

Diorama Nusantara in the Department of Archives and Library of Purwakarta Reviewed Based on the Concept of Convergence of Documentary Institutions

Ayu Fadillah¹ and Lydia Christiani¹

¹Library and Information Science, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Semarang
50275, Indonesia
lydia.christiani@live.undip.ac.id

Abstract. Diorama Nusantara is a three-dimensional artistic representation that depicts the historical conditions of the archipelago and the development of human civilisation from prehistoric times to the modern era. This study attempts to observe the application of the concept of convergence for documentary institutions in Diorama Nusantara at the Department of Archives and Library of Purwakarta. This study aims to reveal the convergence of documentary institutions. This study uses a qualitative research method by applying in-depth interview techniques to nine informants who are employees who manage Diorama Nusantara. The results of the study indicate that the development of Diorama Nusantara, which began with the desire of the Regent of Purwakarta, Dedi Mulyadi, aims to reveal the history of Purwakarta and the development of civilisation in Indonesia from time to time. The understanding and perception of Diorama Nusantara managers emphasise the importance of collaboration between galleries, libraries, archives, and museums in preserving the wealth of history and culture in Indonesia as a national asset. The synergy of Diorama Nusantara manifests this.

Keywords: Diorama Nusantara; documentary institution convergence; preservation of history and culture; information source services; Department of Archives and Library of Purwakarta.

1 Introduction

Diorama Nusantara is a three-dimensional artistic representation that describes the state of the history of the archipelago and the development of human civilisation from prehistoric times to the modern era. Diorama Nusantara is managed by the Purwakarta Archives and Library Department, which was officially opened to the public on March 15, 2017, and has been open until now. The diorama concept is presented as a source of information that offers technological insights and recreational elements and evokes a psychological sense of pride in the archipelago [1]. The Purwakarta Archives and Library Department *created Diorama Nusantara to support the convergence of Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums (GLAM)*.

GLAM convergence serves as a central hub for managing knowledge and documentation, facilitating the transfer of information and knowledge according to the specific scope of work for each agency. Since the dawn of human civilisation,

GLAM has served as a collective repository for cultural heritage. The collaboration between galleries, libraries, archives, and museums allows the presentation of information that is more comprehensive and intriguing for the public. Diorama Nusantara is an initiative to bring people closer to the nation's history and culture. The concept of GLAM convergence in document management aims to integrate the functions of the four institutions to improve accessibility and the dissemination of information to the public. This collaboration allows for more efficient and comprehensive document management, given their complementary roles and collections. The GLAM convergence concept acts as an effective information transfer effort to the public [2].

In the late 2000s, GLAM convergence became an international trend with examples of converged GLAMs in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand [3]. The convergence milestones are summarised recently. The position of documents has become central to learning as documentary institutions have converged. Documentary institutions, which manage documents in any format, extend beyond libraries and archives [4]. The convergence of *Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums* (GLAM) has been a subject of international interest for decades. Documentary institutions view physical convergence as an innovative solution to their challenges and demands [5]. An innovation study on the challenges and opportunities of GLAM in Australia found that the boundaries between Australian galleries, libraries, archives, and museums have the potential to create competition in the digital environment, including future collaborative initiatives and frameworks [5].

In the world of documentation and information today, GLAM is a topic of considerable interest to library and information science scholars [6]. The implementation of the GLAM convergence concept in Diorama Nusantara, as the object of research, has an important role in organising information source services through the preservation of cultural and historical archives. This research was conducted at the Purwakarta Archives and Library Department because it contributes to the implementation of the GLAM convergence concept, which is a new concept in the world of documentation and information.

2 Methods

This research uses qualitative research methods by applying in-depth interview techniques to nine informants who are employees who manage Diorama Nusantara. Qualitative research methods aim to explore and understand the meaning given by individuals or groups to a social problem (Creswell, 2023). Data analysis was conducted using *thematic analysis*. The process of *thematic analysis* has six stages, namely *familiarizing data*, *generalizing initial code*, *searching for the themes*,

reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing reports (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Documentation of Diorama Nusantara

The depiction of Diorama Nusantara is prepared based on a systematic and collaborative documentation process that starts from the stage of collecting archival materials to the presentation of documents in digital and visual form. The documents collected from static archives serve as the main content of Diorama Nusantara, containing permanent historical value related to the past, present, and future. The process of presenting the content of Diorama Nusantara uses the strategy of reproducing historical documents. This process emphasises the function of the nation's collective memory of various types of documents.

The establishment of Diorama Nusantara in the Purwakarta Archives and Libraries Department involves cooperation with the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) and third parties in the field of content packaging of Diorama Nusantara. ANRI plays an active role in providing references and materials in the form of historical videos to be adapted to the form of presentation of Diorama Nusantara. The third party is in charge of converting documents, photos, and historical artefacts into three-dimensional visualisations and interactive displays. The third party plays an important role in terms of technical expertise in the field of document visualisation, while the Purwakarta Archives and Library Department is responsible for the accuracy of historical data in Diorama Nusantara.

The development of Diorama Nusantara applies the concept of a digital museum. The process of transferring physical documents into digital documents involves historians and third parties. The digitisation process begins with historic studies. Data accuracy becomes the main principle in the presentation of documents to ensure their historical validity. After the historical data is collected and validated, the documents will be made in the form of manuscripts, artefact replicas, and visual content to enrich the narrative of Diorama Nusantara.

The Diorama Nusantara presentation concept represents a journey through the archipelago's history, beginning with prehistoric times and continuing to modern times using an interactive digital approach. The presentation also explores cultural diversity as a characteristic of the Indonesian nation. Diorama Nusantara illustrates the historical and cultural richness of the archipelago's identity. Diorama Nusantara plays a role in conveying the narrative of the history and events of the archipelago. Additionally, Diorama Nusantara showcases cultural elements like culinary heritage,

fine arts, music, and batik, serving as a representation of local identity and a platform for learning about cultural diversity from Sabang to Merauke.

One of the important aspects of Diorama Nusantara's development is the involvement of local communities in the procurement of replicas related to regional cultural representations. The Purwakarta Archives and Library Department utilises local potential by involving ship craftsmen from Jatiluhur. The Diorama Nusantara involves ship craftsmen from Purwakarta as a form of local community empowerment. In addition, this approach emphasises that archives and history are not limited to documents and texts; they can also take the form of works created by local communities as a collective memory of the nation's collective. The physical aspect and historical value of the ship replica reveal the uniqueness of the material selection. Replicas such as the Pinisi ship and other types of ships use teak wood from Dutch colonial housing buildings.



Fig 1. Pinisi Ship Replica.

This is a picture of the Pinisi ship replica displayed in a diorama. Nusantara is an icon of Indonesia's maritime cultural heritage as well as a symbolic representation of the glory of the Bugis and Makassar seafaring community of South Sulawesi. Historical information listed on the side of the wall in the form of narration states that Pinisi is a traditional sailing ship that has existed since the 14th century, designed to explore the waters of the archipelago and even foreign countries. One of these replicas is a documentation of the Diorama Nusantara that emphasizes the narrative of the nation's identity as a maritime country.

3.2 The Concept of Convergence of *Gallery, Library, Archives, and Museums* (GLAM)

The concept of presenting Diorama Nusantara does not only display physical collections, but there are also results of the integration of archival documentation, historical literacy, and technological innovation. In addition, there is a display of 34 provinces in Indonesia as a symbol of national identity in diversity. The historical

narrative is derived from static archives and ancient manuscripts collected from various regions in Indonesia, which are then repackaged into visual, audiovisual, and multimedia formats. The arrangement of the narrative flow of Diorama Nusantara is based on historical periodisation, ranging from prehistoric times to cultural development.

The arrangement of the *storyline* starts from the prehistoric period to the metal age as a form of illustration of the evolution of human life in the archipelago. The spatial arrangement resembles a cave replica using references to the Leang-Leang Cave site from South Sulawesi and is supported by the use of replicas of artefacts from proto-historical culture in the narrative of the history and culture of the archipelago.



Fig 2. Replica of Leang-Leang Cave Wall Paintings, South Sulawesi.

A replica of a prehistoric cave wall painting illustrates the handprints of ancient humans, aligning with the archaeological findings from the Leang-Leang Cave site in South Sulawesi. In the Diorama Nusantara content, this picture represents the prehistoric period, when humans had not recognised writing but had begun to develop the concept of documentation in the form of cultural expression through rock art. This replica provides an authentic atmosphere of ancient human life. In addition, it gives a picture of the ancestors creating signs, symbols, and identities to document the existence of community life at that time.

Diorama Nusantara in the Purwakarta Archives and Library Department is an integration of the concept of *Gallery, Library, Archives, and Museums* (GLAM) in one physical and conceptual space. It hasn't officially embraced GLAM convergence, but interviews with informants show that all of these elements have been present and functionally integrated. A gallery is manifested through art collections; a library through books as a digitised reference source; archives through historical documents, such as the *Besluit of the Dutch era*; and a museum through replicas of historical artefacts. Diorama Nusantara does not simply display collections separately but brings together various forms of cultural heritage and knowledge in a unity that supports each other. This integration supports the digital existence of galleries and museums, as well as the management of reference sources in archives and libraries.

The gallery element is represented by a diverse art collection. The displayed works tie in with history and the original archives. Some visual works refer to digitised historical documents.



Fig 3. Illustration of Historical Figures of the Archipelago.

The gallery features artworks that include a series of illustrations depicting historical figures of the archipelago, which are carved on translucent media and accompanied by informative text narratives at the bottom. Each artwork depicts an important figure in the course of Indonesian history, such as kings, nobles, or influential figures from the past.

The Purwakarta Archives and Library Service in Diorama Nusantara houses a library that preserves ancient manuscripts on historical and cultural literacy. As part of interactive digitisation, the collection undergoes a transformation from physical to digital format. The digitisation process aims to convert media into easily accessible reading for the public. The reference source is based on the book *Storyline* Diorama Nusantara, compiled by Prof. Dr Nina Herlina Lubis, M.S., an academic in the field of history. The form of digitisation of the history of Indonesia in Diorama Nusantara is realised on the *digital book* display.



Fig 4. Digitization of Indonesian History Chronology.

Display of a digitised form of Indonesian history chronology in the form of an interactive screen on the Diorama Nusantara at the Purwakarta Archives and Library Service. The screen documents the timeline that illustrates the stages of the Indonesian nation's journey, starting from the period of empire and colonialism to independence. Each room has its *display* depicting the chronology of Indonesian history.

The archive's role in the GLAM convergence idea is shown in the replica of a report from the Dutch East Indies colonial government, which describes how the colony was managed in the East Indies, now Indonesia, under Governor General Herman Willem Daendels from 1808 to 1811.



Fig 5. Archives of the Dutch Colonial Period.

Diorama Nusantara also accommodates the concept of a museum by presenting a collection of replica artefacts from prehistoric times. This collection reflects the way of life of past communities, such as bones and horns, hunting tools, jewellery, or ritual objects.



Fig 6. Replicas of Bone and Horn Tools.

Diorama Nusantara becomes a representation of the documentation of the history of the archipelago. The use of digital technology also serves as a key support for implementing the concept of GLAM convergence in Diorama Nusantara. Virtual reality devices visualise the chariot as one example. The chariot is visualised through the use of 3-Dimensional (3D) glasses. These technologies play a crucial role in the convergence of GLAM functions, which are not isolated entities but rather integrated through the digital medium.

3.3 Intangible Cultural Heritage

Indonesia's intangible cultural heritage displayed in the Archipelago Diorama at the Purwakarta Archives and Library Office is a representation of the richness of cultural identity that has been passed down from generation to generation. There are traditional musical instruments, various Nusantara batik, traditional dance, traditional weapons, and the diversity of the archipelago. Diorama Nusantara is not only a place to store the nation's collective memory but also an interactive media that revives ancestral stories in a form that can be accessed by current and future generations.



Fig 7. Indonesia's Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Collections such as Angklung, Keris, Wayang, Batik, Saman Dance, and Noken are exhibited as cultural arts accompanied by narratives about their meaning, philosophical value, and national and international recognition, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Diorama Nusantara reflects the application of the GLAM convergence concept in one integrated space. Based on the display, the arts derived from the diversity of Indonesian culture are presented through informative text as a medium of cultural literacy, as well as historical documentation and cultural heritage. Diorama Nusantara plays an important role as a vehicle for historical education and identity in the archipelago for the next generation.

4 Conclusion

Diorama Nusantara at the Purwakarta Archives and Library Department is an innovative form of delivering the narrative of Indonesian history and culture visually, narratively, and digitally. The display of the nation's civilisation journey from prehistoric to modern times is integrated based on the convergence concept of *Gallery, Library, Archives, and Museum* (GLAM) in one space. The validation process verifies all historical information scientifically and presents it through, such as digital documents, artefact replicas, interactive audio-visuals, and sensory technology. The combination of archival documentation, digitisation of collections, and local artworks in Diorama Nusantara can elevate the identity and richness of Indonesian culture as the nation's collective memory.

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