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MANUSCRIPT PRESERVATION IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN (Case Study on Library and Archives Service and Lambung Mangkurat Museum)

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Abstract: The Cultural Heritage Act No. 5/1992, Chapter I Article 2, the manuscript of a library and museum collection as the most authentic source of knowledge about human identity and cultural history. Manuscripts will not last long without proper care; preservation of manuscripts is beneficial for future generations. Based on observation, 476 manuscripts were stored in the Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan, which mostly did not receive good attention. Preservation effort is not easy and it is needed proper handling by the experts in their fields.

The purpose of this research is to find out, describe the preservation process, the constraints and solutions carried out in preservation of manuscripts at DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan.

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach and qualitative descriptive type in the form of describing data based on the recording. The research subjects in DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum with their objects are manuscripts in two places. Research data were in the form of respondents' identities, manuscripts, and the description of preservation efforts, obstacles, and preservation solutions. Sources of data were from informants, documents and supporting books. Data collection techniques were by using observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques consisted of data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification. Qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and took place continuously until it is complete so that the data is already saturated.

The results of research in conserving these two institutions have differed on the physical preservation and contents preservation of manuscripts. The physical preservation script was taken by giving chemical substance and sticking it to wider and stronger paper. The contents of the manuscript by scanning for digitization, giving names based on the main ideas, classification and brief outlines based on philology. Obstacles in conservation activities were due to the lack of budget for the purchase of conservation infrastructure and limited human resources in handling preservation.

The solution that can be proposed is by having cooperation with another party in preservation process. DISPERSIP is working together with Indonesian National Archives (ANRI) in saving original manuscript. Lambung Mangkurat Museum cooperate with Universitas Indonesia and Indonesian National Library in the manuscript digitalization process

Keywords: Preservation, manuscripts, physical preservation, content preservation

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Indonesia is a country that has a very diverse culture with various forms that are a legacy of its ancestors. South Kalimantan is one of the provinces that have cultural diversity as a characteristic of the people that distinguishes it from other provinces in Indonesia.

Manuscripts is one of the cultures which is a legacy from ancestors and has a very high value and important for us. Manuscripts are evidence of activities carried out in the past, manuscripts hold a lot of potentials that can reveal the historical values possessed by the owner, writer, and the province where the manuscript was written.

Manuscripts store various kinds of information and local wisdom that illustrate the history of cultural diversity, manuscripts are usually more vulnerable / easily damaged, usually caused by air humidity and water, damaged by rodents (*harmful insects, rats, and rodents*),

carelessness, natural disasters, fires, theft, and coupled with the activities of buying and selling manuscripts to foreign countries, which are still often done by certain groups.

Regrettably, efforts to preserve the manuscripts are still lacking in attention. As a result, not a few ancient texts of historical value, become corrupted, dirty (cannot be read anymore) and even lost. In the end, it will have an impact on the declining quality of the contents of the manuscript and they still neglected in the archipelago. The method of storage is only stored in a glass cabinet without security or any preservatives. There are manuscripts that are torn up and patched with other papers to reattach the tears (Thomas. 2012: 7).

Most of the manuscripts in South Kalimantan are stored in the Provincial Library and Archives Service, Museums and private communities. Libraries and museums as scientific institutions cannot be denied having the main task of preserving manuscripts and other collections related to science, education, and research. Library and Museum are one means to *access* the information, where the existence in a country is one barometer for the progress of people's lives.

According to Richard (1994: 19), *Library and information science is a discipline-oriented to provide access to vast amounts of accumulated knowledge and information: the processes include the origination, dissemination, collection, organization, storage, retrieval, interpretation and use of information.*

According to Wiji Suwarno (2010: 10), overall information or collections stored in libraries and museums are the result of humanity's creation, initiative and work both in the past and present. Information collected from various sources, created and is a manifestation or evidence of a real record of the history of human life in accordance with the conditions and developments of its time. *Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues* (Evans. 1992: 3).

Cultural Heritage Law No. 5 of 1992, Chapter I Article 2 states that the *manuscripts* are one of the library and museum collections which are the most *authentic* sources of knowledge about the identity of mankind and the cultural setting of their predecessors. According to the laws of cultural preservation, the collection of manuscripts is any document that is written by hand or typed that has not been printed or made into a printed book that is more than 50 years old.

Libraries and museums have the responsibility for the preservation of manuscripts, preservation referred to a work to preserve and protect collections in the form of manuscripts from factors that cause damage, so they do not experience impairment and can be used by the community for a long time. The purpose of preserving manuscripts is to preserve information content, historical evidence, and so that it can be utilized by the community. Manuscripts will not last long without proper care, the importance of preserving manuscripts so that they can be used by future generations (Mahawar. 2013).

Based on the results of preliminary observations made by researcher, there are for about 476 manuscripts stored in DISPERSIP (Provincial Library and Archives Service) and Lambung Mangkurat Museum of South Kalimantan. The manuscripts fall into several categories namely religious texts, secret mystics, rules and laws and the genealogies of kings. Most of the manuscripts did not receive good attention. *Preservation effort* of manuscripts is not easy and has to the proper handling and personnel who are experts in their field.

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher felt interested to find out more about manuscripts in South Kalimantan, especially in Library and Archives Service and Lambung Mangkurat Museum and how the preservation efforts were made. Researcher conducted research under the title: Preservation of *Manuscripts* of South Kalimantan.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Manuscripts

1. Definition of *Manuscripts*

According to Baried in Faizal Amin (2011: 91) manuscripts are handwritten writings that store various expressions of thoughts and feelings as a result of past national culture. Based

on the Complete Indonesian Dictionary, the ancient word has an old-fashioned meaning, long ago (Pratama. 2012: 373). Meanwhile, according to wikipedia.org Dictionary manuscript are (from Arabic:, *nas*, text; *nasikha*, copy; or, *nuskhat*, copy) are all kinds of documents directly made by human hands, either written or typed, different from printed documents by machine or reproduced in an automated way or indirectly using human hands.

Manuscripts are the results of writings that contain information about the national culture which has important values for national culture, history, and science. Manuscripts tell a lot about the behaviour, habits, and culture of the people of the Province (Gusnanda. 2013: 574). According to Nindya the manuscripts are important cultural treasures, both academically and socially culturally. The manuscript is a cultural heritage that contains a variety of texts of old people's copyright works that can be used for religious research, philosophy, history, literature, linguistics, issues of customs, legislation, and studies from other perspectives. So it can be concluded that the manuscripts are all forms of human work in the form of writings that are decades old, which must be preserved and maintained in such a way as to provide information to the next generation. (Gusnanda., 2013: 574)

According to Alimin (2010: 18) In the world of library and information science, manuscripts as an ancient document that is written or handwritten. Ordinary *manuscripts* are also called ancient texts. *Manuscripts* contain authentic facts and evidence about past knowledge, customs, and behaviour. Therefore, science, especially in the field of literature, the socio-political history of humans will be more objective if it is based on original sources which in this case are contained in manuscripts.

2. Preservation of Manuscripts

Conservation comes from the word 'sustainable' that can be interpreted as long life survivors, remain permanent, lasting and continue to be useful for human life. Preservation is an activity or an effort made to prevent damage so that it can live long and continue to be used for a purpose. Conservation is not only done to prevent damage but to maintain the use-value of goods that are important for a long period of time (Sitarno. 2005: 109).

Conservation according to the IFLA (*International Federation of Libraries*) covers all aspects of efforts to preserve library materials, finance, personnel, methods, and techniques as well as storage. Preservation *is the* effort to preserve manuscripts that include elements of management and finance, including how to save and the tools used, labour requirements, policies, techniques, and methods are undertaken to preserve the *manuscripts* as well as the information content (Darmono 2004: 71).

Preservation of *manuscripts* is very important and urgent to be done either by the policymakers or from the community because the *manuscripts* are unique historical evidence because of their scarcity that is priceless.

B. Preservation Activity

Preservation of *manuscripts* is not only the physical of the manuscript but also the information contained therein. According to Hazen in Ibrahim (2014: 32-36), the term preservation includes 3 types of activities, namely:

- a. Activities aimed at controlling the state of the environment in order to meet the conditions of preservation of library materials stored in it.
- b. Various activities related to efforts to extend the life of library materials, namely by means of deacidification, restoration, or re-binding.
- c. All activities related to the effort to divert information content from one format or another form of a matrix. Each activity according to these categories can still be developed into various other activities that are more specific and detailed.

Within the scope of the library, preservation is a job to maintain and protect collections of library materials so that they do not experience a decline in value and can be used by the community for a long time. The main purpose of the preservation of library materials is to preserve the information content recorded in its physical form, or transferred to other media so that it can be utilized by library users.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Approach and Type of Research

The type of research is *field research*, which is a study conducted by the author directly plunged into the study site to obtain the data needed.

B. Subjects and Objects of Research

Subjects in this study were librarians of the Library and Archives Service and the manager of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum of South Kalimantan. While the object of this study is the *manuscripts preservation* in the Department of Library and Archives, Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan and preservation efforts undertaken.

C. Research Setting

This research was carried out in South Kalimantan library, namely DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum.

D. Data Analysis

The techniques of data analysis in this study use the concept of Miles and Huberman analysis, which consists of *data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing / verification*. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until finished so that the data is already saturated.

REPORT OF RESEARCH RESULTS

A. Data Presentation

It is based on the results of observations about *the preservation* of manuscripts in DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum with activities conducted by researcher related to the matter to be examined.

Table 1. Observation Data of *Preservation of Manuscripts*

No	formulation of the problem	Observations	Theory
1.	Any manuscripts in the Department of Libraries and Archives (DISPERSIP) South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan?	Manuscripts in DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum based on the results of initial observations were handwritten using Malay Arabic, Malay banjar language derived from the expressions of the minds and feelings of banjar people in the past.	According to Baried in Faizal Amin (2011: 91) the manuscript was composed with handwritten pieces of various expressions of thoughts and feelings as a result of past national culture
2.	What are the efforts to <i>preserve manuscripts</i> in South Kalimantan Province Library and Archives Service and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan?	Preservation of manuscripts conducted at DISPERSIP is more on the contents of these manuscripts by digitization and re-production. Lambung Mangkurat Museum in preservation of manuscripts prioritizes content and physical means doing physical repairs by way of conservation and restoration of manuscripts, preserving contents by digitization and re-production.	According to Primadesi (2010: 121-122) Two things are done in the manuscripts preservation process, namely: Conservation and Restoration
3.	What are the obstacles and solutions that have been done in preservation of manuscripts in both	Obstacles in preservation of manuscripts in DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum due to limited funds. The solution that can be proposed is	Preservation according to IFLA (International Federation of Library), which covers all aspects of efforts to preserve library

	Institutions	by having cooperation with another party in preservation process	materials, personnel, methods and techniques as well as their storage, finance, methods and storage.
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The results of this observation are confirmed by the results of direct interviews by researcher of the manager of the manuscripts at DISPERSIP and Lambung Mangkurat Museum. For more details about *the preservation* of manuscripts in DISPERSIP and the Lambung Mangkurat Museum, researcher describe at the point of the results of the interview on the discussion and data analysis part.

B. Discussion

1. Manuscripts in Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan

a. DISPERSIP

The Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan Province are located in 3 (three) places separately: 1) Jl. A. Yani Km. 6,400 No. 6 Banjarmasin, 2) Jl. K.P. Tendean No. 106 Banjarmasin, dan 3) Jl. Panglima Batur No. 1 Banjarbaru

1) Research on Jl. A. Yani Km. 6,400 No. 6 Banjarmasin

The research informants for this location were Jubaidah, S. Sos (Head of Deposit and Conservation), Muhammad Ade Chisty. A.Md (Deposit and Preservation Staff), Gusti Rifqi Ikhsan. S.Kom (Deposit and Preservation Staff) and Muhammad Anshari. S.Kom (Deposit and Preservation Staff). The research results of manuscripts in DISPERSIP were obtained from all informants and documents from DISPERSIP as follow: the collections owned by the Deposit section are 8,312 titles and 8,790 exemplars.

Deposit Collection is printed material concerning South Kalimantan Province published in South Kalimantan or outside South Kalimantan since the past, now until the future includes: 1) Issuance published in the area of South Kalimantan, 2) Published in other regions of its contents about South Kalimantan. This publication may be in the form of Printed works, all types of publications of any intellectual and/or artistic work that is printed and duplicated in the form of books, magazines, newspapers, maps, brochures and others which are intended for the public. And Recorded works, types of recordings of each intellectual and/or artistic work recorded and duplicated in the form of vinyl records and other forms in accordance with technological developments intended for the public (relatively rare), 3) Author of the area of South Kalimantan, 4) History of Banjar Kingdom, 5) Banjar customs, 6) Banjar culture, 7) Banjar literary language, 8) Banjar arts, 9) Banjar house meaning/symbols, 10) Banjar Language Dictionary, and 11) Banjar Petatah Petitih

Deposit Collection deliberately collected and processed, stored and preserved for the benefit of the people of Indonesia and other nations for the purposes of researchers and relevant activities (collection and processing are regulated by the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 4 of 1990 concerning handover of print and record works). Deposit collection is not served freely or openly, but rather to a closed service, the deposit collection service is for researchers and observers of the history.

2) Archive Depo located at Jl. Panglima Batur No. 1 Banjarbaru

Archive Depo Officer who directly handles archives and *manuscripts* were two people namely: Muhammad Alfajri, A.Md, and Fendi Trisunaribowo .P.,S.Hut.

Based on that reason, at the research location in this archive depo, researcher only found the results of the re-production of manuscripts and only one manuscripts is original. Original manuscripts that are more than 100 years old are from Dayak Bakumpai Foundation.

b. Lambung Mangkurat Museum

Officers who handle collections of manuscripts in Lambung Mangkurat Museum were Busri, S.Pd (Functional of Expert Associate Civil Society), and Khairul Fahmi (Preserver of Collections and museums)

Research on the location of Lambung Mangkurat Museum made 2 officers who handle the collection of manuscripts as informants, from 2 informants the researcher get information about what *manuscripts* there: Collection Lambung Mangkurat Museum based on data for December 31, 2018, is as follows: the total collections of manuscripts in Lambung Mangkurat Museum are 158 (manuscripts /Philology). From the explanations of the two informants that only a partial data breakdown was recorded (65 manuscripts).

The informant also stated that some collections are not included listed as the original handwritten book of Sabilal from Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjary. Book of Gospel of Al-Qudus (The Gospel in Malay, published in 1886), Manuscripts in Lontar Leaf dan Mini Alquran.

2. Efforts of manuscripts *preservation* in Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan

a. DISPERSIP

1) Research on Jl. A. Yani Km. 6,400 No. 6 Banjarmasin

The results of research in the form of observations and interviews with all informants get an explanation that: preservation conducted includes physical preservation and content. In daily activities, content preservation is more dominant, while physical preservation is not too dominant. Preservation of content is done by digitizing and reproducing the manuscript. The digitization process is carried out as follows: 1) Scanning the collection, 2) Making the Pdf file, 3) Inserting the pdf file into a CD, 4) Giving cover on the CD, and 5) Displaying it in the Display Cabinet.

Collections that have been digitized are no longer catalogued, because the original books have been catalogued. For re-production CDs, they are arranged on existing shelves and cabinets, in the usual arrangement, not following a certain classification or grouping.

Collections that have been digitized are no longer catalogued, because the original collections have been catalogued. For re-production CDs, arranged in shelves and cabinets provided.

2) Research at Archives Depo located at Jl. Panglima Batur No. 1 Banjarbaru

Research at this place by conducting interviews with 2 officers who handled the manuscripts which were used as informants namely Mr. Fajri and Fendi.

The activities of preservation of archives and *manuscripts* in the Archive Depot as they describe are as follows: 1) Each archive file is wrapped using casing / samson paper, then put in an archive box and stored in a rack / file cabinet. 2) In the box file camphor is given camphor, ideally given again every 6 months. 3) Every year the archive room is fumigated (fogging), pest control, and once termite injected is injected around the building every 30 cm. 4) Air-conditioned room, but in place (Depo Archive) although not yet optimal, because it cannot be 24 hours. Besides, not all archival storage spaces are air-conditioned, and 5) Restricted light with curtains on glass windows. The manuscripts in the Archives Depo are in the form of re-production of manuscripts that have been re-produced into books.

b. Lambung Mangkurat Museum

Contrast to DISPERSIP which conducted in two places doing preservation of deposit collection or manuscript prioritize content / information contained in manuscripts, Lambung Mangkurat Museum priority to both the physical and content / information of existing manuscripts. This can be seen from the results of observations and interviews with two (2) informants namely Mr. Busri and Fahmi that:

Preservation of manuscripts carried out at the Lambung Mangkurat Museum is carried out following SOPs that have followed National standards (According to Informant Bpk Fahmi). Preservation includes physical preservation and content. Physical preservation includes two main activities conservation and restoration, while preservation of content is done by digitizing and re-production of the manuscripts.

The informant's explanation about the preservation activities of the manuscripts at Lambung Mangkurat Museum is as follows:

1. **Conservation** carried out on manuscripts is to protect, preserve and maintain manuscripts so that they remain intact and undamaged, by doing some activities as follow:

- a. Taking care naturally on manuscripts, namely by providing natural ingredients to maintain the physical so as not to be damaged. These materials are cloves placed around manuscripts which must be replaced every 3 months, when the cloves no longer smell nice. Besides Cloves, they also use "Silicagel" as a preservative. Silicagel is a preservative that is often used by people to preserve bags or shoes. Giving chemicals is only done if under forced conditions due to the condition of the manuscript, and still pay attention to a balanced size so as not to damage the manuscript.
- b. For security they place it in a special room, guarded by one officer and should only be seen by interested people for example for research reasons.
- c. There are some on display in the showroom which are superior collections, i.e. a large Qur'anic manuscripts containing only 10 juz. The paper looks old and worn but well maintained. This manuscript is the original handwritten work of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjary.
2. **Restoration.** Each manuscript to be restored must be submitted to the Laboratory first, then examined and analyzed by experts to see the state of the manuscript and determine the appropriate steps, because physical damage needs to be handled differently. This is because there are various ways in which the manuscript is broken, depending on the cause and type of damage. The steps for restoring manuscripts at Lambung Mangkurat Museum are as follows:
 - a) Covering with special paper (*doorslagh*) on fragile sheets of manuscripts.
 - b) Repair damaged text sheets with archival material.
 - c) Place in a safe place (cupboard).
 - d) Place in an air-conditioned room with regular air temperature.
 - e) Clean and fumigate.

In the fumigation activity, Lambung Mangkurat museum worked together with Sucofindo. The Fumigation process with Sucofindo was based on the explanation of the two informants

 - On the first day of the warehouse survey and warehouse measurements.
 - The second day the closure of warehouse winds and spraying of Methyl Bromide and sulphur gas to kill Insects etc.
 - The third day sterilizes the warehouse room to be safe (July 19, 2019)
 - Done on the fourth day
3. **Digitalization of manuscript. Digitalization** Activity of Lambung Mangkurat Museum was carried out in collaboration with the Universitas Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. There are 39 collections had been digitized, as follow:
Table 4.5. List of Manuscripts and Poetry Collections to be Conserved & Digitized at Universitas Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia Jakarta
4. **Re-production of manuscripts.** The digitized collection was re-produced again into a book by Lambung Mangkurat Museum. The book contains a digitalized text completed with Transliteration/translation. For example:
 - a) Poem of Ratu Anom Part 1: Transliteration of manuscripts
 - b) Poem of Ratu Anom Part 2: Transliteration of manuscripts
 - c) Indera Sumaya poem

Conclusions of *preservation* of manuscripts in Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan are DISPERSIP South Kalimantan prioritizes the contents/information contained in the manuscripts rather than physical, whereas in Lambung Mangkurat museum preserved the physical and content/information of the manuscripts.

3. **Obstacles and solutions carried out in the preservation of manuscripts in Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan.**

In carrying out activities, barriers are common; therefore obstacles must be analyzed first. In this study the obstacles in the preservation of manuscripts in the Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in

South Kalimantan are funds and infrastructure as revealed by the 8 informants from 2 research locations: Jl. A. Yani KM. 6,400 and Banjarbaru Archives Depot.

Based on the results of research on the location at DISPERSIP South Kalimantan obstacles perceived in an effort to preserve manuscript is the lack of funds and infrastructure while the solutions to overcome it in order to preserve manuscripts could go well is the DISPERSIP cooperation with the National Archives Republic of Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia.

Research at Lambung Mangkurat museum also found that the barriers that have been felt in the effort to preserve the manuscripts are also a problem of funds and infrastructure. Lambung Mangkurat Museum in cooperation with Universitas Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia to the preservation of manuscripts as a solution to overcome the limitations of funding and infrastructure in an effort of manuscripts preservation.

C. Data Analysis

Based on the results of the research above, preservation conducted at DISPERSIP South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum which is an effort to prevent damage, maintain the information content of the text for the benefit of the community in the long term from the analysis found that according to the theory of Sitarno (2005) in chapter 2 which states that: Conservation is an activity or effort made to prevent damage, so that it can live long and continue to be used for a purpose. Conservation is not only done to prevent damage but to maintain the useful value of goods that are important for a long period.

The activities carried out in the preservation effort in DISPERSIP South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum namely restoration and conservation, digitalization, re-production, maintaining the physical manuscripts and the information content of the manuscripts are also in accordance with the theory of Hazen in Ibrahim (2014: 32-36) the term preservation includes 3 types of activities, namely: 1) Activities aimed at controlling the state of the environment in order to meet the conditions of preservation of library materials stored in it. 2) Various activities related to efforts to extend the life of library materials, namely utilizing deacidification, restoration, or re-binding, and 3) all activities which are related to the effort to transfer the contents of information from one form to another format or matrix. Each activity according to these categories can still be developed again into various other activities that are more specific and detailed.

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on Preservation of *Manuscripts* in the Library and Archives Service (DISPERSIP) of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum in South Kalimantan can be concluded as follows:

1. Manuscripts in DISPERSIP South Kalimantan in the first location namely Jln. A.Yani KM. 6,400, the total collections owned by the Deposit section are 8,312 titles, 8,790 exemplars. While at the second location in the archive depot Banjarbaru obtained a *manuscript of Dayak Bakumpai* Foundation, the others are in the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. The total collections at Lambung Mangkurat Museum are 158 (Philology).
2. Preservation efforts were undertaken by DISPERSIP of South Kalimantan to prioritize the contents of information from manuscripts that are carried out in each daily activity rather than the physicality of the manuscripts, preservation activities of the contents of the manuscript information by re-production by digitalization. Whereas at Lambung Mangkurat Museum conducts preservation activities in all aspects of both the contents of the manuscript or physical information of the manuscript, preservation activities of the contents of manuscript information are also carried out by re-production by digitizing while physically by maintaining the physical strength of the manuscript with air adjustments, put in special plastic with added camphor or with fumigation.

3. Preservation efforts undertaken by DISPERSIP of South Kalimantan and Lambung Mangkurat Museum experienced the same obstacles, which are the lack of funds and infrastructure in the preservation of manuscripts for solutions to these constraints. DISPERSIP collaborates with the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, while Lambung Mangkurat Museum collaborates with the Universitas Indonesia and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia.

B. Suggestions

The suggestions made by researcher after knowing the results of research and direct observation are as follow:

1. It should be added to the budget for the provision of funds and facilities needed for the preservation of manuscripts, so that preservation of the original manuscripts can be done, especially the original manuscripts from South Kalimantan. The addition of the budget includes the provision of facilities and equipment that support the preservation of manuscripts and providing training for employees who will be assigned to *conservation* activities
2. Collection of manuscripts both in original and digital forms should ideally be catalogued in manual and digital form online so that the general public knows more about the treasures of South Kalimantan manuscript, as one part of promotional activities.

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