



Exploratory Study of the Potential of the National Library as a Tourism Destination Based on Library tourism

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Abstract.

Background. Libraries today are not just a place to find and store information. Libraries have developed into one of the most sought-after tourist destinations when visiting a place.

Aims. This research was conducted to identify and analyze the attractiveness and application of the concept. This research uses a qualitative approach with a triangulation analysis method.

Result. One of the libraries that many tourists now visit for recreation and tourism purposes is the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. The development of the National Library is progressing rapidly and has become an attraction in its own right. Therefore, to support the National Library as a tourist destination, one approach that can be applied is library tourism. This approach can be implemented if the manager plays their role well.

Conclusion. The results showed that the National Library has a variety of attractions and has implemented the concept of library tourism.

Implementation. The description led the researcher to conduct research at the National Library of Indonesia related to the implementation of library tourism.

Keywords: National Library, Tourism Destination, Attraction, Library tourism



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INTRODUCTION

The transition of libraries from a place to find information to a place to visit for tourism purposes has presented libraries with new challenges and priorities (Roque & Guerreiro, 2021). For this reason, it can be said that libraries as tourist attractions are a relatively new phenomenon in the tourism practices of countries worldwide (Prokopenko, 2020). This type of tourism is

essentially a form of economic, social, and cultural phenomenon (Lavarnos et al., 2020). Other research suggests it is a phenomenon driven by the desire to make a pilgrimage to a library (Català et al., 2020). Therefore, Prokopenko (2020) argues that in the future, libraries can become tourist destinations, leveraging library tourism in the modern era. Roque & Sayarreiro (2021) added the concept of Library tourism as a part of tourism characterized by the recognition of libraries as tourist attractions and their important role in promoting tourism.

Many countries in the world have adopted the concept of Library tourism, or at least make libraries one of the destinations that tourists can visit. Therefore, making libraries tourist destinations with the concept of Library tourism should also be practiced in Indonesia, especially since libraries are one of the largest institutions in the country, with a total of 158,364 libraries. (Sartika, 2023). The number of Indonesian libraries even ranks second behind India's (Candra, 2021). Of the many libraries in Indonesia, one library that deserves and has the potential to become a tourist destination is the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpusnas RI). The National Library is a national standard library located in Jakarta, specifically on Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan, Central Jakarta, and was established on May 17, 1980, with a building height of 24 floors. The National Library is also commonly referred to as Perpusnas. The establishment of Perpusnas coincides with the ratification of National Book Day. (Nariswari, 2022). The National Library has the potential to be developed as a tourist destination based on Library tourism due to its attractiveness. This aligns with Zenitha's statement (2023) in her writing, which notes that the National Library is one of the 10 best libraries and is a must-visit destination. Ujang (2023) stated that, considering the National Library's location in the city center makes it strategic due to its easy accessibility, the government also plans to turn the National Library into a tourist destination.

Library tourism is a potential tourist destination; however, in reality, the National Library and most other libraries in Indonesia are still perceived as rigid and boring places. Libraries are also considered less friendly places, and few activities can be done in the library (Aini & Hayati, 2017; Lubis & Marlina, 2021; Endarti, 2022). This is directly proportional to a survey conducted by researchers through social media regarding people's views on libraries. From the survey, the following results were obtained:

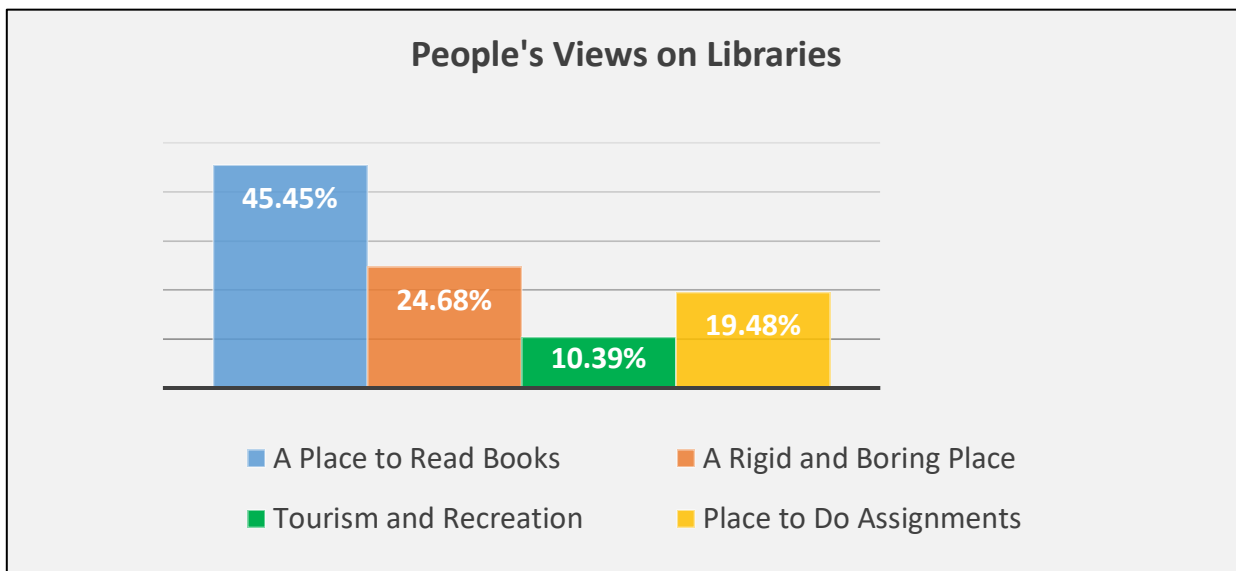


Figure 1: Survey Results of Public Views on Libraries
 Source: Researcher, 2024

The survey was responded to by 77 people, with 45.45% thinking that the library is just a place to study. Even 24.68% thought that the library was a rigid and boring place, while only 10.39% knew that the library could be a place for tourism and recreation. In addition, according to data obtained from the National Library regarding the number of visits to the National Library for the 2019-2023 period as the latest data, it was found that there was a decrease in visits in 2023. The complete data is as follows:

Year	Number of Visits
2019	846,847
2020	222,372
2021	205,873
2022	769,482
2023	742,905
Change	-3.45

Source: National Library, 2024

The perception and decline in visits is certainly unfortunate because if you refer to Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries Article 1 which reads “*Perpustakaan adalah institusi pengelola koleksi karya tulis, karya cetak, dan/atau sistem karya rekam secara profesional dengan system yang baku guna memenuhi kebutuhan pendidikan, penelitian, pelestarian, informasi, dan rekreasi para pemustaka*”. The verse states that the library is also a place of recreation. This is in line with research that states libraries can be a place of recreation and tourism (Ubaidillah, 2019; Endarti, 2021; Reindrawati, Noviyanti, & Raharja, 2022; Oktadiani, 2023).

The National Library, which has considerable potential as a tourist destination, should focus on the tourism aspect based on Library tourism. The National Library can improve services, cultural integration, and elaborate tourism aspects in its (Faustyna, 2022). Moreover, the National Library is an independent, non-ministerial institution directly responsible to the President under Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, so it should be freer to run its programs. Plus there are currently quite a lot of other attractions offered by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia such as exhibitions of paintings and other works of art through the National Library Museum, watching movies, providing historical book collections and cultural collections, the availability of coffee shops as a contemporary place to relax, as well as Instagramable architectural designs and other attractions that need to be explored further.

The potential attraction is not enough to make people know that the National Library can be a tourist attraction. Many still think that the library is just a rigid and boring place, nothing more than that. This is undoubtedly a problem that needs to be addressed by relevant stakeholders. In addition, very little research has been conducted on libraries as tourist destinations from a tourism perspective, particularly in the context of library tourism. Referring to the description above, the library is one of the potential tourist destinations that can serve as an alternative to traditional tourist destinations or even become a main tourist attraction.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourist Destinations

A tourist destination should be a place that has the resources to attract tourists to visit. Generally, tourist destinations must offer a range of attractions, including natural features, man-made facilities, and engaging activities (Lumansik, Kawung, & Sumual, 2022). Tourist

destinations will be more appealing if they are supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure (Fatmawati & Silvia, 2021). Attraction is closely related to tourist destinations, as a destination can be considered a tourist destination if it features a notable tourist attraction (Nugraha & Mawo, 2023). Therefore, tourist destinations must have their uniqueness (Maseti et al., 2022).

The Library as a Tourist Destination

Many countries around the world have long offered libraries as tourist destinations. Such as the Alexandrina Library in Egypt, the V.G Korlenko Library in Ukraine (Prokopenko, 2020). Another library is the Vatican Apostolic Library, founded in 1450 by Nicholas V, where a vast documentary collection coexists with the artworks of Melozzo da Forlì, David, and Domenico Ghirlandaio, in the Sistine Chapel designed by Domenico Fontana. Another example is the Laurentiana Library in Florence, designed by Michelangelo Buonarroti and later intervened by Bartolomeo Ammannati and Giorgio Vasari. Another library is the Casanatense Library in Rome. In addition to libraries established near universities, such as the Sorbonne and Sainte-Geneviève libraries in Paris, the Trinity College library in Dublin, the Bodleian Library in Oxford, or the General History library in Salamanca. However, some libraries stand out for their collections, as well as the unique architecture of their buildings, such as the Portuguese Royal Reading Cabinet, in Rio de Janeiro. (Roque & Guerreiro, 2021).

The explanation of the various library tourist destinations above led the researcher to recognize that tourists' motivations for visiting libraries are related to culture, education, literacy, experience, literature, and history, encompassing both intangible and tangible components (Prokopenko, 2020). Additionally, the motivation to visit the current library is also driven by the building's attractive architecture. However, libraries are generally centered on providing services related to the acquisition and dissemination of information (Roque & Guerreiro, 2021).

Libraries as tourist attractions continue to grow, especially after the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) held a congress in Lyon, which gave birth to the term “1001 libraries to see before you die” (Prokopenko, 2020). Other research by Tokiy & Tokiy (2018) shows that the library has an attraction as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Attraction the Library

Library Collection	Library Building	Activities in the Library	Library Services
1. Written collection: a. Rare books b. Old books c. Manuscripts d. Local heritage collections e. Memorial collections of famous people f. Journal 2. Other types of collections: a. Maps b. Poster c. Postcard d. Musical instruments e. Music notes	1. Historical value 2. Artistic value 3. Architectural feature 4. Works of famous architects 5. Ownership of famous people 6. Exterior 7. Interior 8. Furniture 9. Transformation of industrial wares	1. Cultural program: a. Exhibitio b. Concerts c. Literary night d. Movie projection e. Theater performance 2. Educational program: a. Workshops b. Conference c. Seminar/public lecture 3. Holiday celebrations 4. Publishing activities: a. Books b. Brochures	1. Information Services 2. Membership service 3. Digital content 4. Free internet access

Sumber: (Tocik & Tocik, 2018)

Library tourism

The concept of Library tourism is not just a tourism activity or a search for historical information. However, it is defined as a type of activity to visit the library with the impetus to enjoy culture, history, art, traditional values, and other modern activities so that a memorable experience is obtained because Library tourism is a concept that can contribute to national development because of tourism activities that can promote culture, history, art, and values to library visitors (Prokopenko, 2020). The concept, therefore, involves the affirmation of the library as a tourism product, but also implies the library's commitment to the following specific tasks: providing cultural services and facilities; establishing links between tourists and residents; promoting knowledge of the place to enhance the tourist experience (Roque & Guerreiro, 2021).

Li & Liu (2019) describe that the concept of Library tourism can be practiced by paying attention to four indicators, namely: Tourism Information Service, Humanistic Landmark, Integration of Library tours, Tourist Area Library.

Tourism Information Service

The role of the library as an information provider is still very much needed because it is from the library that much information about a destination is found before a decision to visit (Violeta & Sanja). (Olufunke & Oghenekaro, 2020). Libraries can leverage the activity of tourists visiting them to gather information and offer the best services. Libraries can offer free city tour services to enable travelers to learn interesting things about the city and its surroundings. Additionally, they can provide free Wi-Fi services to facilitate sending and receiving emails, downloading maps, or staying active on social media.

In the field of information technology in libraries today, some libraries can provide travelers with movies and music on various platforms. (Olufunke & Oghenekaro, 2020). In addition, the library integrates tourism promotion with exhibitions, lectures, and daily activities to provide more opportunities for the public to understand the cultural characteristics of local tourism and global tourist attractions, thereby making the library a window for the public to explore the world. (Li & Liu, 2019). Quality service offerings must back all of these information services. (Olufunke & Oghenekaro, 2020).

Humanistic Landmark

The existence of landmarks in cities is important because they are functionally, aesthetically, and socioculturally flexible places. Landmarks can be either traditional or modern buildings. Landmark itself is a static architecture that marks a place, making it easily identifiable and serving as a meeting point (Yesiltepe et al., 2022) in (Angkasa, Kamil, Iskandar, & Jaya, 2022).

As for libraries, libraries can be landmarks because they are not only places of information, but part of tourism, and as symbols of culture and history, library architecture is closely related to national traditions and regional culture. (Li & Liu, 2019).

Integration of Library tours

In addition to promoting literacy culture, library tours also play a crucial role in the development of library-based tourism. This is driven by the interest of people who want to engage in literacy while participating in activities such as traveling (Perwitosari et al., 2022). Seifi and

Kazemi (2019) explained through their research that libraries can develop tourism services through information literacy and tourism approaches, as well as collaboration and cooperation with other institutions. In addition, they highlighted the need to conduct more practical studies in libraries, so that their final product can lead to quality tourism services and have a positive impact, namely in the form of achieving profits and as an effort to promote the cultural identity of a nation.

The benefits of library tour activities are diverse, including increasing knowledge, honing creativity and innovation, and fostering interest in literacy. The impression of tranquility in the library is due to its comfortable setting and the friendliness of the librarians, who make visitors feel at home. The library tour activities can provide specific information, such as insights into the library world, understanding the business processes in the library, creating a review of a movie watched (if watching a movie), as well as benchmarking the library (Perwitosari et al., 2022).

Tourist Area Library

Tourist area libraries are often associated with the integration of other tourist attractions, such as museums, cafes, and parks, which helps libraries attract tourists by forming an agglomeration effect with scenic locations. Some tourists emphasize the importance of nearby dining and shopping locations (Pan, Sun, Yang, & Zheng, 2021). The concept of a tourist area library is expected to provide a recreational-themed reading education platform. It is hoped that the recreational theme will create a different atmosphere and a new reading platform (Wahyudi & Mutiari, 2018).

METHODS

The approach used in this research is an exploratory qualitative one, as the aim is to conduct an in-depth exploration of the potential of the National Library as a tourist destination, based on Library tourism. Maleong in Hardani et al. (2020) states that qualitative research is aimed at understanding the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perceptions, actions, motivations, and so on, holistically, with descriptions using words within the framework of scientific methods.

This research was conducted in DKI Jakarta Province, with the research location being the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpusnas), a government-owned library. The

National Library is located at Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 11, Jakarta, and most of its offices are situated at Jalan Salemba Raya No. 28A.

The data collection techniques employed in this study utilized three primary methods: interviews, observations, and field notes. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from previous research documents relevant to the research. The research informants were library managers and library visitors.

DISCUSSION

Attractiveness of the National Library as a Tourism Destination

The National Library offers a variety of attractions in addition to its main attraction: reading books. One of the attractions that makes it worth visiting the National Library is the stunning view from the 24th floor. On that floor, visitors can see directly the view of the city of Jakarta while enjoying the view of Monumen Nasional (Monas) from a height. Another attraction is the events often held at the National Library, which are frequently shared on social media accounts to attract visitors.

The National Library has also integrated its premises with coffee shops, parks, and exhibitions, making it an attraction in addition to its book collections. The integration of the National Library with other areas, such as cafes, canteens, exhibitions, and others, is crucial to alleviate activities that can trigger boredom due to the interaction with books.

In more detail, the National Library's attractions are identified as follows:

Table 4: Library Attraction

Collect	Building	Activities	Services
a. Rare books b. Manuscript c. Local heritage d. Collections of famous people e. Journal f. Maps g. Posters h. Postcards i. Musical instruments j. Music notes	a. Historical value b. Artistic value c. Architectural features d. Works of famous architects e. Ownership of famous people f. Exterior g. Interior h. Furniture i. Transformation of industrial heritage	a. Exhibition b. Concert c. Literary night d. Movie projection e. Theater performance f. Workshops g. Conference h. Seminar/public lecture i. Holiday celebrations j. Book Reading	a. Information Services b. Membership services c. Digital content d. Free internet access

Based on the results of researcher identification, it was found that the most attractive power by visitors in the Library is the attractiveness of the collection, with a percentage of 42%, second is the attractiveness of activities with a percentage of 30%, third is the attractiveness of services and the attractiveness of buildings which are both at 7%.

Table 4.2: Most Attractive Attractions According to Visitors

Most Attractions According to Visitors		
Type of Attraction	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Collection attractiveness	21	42%
Service attractiveness	7	14%
Activity attraction	15	30%
Building appeal	7	14%

National Library collections can include written materials such as rare books, old books, collections, manuscripts, local heritage collections, journals, maps, photographs, and other items. Among these collections, local heritage collections are particularly relevant as they contain specific local written and non-narrative content. Written heritage, which is often publicly presented by libraries through various activities such as exhibitions, concerts, and workshops, with a myriad of information from its collections about the community. Libraries also contain collections of manuscripts, books and other relics of famous authors or people relating to a particular place that

can be used for new cultural and tourist narratives. This group also includes other types of collections, such as maps, posters, postcards, musical instruments, and musical notes. In addition to old and rare books that are often very interesting due to their illumination, the collection also contains various items used for other purposes, as well as ethnographic items related to the traditions and customs of each region.

The National Library building is a historical, artistic, or architectural building. Additionally, due to its outstanding architectural features, the National Library building is a part of the country's cultural heritage. The interior of the library can also be attractive to tourists, featuring furniture and other decorative items. Additionally, the National Library serves as an example of the transformation of an industrial complex into a tourist attraction.

The numerous activities at the National Library enable visitors to enjoy spending time there. Activities such as watching movies and reading books are the most popular.

National Library Services, the National Library offers temporary membership services for travelers for a duration of approximately two months, or it can be for life if renewed. Additionally, they offer free Internet access. In addition, travelers can obtain information about destinations and cultural events, as well as opportunities for study and research, library outings, and more.

Although libraries, with their collections, services, and availability, have been important to tourists since the beginning of tourism, research conducted shows that the National Library has many resources that may be of interest to tourists if presented appropriately. To properly utilize the potential of library resources in the tourism industry, it is necessary to connect various stakeholders, including library representatives, tourism offices, tourism entrepreneurs, marketing professionals, local governments, and other businesses, to design and facilitate their implementation.

The concept of Library tourism at the National Library

The National Library, as one of the destinations visited by a large number of visitors, must naturally continue to develop and prepare itself to become a leading tourist destination in the future. Therefore, a concept is needed that can improve the tourism function of the National Library. One important concept that can be implemented is the concept of Library tourism, which has been popular abroad. This concept was explained by Li & Liu (2019) through their research

on the merger between libraries and tourism. This concept was born with four leading indicators: tourism information services, humanistic landmarks, integration of area tours, and library tours.

Li & Liu (2019) in their research stated that libraries are important places and platforms for people to update knowledge and engage in self-promotion and self-realization. It is also a place where humanistic concerns are most concentrated. Nowadays, given the rapid growth of world tourism, libraries as cultural and information institutions should seize this opportunity, fully explore their resource advantages, and leverage “library + tourism” as a breakthrough point, becoming a link between tourists and the tourism industry and providing tourists with a richer tourist experience. This will contribute to the sustainable development of library space utilization, knowledge dissemination, and service functions, thereby promoting the common interests of libraries and the tourism industry for their prosperity and development.

Exploration related to the concept of Library tourism at the National Library is conducted by researchers in this discussion to determine whether the National Library is worthy of being considered a library tourism destination within the context of Library tourism.

Examining the tourism function, the National Library has become one of the top destinations for visitors, both from outside the region and within the Jakarta area. This is clearly illustrated through the activities of visitors who can enjoy a variety of attractions provided by the National Library. The availability of attractions, easy accessibility, amenity and support from related parties (ancillary) for the development of tourism activities are an important part of the National Library's journey to change people's views about the library which has long been considered a rigid and boring place to become a place of tourism and recreation. Therefore, library tourism destinations can be better if they integrate the concept of Library tourism in their development.

The management shares the same view that the National Library is indeed very feasible and has evolved into a Library with a tourism concept. In an interview with the librarian, it was explained that the concept of Library tourism is one way to make the library a safe and comfortable place to visit, by providing attractive services to the public. Moreover, the management also views the National Library not only as a place to read books, in line with the general community's paradigm of libraries, but also as a tourist destination that can be utilized as a place of recreation due to its diverse attractions. In addition to the attractions, the strategic location makes the National Library more accessible for tourists. Based on the results of the researcher's exploration of the

application of the Library tourism concept through interviews and observations, it is evident that the National Library has effectively implemented the Library tourism concept, as indicated by the indicators of Tourism Information Service, Humanistic Landmark, Integration of Library Tours, and Tourist Area Library. A more detailed explanation is outlined by the researcher as follows:

Tourism Information Service National Library

The first indicator in the development of library tourism, with the concept of Library tourism, is the tourism information service. This indicator is important, considering the library's general function as a center of information and services; therefore, it is not surprising that tourism information services should have long been part of the library, especially the National Library, which is a public library managed by a special institution.

Referring to the concept of tourism information service, which means that the library plays a role in providing information about a destination before tourists visit a tourist destination (Violeta & Sanja) in (Olufunke & Oghene-karo, 2020), this element has been fulfilled through the content published by the National Library.

Efforts to improve information services can be made directly through the establishment of an information center for confused visitors or through social media as an intermediary for information about the National Library. In addition, tourism information services are also interpreted as a service to visiting tourists, as defined by Li & Liu (2019). Libraries have advantages and obligations in collecting, compiling, preserving, and utilizing documents.

This explanation aligns with the mandate of Law No. 43/2007 on Libraries, which outlines the function of libraries as a vehicle for education, research, preservation, and information dissemination. This means that, in general, the library serves as a repository for information preservation, both for academic purposes and for tourism. In terms of technology-based information, the library has utilized multimedia services that are accessible to the general public and is equipped with a guide to help visitors locate and access information. This preservation is certainly beneficial as an archive and documentation of Indonesia in general, and can be a center of information for tourists visiting Indonesia.

Libraries, as information service providers, encompass a wide range of activities, including collecting, processing, presenting, disseminating, archiving, and preserving information. As it

develops, the library becomes a hub of valuable information, providing access to knowledge, supporting research, offering entertainment, and preserving the nation's cultural heritage. Libraries also provide a variety of services to meet the information needs of users, both for academic purposes, enriching knowledge, and as a means of entertainment. The provided information can be helpful to visitors.

The National Library is not only a place to store books for study purposes, but also serves as an information center that can be accessed for entertainment. The definition of a library has evolved with the times. Currently, the library serves as a repository for both printed and non-printed materials. Based on Article 1, paragraph 1 of Law No. 43 of 2007 concerning libraries, a library is defined as an institution that professionally manages written works, printed works, and recorded works using a standardized system to meet the educational, research, preservation, information, and recreational needs of its users. In addition, Article 3 of the Law confirms that the library serves as a vehicle for education, research, preservation, information, and recreation, aiming to enhance the nation's intelligence and culture. It is thus a place of recreation and an educational center that can be utilized for learning. According to Riswanto (2021), libraries are expected to provide places and services that can encourage users to visit frequently. The facilities in the library are very supportive of tourism activities and the addition of knowledge for visitors. Visitors will feel comfortable and at home in the library thanks to a diverse and entertaining collection of library materials, as well as attractive facilities and infrastructure. With adequate facilities and infrastructure, visits to the library are expected to increase indirectly, which in turn will encourage library users' interest in reading.

The tourism information service at the National Library has been available for a long time and is one of the best in Indonesia in terms of tourist information services. Researchers divided the tourism information service at the National Library, namely:

Online and offline services

Visitors to the National Library will be more likely to find the information they want because the Library has provided numerous online information centers, one of which is the TanyaPustaka service, designed for visitors who cannot access information directly. Visitors can ask questions and receive direct answers from the librarian on duty. At the same time, offline information, such

as the availability of information centers, makes it easier for visitors to find the information they need. Additionally, all librarians outside the information section can also provide the necessary information, as they are equipped with the necessary knowledge.

Availability of reading material as a source of information

Reading materials, as the main attraction, are undoubtedly an integral part of the National Library. In terms of the availability of reading materials as a source of information, the National Library is one of the most reliable sources. This is because the National Library is the center of libraries in Indonesia, so that all book collections from various fields of study, types, and authors are available as collection materials. Visitors can easily access and borrow items to take home using a membership card.

Procurement of content on tourist destinations in Jakarta

The National Library strongly supports tourism activities through its information services. One way to do this is to create content about destinations that can be visited in Jakarta, along with the recommended routes. This kind of information is needed by tourists, considering Jakarta has many visitors from outside the city..

Humanistic Landmark National Library

The National Library, as a research location, can become a landmark because it fulfills the necessary elements, criteria, and physical requirements. Matching the meaning of landmarks based on elements, criteria, and physical elements based on the concept (lynch, Kevin) in (Ndolu, Sasongko, & Reza, 2018), it can be seen that the National Library can fulfill three important elements in landmarks, because:

1. The National Library has a physical sign that can be captured by the sense of sight easily because it is the tallest among other buildings around the National Monument and has a unique shape.
2. The information and distance of the National Library provide a quick and definite description of a place, especially since the National Library is close to the National Monument, which is the official landmark of Jakarta.

3. Distance Landmarks can be recognized from a distance, so the observer is outside the scope of the building.

In becoming a landmark object of a city, the National Library has the following criteria:

1. The National Library has a different physical character from the physical objects around it, which has a unique and memorable element (unique, memorable).
2. The National Library is easy to identify (identifiable).
3. The National Library has a distinct shape and stands out in contrast to other objects.
4. The National Library has more value in the historical/aesthetic field because it became the first library in Indonesia and is one of the highest libraries in the world, besides that the aesthetic value of the National Library lies in the shape of the building that resembles a book with the meaning as a window of knowledge.

Physical elements, in particular, the National Library has:

1. Unity of form: The Library has a single building that is distinct from other buildings.
2. The contrastiveness of form, the National Library stands out from other buildings due to its distinctive color and height.
3. Contextual or background of all existing buildings in the neighborhood.
4. A strategic location to be more easily seen and reached. The National Library is strategically located adjacent to the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD building, the National Monument station, and other key locations.
5. The National Library has a meaningful building.
6. Details: The National Library has precise details.

In general, the landmark function in terms of buildings can be fulfilled. Therefore, it is also necessary to consider it from a humanistic perspective. Humanistic landmarks are closely related to humanistic architecture and are defined based on one's views, with a tendency to project a picture of function as the basis of design. Furthermore, the architecture is defined in humanism as architecture that puts humans in control and relates to the preservation of nature, culture, and human history (Jordy) (Prasodjo, 2017). Humanistic landmarks should be able to tap into the most profound human experiences, including our relationships with reason, the environment, the subconscious, the past, and the future. Humanistic landmarks encourage individuals to continue to develop in various aspects of life. Based on this study, humanistic landmarks can be interpreted as

architecture that places humans at the center of design attention, both as intelligent beings and as advocates for environmental conservation. The humanistic approach can be achieved by fulfilling the needs and improving the quality of human existence. Architectural designs are created by considering the balance between reflection and action, to produce down-to-earth architectural works (Zahroh & Mutia, 2022).

The library can serve as a humanistic landmark or a center of cultural activities by involving the local community, which is one implementation of a landmark's existence. This method is one of the efforts made by the National Library to contribute to the preservation of national culture, not only as a collection, but also to prevent the extinction of musical instruments such as gamelan, angklung, and others through free access. In the context of the humanist paradigm in public services, Love Lock in Haşjimzum suggests five principles that must be considered to achieve the quality of public services, namely: tangible, reliable, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy.

Integration of the Library at the National Library

The National Library also offers two tour services: conventional tours, which involve visiting the National Library directly, and Virtual Tours, whose results are regularly published on the National Library's official YouTube account. For conventional tours, the National Library can process tour activities if the quota of 20 people has been met, which is a condition for the tour to be carried out, and a maximum of 50 people due to limited human resources and space. For the process itself before tour participants can be accepted, first the agency that wants to do the tour sends a letter via electronic mail and sent to the address persuratan@perpusnas.go.id, the letter is sent two weeks before the tour is conducted so that it can be processed in advance, or can access the registration form through the link available on the website.

Conventional Tours

At the National Library, the tour location is divided into two locations: first, the National Library museum, and second, the main building of the National Library. For the main building, the most commonly visited floor is the children's service facility floor because most tour participants are kindergarten and elementary school students. The tour usually begins with an

introduction to the history of the National Library, followed by a visit to the service you have chosen. It concludes with a game offering book prizes.

This kind of tour activity certainly provides benefits to the community, especially children, as the next generation of the nation. By introducing them to the library, it has directly trained their habit to make educational places such as the National Library a fun place. Therefore, the existence of library tours is undoubtedly one of the added values in increasing visits to the National Library.

This aligns with the findings of research by Perwitosari et al. (2022), which suggest that library tours can provide insight to tourists, foster creativity and innovation, and increase interest in reading. The impression of tranquility in the library, created by its comfortable atmosphere and the friendliness of the librarian, also fosters a sense of home in the library. The information obtained during this activity includes an introduction to the types of libraries, an understanding of the business processes in the library, a review of the movie watched, and benchmarking of the library. In addition, it is hoped that the library tour activity will provide visitors with an overview of library management and business processes, as well as an opportunity to compare various types of libraries, including college libraries and special libraries. Furthermore, this library tour activity can be utilized as a process of growing visitors' insights, especially among students, about the world of libraries, thereby eroding the negative paradigm that libraries are considered rigid and boring places (Rohanah, 2018).

Virtual Tour

During the pandemic, libraries and tourism played an active role in fulfilling their duties to help people overcome boredom due to the implementation of home-only programs and/or Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). In its role during the COVID-19 pandemic, the library and tourism sector has provided various alternatives that the community can utilize to engage in activities that can sometimes be boring while at home. One example is the existence of digital libraries provided by various institutions, allowing people to access a wide range of literature without having to leave the house. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture (2020), digital libraries in the Big Indonesian Dictionary are defined as libraries with collections in digital format that can be accessed through computers. Along with current technological developments,

this definition will undoubtedly continue to evolve, as libraries are expected to continue adapting to the times.

The National Library, as the largest library in Indonesia, also offers a vast digital collection that can be accessed by the community anywhere and at any time. Not only does the National Library provide digital collections, but the library also conducts web seminars (webinars) with a variety of topics that are very useful and, again, can be accessed by anyone through available social media and the internet (Sukaesih et al, 2020).

Tourist Area Library at the National Library

Based on the provisions of the Ministry of National Education, the library must have at least the following areas:

1. **Collection Room.** The collection room is a designated area for storing library collections. The size of this room depends on the type and quantity of library materials owned, as well as the size of the library building. The collection room can consist of one room or several rooms, such as a book collection room, a magazine collection room, a reference collection room, an Audio Visual collection room, and others.
2. **Reading Room.** The reading room is a room used for reading library materials. The size of this room depends on the number of readers/users of library services.
3. **Service Room.** The Service Room is a place for borrowing and returning books, asking for information from the clerk, leaving items or bags, looking for information, and books needed through the catalog.
4. **Technical Administration Workspace.** The Administrative Technical Workspace is a room used for various activities, including processing library materials from procurement to presentation to library users. It also serves as an administrative space for the library head and their staff, as well as a space for repairing damaged library materials.
5. **Special Rooms.** Special rooms include restrooms, discussion/meeting rooms, storytelling rooms for children, and other spaces for canteens.

The tourist area dimension of the library also relates to the integration of other places, such as museums, cafes, and parks, that can support tourist activities in the library, thus helping the library attract tourists by forming an agglomeration effect of scenic locations. Some tourists

emphasize the importance of nearby dining and shopping locations (Pan, Sun, Yang, & Zheng, 2021). The concept of a tourist area library is expected to provide a recreational reading education platform. It is hoped that with recreational nuances, it can provide a different atmosphere and a new reading platform (Wahyudi & Mutiari, 2018).

Integration between places such as museums, cafes, parks, and others has long been carried out by the National Library. Even museums, cafes, and parks are one of the reasons tourists visit the National Library. Regarding the museum, the National Library Museum is the first building as the forerunner of the National Library..

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion that the researcher has described above, the researcher then draws three main conclusions:

1. The National Library has many attractions and is one of the top educational tourism destinations in Jakarta. The National Library offers a diverse range of attractions, including four main collections: rare books, manuscripts, local heritage, and collections of famous people, as well as journals, maps, posters, postcards, musical instruments, and musical notes. Next is the building's attraction: historical value, artistic value, architectural features, works by famous architects, ownership by famous people, exterior, interior, furniture, and industrial heritage transformation. Then, the activity options include exhibitions, concerts, literary evenings, film projections, theater performances, workshops, conferences, public seminars and lectures, and holiday celebrations, as well as book readings. Furthermore, the last is the service attraction, which includes information services, membership services, digital content, and free internet access. On average, all the attractions are well-maintained and continue to be developed by the library management, ensuring they can always be preserved and remain sustainable. However, some attractions are not yet available, such as literary nights, which have the potential to be held and developed.
2. The concept of library tourism has been applied in the National Library. The mandate of Law Number 43 of 2007 includes tourism and recreation functions as part of the library's duties and functions. Based on the results of researchers' exploration of the application of

the concept of Library tourism through interviews and observations, it is known that the National Library has actually fulfilled the concept of Library tourism with indicators of Tourism Information Service, Humanistic Landmark, Integration of Library tours, and Tourist Area Library.

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