Archives and Arts Digitization as Literacy Potential on Arts History Research

Een Herdiani[1,*]

[1] *Institut Seni Budaya Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia*
Corresponding author. Email: een_herdiani@isbi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Archives and digitalization arts are process of archiving arts data using a certain system. The arts digital archive is a reflection as well as an effort to save phenomenal memories which are unique and hardly repeated. An art is dynamic and it can change in reference to time movement. Arts is also a cultural driver in the cultural development of society. It can be a reflection of the historical development of a nation. Therefore, arts activities are important parts of historical development. The problem is that in Indonesia there are few people focusing on art history research. There are also not many people considering the importance of arts archiving. Many photo and video data are owned by art institutions, artists, researchers, and arts lovers. However, most of them have not been archived and digitized properly. In fact, archiving and digitizing arts have become a literacy potential for art history research. When the archiving and digitization of arts is good, it will become an accurate source of literacy to support art history research. The rapid development of technology and the growth of artificial intelligence is an opportunity to strengthen artistic literacy. The purpose of this paper is to raise public awareness about the importance of archiving and digitizing art so that it becomes a literacy power that can be used for the advancement of education in a sustainable manner. The sustainable education in its implementation is based on ideas which are relevant to local culture so that it will have a variety of unique approaches. Education which is integrated with the socio-cultural environment will be able to manage individuals as a person and member of society who are independent and civilized.

Keywords: Archiving, Digitization, Arts, Literacy, Sustainable education.

1. INTRODUCTION

An Archive is an integral part of literacy and social life and need to be preserved because of their historical value as *an archive is an integral part of literate and social life and is in the custody of political institutions for their historical value* [1]. Archives are also a place and a reflection of social and institutional authority. Meanwhile, Edward mentions that archives are not dead spaces but places where the fluidity of dimensions is full of discursive practices as connecting objects between the past and the present, between the visible and the invisible and active in cross-cultural negotiations [2]. Archives are collections of historical documents which are systematically maintained for information of sustainable value. Without archives is a world without memory, without legal certainty, without history, without culture, and without knowledge and without collective identity. Without archive historical records in the past cannot be seen and studied again. Archives act as a marker of an event that occurred both in the past and the present. Archives are passive, thus requiring management to maintain records [3].

In the world of arts, arts archives, especially traditional arts, has not yet become a habit. Whereas arts archive is very much needed by the research community, especially as cultural heritage can be stored properly which can be used as a source of information for both knowledge needs and sources of historical studies. Today the development of increasingly advanced technology brings the impact of progress also on the method of archiving documents, both static and moving. Archives are recordings of activities or events in various forms and media in accordance with the development of information and communication technology made and accepted by state institutions, local governments, educational institutions, companies, and arts works archiving organizations. This is important to do to avoid data loss, artwork can not only be archived as a track record of the perpetrators but also artwork is a valuable intangible heritage that needs to be

preserved. One of them, Angge, is to archive it properly so as not to lose value [4]. Awareness of storing works of art properly is a testament to the love of art documentation so that it can be enjoyed by future generations as well as an accurate source for future researchers. In addition, digital arts archives will provide literacy strengthening for the wider community, especially art history researchers.

The advances in technology and information which are rapidly become one of the opportunities that can be used by art actors to store art documentation digitally. The digital archive of arts is a reflection as well as an effort to save phenomenal memories that are difficult to repeat. Arts is dynamic and can change according to the times. Arts is also a cultural driver in the cultural development of society and can be a reflection of the historical development of a nation. Thus arts activities are an important part in the development of history. Archive in the field of arts is still not a priority for actions taken by individuals, groups, or governments. Awareness to archive arts and culture is still very low, so there is a tendency to lose many arts and culture documents. With good archives, of course, there will not be much loss of arts data in Indonesia. Archives have a vital role as a primary source of information that has the task of accompanying reading literature that is used as authentic reference material for research studies in various fields of science [5].

Archival conceptualization and digitalization of arts in the era of sophisticated information technology have positive and negative values. Advances in technology bring convenience in accessing information. Nowadays people have integrated technology in their daily life. The high intensity of society towards the use of technology has created a digital society [5]. Take a look this phenomenon, there are several problems that need solutions, including (1) are archives and digitalization of arts important? (2) What is the current state of art archiving and digitization in Indonesia? Why is it necessary to archive and digitize art?

To answer these problems, the concrete steps are needed in managing archives and digitizing works of arts, the aim of which is to make the public aware, especially art actors and art management institutions, of the importance of archiving and digitizing arts so that it will have many benefits, especially as a strength. Literacy for researchers of art history in particular and other fields related to art. In addition, this step is an effort to preserve cultural arts so that works of art, especially those that are non-intangible, are still known and known by the public even though the art form has been lost to the times.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. The Importance of Digital Archives in the Field of Cultural Arts

Archives are interpreted as the result of administrative activities that occur and are documented for institutional or historical purposes [6]. Archives are recordings of activities stored in various forms and media numbers as stated in Law 43 of 2009, it is stated that archives have two forms, there are textual and non-textual archives or special forms. One of the special forms of archives is audio-visual archives, namely archives whose information is recorded in the form or media of moving images, static images, and sound recordings [5]. From this understanding, it can be seen that digital arts archives are audio-visual archives that are very important to maintain their security as a source of continuing education. However, based on observations that the Government has not fully taken concrete steps in archiving and digitizing very important cultural arts.

Talking about the importance of arts and culture archives in Indonesia is caused by at least two problems, there are the problem of politics of claims and politics of access. The reason for the importance of art archives is needed to strengthen the argument for ownership claims. For example, Indonesia and neighboring countries have always argued against each other to claim one form of arts. Such as reog, keris, batik, and others. For this reason, the government considers it important to archive in the area of politics of claim between people, between cultures, and between nations. The second problem relates to the politics of access where arts and culture archives are considered important to maintain access to authority (local identity) which the government imagines to be unique and noble [7].

The politics of claim and the politics of access are initiated within the framework of a cultural strategy. One of them is through how the state is able to guarantee and protect the continuity and sustainability of a cultural practice or product which are inherited or created by a society, encouraging it to remain embedded and embodied in the recycling of the times. From this point of view, the politics of claims and the politics of access are carried out by the state is placed on those who see the position of archives and the work of archiving arts and culture is not oriented to the product but to the process. The basic motive is not as a political economy project, but as a dynamic cultural project [7].

Collaborative work is needed from various parties, educational institutions, cultural institutions, government, private sector, and the community, to carry out a massive movement to digitize cultural arts products. Thus, the public and the government realize the importance of archiving and digitizing cultural arts

products which can be a power of cultural literacy whose benefits can be felt by people who need it especially for sustainable education.

2.2. Archives and Digitization Performing Arts and Fine Arts

The development of information technology during the industrial revolution is very influential on the order of human life. Everything has been controlled by the machine. In the era of disruption that still makes people have to be able to adapt to that era, suddenly also in 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic appeared which had paralyzed all sectors of life. Including in the world of performing arts. All stopped because there are limitations in various ways. With the Covid-19 pandemic, it has directly changed people's culture, starting from how to eat, how to work, how to learn, how to communicate, how to maintain health, and so on. Including how to present performing arts. This condition has accelerated the use of information technology for performing art's needs. Performances that are usually performed live move to virtual shows.

Arts presentations through virtual means that they have used the stages of taking pictures before they are presented virtually. The works displayed have moved into digital form. These digital forms become materials to be archived, but of course a container and metadata are needed. Metadata is structured information which describes, explains, finds, or at least makes information easy to find, use, or manage. Metadata is often also referred to as data about data or information about information (Wikipedia).

This metadata is rarely carried out by cultural actors and institutions dealing with cultural issues in Indonesia. While in overseas, this metadata has been done for a long time. For example, in the Leiden library or Leiden Bibliothek University or KITLV which stores data on Indonesian arts and culture. Now it's easy to access, whether it's in the form of photos or videos.

In Indonesia itself, actually archives and digitization culture has been carried out by several figures who really care about the needs of archiving and digitizing arts and culture. For example, Endo Suanda by establishing the Tikar Foundation, gradually digitizing continues, but now it has stopped and I try to search for the "Foundation Tikar" website. Also, Toto Amsar Suanda had pioneered digital arts and culture archiving with his metadata, but this was stopped due to unsustainable budget support. Now there iHeritage continues to strive to digitize objects in national museums even with 3 dimensions. While the performing arts do not yet exist.

In the field of fine arts, the "Indonesian Visual Art Archive" foundation continues to do archives and digitization works of arts. (IVAA) is a digital archive institution for contemporary arts works in Yogyakarta. Initially it was the Cemeti Foundation which was founded by a couple of husband and wife who have the same profession, there are Mella Jaamsma and Nindityo Adipurnomo in 1995. However, it later developed into IVAA. This organization archives artworks in digital form with the aim of preserving data stored on online networks and creating a system with data classification to facilitate access and use of IVAA data for the wider community.

2.3. Arts Digitization as a Literacy Strength

Ofcom stated in Tsatsou, the definition of media or digital literacy is the ability to use, understand and create media and communication in various contexts [8]. Media literacy has been popular in the use of digital media from the perspective of literacy studies which then gave rise to new literacy practices in various social contexts. There are two concepts of digital literacy. The first is digital literacy as a user skill or ability. The second is digital literacy as "technology user interactivity".

Digital literacy has the interactive characteristics of digital technology and the active role of digital users is widely recognized that digital literacy has many benefits. Most interpret that digital literacy is the ability or skill of users to access data effectively and efficiently. In addition, it becomes a motivation to use digital media as something interesting [8]. In general, the definition of literacy is a set of individual abilities and skills in reading, writing, speaking, calculating and solving problems at a certain level of expertise needed in everyday life and understanding ideas virtually. In this 21st century, literacy skills are needed by anyone to face global competition.

One of the advantages of the Indonesian people is cultural diversity, one of them is arts. Thus the archiving and digitization of cultural arts is very much needed to be read, understood, understood, and take appropriate steps if there are problems related to culture. Thus, if there is an archive and digitalization of art, then this will become the literacy power of the Indonesian nation in the cultural field.

3. CONCLUSION

Archives and digitization of cultural arts are very important in the state of Indonesia which is very rich in the cultural diversity of the Indonesian nation. It will help the community to be given an understanding of cultural arts which is full of local values. The current young generation tends to prefer foreign cultures to their own culture. Thus, the importance of archives and digitization cultural products are very urgent to do. In the 21st century, it is proper to archive the data of arts and culture in digital form. Arts and culture archives in

digital form will be guaranteed security and durability. They can be enjoyed by the next generation of the Indonesian nation. However, the existence of archives and digitalization of cultural arts has not been widely carried out. Therefore, to anticipate the loss of art because the perpetrator has passed away, it is very necessary to archive and digitize arts, as a very valuable intangible cultural heritage.

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