managed, but must of course be maintained and cared for so that it can continue to be accessed by users at any time with the library collection in the best condition and ready for use. Even today, along with rapid technological advances, libraries are also changing and starting to provide services that utilize technology ([Denanty & Samson, 2023](#)). A series of preservation activities can be carried out by librarians as an effort to manage information in the library.

The phenomenon of the existence of an information institution within an information institution along with the development of human science and technology is no longer strange to find, as is the continuous innovation of information institutions in their daily lives. The presence of a library in a museum is a smart innovation because information institutions should meet the information needs of their users. With a library in a museum, users will get a more satisfying experience and fulfill their information. The Asian-African Conference Museum Library is an example of a library in a museum. This library, which is located in Bandung, West Java, can be classified as a special library, because the library collection in it contains rare library collections. This library has a collection that includes collections from the Asia-Africa Conference events that have been collected so far. The library collection in this library is a historical witness for the present and future generations regarding the holding of the Asian-African Conference, where preventive and curative preservation measures must be taken so that the collection can continue to be accessed. Library collection preservation services have a very important role in the overall function of the library, as stated by [Ilyasa \(2022\)](#). Library materials have a limited lifespan, and cannot last forever, therefore libraries must have the ability to handle preservation tasks independently in order to maintain the continuity and preservation of their collections ([Hotimah, et al., 2023](#)). The reading and special collections in this library certainly need to be repaired if damage occurs or to prevent damage to the collection. However, of course, preservation actions in libraries do not always go well, there are problems and obstacles that have an impact.

The global phenomenon related to the decline in the quality of preservation of information resources in libraries has attracted academic attention, to which libraries are expected to respond with aggressive action in order to fulfill their mission of providing information needs for their visitors, especially in the midst of decreasing budget allocations for libraries and the recession. current economy ([Ogar, 2020](#)). Apart from this, errors in library collection management such as librarian policy and program regulations, and institutions, which occur due to careless handling, poor methods, or continuous efforts to blatantly ignore the demands of collection conservation ([Ogbomo, Ejedafiru, and Olukotun, 2023](#)). It is necessary to preserve library materials, which has the aim of protecting intellectual content so that it remains available for future generations and providing sustainable information services to current generations ([Qutab, Bharti, and Ullah, 2014](#)). Because library collections are vulnerable to physical damage, the collections in this library must be preserved appropriately and effectively. Preservation is a process in which all actions are taken to check and slow down the deterioration of information sources in libraries ([Ademilua, et al., 2021](#)). Preservation is divided



into 2 types, namely preventive and curative. The preventive preservation program involves a series of preventive steps to prevent damage to the collection ([Nugraha & Laugu, 2021](#)).

Preservation measures need to be implemented in the library collection of the Asian-African Conference Museum Library, which includes preservation, conservation and restoration activities of the library collection. According to [Fatmawati \(2018\)](#), preventive preservation is an action to optimize the environmental conditions of a library in extending the life of a library's library collection. This means that maintaining and preserving library collections is very beneficial for the continuity of library resources themselves. In addition, maintaining library collections does not only involve preserving their physical form, but also involves sustaining and preserving the information contained therein ([Fikri & Sarah, 2022](#)). This research aims to analyze preventive preservation actions carried out by the Asian-African Conference Museum Library. This research aims to explain how preventive preservation activities for library collections exist in the Asia-Africa Conference Museum library and can be used as a reference for other libraries in their collection preservation activities.

Previous research was conducted by [Oktavia and Samson \(2021\)](#) regarding preservation activities for the library collection at the Asia-Africa Conference Museum. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. This research shows that the Asian-African Conference Museum Library has made efforts to preserve library collections by limiting users accessing the collection room, cleaning dust with a vacuum cleaner, using shelves that comply with standards, collaborating with the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia in restoration, and even implementing restrictions. visitors bring food/drinks to the library room. The Asian-African Conference Museum has made efforts to preserve the collection by limiting visitors entering the collection room, cleaning dust using a vacuum cleaner, using shelves that comply with standards, collaborating with the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia in restoration, and implementing Prohibition of users from bringing food or drinks into the library room. The difference between the author's research and this research is that in this study the overall preservation activities of the Asian-African Conference Museum Library are discussed, while the author will discuss preventive preservation at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library.

Another previous study by [Mubofu, Mambo, and Samzugui \(2022\)](#) stated that the preservation techniques carried out in state university libraries in Tanzania were binding, digitization, migration, and emergency preparedness planning. This study also found that migration, technological preservation, binding, proper shelving, and cleanliness of storage areas were preservation strategies recommended by respondents in public university libraries. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that state university libraries have various approaches to preserving print and digital information sources. The difference between the study conducted by [Mubofu, Mambo, and Samzugui \(2022\)](#) and the researchers lies in the research method used, namely mixed methods, while the researchers used descriptive qualitative. Apart from that, the selection of research samples used was also different, this previous study used convenience sampling while the researchers used purposive sampling.

Furthermore, a previous study by [Setyaningsih & Ganggi \(2019\)](#) stated that the Mandala Bhakti Struggle Museum Library in Semarang carried out preventive preservation measures with good housekeeping, caretaking, lighting supervision, and preventing damage, while curative preservation was through binding and fumigation. Apart from that, there were obstacles for this library in carrying out preservation, including the absence of written regulations, limited funds, and librarians who did not understand collection preservation. The difference lies in the limitations of the research topics carried out, in this previous study, preventive and curative preservation and prevention were discussed, while the researchers discussed preventive preservation, damaging factors and obstacles for libraries in carrying out preservation. Apart



from that, the difference lies in the place where the research was carried out, in the previous research it was carried out at the Library of the Mandala Bhakti Struggle Museum Semarang while this research was carried out at the Library of the Asian-African Conference Museum.

Research by [Gustia, Nurhayani, Purwaningtyas \(2022\)](#) found that the factors that cause damage to library materials in this library are biological, physical, natural and human disasters or external and internal factors. Measures to prevent damage to the library include cleaning and providing mothballs on the bookshelves, regulations that users are prohibited from bringing food into the library and prohibiting smoking in the library because it can harm the collection. Obstacles for librarians in library preservation are lack of user awareness, damaged book covers that can no longer be sewn and attached, and the lack of good management for librarians. The difference in the previous study by [Gustia, Nurhayani, Purwaningtyas \(2022\)](#) lies in the research location and limitations of the research topic, where in this previous study it was limited to preservation and conservation while the researchers were limited to the topic of preventive preservation.

Previous studies by [Rachman & Ratnasari \(2022\)](#) show that many academic libraries have implemented sustainable practices in preservation and conservation, which include using energy-saving lighting, maintaining environmental conditions, digitizing resources, and implementing waste management for preservation and conservation materials. This research also showed that although most libraries have regulations related to sustainable preservation and conservation, only a few libraries have specific regulations. The difference between the previous study by [Rachman & Ratnasari \(2022\)](#) and this research lies in the research method used, namely in this study a quantitative method was used with a descriptive approach, while this research used a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Apart from that, the differences lie in the data analysis techniques used and the limitations of the topics studied. This previous study was limited to library preservation and conservation actions, while this research is limited to preventive preservation actions.

This previous study became the basis for compiling a state of the art related to the basic concepts relevant to this research, so that it became the basis for compiling this research. The element of novelty in this research lies in the research object of the Asia-Africa Museum Library which has never been studied in more depth, especially in terms of the preventive preservation measures it carries out.

Method

Research design

The design of this research is qualitative research with a descriptive research type, namely qualitative research is research aimed at uncovering empirical facts in a scientifically objective way that relies on scientific logic ([Mukhtar, 2013](#)). Apart from that, descriptive research according to [Ramadhan \(2021\)](#) is research that uses methods to explain or describe the results of a study. The descriptive qualitative method used in the research was to provide a comprehensive description of the preventive preservation actions of the Asia-Africa Museum Library.

Location and time

This research is located at the Asian-African Conference Museum, which is precisely in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library Jl. Asia Afrika No.65, Braga, Kec. Bandung Well, Bandung City, West Java. This research was conducted in October 2022. In this research, the data source used was primary data.

Data collection

The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interviews, and literature review in order to provide a holistic and comprehensive research approach to preservation issues in this library. Observations were used so that this research could directly observe the physical condition and environment of the collection, and the interviews used provided in-depth insight from the perspective of librarians involved in preservation actions. Meanwhile, the literature review helps connect research findings with preventive preservation theories. The combination of the three techniques in this research provides a deeper and contextual understanding of the challenges and preventive preservation strategies that are relevant in the library environment of the Asia Afrika Museum.

Population and Sample

Meanwhile, informants in this research were determined using purposive techniques, according to [Andrade \(2021\)](#) purposive sampling is a sampling method aimed at selecting samples with certain characteristics that are relevant to the research objectives. This technique specifically takes into account certain characteristics with the aim that informants can provide in-depth and relevant insight regarding the preventive preservation strategies implemented in this library. The criteria for informants in this research are:

- a. The resource person is a librarian who knows about library collection preservation activities at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library.
- b. The resource person is a librarian who has carried out library collection preservation activities at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library.

Data analysis

In this study, triangulation was used to test the validity of the research data. The triangulation used is source triangulation. Meanwhile, the data analysis method in this research uses the Miles & Huberman interactive model in [Mukhtar \(2013\)](#), namely:

Reduction, refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming raw data that is present in writing field notes. This reduction allows researchers to delete and input data that they feel is important. The data in this study was reduced to retrieve information that is in accordance with the research objectives of preventive preservation in the Asia-Africa Museum Library.

Data display, is an effort to assemble information that is structured around drawing conclusions and taking action. By presenting this data, the data will be organized or arranged in a relationship pattern, so it will be easier to understand.

Verification & drawing conclusions, is an analytical activity where at the beginning of collecting data, determining whether something has meaning or not has regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, cause and effect relationships, and propositions. At this verification stage, the researcher checks the results of these conclusions to form a definite conclusion on the results of his research.

Result and Discussion

The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has various library collections, especially rare collections, which of course must carry out preservation activities in order to continue to meet the information needs of users. As a library that collects many rare collections from various sources, the Asian-African Conference Museum Library has many library collections in the form of vital documents related to the events of the Asian-African conference, books on history, politics and culture in Asian-African countries. found in this library. The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has around 13,000 library collections with 7,000

total titles. Types of library collections such as magazines and newspapers obtained from grants or purchases from the Museum, Braille corners for blind users, as well as information related to the Asian-African Conference in 2005. This library is a supporting source of information for users who want to obtain information or fulfill their information needs. in written form regarding events from the Asia-Africa Conference.

Rare library collections and other library collections must carry out preservation, conservation and restoration activities in accordance with the problems and appropriate actions. Damaged library collections will risk reducing the information content contained in a library collection if this is not done immediately. Therefore, preventive preservation must be carried out on library collections that are in danger of being damaged. Preservation carried out by a library has very good benefits for the sustainability of the library collection. According to [Fatmawati \(2018\)](#) there are at least 7 functions of library collection preservation activities. Among them are the functions of protection, maintenance, health, education, social, economic and beauty. The following is an analysis of the preservation function in the Asia-Africa Museum Library.

The first function is protection. This function serves to provide protection and prevent damage to library collections. Preventive preservation measures in the Asia-Africa Museum Library include routine room cleaning, dust cleaning using a vacuum cleaner, fumigation, encouraging users to remove footwear before entering the library, and assisting users who will access the collection room to provide protection against library collection. This protective action is one of the functions of preserving library collections in this library itself.

Next is maintenance. The maintenance function in the Asia-Africa Museum Library serves to maintain and increase the life of the library collection so that it can become a sustainable library collection. With preservation measures in place for the environment and library collections with routine cleaning, users in this library will become more comfortable when searching for information and when reading the collection because of the clean reading room in this library. Preservation in this library is said to extend the life of the library collection because by taking preventive and curative measures on library collections that are in danger of being damaged or damaged, the library collection will be able to be accessed again by users so that the library collection will continue because this library collects valuable special collections. very valuable history and culture.

In the health function, this is related to cleanliness which has an influence on human health when accessing this library. The Asia-Africa Museum Library, which carries out routine preventive preservation, ensures that dust and dirt in the library's facilities and library collections disappear and are cleaned, so that dust that is harmful to the human respiratory system will not be inhaled by visitors when reading or visiting. This clean library is none other than due to active preservation, preventive and curative measures in every action. Active preservation such as regular cleaning and vacuuming will reduce the level of dust and air pollution in the library. A dusty library will give birth to lots of insects which will bring disease to the users.

Preservation also has an educational function. The Asia-Africa Museum Library encourages librarians to learn to preserve library collections. Even though these preservation actions are just being initiated, librarians will gradually become proficient and accustomed to carrying out collection preservation actions. Preserving library collections in library rooms cannot only be carried out by librarians alone, library users and library umbrella institutions must jointly carry out this educational function. Especially because this library collaborates with the National Library in carrying out library collection restoration, so that the librarians involved can learn and gain experience related to preservation actions.

The social function of this library in preservation is related to exercising patience,

especially in preserving library collections. In the series of preservation activities in this library, of course there are many obstacles and obstacles that hinder the process of preserving this library collection. Obstacles in terms of regulations, human resources and facilities used are a lesson for this library agency. The presence of constraints and obstacles strengthens the library's determination to preserve library collections, because from the presence of constraints and obstacles it can be analyzed which parts are inappropriate or less suitable for the library collection preservation process.

The economic function of preservation in this library is related to long-term preservation actions which will reduce the library's financial expenses. This can happen because the library collection at the Asia-Africa Museum Library numbers approximately 13,000 collections, so by preventing damage through preservation measures, this library can reduce costs in managing damaged library collections. The long-term sustainability of the collection so that it can be served to users will also influence this library not to purchase the same collection because the previous collection can still be used by users because it is not damaged. Library collections that are expensive and in a damaged condition, if curative preservation measures are taken, the information content and financial expenditure in the library will be maintained.

And finally, the aesthetic function in preservation actions at the Asia-Africa Museum Library is related to the preservation of library collections which encourages the beauty and tidiness of libraries, especially in optimal conditions of library collections. Torn library collections will damage the beauty of a library collection. A library room that is dirty, dusty and has dim lighting will disturb the beauty of the library, because there is no tidiness and cleanliness. With active, preventive and curative preservation carried out in this library, the beauty, cleanliness and tidiness of the library space will be maintained so that it will attract more visitors to the library.

Preventive preservation activities in the museum library

The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has carried out several preventive preservation activities carried out by the library equipment. Many preventive preservation actions have been carried out by the Asian-African Conference Museum Library, including:

Room cleaning, The Asian-African Conference Museum Library room is cleaned regularly, by sweeping the floor once a day, dusting with a feather duster, mopping the floor depending on conditions, and vacuuming the carpet once a week. The equipment used includes a broom, floor mop, vacuum cleaner and duster. Cleaning of the reading room is carried out by the Asian-African Conference Museum janitor. This room cleaning is carried out with the aim of keeping the room always clean and free from dust and reducing the risk of library collections being exposed to dirt.

Dust cleaning (dusting), The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has carried out dust cleaning activities on a regular basis. Dust cleaning is carried out using electronic and conventional tools. The use of electronic tools such as vacuum cleaners is used to clean dust in library collections, including carpets on library reading areas and library collection shelves. Apart from that, conventional cleaning tools such as feather dusters and rags are also used to clean dust in facilities, collections and the library room as a whole which is carried out regularly.

Controlling room temperature, In the Asian-African Conference Museum Library, the library room is provided with air conditioning facilities so that the room temperature remains stable and does not damage the library collection. In the reading room in this library, AC is provided, but this special collection room is specially designed, especially in adjusting the room temperature. In this special collection room, flooring materials are used that have the ability to conduct heat well so that the use of this floor can maintain a low temperature in the room. This can support good storage conditions for special collections and help prevent potential damage



due to excessively high temperatures in these libraries. Thus, with preventive preservation measures against this temperature, the library room at the Asian-African Conference Museum becomes an optimal environment for preserving the historical riches contained in its collection.

Room lighting, the storage of the book collection in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library is arranged so that it is not exposed to direct sunlight due to the existence of the library in the museum. This is a crucial aspect, especially in the library's preventive preservation strategy, namely by ensuring that the storage space and shelves for special collections and reading collections are placed in areas that are not directly exposed to sunlight. This action is the library's effort to avoid potential damage due to UV exposure which can cause color fading, paper damage, and damage to the integrity of information. In line with the design of the special collection room which takes into account the thermal conductivity of the floor, this step adds a layer of protection against temperature rises and maintains optimal storage conditions for the collection. In this way, the library not only creates a temperature-controlled environment, but also protects the book collection from the detrimental effects of sunlight which can cause long-term damage to the collection and the museum building.

Separation between special library collections and regular reading collections, The Asian-African Conference Museum Library realizes that it is important to separate collections that are freely accessible to the public and collections that require permission and assistance to access them. This is an important preventive measure in ensuring the security and preservation of special collections in this library. By separating the general reading room which is equipped with air conditioning and the special collections room specifically designed for preservation purposes, the library has created an additional layer of protection for its collection. Therefore, the aim of limiting physical access and monitoring activities around the library's special collections is to mitigate the risk of damage or loss to materials that have high historical and cultural value. Overall, this separation is not just about arranging physical space, but also creating a controlled environment to preserve collection treasures in an effective and sustainable manner at the Asia Afrika Museum Library.

Prevention from other factors, a) Biota Factor, the Asian-African Conference Museum Library has carried out fumigation measures to protect the library collection and rooms from insects. Fumigation is a method of preserving library materials that involves the use of smoke to prevent mold growth, kill dead animals, and eliminate other pests that can damage library materials ([Yunfika, et al., 2021](#)). Quoted from [Oktavia & Samson \(2021\)](#), fumigation at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library was not carried out routinely and was carried out on an uncertain basis. Sometimes once a month and sometimes every two months, this is because this library is under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Fumigation was carried out by special officers ordered from the center and brought from Jakarta. Dusty and damp conditions in the library room will invite the presence of biota such as fungi and insects which can damage the library room and its contents. b) Human factors, the Asian-African Conference Museum Library does not have as many visitors as the Asian-African Conference Museum itself. In practice, preventive preservation measures for library collections are not only the responsibility of library librarians. However, ideally, awareness is also needed among library users who access and use the library collection. Before entering the Asian-African Conference Museum, visitors must make a reservation first, then show their identity card and then they can enter the museum and the Asian-African Conference Museum Library. Before entering the library room, users take off their footwear and then they can enter the room. Having an appeal in the form of writing to remove footwear is very helpful in preventing library collections from being exposed to dust and other dirt. Preventing damage to collections in the collection room is carried out by librarians, namely by accompanying users who will access the collection room. The aim of assisting users by librarians is to improve safety

aspects and is expected to reduce the risk of losing library collections in the collection room of the Asian-African Conference Museum Library. This prevention really supports preventive preservation activities, because librarians who want to take action to damage or steal library collections will be deterred by the presence of librarians who always monitor their suspicious movements. Another preventive measure is not allowing food and drinks to be brought into the library.

The library collection at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library does not just get damaged without factors influencing the sustainability of the information in it. The following are factors that destroy the library collection in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library. The first factor causing damage is the type of library, the Asian-African Conference Museum Library is a library that uses an open access system to access its library collections. Open Access is a library system in which users can directly access and search library collections directly. The use of an open access system in this library carries the risk of damage to the collection, this is because when accessing the library's special collections, which have historical value and require attention to their sustainability, this requires special methods such as using gloves, opening and closing the collection carefully, and etc. Therefore, when accessing special collections in this library, it is necessary to ask for assistance from the librarian at this library. Apart from that, the placement of collection displays, when placing library collections such as magazines and books in the library, are placed standing up, which is not arranged in a row on shelves which are at risk of falling or folding. This inappropriate placement of collection displays can be proven by the large number of library collections whose bindings and sheets are curled and folded.

The presence of objects that should not be in the library room also contributes to damage, such as sinks and buckets, which are potential factors in damaging the collections in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library. In the Asian-African Conference Museum Library, there is a sink (hand washing place) complete with hand washing soap and a trash can which is directly adjacent to the library collection shelves. The presence of a sink near the library collection affects the room's humidity level and reduces the aesthetic value of the library. Apart from that, the water from the sink is also prone to hitting the shelves, carpet and collections inside because the placement of the sink is very close to the library collection. Having a bucket on the collection shelf also risks physical damage to the library collection, because the bucket's function is to contain leaking AC water but is still left on the collection shelf. The importance of library aesthetics is a primary consideration, and placing objects that are not visually appropriate can reduce the aesthetic value of the collection space. Therefore, management of the placement of equipment and accessories in the library needs further attention. These steps not only support spatial harmony, but also aim to protect the integrity and security of library collections that have high cultural and historical value.

Another factor is the absence of a user education function or the prohibition signs that exist in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library, such as the prohibition against bringing food and drinks into the library room are not present in this library. Because the food and drinks consumed while reading the library collection will damage the physical form. There is no clear writing regarding the placement of footwear in this room, shoes are scattered in front of the door and close to the library collection, although there is writing to remove footwear but there is no indication of where the footwear is placed. Footwear that carries dust and dirt from outside the library enters the library room and contaminates the library collection, reading area carpet, and other facilities. If there is no such appeal, users will not learn that bringing prohibited things will damage the library collection.

Apart from that, there are damaged library facilities that have not been repaired, library collection shelves that have been affected by termites and water seepage have been left in the



library room. In fact, it is still filled with library collections, even though the shelves are damaged. This is caused by the existence of library management regulations that this library needs to comply with, so that librarians and libraries cannot freely make improvements to collections and facilities. This repair action is an important factor in damage to collections and libraries, because repairing facilities requires approval from the governing body.

There is a mismatch in temperature and humidity, in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library room there are several Air Conditioners (AC) with the aim of keeping the room temperature stable, not too cold and not too warm for the sake of the survival of the library collection and other facilities. The ideal room temperature for a library is around 20-24°C. In the Asian-African Conference Museum Library room, the air conditioning is always turned on at all times in the reading room and special collections room, but the instructions regarding the temperature chosen are not known whether it is suitable between 20-24°C or not. Apart from that, the dust and pollution in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library room still feels dirty and not free from dust. Even though librarians regularly clean the dust in the collection using a duster, the dust is not used, but instead of using a duster, the dust is removed and cleaned, but the dust is moved to another place. Therefore, the use of dusters in cleaning dust in library collections has not been deemed effective.

Room lighting, namely the source of lighting in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library room, comes from sunlight and the lamp light is not suitable. In the library room it would be better if there was a light intensity measuring device. Because if the light in the library room is too bright, the library collection will be more susceptible to damage. However, lighting in the library room that is too dim will not be good for users when reading, because when reading it is recommended to read in bright light so that the eyes don't get tired quickly. According to [Fatmawati \(2017\)](#), good library room lighting that does not damage the library collection is around 40 lux. With the lux meter, this tool becomes a measuring tool that can help libraries carry out preventive preservation, especially in terms of lighting.

Barrier to preservation activities

As a library that supports the information needs of users, the Asian-African Conference Museum Library has barrier in carrying out library collection preservation actions. There are no librarians who specifically handle preservation, conservation and restoration of library collections at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library. The absence of librarians who are experts in preservation hampers preservation activities in this library. The Asian-African Conference Museum Library collaborates with the National Library in the process of preserving, conserving and restoring library collections which result in the library collection not being able to move freely. Preservation measures are taken. The Asian-African Conference Museum directly brought the related library collections to Jakarta for direct restoration by the National Library. Even weathered library collections are usually preserved for around 2 months because they are processed directly by the National Library.

There is a policy of the library's governing body which limits the ability to carry out preventive preservation actions. With the existence of policies from library management institutions regarding preservation actions, librarians cannot carry out several preservation activities routinely and regularly. For example, fumigation carried out by the Asian-African Conference Museum Library from [Oktavia & Samson \(2021\)](#) fumigation at the Asian-African Conference Museum Library is not carried out routinely and is carried out on uncertain conditions. Sometimes once a month and sometimes every two months, this is because this library is under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Limited space in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library for special equipment. This library does not have a special place to collect preservation tools such as special plastic,

special glue, Japanese paper, etc. In the absence of a special place to store preservation tools, librarians looking for these tools will take a long time.

Conclusion

The Asian-African Conference Museum Library has made various efforts to preserve the library collection so that it remains durable and can always be accessed by readers. Preventive preservation efforts include routine room cleaning, dust cleaning using a vacuum cleaner, fumigation measures, urging users to remove footwear before entering the library, and assisting users who will access the collection room. These preventive preservation actions are caused by the open access type of library, inappropriate placement of collection displays, the presence of objects that have the potential to damage library collections in the library, lack of user education functions, damaged library facilities that are not repaired, room temperature and humidity, dust and pollution, to inappropriate room lighting.

This library should have a librarian in accordance with the main tasks and functions of each service, because in this library there is no librarian who specifically handles preservation, conservation and restoration of library collections. Even if there is no specialist librarian for preservation, the Asian-African Conference Museum Library can collaborate with workers from other fields of study who have a special basis for preservation, conservation and restoration activities. Library collections that are rare and cannot be accessed by just any user should receive more attention from the library's librarians. This library should also care more about the preservation of media and information in the library collection, facilities, and the environment of the library room, so that the library collection can be used continuously by users, library services continue to run, and users can continue to experience a satisfying information search experience. in the Asian-African Conference Museum Library.

The limitation of this research is that there are limitations in the number of informants that can be accessed, so the results may not cover the entire spectrum of experience in preventive preservation in the Asia-Africa Museum Library. Apart from that, there have not been many research topics that specifically discuss preventive preservation in library collections and most discuss preservation in general.

Suggestions for further research are to expand resources and time to deepen the analysis of preventive preservation aspects carried out in research.

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Authors' Contributions

All authors have contributed to the final manuscript. The contribution of all authors: conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis, writing original draft preparation, writing review and editing. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

All authors have no conflict of interest related to this study.

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