

Libraries in Malaysia



**TOWARDS TRANSFORMATION
AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH**

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ERRATA

P.35

Captions for photos 2 and 3 amend as follows:

Photo 2 - **Children's reading activity at Terengganu State Public Library**

Photo 3 – **Launch of Samsung Smart Library at Terengganu State Public Library**

P.93

Caption for bottom photograph amend to **Curtin University Malaysia**

P.137

Heading for National Committee amend to **Malaysia National Committee IFLA WLIC 2018**

Publications Sub-Committee
IFLA WLIC 2018 Kuala Lumpur



TUN DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD

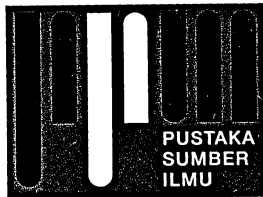
Libraries in Malaysia

Towards Transformation and Community Outreach

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Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>xi</i>
1 Introduction	1
2 National Library of Malaysia	9
U-Pustaka (The Ubiquitous Library)	16
3 Public Libraries in Malaysia	19
Rural Libraries in Malaysia	39
Municipal Libraries	44
Community Libraries	51
Other Public Libraries	60
Kemas Resource Centres	63
4 Academic Libraries in Malaysia	65
Public University Libraries	65

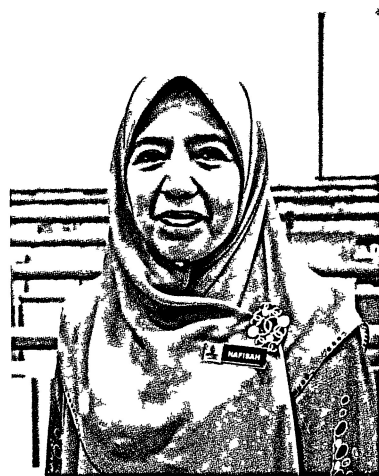
vi	Libraries in Malaysia: Towards Transformation and Community Outreach	
	Private University Libraries	78
	Branch Campuses of Overseas Universities	85
5	Special Libraries	95
	Ministry and Federal Department Libraries	96
	Private Sector and Statutory Authority Libraries	116
	Mosque Libraries	122
6	School Resource Centres	125
	Librarians Association of Malaysia (PPM)	133
	Index of Libraries	139



Foreword

Dato' Nafisah binti Ahmad

President, Librarians Association of Malaysia (PPM)



I am thankful to Allah that the book on Libraries in Malaysia has been published by the Librarians Association of Malaysia (PPM) in conjunction with Malaysia hosting the IFLA WLIC 2018 in Kuala Lumpur. We thank IFLA for selecting Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia as host of this august conference for libraries, for the very first time since its inception.

The theme of IFLA WLIC 2018 in Kuala Lumpur is 'Transform Libraries, Transform Societies'; Reaching out to the hard to reach. This will give us the opportunity to showcase transformational and outreach activities in our libraries and to mutually share library development experience with professional colleagues from abroad.

I am doubly pleased that the book has been published in time for us to distribute at IFLA WLIC 2017 in Wroclaw in Poland ahead of the 2018

Congress in Kuala Lumpur. This will provide a good opportunity for potential IFLA WLIC participants to acquaint themselves with libraries and library development in Malaysia ahead of the 2018 Congress. The Librarians Association of Malaysia in close collaboration with the National Library of Malaysia, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission and the Malaysia Convention and Exhibition Bureau are honoured to host this conference with IFLA. The many programmes

lined up for 2018 including Satellite Meetings, International Exhibition, Library Boulevard and Library Visits are added incentives for librarians from across the globe to converge in Kuala Lumpur in 2018.

I would like to congratulate and thank the Chairman of the Publications Sub-Committee, Dato' Zawiyah Baba and her team for their hard work and dedication to ensure the publication of this book on schedule. To all those who contributed information and photographs, assisted

with editing, gave constructive comments and helped in whatever way towards the successful completion of this book, my heartfelt thanks to all of you.

We look forward to having professional colleagues from all over the world with us in Kuala Lumpur in 2018.

DATO' NAFISAH BINTI AHMAD
June, 2017



Preface



Dato' Zawiyah Baba, Editor

'Libraries in Malaysia' is published by the Librarians Association of Malaysia in conjunction with Malaysia's role as host of IFLA WLIC 2018 in Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of the book is to introduce the different types of libraries in Malaysia to IFLA WLIC participants and to highlight how some of our libraries have transformed their services and reached out to those beyond their traditional communities.

This book is by no means a definitive guide to libraries in Malaysia but highlights selected libraries in the different categories.

An introductory review of the development of different types of libraries encompassing national, academic, public, special libraries and school resource centres is provided. Libraries highlighted include those that have been recognised for their outstanding achievement by the Library profession and other relevant agencies. It also includes those

that have demonstrated efforts to enhance their facilities and access to their collection and services to help bring about a transformational change in their communities and society

To members of the Publications Sub-Committee Hashimah Mohd. Yusof, Datin Che Normadiah Che Abas, Ramzy Md. Taha and Mohd. Azmi Aziz, I extend my heartfelt thanks for their hard work and cooperation in compiling this book. Our grateful thanks to the National Library of Malaysia for their

generosity in providing statistics and photographs on libraries and library services. Deepest thanks and appreciation to all those who have kindly contributed information and photographs about their libraries. I am most grateful too for the invaluable assistance of all those who helped to edit parts of the book especially Dato' Dr. Zaiton Osman, Co-Chair, Malaysia National Committee.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the Librarians Association of Malaysia (PPM) for kindly

publishing this book. I hope IFLA WLIC participants and librarians in general will find this book an interesting and useful introduction to libraries in Malaysia.

Dato' Zawiyah Baba
Writer/Editor & Chairman,
Publications Sub-Committee,
Malaysia National Committee,
IFLA WLIC 2018.



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To those who have provided assistance in whatever form but whose names may have been inadvertently omitted from this list, I thank you most warmly.



Chapter 1

Introduction

The development of libraries in Malaysia is steadily progressing with a total of 2891 libraries (excluding school libraries) at the end of 2015. Library development can be said to be a post-independence phenomenon with a few research libraries such as the Rubber Research Institute (RRI), the Institute of Medical Research (IMR) in early 1900s and the Department of Agriculture Library in the 1930s existing before independence.

Early Public Libraries

There were also early philanthropic efforts for provision of public library services in some states in Malaysia such as the Carnegie Library in Kelantan and the Henry Gurney Memorial Library in Negeri Sembilan and Melaka. The Kuala Lumpur Book Club, a subscription library which started in 1930s provided much needed public library services until the Selangor Public Library Corporation was established and took over the KL Book Club in 1970. Foreign Embassies too provided libraries as

well as language learning for the public mainly in Kuala Lumpur and Pulau Pinang for example through the British Council, Lincoln Cultural Centre, Alliance Francaise, Goethe-Institut and the Japan Foundation.

Establishment of the National Library

In 1966 the National Bibliographic Services Unit was established in the National Archives to register and create bibliographic records for books received under the Preservation of Books Act 1966. This

Unit was subsequently renamed the National Library Service. When the National Library Act 1972 was passed it became a sister department of the National Archives and National Library Department until 1977 when the National Library became a full-fledged federal government department.

Public Library Development

A definitive decision for public library development was made by the federal government in 1968 when it accepted the Blueprint for Public Library Development by Mrs. Hedwig Anuar who was commissioned by the Library Association of Malaysia (PPM) with funding from The Asia Foundation.

One of the main recommendations was the establishment of a Public Library Corporation in every state in Malaysia to establish a network of public library services in the state. It further recommended that the federal government provide financial assistance for building, library collection, furniture and equipment. The Selangor State Government was the first to pass the Selangor State Public Library Corporation Enactment in late 1968. Other States in peninsula Malaysia followed suit throughout the 1970s culminating in the Johor State Public Library Corporation Enactment in 1984. Sabah passed the Sabah State Library Ordinance in 1988 and the Sarawak State Library Ordinance was passed in 1999, although public library services in these states were established much earlier. In the Federal territory of Kuala Lumpur, public library services

are provided by Kuala Lumpur City Hall since the 1970s.

Municipal and Community Libraries

In addition to the Public Library Corporations, public library services are also provided by the City and Municipal Councils under provision of the Local Government Act 1976. Apart from Kuala Lumpur, City Hall, these include Ipoh City Council in Perak, Kluang in Johor, Petaling Jaya and Subang Jaya Municipal Councils in Selangor, and the Putrajaya Corporation in Malaysia's new administrative capital of Putrajaya. There are also Community Libraries built by private and public-listed companies as part of their CSR or Corporate Social Responsibility contribution, mostly in busy urban areas. Individual efforts such as the Muthamil Padipakam or Tamil Public Library provide services for their own communities.

Rural Libraries

Library development has also been focused on rural areas from the 1970s through budget allocation from State and Federal Governments. These included mobile libraries as well as e-mobile libraries providing computers and electronic facilities and in many rural areas, even internet services. Mobile libraries were eventually replaced by static libraries. In 2005 until 2007 development of rural libraries was given a boost with special allocation from the Federal Government through the annual operating budget which enabled more than 500 rural libraries to be built over the three-year period with close cooperation from

State Public Library Corporation and various other Federal and State agencies. The Community Development Department or KEMAS also provide a network of more than 200 resource centres and reading areas in their community centres in rural areas throughout the country.

University Libraries

The development of University libraries in Malaysia began with the establishment of the University of Malaya campus in Kuala Lumpur in 1959. It was the only University in Malaysia for a decade before the establishment of Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in 1969, the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 1970, the Universiti Putra Malaysia (formerly the University of Agriculture) (UPM) in 1971 and the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) in 1972. These five universities with the National Library of Malaysia pioneered the formation of PERPUN (the Conference of National and University Libraries) to embark on various cooperative bibliographical and automation projects in the early stages. When the first international university in Malaysia, the International Islamic University in Malaysia (IIUM) was established in 1983, Malaysia had six universities up to 1990s.

Vision 2020

Malaysia's National Vision Policy popularly known as Vision 2020 which was presented at the beginning of the 20th century, aimed at transforming Malaysia into a developed country by the year 2020. To propel this change, Malaysia embarked on a push for higher education

institutions, a knowledge economy and the creation of knowledge workers. National Reading and Literacy campaigns embraced technology in efforts to achieving the dual purpose of technology savvy as well as information literate and knowledgeable population.

Private Universities/Colleges

The catalyst for reforms in private higher education were the legislations passed to enable the establishment of private colleges and universities and later Branch Campuses of overseas universities in Malaysia. The Asian financial crisis in 1990s further created demand for affordable higher education and indirectly boosted Malaysia's role as a regional hub for quality higher education.

As a consequence, the number of private colleges and universities in Malaysia increased exponentially and far exceeded the number of public universities in Malaysia. At the turn of the century and the new millennium, the number of public universities rose to 20 and has remained so until today while the number of private universities and colleges multiplied in leaps and bounds from 358 in 2011 to 456 in 2015. This means that the number of college and university libraries too had a parallel increase as do the number of library professionals in the workforce, most of whom were the products of the three universities providing library education in Malaysia, namely the Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and the University of Malaya.

Special Libraries

The emphasis on knowledge workers and an informed and knowledgeable workforce was also an important factor in the push for development of special libraries in the public and private sector. The creation of the Library Common User Service Scheme headed by the Director-General of the National Library in 1973 further facilitated the creation of library posts for libraries in the public sector. The number of special libraries in the public sector now stands at 530 from 506 in 2010 while the number of library staff under the Common User scheme increased from 1644 in 2010 to 1979 members in 2015, of whom 180 are professional librarians. The number of libraries in government-linked companies and the private sector too saw a marked increase from 145 in 2010 to 423 libraries in 2015 and total staff from 70 in 2010 to 1164 in 2015, of whom 230 are professional librarians.

School Resource Centres

School Resource Centres come under the purview of the Educational Technology Division of the Ministry of Education. The rule of thumb in respect of school resource centres is that for every school established under the Ministry of education, there is provision for a libraries or resource centres incorporated in the planning of schools. Currently there are a total of 10,172 schools and resource centres in Malaysia. School Resources Centres are managed by Teacher Librarians with students' assistance and also from other school staff. With increasing levels of use of IT in schools, efforts to integrate teaching and learning with school

resource centres are made through individual initiative of teachers but has yet to be adopted as a policy in the school system.

Toward transformation

A significant development among libraries in Malaysia is their readiness to embrace the digital technology era, especially among University libraries, both public and private. There is intense competition for student intake especially among higher education institutions, with Branch campuses of reputable overseas universities adopting standards of their parent universities in the United Kingdom or Australia. Private universities too are prepared to invest in libraries as one of the main attractions of higher education are an indication that most libraries demonstrate a readiness to attain high standards of information resource provision and service delivery. New Federal Ministry and Department buildings in the new Administrative Capital of Putrajaya for example have incorporated generous and far-sighted provisions for special libraries and many have impressive facilities. Librarians have to rise to the challenge to deliver innovative and relevant services commensurate with expectations of their stakeholders and users.

Impact of Digital Technology

The development of digital technology in particular has enabled libraries to transform their services from traditional to digital in terms of collection and information resources and delivery of services. Libraries have also optimised digital

technology not only to convert their in-house publications as well as rare books and manuscripts in order to create easy and quick access to previously difficult to access materials. Digital Technology has also enabled wider participation by libraries in cooperative projects such as union catalogues and speedy and easy delivery and use of library materials for example through the u-Pustaka or the Ubiquitous Library Project led by the National Library of Malaysia.

It is highly encouraging that three projects in the National Library's Transformation Plan (2014-2017) have been endorsed by Public Services Department, namely (i) Access to All (ii) Smartnet, (collaboration with public and private corporations) and (iii) Rebranding of Rural Libraries, as flagship library transformation programme.

Reaching Out To The Hard To Reach

Rural libraries too have undergone transformational changes with the penetration of internet services to increasingly extensive rural areas. Many rural libraries are now playing

a more important role in their communities with better provision of access to electronic and digital resources which connects rural communities to the global world. Mobile libraries serving rural areas too provide electronic and digital resources thus ensuring that rural communities have access to and can participate in globalisation.

In fact, the rebranding of rural libraries to become 'Laman Ilmu Komuniti' (MyLike) or Community Knowledge Commons have been endorsed as a transformation project by the Public Services Department Malaysia in line with its National Blue-Ocean strategy. It will face the challenge of meeting the cost of providing sustainable broadband facilities to rural areas and will need the support and cooperation of telecommunication companies in Malaysia. It is at the pilot project stage but if successful and extended to other rural areas, it has the potential of transforming the rural communities in Malaysia to well informed and knowledgeable members who are well placed to contribute meaningfully to society.

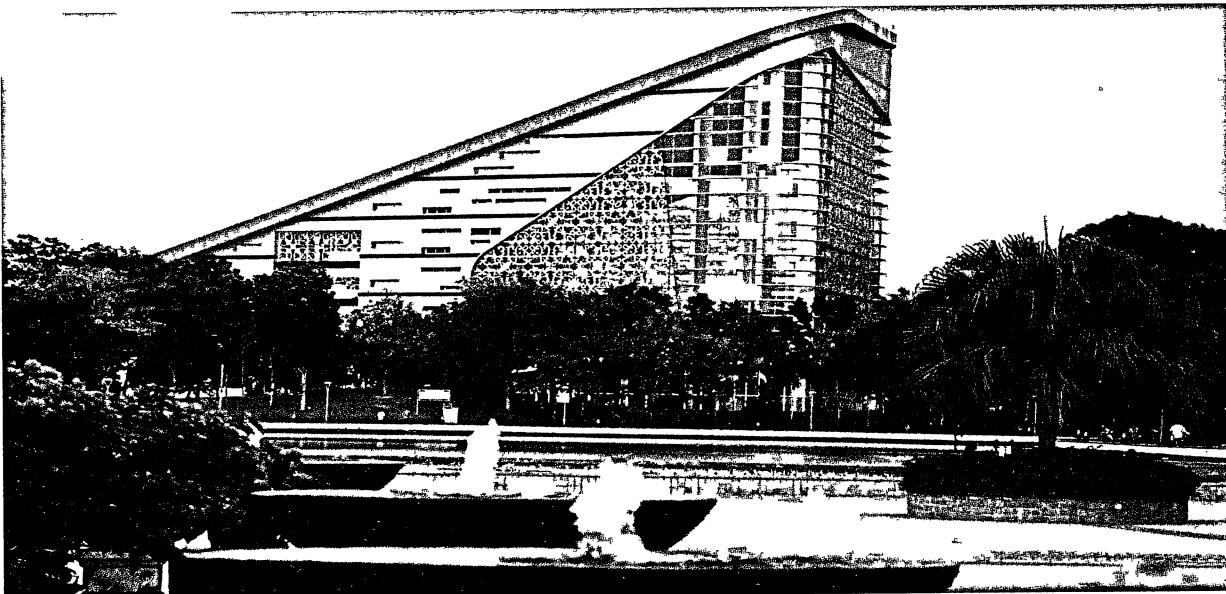
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES IN MALAYSIA BY TYPE (2011 – 2015)

TYPE OF LIBRARY*	YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National Library of Malaysia (PNM)		1	1	1	1	1
PNM Community Libraries		1	2	3	3	4
State Public Libraries (PAN)		346	328	325	331	336
Rural Libraries		1,106	1,114	1,121	1,125	1,121
<i>i. PNM Rural Libraries</i>		481	480	506	507	510
<i>ii. State Rural Libraries</i>		625	634	615	618	611
Special Libraries		643	683	885	921	953
<i>i. Federal Government Department/ Agency</i>		506	507	515	517	531
<i>ii. Statutory Body/ Private Agency/ GLC etc.</i>		137	176	370	404	423
Academic Libraries		378	494	478	463	476
<i>i. Public University</i>		20	20	20	20	20
<i>ii. University College/ Private University College</i>		358	474	458	443	456
TOTAL		2,475	2,622	2,813	2,844	2,891

* Excludes School Resource Centres.

LIBRARY HUMAN RESOURCE AND ESTABLISHMENT (POST) STATISTICS IN MALAYSIA 2011 - 2015

TYPES OF LIBRARY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National Library of Malaysia	470	480	512	515	516
State Public Library	2,416	2,501	2,585	2,663	2,508
Rural Library	1,594	1,724	1,732	1,671	1,757
<i>i. State Rural Library</i>	641	641	641	596	596
<i>ii. NLM Rural Library</i>	953	1,083	1,091	1,075	1,161
Special Library					
<i>i. Ministry and Government Agency</i>	1,827	1,981	2,613	3,125	3,143
<i>ii. Private Agency and Statutory Authority</i>	1,717	1,649	1,679	1,980	1,979
<i>iii. Private Agency and Statutory Authority</i>	110	332	934	1,145	1,164
Academic Library	3,309	3,435	3,868	3,237	3,527
<i>i. Public University</i>	2,269	2,364	2,850	2,417	2,767
<i>ii. Private University/College</i>	1,040	1,071	1,018	820	760
TOTAL	9,616	10,121	11,310	11,211	11,451



Modern State-of-the Art Regional library, Tanjung Aru Sabah



A rural Library in Kampung Hilir, Mukim Merbok, Kedah



Chapter 2

National Library of Malaysia

ESTABLISHMENT

The National Library of Malaysia was established as a federal department by an Act of Parliament, The National Library Act 1972, (Act 80) (which incorporates all subsequent amendments as at 2006). Prior to its establishment, it existed as the National Bibliography Unit of the National Archives of Malaysia in 1966 with the responsibility of implementing the Preservation of Books Act 1966.

The Unit was upgraded to the National Library Division with added responsibilities as secretariat to the National Library Committee looking into the establishment of the National Library. Following the Act, the National Library first became a part of the Department of National Archives and National Library. It was in 1977 that the National Library of Malaysia became a full-fledged federal department headed by a Director-General.

Legislative functions

The functions of the National Library as the implementing agency expanded with the Deposit

of Library Materials Act 1986, Act 331 (which replaced the Preservation of Books Act 1966). The 1986 Act ensured a more comprehensive coverage of library materials deposited for preservation and use, particularly electronic materials including films, audio and video cassettes and compact discs. The amendment to the National Library Act in 1987 saw the expansion of the functions of the Director-General essentially to provide legislative support for additional roles and responsibilities it undertook following decisions of the Cabinet after the 1972 Act was passed. This included the

establishment of the National Centre for Malay Manuscripts in the National Library.

Building

The National Library first moved into a government bungalow at Jalan Venning, now Jalan Perdana in Kuala Lumpur. It rented office space in various buildings in Kuala Lumpur and also warehouses to store the ever increasing legal deposit collection. The National Library had its own purpose-built impressive building in 1992 in Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur which was able to house all the divisions in the Library. However, a major reorganisation of the National Library in 2002 resulted in new divisions and substantial posts being created and additional office space was rented again. In 2010, the 15-storey annex building adjacent to the original building was completed, consisting of a tower block, multi-level parking and stack rooms and provide much needed additional space.

Collection development and services

NLM collections were acquired through the Deposit of Library Materials Act 1986, its gift and exchange programme, and acquisition of personal collections and purchase of current materials. To date, NLM has built a collection of 5,104,270 items for the use of present and future generations in line with its objectives under the Act. The expansion in the scope of library materials deposited has ensured that it has captured a sizeable amount of electronic materials. NLM collection is made accessible through the online national bibliography, its reference and service divisions particularly Malaysiana and Foreign

Publications Collection, Media Resources, Digital Services, Circulation Services as well as its Special Collection.

The Centre for Malay Manuscripts established in 1985 started with a single gift of palm-leaf manuscript but has since built up a collection of almost 5,000 original Malay manuscripts, including *Hikayat Hang Tuah* which is registered in UNESCO's Memory of the World Register. Its digital collections both from subscriptions, purchase and its own in-house digitisation programme has increased substantially, more recently with access to 2,500 digital materials courtesy of Samsung Malaysia Electronics Sdn. Bhd. and 500 titles on Banking and Finance from Maybank, Malaysia's leading bank.

Corporate strategic partnership

With its imposing and attractive new building, the National Library extended its reach with government and non-government agencies, foreign missions and corporate organisations as strategic partners in organising its activities as well in enhancing and expanding its facilities and services. Many important exhibitions were held as a joint programme with Embassies and High Commissions of foreign governments including Australia, Chile, Philippines, USA, Japan and South Africa as well as numerous book donations to the National Library. Several private companies contributed towards the development of NLM's services including Esso Malaysia which set up the children's' hypermedia services and upgraded by Exxon-Mobil. Exxon-Mobil also funded programmes for development of IT skills among aborigine children from all over Malaysia for more than 10 years. The Japan Foundation which

provided a complete audio-visual service for youth and adults while Yayasan Felde provide new technology to hypermedia services and Samsung Electronics which provide smart library devices for youth and children.

Network of Public Libraries

The wide-ranging functions of the Director-General include the development of a network of public and special libraries throughout the country, while providing leadership in matters pertaining to librarianship and library matters. The National Library working closely with State Public Library Corporations and Public Works Department in Peninsular Malaysia as well as the State Library Department of Sabah and the Statutory Authority Pustaka Negeri Sarawak has successfully developed a network of State Libraries, District and Branch Libraries, Community Libraries as well as Rural Libraries throughout the country, through federal government funding under Malaysia's Five-Year Development Plan beginning 1976 – 1980 until the present 2016-2020.

Rural libraries

In reaching out to the hard to reach in the rural areas, the development of rural libraries in Malaysia has been given special emphasis since the beginning. Mobile libraries with electronic facilities and internet connection were provided to ensure inclusivity for rural communities in ICT development. Beginning 2005, rural library developments were given a tremendous boost with a special allocation from the Federal Government for the National Library to intensify construction of rural libraries throughout the

country. Through this special allocation, 509 rural libraries equipped with computers and digital collections as well as internet facilities have been built.

Community Libraries

With the collaboration of corporate organisations keen to contribute to the community in fulfilling their corporate social responsibility, the National Library has partnered with private companies to develop three community libraries in busy shopping malls and a community public library in a residential area in Kuala Lumpur. The library space, furniture, equipment is provided by the companies while the library service is run by staff of the National Library.

Special libraries

The Director-General of NLM as Head of the Library Common User Service Scheme to which professional Librarians, Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants are attached to the federal government Ministries and Departments belong. The National Library promotes the development of special libraries through in-service training programmes and providing consultancy and advisory services as well as publishing guidelines on minimum standards for attainment. Since the establishment of the scheme, the creation of library posts saw a dramatic increase consistent with the establishment of polytechnics, community colleges in the 1990s as well as research and training institutes in medical and health services, armed forces, police depots, judicial and legal services. There are currently 549 special libraries in the public sector while 423 special libraries are in the private sector.

Academic libraries

The National Library has had close cooperation with University libraries ever since its inception. At the time of its establishment in 1972, there were only 5 University libraries which participated in the MALMARC (Malaysian Machine Readable Catalogue) project as a prelude to OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue). There are now 20 public universities which the NLM liaise with through PERPUN (Conference of National and University Libraries). The Director-General of NLM is advisor to their elected council. In addition, there are also polytechnics, teacher training colleges and community colleges whose libraries are managed by librarians and staff in the Library Common User Service Scheme.

Reading Promotion and Information Literacy

Promotion of reading and information literacy has always been an important activity of the National Library. The reading programme was extended to a year-long programme with participation from all library sectors and included promotion and use of Jawi which is Malay written in non-roman script similar to Arabic script. Apart from reading, information literacy became a key component which embraced information technology in reading promotion.

NLM Transformation Plan 2014 -2017

Digital Technology has been the main enabler in NLM's transformation programme. Its Transformation Plan for 2014-2017 has been

endorsed by the Public Services Department with three of NLM's strategic initiatives namely Digital Library Service themed 'Access for All', Smartnet project designed as a National Blue-Ocean Strategy (NBOS) concept and the rebranding of its rural libraries into '*Laman Ilmu Komuniti*' (MyLIKE) or Community Knowledge Commons recognised as high-impact, low cost, rapidly executed initiatives.

The 'Access for All' initiative is regarded as a breakthrough in popularising the use of public service among the local population through internet and digital technology. It provides access to data bases on multi-disciplinary subject areas from subscribed multi-format sources as well as access to the NLM's digital resources from its own digitisation and creative content development programmes including the Malay Manuscripts. Under the Smartnet project NLM has collaborated with corporations such as Samsung Electronics, Exxon Mobil, Yayasan Felde and Malayan Banking Bhd. to provide high impact digital library services to the public. As part of its transformation plan, NLM has selected four (4) rural libraries as pilot projects to embark on its upgrading and rebranding programme for rural libraries into Community Knowledge Commons (MyLIKE) in order to become educational and knowledge hubs for their communities.

U-Pustaka

U-Pustaka is an information service based on the ubiquitous concept and it provides access anytime and anywhere reinforced with a U-Pustaka

eco system that comprises the key components of participating libraries including broad-band infrastructure, U-Pustaka Portal, integration of Library Management System and RFID technology, delivery of books, non-cash based payments and access to local and international content in physical and digital form.

The idea to establish U-Pustaka service or Ubiquitous Library was mooted under the National Broadband Initiative Plan to increase the penetration rate of broadband in Malaysia. This service is an innovation that manifested through collaborative synergy by the Ministry of Communication and Multimedia Malaysia (MCOMM), and Malaysia Commission for Multimedia Communication (MCMC) with the support of the

National Library of Malaysia together with seven (7) library consortium. This service is also supported by ten (10) strategic partners from government and private agencies. The U-Pustaka Portal was officially opened to the people of Malaysia and can be accessed via the URL address www.u-library.gov.my.

The success of these projects will no doubt have a big impact on the transformation of communities of users in the urban and rural areas to become technology savvy and competent in the use of technology for information and knowledge. The National Library's theme for the national transformation plan for libraries in Malaysia has been adopted as the theme for IFLA WLIC 2018 'Transform Libraries, Transform Societies: Reaching out to the Hard to Reach'.



- 1 National Library of Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)
- 2 Prime Minister of Malaysia with Director-General NLM viewing exhibition on National Library's transformation projects



'Libraries in Malaysia' is published by the Librarians Association of Malaysia (PPM) in conjunction with the hosting of world library conference IFLA WLIC 2018 in Kuala Lumpur. The book serves as an introduction to the different types of libraries in Malaysia and to highlight selected examples of these libraries, particularly those that have leveraged ICT and digital technology to innovate and transform their services to create easier, speedier and wider access to multimedia sources of information. Smart partnerships by libraries in collaboration with public and private corporations to enhance delivery of information services are also highlighted. The book also highlights libraries that reach out to communities beyond their traditional clientele, One example is the rebranding of rural libraries into Community Knowledge Commons to enable rural communities to participate and benefit from ICT and digital technology. We hope the 72 libraries included in this book will enable conference participants and other interested parties to be well acquainted with transformational development of libraries in Malaysia.

