

The Contribution of Pusgrafin in Developing University Publishing Units (University Press) in Indonesia as an Effort to Develop Publication Media and Dissemination of Written Papers from 1969-2008

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ABSTRACT

Pusat Grafika Indonesia, or Pusgrafin, was the government in the printing sector in 1969. By the Regulation of the Minister of Education No. 23/2005, the Organization and Administration of the Center in the Ministry of National Education, the Indonesian Graphic Center charge of carrying out technology studies, services, and personnel development in the graphic and publishing. Pusgrafin as an educational, training, and coaching in the graphics and publishing industry, become a service center and develop skills education in graphics and publishing, applied technology, graphic education. Pusgrafin programs was the development of university press or UP. Pusgrafin as the supervisor of a university press in all universities in Indonesia since 1969. The problems in UP is main reasons for the establishment of UP, publishing books and magazines, organization, management, editorial policy, and capital. The first UP in Indonesia in five state universities, namely AUPI or Airlangga University Press; Unnes Press; Unhas Press; Gama Press; and ITB Press. The five university received printing machine assistance from the Dutch government through Pusgrafin. Historical studies on this subject show the ins and outs of UP with all its dynamics that had contributed to development of media publications and the dissemination of papers in universities.

Keywords: *Pusat Grafika Indonesia, university press, publication media, paper dissemination, 1969-2008*

1. INTRODUCTION

Pusat Grafika Indonesia in carrying out the vision and mission in outline, namely development, services, and education. Among them are making studies, making graphic consulting clinics or training. In the embodiment of Pusgrafin's primary duties and functions, one of the programs implemented since its inception in 1969 Pusgrafin has always collaborated with graphics industry and also the graphic business or printing in universities or called University Press or abbreviated as UP. Why is UP so important in historical and present developments?

In an understanding put forward by Kuntowijoyo 'The History of Indonesian Art' by Wiyoso Yudoseputro, a historian's main task is to write history as a scientific discipline. Like other scientists, historians have the right to speak on various contemporary problems, not limited to reconstructing the past to answer current and future problems. Because in a socio-cultural context, historiography is a necessity to compile a complete and continuous history because history is a science of long (diachronic) change on the one hand and extends in space (synchronic) on the other.

The invention of the printing press marked the development of early graphics by Johannes Gutenberg in

1436. Gutenberg may not have realized that his findings would change the world until now. Gutenberg brought about a revolution that could not be imagined what a world without the printing press and the results that printed it. The printing industry developed rapidly and contained a symbolic content (Thompson, 1995: 53) which was beyond of the government's direct control.

In Indonesia, especially the Indonesian Graphic Center-University Press, its initiation is a step forward in the strategic plan for higher education, especially to face the times in the field of graphics and publishing. It can help provide solutions to educational challenges, So that it can help provide solutions to educational challenges, especially in the problem of educational books. Along with the world of education's movement to produce skilled and educated and quality workers in their fields to provide solutions to the lives of people where they live. Higher education development strategies cannot be separated from the higher education system, which looks far ahead. In general, the education system that looks to the future is described and expressed in the 2018 perspective. Why 2018? Because 2018 is a general reference formulated through the system to achieve the desired state, PJP-II will end. It is the first step in upholding a national education system fully committed

to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. A commitment to the nation's intellectual life can be achieved.

In its long history of inception and establishment, the university press has become a motivation for the self-development of institutions and entities in the renewal of educational media in Indonesia. Moreover, historians must note that the historical stage of educational media in Indonesia was largely helped by a university press or UP in each university in Indonesia.

2. METHODS AND APPROACHES

On this occasion, the author discusses the university press that is fostered by the Indonesian Graphic Center as a government agency in graphics or printing. The author uses a historical, scientific approach, namely heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The steps in writing this journal are as follows; (1) heuristics; The author prepares files for field orientation, data or reference studies related to the university press theme, maps the agents who will be used as resource persons as actors or have been involved in the university press organizational structure. To be more precise, the pioneer of the university press version of the Indonesian Graphic Center by drawing a common thread from the event of giving grants for printing machines from the Netherlands in the 1969-1970 range, (2) criticism, namely conducting interviews with sources who can be asked for information related to the theme and at the same time reviewing data against what is found in the field. Whether the data is in the location or reference, (3) interpretation, that is, the author conducts a review or conducts an interpretation study of what has been obtained either by means of an interview or a reference study, (4) historiography is taking steps to write what has been obtained and found so that it becomes a conclusion what is being studied.

3. DISCUSSION

This research has specific objectives, one of which is to provide a historical description of University Press's dynamics in the Indonesian Education Media Renewal-Pusat Grafika Indonesia. (1) knowing the background of the establishment of the University Press-Pusat Grafika Indonesia, (2) knowing how much UP-Pusgrafa's contribution was in the dissemination of scientific works from 1969-2008 in Indonesia, (3) knowing how the role and development of University Press-Pusgrafa in historiographic approach.

It is concluding from the speech of the late Head of the Pusat Grafika Indonesia late. Dr. Pudjo Sumedi AS., M.Ed, that as a government institution, has the duty and function of fostering and developing the fields of graphics and publishing in Indonesia. So that Pusgrafa is continuously improving the quality of services in the graphics and publishing fields. As publishers in higher education as a brain-smart for education, it has even become a significant element in the image of higher education.

The involvement of universities in developing graphics is very crucial because of several things: producing cautious community members who are cautious, having high character, have a culture, being scientifically enthusiastic and having academic abilities in the community. Higher education also produces science and technology, thinkers and researchers, and updates knowledge and abilities so that the system is empowered to collect, transfer, disseminate, interpret and apply science and technology for the sake of public welfare. Universities can also disseminate the results of research, studies, and other appropriate technology centers to improve people's lives.

3.1. Background of The Establishment of University Press-Pusat Grafika Indonesia

Whereas the background of educational interests to return to Pancasila and UUD 1945's in educating the nation's life is the main foundation in forming a university press (UP). Furthermore, the conditions at that time were educational books were inferior. The existence of a university press is a comprehensive representation of a higher education institution because implements of efforts to improve the quality of higher education in the development of science and technology through the publication of published texts. Higher education is a storehouse of knowledge; many lecture texts, research, and so on benefit society. The effort to develop a university press is expected to become a collaborative program of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Higher Education, in this case universities, colleges, colleges, institutes, academies, polytechnics, business and industry and the Indonesian Graphic Center as a pioneer in developing scientific and cultural traditions.

The ideals of a university press as a higher education publisher and printer are to build a higher education publisher that is holistic and systemic, in line with the university press's vision implicitly, namely to make the university press or higher education publisher as a service center for intellectual work in the local higher education environment. Missions (1) encourage the academic community as a productive and creative community in producing intellectual work, (2) carry out the production of intellectual works in print and e-publishing, (3) develop e-learning-based media products which are the flagship for the quality of education shaded height.

Ana Nadhya Abrar in "Productive Guidelines Towards Creative Guidelines" at the Communication and Consultation Forum Head of University Press on November 23, 2005, put forward three main principles of university press thinking to build education and graphics holistically and systemically; (1) publishing as an effort to build a science-based society, (2) publishing as an effort to anticipate the explosion of knowledge, (3) publishing as a flag raiser for higher education, (4) the existence of a unity of community attitudes in the formulation of the Code of Ethics for Indonesian

scientists, (5) the idea of establishing the Association of Higher Education Publishers (APPT).

University Press, as the first step in establishing the Indonesian University Press Association (AUPI), includes unifying strategic programs such as consulting services and graphic technical services in the form of guides or standard manuals for publishing and printing university press. Besides, cooperation in book marketing, the establishment of the AUPI bookstore network, University Press book fairs both regionally and internationally.

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Philosophically, establishing a university press in fulfilling the explosion of science and technology was said by Ana Nadhya Abrar so that the university press / UP can become a publisher that builds a science-based society. Pusat Grafika Indonesia which has published a guidebook for the establishment of a university press and a guidebook for the management of university press and others. Great hopes are also conveyed to Pusgrafin and establish Pusgrafin as an institution that is very concerned with publishing academic books in Indonesia. The hope of Pusgrafin and its ranks remains at the forefront of advancing publishing in the world of education in Indonesia.

As we know in the world of graphics, several things related to a university press, in particular, are aspects that must at least be present in higher education, including (1) organization and human resources, (2) university publishing editorial, (3) capital or cost, (4) work facilities and infrastructure.

There are two forms of university press governance organization: the publisher and printing college as a publisher and as an internal organization of UP. However, this differs from one university to another. Publisher and college printing press is a technical implementing unit that collects manuscripts, disseminates information, publishes and processes the production. Although in its development, some apply autonomously. The position of the Technical Implementing Unit (UPT) is that the institution bears all operational costs. With higher education autonomy, it is hoped that a university press or university printing and publishing will be flexible, professional, and autonomous.

The organizational structure of a university press or UP is editorial and different from other organizations. The graphics, require specialization skills, appreciation, creativity, imagination, aesthetics and speed and

timeliness (dateline). So the establishment of an UP is strongly influenced by aspects of principles such as task differentiation, organizational goals, organizational principles, type of organization and departmentalization. While the ideal organizational structure of UP as a university publisher consists of: (1) director of higher education publishing and printing, (2) secretary of higher education publishing and printing, (3) head of administration and finance, (4) head of editorial, (5) head of the production, (6) head of marketing and distribution.

The relationship with human resources, namely personalities who already know and work in accordance with their field of expertise. The Director of Publishing and Printing here acts as an art director, namely someone who understands and controls all activities. Even from all fields that exist in higher education publishing and printing. Because like an art director, a higher education publishing and printing director must run this technical service unit business by the existing vision and mission.

Higher education publishers and printers' editorial as university publishers is a "machine" that contributes to an organization or institution. Of course, this is related to organizational professionalism, the ability to see opportunities, collection of writing materials and perfect presentation. UP is not just a link in the world of education and society. However, it must be oriented towards the community as a continuation of research and community service or the tri dharma of higher education. Even though, UP has not been able to provide the best for the community under certain conditions fully. The director of higher education publishing and printing must always provide sustainability and synergy with the community.

As the public knows that UP products include books, magazines, newsletters, more explicitly teaching material books, reading books, reference books, and research results by the procedures for making books, magazines, bulletin in the world of graphics, namely, from planning, identifying/market share, analyzing the need for books to be produced, preparation from brainstorming, rough design, thumbnail, to execution design or prepress stage.

3.2. Contribution of Up-Pusgrafin in The Dissemination of Scientific Papers From 1969-2008 in Indonesia

Manuscripts as the central aspect of publishing and printing can be from internal universities or outsiders who ordered, according to the terms and conditions applicable in each university. The textual work process is publishing in teams and between divisions, departments or sections within the UP. Usually, UP has many manuscripts because, in higher education, teaching materials, research, community service, articles, journals, theses, theses, dissertations, textbooks, reports and so on are routine activities carried out on campus / college. Moreover, of course, to meet the variants of books at UP, UP usually collaborates with outside authors, individuals

or other organizations who can work together and produce products according to community needs. Of course, considering the product rules, both financial and social, will impact the user community.

Still in text, whether the raw manuscript, process script or finished script must pay attention to the parts in it such as; (1) the cover or front cover contains the title of the book, the name of the author, the publisher, and the back cover contains the ISBN number, synopsis and bio of the author, (2) the spine of the book, (3) the regular or special edition book, the regular or hard cover, (4) the initial book section includes a French page section, copyright page, offerings, preface, foreword, table of contents, list of pictures if any, (5) the contents of the book contain descriptions, illustrations, tables, charts, diagrams, charts, headers, footer, (6) the last part contains bibliography, index list, glossary, catalogue, colophon, and revision. Footnotes should contain the author's name, book title, editor's name, city name, year published, and excerpt page. If all have met the rules, the book or product is ready to be reproduced or produced.

Dealing with UP as a technical implementation unit for higher education is certain that everything operational needs UP uses the government budget, while UP only serves the publishing and printing of books, magazines, and journals. The presence of UP is very strategic and prospective if supported by all parties in the higher education environment. Capital is the main thing besides the script, because apart from using the government budget, UP must be planned carefully and sustainably. Several UP incidents exist which do not last long and are closed because they rely on government budgets or internal higher education funds. So it takes trust in UPT UP to develop and manage their finances for the sake of UPT's progress and progress.

There are four aspects that must be considered in establishing a UP: (1) infrastructure capital; such as buildings, office equipment, and human resources. The status of infrastructure must be used as capital even though the government has provided it through related higher education. So it is necessary to support all levels of academics to advance the UP, (2) facility capital jointly is the initial capital that higher education must prepare in providing equipment such as technology machines and together with the ranks of the academic community in its procurement, (3) annual budget This is a non-profit meaning that it does not prioritize profit, (4) business costs, used as operational costs for publishing and printing higher education outside of the annual budget. Then another income is needed so that publishing and printing can run smoothly.

Some that can support the advancement of higher education publishing and printing, namely; capital such as a building or location must also receive attention in its strategic location, close to the rectorate or the UPT office as a script bank, so that everything runs efficiently, as well as easy communication. The building area should be able to cover all work activities of all parts. Apart from

the human resources who manage this technical service unit, everything goes according to plan and there is no loss. Finally, the assets of machines, either manual or digital, with technology controlled by human resources.

Pusat Grafika Indonesia as one of the government agencies engaged in graphics and publishing, cares and always supports every development and progress of graphics in Indonesia, especially publishing and printing higher education. As with the vision, mission and main tasks under the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic Indonesia's auspices.

The Role and Development of University Press-Pusgrafin in the Graphical Histografiography Approach. University press with all the conveniences or difficulties faced did not prevent UP from continuing to exist, play a role, and survive in the world of graphics. As we know when the university press was formed, there were five (5) universities in it, namely ITB Press, GAMA, Semarang State University, Airlangga University (Unair), and Hasanuddin University (Unhas).

In the Airlangga University Press profile, it is explained that in 1969 a technical cooperation was signed between the Indonesian and Dutch governments in graphics. From this technical collaboration, the Indonesian Graphic Center was established at Jakarta and 5 University Press at the Bandung Institute of Technology, Gajah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Semarang State University, Airlangga University in Surabaya and Hasanuddin University in Makassar. All of the University Press also received complete offset printing equipment. For Airlangga University, all printing equipment arrives at the UNAIR Headquarters on Jalan Soetomo. All printing equipment was installed in 1/3 of the eastern part of the Unair workshop between the end of December 1971 and the beginning of the first week of January 1972. After checking by the technicians from the Indonesian Graphic Center from 15 to 22 January 1972, the Indonesian Graphic Center technicians stated that the machine is ready and operational. So January 22, 1972 was designated as the birthday of Airlangga University Press Universitas Airlangga.

This indicates that the existence of the Indonesian Graphic Center, which was born on April 26, 1969, is the result of the collaboration between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which is recognized as the starting point of technological change in the field of printing printing in education. The Indonesian graphic history stage has noted that the Indonesian Graphic Center-University Press has a place in education and the business world and the industrial world, especially in Indonesia's visual field. In this case, the Indonesian Graphic Center is used as a place for learning, learning, or training from various government and private institutions in Indonesia. Especially regarding UP, the Indonesian Graphic Center as a supervisor, and a place for short courses/training for administrators, leaders or deputy leaders, and graphics technical personnel at

graphic companies in Indonesia. Airlangga University Press (AUP)

The Indonesian Graphic Center as a center for graphic training and publishing has always held graphic technical training for graphic technical personnel's needs from 1969-2008. In the end, Pusgrafin became a place to study and ask questions about graphics. At least there is a government effort to accommodate technical needs in the field of graphics. Although it does not rule out the drawbacks and weaknesses of Pusgrafin as a government agency in the field of graphics, internally, it is certainly not perfect but can be used as a place for mutual learning in the field of graphics.

3.3. The Role and Development of University Press-Pusgrafin in The Graphical Historiography Approach

The history of the establishment of Airlangga University Press, after this abbreviated as AUP from the publisher of Airlangga University, based on the decree of the Rector of Airlangga University number 10189/PT.03.1/E/1986 dated 11 December 1986 changed its status to a Technical Implementing Unit and is directly responsible to the Chancellor under the guidance of the Deputy Rector I Unair. Furthermore, since August 1994 with the Rector's Decree number 6166/PT.03.H/C/1994 and the Notary Act Lukito, S.H Number: 1/1994, the status of Airlangga Press has changed to the AUP Foundation with operational funding obtained independently and self-managed. This change is intended to develop the autonomy of the university to support the Tri Dharma of Airlangga University which can be handled professionally.

Airlangga University Press from 1971 to early 1972 with capital from equipment from the Netherlands through the government of the Republic of Indonesia under the leadership of Dr. Arifzan Razak, who had already completed his undergraduate studies in America, namely 1981. replaced by Soedarto, the BBA was then handed over to Drs. Yan Yan Cahyana, MA with Rector's Decree 2345/PT.03.H/C/1994 on April 2, 1994. then on March 22, 1994, the leadership of AUP by Dr. Arifzan Razak., MSc., Sp.Pros. On March 31, 2009 changed to Pro.Dr. Ismudiono, MS., Drh.

The role and development of AUP in line with AUP's vision and mission include: (1) to become a leading university publishing and printing center at the national and international levels, independent, and innovative in the context of developing science, technology and humanities, (2) strengthening performance and publishing quality so that it can become a center for publishing scientific books of all branches of science and general books, both in printed and digital form with the scientific publishing house publishing standards, (3) strengthening the quality and quantity of publishing and printing so that they can become excellent publishing and printing for Universitas Airlangga quality, professional,

and modern at the national and international levels, (4) developing AUP to become part of University Holding with the target of achieving maximum benefits and giving academic contributions to Airlangga University, (5) serving publishing, printing and purchasing stationery for all Faculty, Directorate, Universitas, Agencies, Institutions, and all academicians from outside Airlangga University with excellent service standards, (6) strengthening the AUP publishing and printing market network at both the national and international levels, (7) developing AUP into the University's innovative publishing and printing center with a network of national and international cooperation, (8) developing AUP into a national university and public university bookkeeping data center.

4. UGM PRESS

UGM Press as the pioneer of the University Press in Yogyakarta highly, upholds Indonesian culture's noble values and wisdom. It is not wrong that the city of Yogyakarta is nicknamed 'the city of students', because it is one of the study destinations in every region in Indonesia. UGM Press has historically been written since UGM Rector's Decree Number UGM/40/P/C dated June 30, 1971, officially becoming Gajah Mada University Press or UGM Press at Jalan Grafika No.1 Gajah Mada University Campus, Bulaksumur Yogyakarta. The establishment of UGM Press, among others, aims to develop academic, educational and cultural interests, as well as to serve the interests and prosperity of the nation, in the field of education and to develop the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely education, research, and community service. In June 2013 UGM Press, which was originally a business unit, was transformed into a University Support Unit under vice chancellor's auspices for Research and Community Service.

The development of UGM Press is in line with the vision and mission of UGM Press, namely: (1) to become a world-class, independent, dedicated business entity that serves the interests and prosperity of the nation, particularly in the field of education, (2) provide quality educational facilities and infrastructure, in the context of position ourselves as a trusted partner to educate the nation. The development from the beginning, UGM Press has proven to be one of the Indonesian higher education publishers recognized by Southeast Asia University in terms of the number of books published. UGM Press, starting from 1971-2015, can produce 2000 titles of published books. UGM Press also initiated a reading community's formation through the campaign 'Let's Buy Original Books'.

5. ITB PRESS

The official ITB press was formed based on the Rector's Decree Number 24/SK/ REK/ITB/1971 with a technical implementing unit (UPT). Initially, ITB Press aimed to support student academic activities by publishing textbooks and textbooks for ITB lecturers. In

its historical development, ITB Press changed its status in 2013, namely the supporting business unit (UUP) under the auspices of the Commercial Unit (SUK), the Business Management Agency and Sustainable Funds (BPUDL). In 2017 it developed into a limited liability company or PT by expanding services, namely serving the needs of the community for the needs of graphics, publishing and printing.

Like other UP, ITB Press has a vision (1) to become a provider of printing products and services that contribute to the advancement of science and understanding to advance of a healthy and prosperous society. Mission (2) to provide quality books and services for professionals, researchers, educators, students, students and learners for life throughout Indonesia, (3) build sustainably, (4) anticipate change, increase creativity, dare to take risks and encourage innovation.

From its inception until now, ITB Press's development is no stranger to its contribution to the internal higher education academic community and the general public.

Like campus publishers and printers, ITB plays a role in disseminating scientific papers, books and research printed by the ITB press for campus and off-campus needs from time to time.

6. UNNES PRESS

Unnes Press is one of the work units at Semarang State University. The development of Unnes Press as a work unit under the Business Development Agency (PBB) Semarang State University coordination. Semarang State University itself, with the status of the Public Service Agency (BLU), as we know, will be able to provide meaningful progress for the growth and development of Unnes Press. Unnes Press is led by a manager and several staff, and an offset team who has experience in printing books, magazines, tabloids, and others. Unnes Press once had the opportunity to print the SBMPTN exam question manuscripts which clearly require accuracy, high-level quality and confidentiality.

Unnes Press has a vision (1) to become a credible University Press through publishing and printing activities with conservation and international reputation, and (2) mission to develop Unnes Press as a credible 'Center of Publishing' to support reputation and scientific development at Unnes, (3)) make Unnes Press a reliable 'Partner of Printing Services' for the needs of print services within Unnes and Unnes' strategic partners, (4) build and develop institutional partnerships and realize customer satisfaction-based services in order to increase the institution's revenue from publishing and printing services. In this case Unnes Press aims to, among others (1) provide quality book publishing services for academicians in Unnes and the general public, (2) provide various types of services for quality internal and general needs of Unnes and the general public, (3) produce and distribute books - books of science,

humanities, technology, arts and sports that have a conservation perspective and with an international reputation, (4) create institutional cooperation in supporting institutional strengthening in publishing and printing with an international reputation. [Web Unnes Press-Profile] Unnes Press is active in the Indonesian Higher Education Printing Association (APPTI) as a college printing company.

Unnes Press in its role as a media for publication and dissemination of scientific works is. As a forum for campus printing and publishing, Unnes Press plays a significant role in this. Unnes Press is beneficial in distributing scientific publications that are printed for campus needs and off-campus needs.

7. UNHAS PRESS

Unhas Press, according to an interview with the Head of the Unhas Press Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), formerly known as Lemhas or the Unhas Publishing Institute. On its way to becoming a university press and one of those who received a machine grant from the Netherlands-Pusgrafin as a pioneering university press. Unhas Press like other pioneering universities, is also included in the UPT structure. Has one of the duties and functions of printing books needed by the academic community of lecturers and students.

The obstacles that exist in Unhas Press today are the problem that publishing and printing are not the main things anymore because of the digitalization of educational media in the era of technology and information that is increasingly rapid in Indonesia. As if University Press is only a complement or condition without paying attention to the needs of the world of publishing and printing.

Whereas Unhas Press has until now only printed books needed by the Unhas campus on a regular basis. However, there is also intense competition in the South Sulawesi region which is also increasingly developing and advanced in printing and publishing. Concerning the distribution of scientific papers, within Unhas, Unhas Press's role is significant from year to year as a medium for publication and dissemination of scientific works. This interview was conducted with the Head of UPT Unhas Press.

Judging from the vision and mission of Airlangga University Press or AUP, UGM Press, ITB Press, Unnes Press, and Unhas Press, it is very clear that the roles and developments have been played and carried out by AUP and the four pioneers of UP and Pusgrafin, of course in the renewal of educational media in Indonesia. Particularly contributions in the fields of graphics, publishing and printing, namely printing of publication media and disseminating papers or articles of other scientific works. Even though in its development, of course, not everything goes smoothly. However, it still exists until now, it has become evident that the history of the press in Indonesia can achieve the noble goal of

contributing to the intellectual life of the nation through the renewal of Indonesian educational media. With much of learning about educational media and its renewal, there is no doubt that the printed media can deliver the renewal of Indonesian education to be not left behind and become historical pioneers in graphics or printing.

From the existing conditions to date, the university press can do things that are solutive, such as: (1) determining the vision and mission of the university press in accordance with the vision and mission of the parent university of each, (2) determining the position of the university press in each university environment, (3) forming an internal university press supervisory body, (4) determining the university press budget according to the ability of each university, (5) determining the criteria for universal university press leadership, (6) building human resources professionals in the management of university press, (7) have many references and collaborations between university presses for product improvement, (8) increase public research discourse related to the needs of the book market, (9) build a network map for production and marketing of conventional or digital books, both within or abroad, (10) again increases the socialization of book literacy, both conventionally and digitally.

8. CONCLUSION

Pusat Grafika Indonesia as a government agency in graphics has the main task and function in the field of service to the community by becoming the supervisor of a university press for printing and publishing in Indonesia. From a historical point of view, a university press can be a tool and medium for learning higher education in Indonesia, mainly because a university press is a strategic tool in encouraging higher education in Indonesia. Through printed works and publications in universities in Indonesia, books, magazines, thesis manuscripts, theses, dissertations, journals, articles, and bulletins. University press produces technology development through works presented to the public. In the end, Pusgrafin has a contribution in advancing the tri dharma of higher education, and the results of other scientific dissemination works through the university press fostered by the Pusgrafin.

University Press in the context of “Pusgrafin's Contribution in the Development of Higher Education Publishing Units (University Press) in Indonesia as an Effort to Develop Publication Media and Disseminate Written Papers from 1969-2008”. It is a strength in the world of higher education as well as a milestone in the establishment of AUPI and the existence of various publishers and university publisher associations in Indonesia. This can be proven so far from the era of 1969n until now, Pusgrafin's contribution has been ingrained and even physical evidence, in the form of old graphic machines, both at Pusgrafin and at the pioneering university press that Pusgrafin fostered, most of the machines are rusty, old, even already at auction and some are still there and become scrap metal only.

Unhas Press printing machine image table which is estimated since 1970 and the current condition of Unhas Press.



Figure 1 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 2 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 3 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 4 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 5 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 6 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 7 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 8 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 9 Condition of machine in Unhas Press about 1970. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 10 Existing old and new machines in Unnes Press. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 11 Existing old and new machines in Unnes Press. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 12 Existing old and new machines in Unnes Press. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 13 Existing old and new machines in Unnes Press. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 14 Existing old and new machines in Unnes Press. (Herti, 2020)



Figure 15 Existing old and new machines in Unnes Press. (Herti, 2020)

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by Dayu Sri Herti, I Ketut Suryajaya, Abdurakhman, and Didik Pradjoko. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Dayu Sri Herti and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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