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Nijole Bliudžiuviene

THE ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN THE INTEGRATION PROCESS OF MEMORY INSTITUTIONS

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Nijole Bliudžiuviene

STANDARTIZACIJOS VAIDMUO ATMINTIES INSTITUCIJU INTEGRACIJOS PROCESE

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THE ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN THE INTEGRATION PROCESS OF MEMORY INSTITUTIONS

Problem of the research

Memory institutions involved in the creation of the virtual cultural heritage information system and participating in building the information society are facing the need for standardization, which comes into focus when seeking agreements in applying shared standards across diverse institutions. Provisions on standards application as a prerequisite for creating coordinated systems are included in regulations by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on public sector networking and providing public services, management of information resources, development of the information society, though it contains no statement on the intention to participate in standardization activities.

Standardization of the digital content, preservation procedures and access of the cultural heritage is considered one of the key elements in creating an integrated space of the digital heritage on national and European levels. The increasing importance of standardization is highlighted in official EU documents: "Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation" (2007); "Recommendation of the European Parliament and Council on film heritage and the competitiveness of related industrial activities" (2005); "Recommendation of the European Commission and Conclusion of the European Council on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material, and digital preservation" (2006), etc. Though these documents specify intention to make shared activities by memory institutions feasible, coordinate access to digitized resources and integrate them into the research system of the European digital library, they do not provide methods for practical achievement of these goals in the context of standardization activities.

Some effort in adopting shared standards is visible in the recommendation resulting from the Digicult Study "Technological Landscapes for Tomorrow's Cultural Economy: Unlocking the Value of Cultural Heritage" (2002), "Good Practice Handbook" of the Minerva Project (2003), "CALIMERA Good Practice Guidelines"

(2005) and other digitization projects concerned with recruiting resources from all types of memory institutions.

The Strategy on Digitisation of the Lithuanian Cultural Heritage, Digital Content Preservation and Access (2009) adopted as part of the creation process of the virtual system of the Lithuanian cultural heritage briefly describes the situation with standardization at memory institutions and provides standardization solutions, though the role of the Technical Committee LST/TC 47 "Information and Documentation" in the implementation of the Strategy's aims remains unspecified. There has been little analysis and research of participation by Lithuanian archives, libraries and museums in the national standardization process, though institutions representing all the three memory domains have been members of the Technical Committee since 2004.

The documentation of projects for cultural heritage digitization and digital content management at memory institutions initiated by the European Commission and relevant Lithuanian bodies provide no information about the participation of project partners in standardization activities on national, European or international levels, their priorities concerning standardization work, the impact of their participation for seeking cross-sectoral agreement on shared standards application and applicability of their know-how gained from participation in standardization activity within their represented institutions.

Institutional boundaries between Lithuanian libraries, museums and archives, multiplicity of founders, differences in subordination as well as, the absence of a common administrative unit coordinating relevant standardization issues faced by memory institutions, suggests that standardization activities could serve as a form for cross-sectoral partnership. Authorized representatives' voluntary deputizing their communities and expressing their corporate opinion enhanced the joint intersectoral movement. That is why the thesis research raises the issue of **the role of standardization in the integration process of memory institutions**.

Relevance of the research

Reducing the concept of standardization to drafting, publication and use of standards is a common feature of legal acts regulating standardization activities and action programmes of technical committees. Research publications present a wider

coverage of standardization subjects, its aims and results (Brunsson, Jacobsson, 2002; Spivak, Brenner, 2001; Hallström, 2004, etc.) as well as examine particular aspects of this kind of activity; however, standardization as a complex activity has hardly been an object of detailed study.

The analysis of works by foreign authors shows that they cover particular facets of standardization at libraries, museums and archives which are part of both individual institutions' activities and memory institutions' integration processes (Hedegaard, 2003; Østby, 2005; Baca, O'Keefe, 2008; Nuys, 2005; Martin, 2008; Gibson, 2007; Hedstrom, King, 2007; Waibel, Erway 2009). Scientific publications by Lithuanian authors present some insights into the significance of standardization and the standards themselves (Laužikas, 2008; Glosiene, Rudžioniene, 2006; Varniene, 2004), introduce the major methodological solutions for the virtual system of the cultural heritage and the principal achievements in the creation process of the integrated virtual library information system (Varniene, Daugiala, 2008; Kvietkauskas, Varniene, 2005; Varniene-Janssen 2009).

Still standardization has not been analyzed as a cohesive social phenomenon capable of becoming a form of *standardized integration* for memory institutions. Publications mention particular standards, or name them, though hardly any effort has been made to examine if it is expedient for memory institutions to take part in standardization work and, consequently, exchange their knowledge and best practice making impact on the development of standardization objects and achievement of the ultimate standardization goals.

It is assumed in the thesis that participation in standardization activities may develop into a form of cross-sectoral partnership and standardized integration of memory institutions. Agreements on shared standards application are essential for libraries, museums and archives potentially becoming coordinated and user-friendly virtual information systems of the cultural heritage, which make an important part of the knowledge society.

Object of the research

The object of the research is standardization activities of memory institutions as a form of their integration.

Setting the limits for the content of the object

The analysis of international standardization activities is based on examples from workings of ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation" as well as quantitative and qualitative analysis of the prepared standards. About 50% of the standards prepared by ISO/TC 46 have been adopted as Lithuanian standards. The national standardization activities are examined within LST/TC 47's remit of standardization.

Aim of the research

The aim of the research is to analyze the role of standardization in the integration process of memory institutions.

Tasks of the research

− Determining the background and methods for the integration of libraries, museums and archives;

− Estimating the demand for standardization by memory institutions within the perspective of the integration of cultural heritage resources;

− Analyzing the structure of standardization activity as a potential element of memory institutions' interaction;

− Analyzing the standardization work done by the International Standardization Organization in the field of information and documentation with a view of potential application of ISO standards in the cultural integration process of memory institutions;

− Investigating the work of LST/TC 47 "Information and Documentation" as a potential form for the integration of Lithuanian memory institutions.
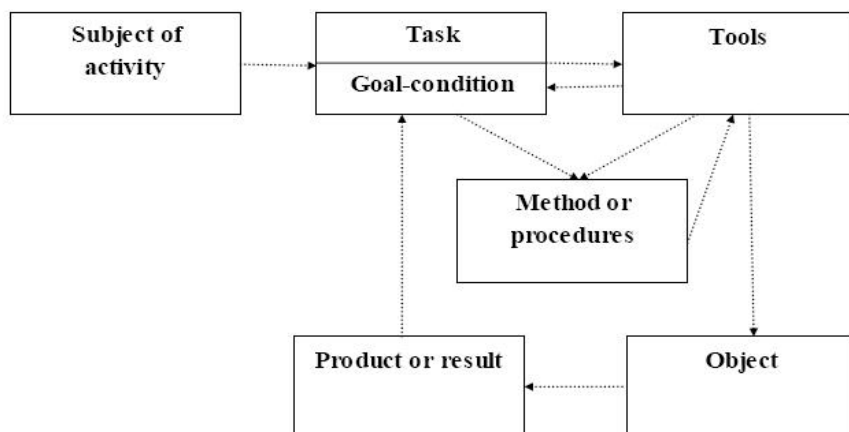
Methodological approach of the research

An activity theory as a methodological background has been elaborated for stating the thesis problem and performing the research. The schema of six interconnected activity elements proposed by Georgy Shchedrovitsky in the 70ies of 20th century has been applied (Bedny, Karwowski, 2006) (see Figure 1). The activity theory as a practical philosophy and the research method allow determining the subjects, objects, processes, methods and results of standardization activity. Applying systematic structural approach

to activity enables to investigate standardization as a field of purposeful and complex human activity as well as identify the structure of this activity, the interaction of its elements and the impact of each of these elements on the integration process of memory institutions.

Figure 1. **Major activity elements (Bedny, Karwowski, 2006)**

The expert evaluation method provides the basis for the methodology applied for the empirical research. Application of the expert evaluation method is grounded on the presumption that nowadays it is the single productive method applied for achieving better awareness of the impact of standardization for libraries, museums and archives, establish a common approach of diverse memory institutions to standardization, and provide recommendations for standardized integration of memory institutions. The survey of experts was done on the questionnaire basis.

For the analysis of the questionnaire data received from the survey of LST/TC 47 experts, the 11.5 version of the SPSS statistical analysis package was applied. Feature dependancy analysis was carried out; evaluation of the interdependence between qualitative features was performed with the help of the Chi-square (?²) test.

The classified analysis of the scientific literature performed during the thesis research enabled to establish a standardization activity model and specify *de facto* and *de jure* standards suitable for libraries, museums and archives in the context of the cultural integration. Since adoption of standards prepared by ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" as Lithuanian standards tends to be a common practice, international

standards have been arranged in greater detail according to the object of standardization and aspects of the object.

Novelty of the research

Since the perspectives for the joint action by Lithuanian memory institutions is investigated for the first time, *cultural* and *standardized integration* is presented as a conceptual basis associated with memory institutions' participation in standardization work finding its expression within the creation of the virtual information system of the cultural heritage. The concept of *standardized integration* introduced by the author of the research is based on integration as one of the key approaches applied in modern social philosophy for linking individual elements into a system and an integrated scientific approach determining the particularity of standardization activity as a combination of six interacting elements. A multidisciplinary holistic approach to standardized integration as a particular type of human activity provides it with qualities of a cultural policy characterized by exploring new ways to consolidate the content of memory institutions without losing their self-sufficiency.

The proposed universal standardization activity model proves the theoretical significance of the research. The model for standardization activity as a methodological foundation could be supplemented and adapted; furthermore, another instrument suitable for the investigation of other standardization domains could be created.

The summary of the research results and recommendations concerning the involvement of Lithuanian memory institutions into standardization work provide the practical significance of the thesis research. The research results could be of assistance to standardization subjects when taking decisions on the establishment of cultural policies, present them with better knowledge of the standardization process and those parts of it that need to be improved as well as help them to take a more comprehensive approach towards standardization as an innovative activity stimulating the integration of memory institutions

Theses to be defended

1. Lithuanian libraries are pioneering in the integration of cultural heritage resources and standardization activities which stimulate the integration of memory institutions.

2. The standardization work performed by LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation" could be considered as a promising form for the practical partnership of memory institutions. Interconnected components of standardization activity enable to achieve a fluent framework for the partnership of memory institutions.

3. Standardized integration of memory institutions generates a new cultural policy and could be considered a strategic and innovative activity by libraries, museums and archives.

4. The standards prepared by ISO/TC 46 alone are not suffice to ensure partnered activities by memory institutions during the creation process of the virtual cultural heritage system.

Approbation of the doctoral dissertation

Articles related to the subject of the dissertation have been published in the periodical peer-reviewed scientific journal *Knygotyra*, which is included into the list of international databases approved by the Lithuanian Scientific Council.

The results of the thesis research were presented at two international research conferences as well as a national scientific seminar. Three research papers have been published in conference materials and are available both in online and in printed form. One of them has been included into a scientific research periodical published abroad.

Outline of the dissertation

The dissertation consists of the preface, three parts, conclusions, the list of bibliographic references and supplements. The text includes 27 charts and 26 tables.

The first part of the dissertation **"Integration of memory institutions within the perspective of cultural resource preservation"** consists of three sections covering methods for integration of memory institutions, the need for standards in the creation process of a single European information system of the cultural heritage as well as the premise for the standardized integration of Lithuanian memory institutions and the experience of such integration.

In the first section **"Methods for the integration of memory institutions and the need for standardization"**, the causes of the integration and prevalent methods

implying the inclusion of cultural heritage resources of a particular country, as well as integrating them into a single global information space of the cultural heritage, are specified. It is noted that libraries are at the head of the process of the cultural integration; they were the first to initiate the integration of resources belonging to their relevant domains and join the creation of cross-sectoral and multinational cultural heritage information systems.

The analysis of the need for integration of memory institutions and the multiplicity of methods for such integration shows that the integration of the cultural resources belonging to libraries, museums and archives is a multilevel process closely related to preparation and application of normative documents, development of the standardization process involving new standardization subjects and objects.

The second section **"The need for standardization in the development of a single cultural heritage space of the European Union"** analyzes digitization projects launched by libraries, museums and archives, and initiated or sponsored by the European Commission (DigiCult, MINERVA, CALIMERA) as well as recommendations and communications of the European commission related to the preservation and access of cultural heritage resources. It has been determined that standards prepared by consortiums and professional bodies (the so-called *de facto* standards) are used for digitization procedures carried out at memory institutions. As regards official standards organizations, standards adopted by the International Standardization Organization and the European Standardization Committee (the so-called *de jure standards*) predominate.

The third section **"Standardization in the context of Lithuanian memory institutions"** highlights experience and achievements against the background of the cultural and standardized integration. The substantial transformation of LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation" coincided with grand projections for cultural heritage digitization undertaken by memory institutions at the initial implementation stages of the project "Creation of the Integrated Virtual Library Information System". The international, European and national standards, as well other normative documents, invoked in the creation of this information system facilitated the setting up of the digital cultural heritage databank available on the Website *epaveldas.lt*. This innovative project was of vital importance for the national cultural policy, because significant legal acts regulating aims, goals and methods of digitization at memory institutions which

participate in the creation of the integrated interaction-based system of the cultural heritage had been adopted. From the viewpoint of standardization, the methodology for the interaction of archives, libraries and museums is based on a legal act dealing with application of standards (2010), which obliges the project partners to apply shared national standards and normative documents for the description of digital content and data content, metadata coding, preservation (archiving) of data and creation of the digital content.

In the second part of the dissertation **"Standardization activity as an expression of interaction between memory institutions"**, the focus is on creation of the model for the structure of standardization activity and deep analysis of standardization activity in the information and documentation area.

The first section **"Structure of standardization activity"** specifies the model for standardization activity based on an interdisciplinary activity theory. This universal model comprises six interconnected activity components. A complex approach to standardization activity enables to acquire knowledge of its subjects, objects, goals, processes, methods and results. The analysis of standardization as an activity reveals its structure, the key components of standardization activity and sub-elements which they are made of as well as specifies the partnership of memory institutions taking part in this activity.

In the second section **"Integrational aspects of international standardization activity"**, the interaction spectrum of the Technical Committee ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation" is investigated. The number of corporate and individual subjects involved in the work of the International Standardization Organization, the coverage of standardized objects, the process of drafting an international standard entailing the key procedures, i. e. common agreement and public survey, prove that standardization activity could be considered a model for the institutional and knowledge integration. In order to present integrational aspects of international standardization work, the development of ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation", the activity area of which includes standardization objects from memory institutions, is analyzed.

A conclusion is made from the qualitative and quantitative analysis of standards prepared by ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation" that information and documentation standards can be applied for cultural heritage digitization, preservation

and access. However, only part of the standards prepared by the Technical Committee ISO/TC 46 is suitable for partnered activity of libraries, museums and archives. The majority of international information and documentation standards are universal and suitable for application at all types of memory institutions and other documentation agencies for the standardization of routine workflows.

The third part of the dissertation **"Investigation of standardization activity on the basis of LST/TC 47 'Information and documentation'"** presents the analysis of standardization activities by the Technical Committee on a national level in the information and documentation field as well as methodological grounding, the process and outcome of the empirical research.

In the first section **"The analysis of activities and development of LST/TC 47 'Information and documentation'",** on the basis of the analysis of documentation on the work of the Technical Committee, it is implied that after a purposeful transformation of the Technical Committee, a very competent group of experts was established, which, in the absence of another institutional unit, could be considered a form of cross-sectoral partnership and a significant standardization subject capable of realizing the multiplicity of standards, the specialized nature of standardization activity and applying its know-how for the processes of cultural and standardized integration of memory institutions.

The second section **"The methodology for the survey of experts from LST/TC 47 'Information and documentation'"** introduces the elements of the scientific programme for the empirical research – the purpose, goals, methods, hypothesis of the research; the principles for questionnaire drawing and selection of respondents as well as procedures of the survey data analysis and the statistical processing. The research includes an exhaustive survey of experts from the Technical Committee, for which a questionnaire method was used.

In the third section **"The results of the survey of experts from LST/TC 47 'Information and documentation'"**, the results of the questionnaire and statistical analysis are linked to the elements of the model for standardization activity, i.e. the results of the research related to subjects, objects, goals, processes, methods and outcome are discussed separately. The interaction between elements of standardization activity and its areas which need to be improved are specified.

The assessment of the results of the Technical Committee experts survey proves that the technical committee "LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation", with its decade-long history of purposeful and consistent development, plays an important role in the process of the cultural and standardized integration of Lithuanian memory institutions. The national standardization system provides equal and diverse possibilities for all interested subjects to join this activity; the functions and goals of technical committees are linked to their members' activities and needs; subjects of standardization activity are free to choose methods for the standardization activities and are give opportunities to take active participation in the processes of standardization activity in order to achieve the ultimate result and realize multilevel goals of standardization activity.

Major results and conclusions of the dissertational research

It could be assumed from the premise for the integration of libraries, archives and museums that various methods for the integration of memory institutions are prompted by the context of the contemporary social, cultural and economical life, the increasing social demand for information as well as rapid and dynamic technological changes, whereas the strategic innovation of memory institutions comes into focus during the creation of the virtual system of the cultural heritage. On this basis, cultural integration as an aggregation process of large quantities of cultural heritage resources into a cohesive informational structure on a practical plane manifests itself as interaction of areas, forms and methods of activities related to various cultural subjects, including memory institutions.

It is inferred from the estimation of the need for standardization by memory institutions during the process of the cultural integration that such need serves as driver for cross-sectoral partnership in the attainment of the common goal taking the form of standardized integration. Standardized integration provides possibilities for joining standardization activities and merging knowledge, skills and other human and material resources into the whole without losing the subjects' self-sufficiency.

A model for standardization activity is proposed on the basis of the investigation of the standardization activity structure as a potential expression of interaction between memory institutions. Due to the diversity of standardization subjects and objects, models

applied for standardization activity and participation in processes, a background for cross-sectoral interaction between memory institutions, which depends on changes within any of the six elements comprising the structure of standardization activity, is formed.

The analysis of objects of standardization activities by the Technical Committee ISO/TC 46 of the International Standardization Organization based on the International standards classification showed a great variety of standardization objects within the information and documentation area. Within the perspective of ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation" standards application in the context of memory institutions' cultural integration and the results of the analysis of the documentation for digitization projects initiated by the European commission and Lithuania involving diverse memory institutions, it could be assumed, however, that only a small portion of this documentation is applicable for partnered activities of libraries, museums and archives aiming at the accomplishment of the virtual information system of cultural resources.

The analysis of the activities by the Technical Committee, which is responsible for the information and documentation area of standardization on a national level, clearly proved that participation in the activities of the Technical Committee LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation" could be considered a form of integration and partnership of memory institutions. It is also clear from the analysis that libraries, besides being the first to join the national standardization activity managed according to international and European standardization principles, were playing the role of coordinators for standardization in the area of information and documentation; and in this way, were the principal drivers for the multi-stage transformation of the Technical Committee LST/TC 47 when experts from the leading national archives, museums, research and governmental institutions, as well as private agencies, joined standardization activity.

The standardization activity model applied for analyzing results of the survey of experts from LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation" enabled to define the approach of standardization subjects to the goals, processes and outcome of standardization activity, as well as potential integration of libraries, museums and archives, from a standardization point of view.

Based on the standardization activity model, the broad-brush view of memory institutions' standardized integration makes it possible to conclude that standardization activity is a promising form for the partnership of memory institutions and has a consolidating impact on Lithuanian memory institutions.

The problem of the dissertational research and recommendation for the solution

The analysis of the role of standardization in the integration process of memory institutions revealed some negotiable issues on standardization activity in the national information and documentation area, and recommendations for their solution were provided.

On the level of the standardization activity subject, it was established that experts from LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation" are of high qualification and occupy significant positions at their agencies and institutions. Memory institutions depute their representatives to the Technical Committee, though their do not provide any direct material support for this voluntary activity. Due to experts' busy schedules, it is recommended that the members of LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation" indirectly support this activity by including participation in the work of the Technical Committee into their primary job responsibilities.

It is recommended to integrate the basics about standardization at memory institutions into all types of undergraduate curriculums for library, museum and archive studies.

The level of expertise of the LST/TC 47 experts, their professional and communicative skills, as well as knowledge of standardization activity, lead to an assumption that the Technical Committee has all the required potential to become a P-member of ISO/TC 47 "Information and documentation". In this way, experts would be in a position to represent Lithuania in international project drawing, provide suggestions and comments as well as obtain the right to vote.

It is not an easy task to find experts capable to represent their organizations at LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation", though the increasing demand for standards and openness of standardization activity could serve as an incentive for increased interest in this kind of activity. That is why on the level of the standardization method, it is recommended that members of the Technical Committee be provided more

inducement to promote standardization activity both within and outside their represented organizations.

Methods for standardization activity form a significant segment of this activity, activating its workflows and making its goals feasible; but there is little information in Lithuanian on national and international standards applicable at memory institutions. At this basis is recommended to publish information on standardization activity at memory institutions; the news from national, international and European standardization institutions related to standards applied in the field of information and documentation; contents of national and international standards and the list of standards organized according standardization objects on a specialized Website with links to it provided on Websites of all the members of LST/TC 47 "Information and documentation as well as Websites of the Lithuanian Standards Board.

In spite of the diversity within the standardization activity by ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation", and multiplicity of standardization objects, the need for Lithuanian standards at memory institutions is not ensured. That is why on the level of the object and outcome of standardization activity, it is recommended to draft and formally designate the required original national standards by regulations and procedures established by the Lithuanian Standards Board.

Publications related to the subject of the doctoral dissertation

Articles in periodical peer-reviewed scientific journals / Mokslines publikacijos Lietuvos periodiniuose leidiniuose, itrauktuose i Lietuvos mokslo tarybos patvirtinta tarptautiniu duomenu baziu saraša:

1. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. Tarptautiniu ir Europos informacijos ir dokumentavimo standartu peremimas Lietuvoje. *Knygotyra*, 2004, t. 43, p. 87-95. ISSN 0204-2061.
2. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. Standartizacija: samprata ir rezultatai. *Knygotyra*, 2008, t. 51, p. 192–211. ISSN 0204-2061.
3. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. Standartizacija dokumentines komunikacijos institucijose rinkos požiuriu. *Knygotyra*, 2009, t. 52, p. 185-197. ISSN 0204-2061.

Published reports / Publikuoti pranešimai:

1. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. *Šiuolaikines atminties instituciju standartizavimo kryptys. Iš* Atminties komunikacija archyvuose, bibliotekose ir muziejuose:

mokslo, politikos ir praktikos saveika. Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas, 2008, p. 263–268. ISBN 978-9955-33-314-2.

2. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole; ir BUCKIENE, Liubove. International standardization in practice: Lithuanian approach. *Latvijas Arhivi,* 2008, vol. 2, p. 12–18. ISSN 1407-2270; taip pat prieiga per interneta: <http://www.arhivi.lvsitedata/ZURNALS/zurnalu_raksti/12-18-ARHIVI-Bliudziuviene.pdf>.

3. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. *Tarptautiniu standartu peremimas ir taikymas informacijos ir dokumentacijos srityje*. Archyvai Lietuvos tukstantmecio konteakste: konferencija, skirta Tarptautinei archyvu dienai pamineti. Vilnius: Archyvaru asociacija, 2009 m. birželio 9 d. Prieiga per interneta: <http://archyvarai.org./>.

Reports related to the subject of the dissertation presented at international and national scientific conferences / Pranešimai mokslinese tarptautinese ir respublikinese konferencijose:

1. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. *Bibliotekininkystes ir bibliografijos terminijos raida ir kaita*. Tarptautine moksline konferencija „Tautiniu kalbu terminologija ir globalizacija. Vilnius: Lietuviu kalbos institutas, 2006 m. spalio 11–13 d.

2. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. *Standartinta terminija – privalumas ir perspektyvos globalizacijos salygomis*. Vaclovo Biržiškos skaitymai: šešioliktasis mokslinis seminaras. Šilute, 2006 m. gruodžio 7–8 d.

3. BLIUDŽIUVIENE, Nijole. *Standartizuotas leidybinis iforminimas: reikalavimai ir praktine reikšme*. Tarptautine knygotyros konferencija „Knygos ir kitu mediju mokslas: tyrimai, mokslininkai, komunikacija. Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas, 2009 m. spalio 22–23 d.

About the author: Nijole Bliudžiuviene was born on 1 July, 1966 in Vilnius, Lithuania. In 1989 she graduated from Vilnius University with master degree of librarian/reference librarian. Since 1989 (to date) she has been holding appointment of a senior librarian at Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania. During the period of 2005–2009, she was a doctoral student at the Vilnius University, Institute of Book Science and Documentation. Since 2008 (to date) Nijole Bliudžiuviene has been a lecturer at Vilnius University, Faculty of Communication, Institute of Book Science and Documentation.

STANDARTIZACIJOS VAIDMUO ATMINTIES INSTITUCIJU INTEGRACIJOS PROCESE

Santrauka

Tiriamoji problema

Atminties institucijoms pradejus kurti virtualia kulturos paveldo informacine sistema ir dalyvaujant informacines visuomenes kurime atsiranda standartizacijos poreikis, kuris ryškeja ieškant sutarimo del bendru standartu taikymo skirtingose institucijose. Standartai kaip butina priemone kurti suderintas sistemas minima Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybes nutarimuose, skirtuose viešojo sektoriaus itinklinimui, viešuju paslaugu teikimui, valstybes informaciniu ištekliu valdymui, informacines visuomenes pletrai, taciau nera išreikšti ketinimai dalyvauti standartizacijos veikloje.

Kulturos paveldo skaitmeninio turinio, saugojimo ir prieigos standartizavimas laikomas vienu svarbiausiu uždaviniu siekiant sukurti darnia skaitmeninio paveldo erdve šalies ir Europos mastu. Didejanti standartizacijos svarba pabrežiama europiniuose dokumentuose „Europos Komisijos komunikatas Europos Parlamentui, Tarybai ir Europos ekonomikos ir socialiniu reikalu komitetui del mokslines informacijos skaitmeniniame amžiuje: prieinamumas, sklaida ir išsaugojimas" (2007), „Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos rekomendacija del kino paveldo ir su juo susijusios pramonines veiklos konkurencingumo" (2005), Europos Komisijos rekomendacijose ir Europos Sajungos Tarybos išvadose „Del kulturines medžiagos skaitmeninimo, išsaugojimo skaitmeniniu formatu ir internetines prieigos prie jos" (2006) ir kt. Nors išreiškiamas siekis sudaryti galimybe bendrai atminties instituciju veiklai, koordinuoti prieiga prie skaitmeniniu ištekliu, integruoti juos i Europos skaitmenines bibliotekos moksliniu tyrimu sistema, taciau nera motyvuojama kaip tai pasiekti standartizacijos veiklos kontekste.

Europos Komisijos inicijuoto *Digicult* tyrimo rekomendacijoje „Rytojaus kulturos ekonomikos technologinis kraštovaizdis" (2002), *Minerva* projekto „Gerosios praktikos vadovas" (2003), *Calimera* projekto „Sekmingos veiklos gaires" (2005) ir kituose skaitmeninimo projektuose, skirtuose sutelkti visu tipu atminties instituciju išteklius regimi bandymai nustatyti bendrus standartus.

Kuriant virtualia Lietuvos kulturos paveldo informacine sistema „Lietuvos kulturos paveldo skaitmeninimo, skaitmeninio turinio saugojimo ir prieigos strategijoje" (2009) glaustai pristatyta standartizacijos situacija atminties institucijose, numatytos standartizacijos priemones, taciau lieka neaišku kaip tai susije su nacionalines standartizacijos institucijos ikurto technikos komiteto LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" vaidmeniu igyvendinant strategijos tikslus ir uždavinius. Lietuvos archyvu, biblioteku ir muzieju dalyvavimas nacionalineje standartizacijos veikloje nebuvo placiai nagrinejamas ar tiriamas, nors technikos komitete visu triju tipu atminties institucijos dalyvauja nuo 2004 metu.

Europos Komisijos ir Lietuvos inicijuotu atminties instituciju kulturos paveldo skaitmeninimo ir skaitmeninio turinio valdymo projektu dokumentacijoje nera atskleista, ar projektu partneriai dalyvauja nacionalinio, Europos ar tarptautinio lygmens standartizacijos veikloje, ar dalyvavimas standartizacijos veikloje laikomas projektu dalyviu prioritetu ir gali tureti reikšmes siekiant tarpsektorinio susitarimo del bendru standartu taikymo, ar standartizacijos žinios, igytos dalyvaujant standartizacijos veikloje gali buti panaudotos atstovaujamose institucijose.

Lietuvoje susiklosciusi institucine biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu atskirtis, steigeju ivairove ir pavaldumo skirtumai, taip pat bendro administravimo vieneto, kuriame butu aptariami aktualus atminties instituciju standartizacijos klausimai, nebuvimas leidžia manyti, kad vienas tokiu tarpsektorines partnerystes išraiškos budu galetu buti standartizacijos veikla. Savanoriškai atstovaudami konkreciai institucijai, reikšdami tos institucijos kolektyvine nuomone, igaliotieji atstovai prisideda prie bendros tarpsektorines veiklos. Todel disertaciniame darbe keliama problema, **koks yra standartizacijos veiklos vaidmuo atminties instituciju integracijos procese**.

Disertacinio darbo aktualumas

Standartizacijos veiklos sampratos susiaurinimas iki standartu rengimo, išleidimo ir taikymo procesu dažnas standartizacijos veikla reglamentuojanciuose teises aktuose, technikos komitetu veiklos programose. Mokslinese publikacijose, placiau analizuojami standartizacijos subjektai, tikslas ir rezultatas (Brunsson, Jacobsson, 2002; Spivak, Brenner, 2001; Hallström, 2004 ir kt.) nagrinejami atskiri veiklos sandai, taciau nera tyrimu apie standartizacija kaip kompleksine veiklos sriti.

Užsienio autoriu literaturos analize leidžia teigti, kad nagrinejami atskiri biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu standartizacijos aspektai, pasireiškiantys pavieniu instituciju veikloje ir atminties instituciju integracijos procese (Hedegaard, 2003; Østby, 2005; Baca, O'Keefe, 2008; Nuys, 2005; Martin, 2008; Gibson, 2007; Hedstrom, King, 2007 ;Waibel, Erway 2009). Lietuviu autoriu mokslinese publikacijose pastebimos standartizacijos veiklos ir standartu svarbos ižvalgos (Laužikas, 2008; Glosiene, Rudžioniene, 2006; Varniene, 2004), pristatomi pagrindiniai virtualios skaitmeninio paveldo sistemos metodologinius sprendimai ir Lietuvos pasiekimai kuriant integralios virtualios bibliotekos informacine sistema (Varniene, Daugiala, 2008; Kvietkauskas, Varniene, 2005; Varniene-Janssen 2009).

Taciau standartizacija nera tirta kaip vientisas socialinis reiškinys, kuris gali tapti atminties instituciju *standartizacines integracijos* forma. Publikacijose minimi arba ivardijami konkretus standartai, taciau nera nagrineta, ar atminties institucijoms tikslinga dalyvauti standartizacijos veikloje ir tokiu budu keistis žiniomis, dalintis geraja patirtimi, daryti itaka standartizacijos objektu pletrai ir siekti galutinio standartizacijos veiklos tikslo ir rezultato.

Disertacijoje daroma prielaida, kad dalyvavimas standartizacijos veikloje gali tapti tarpsektorines partnerystes ir atminties instituciju standartizacines integracijos forma. Susitarimas del bendru standartu taikymo butinas siekiant suteikti bibliotekoms, muziejams ir archyvams galimybe tapti darniomis ir patraukliomis vartotojui virtualiomis kulturos paveldo informacinemis sistemomis, kurios yra svarbi žiniu visuomenes sudetine dalis.

Disertacinio tyrimo objektas

Tyrimo objektas – atminties instituciju standartizacijos veikla kaip ju integracijos priemone.

Objekto turinio ribu nustatymas

Tarptautine standartizacijos veikla tiriama remiantis ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" veiklos pavyzdžiais ir parengtu standartu kiekybine ir kokybine analize. Apie 50 % ISO/TC 46 parengtu standartu patvirtinti Lietuvos standartais. Nacionaline standartizacijos veikla tiriama LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" standartizacijos srities ribose.

Tyrimo tikslas

Tyrimo tikslas – išanalizuoti standartizacijos vaidmeni atminties instituciju integracijos procese.
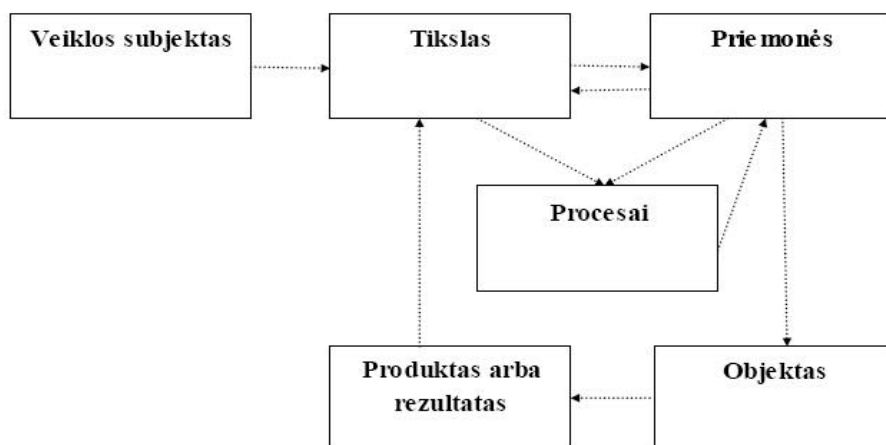
Tikslo igyvendinimo uždaviniai:

– nustatyti biblioteku, archyvu ir muzieju integracijos prielaidas ir budus;

– ivertinti atminties instituciju standartizacijos poreiki kulturos paveldo ištekliu integracijos perspektyvoje;

– išanalizuoti standartizacijos veiklos sandara kaip galima atminties instituciju saveikumo raiška;

– išnagrineti informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities Tarptautines standartizacijos organizacijos veikla numatant ISO standartu taikyma atminties instituciju kulturines integracijos kontekste;

– ištirti LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" standartizacijos veikla kaip galima Lietuvos atminties instituciju integracijos forma.

Disertacijos metodologines nuostatos ir tyrimo metodai

Disertacijos problemai formuluoti ir atlikti tyrima naudojamas bendramokslinis veiklos požiuris, kuris sudaro darbo metodologini pamata. Naudojama XX a. 8-ajame dešimtmetyje Georgijaus Ščedrovickij pateikta šešiu tarpusavyje susijusiu veiklos elementu schema (Bedny, Karwowski, 2006) (žr. 1 paveiksla). Veiklos požiuris kaip praktine filosofija ir bet kokios tikslines žmoniu veiklos tyrimo metodas leidžia nustatyti standartizacijos veiklos subjektus, objektus, tikslus, procesus, priemones ir rezultatus. Remiantis sisteminiu strukturiniu veiklos požiuriu standartizacija tiriama kaip tikslinga kompleksine žmoniu veiklos sritis, atskleidžiant standartizacijos veiklos sandara, jos sandu saveika bei kiekvieno iš ju vaidmeni atminties instituciju integracijos procese.

1 paveikslas. **Pagrindiniai veiklos elementai (Bedny, Karwowski, 2006)**

Empirinio tyrimo metodologijos pagrinda sudaro ekspertu vertinimo metodas. Ekspertu vertinimo metodo taikymas pagristas tuo, kad šiuo metu tai bene vienintelis galimas produktyvus metodas, siekiant gauti rezultatus, kurie padetu suvokti standartizacijos vaidmeni bibliotekose, muziejuose ir archyvuose, susidaryti skirtingu tipu atminties instituciju požiuri i standartizacija, gauti atitinkamas rekomendacijas del atminties instituciju standartizacines integracijos. Ekspertu apklausa atlikta anketines apklausos budu.

Anketines apklausos budu gautu LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" ekspertu apklausos duomenu analizei naudotas SPSS 11.5 versijos statistines analizes paketas. Atlikta požymiu priklausomumo analize ir nustatyti ryšiai tarp kintamuju. Ryšiai tarp kokybiniu požymiu buvo vertinami Chi kvadrato ($?^2$) kriterijumi, naudojama p-reikšme.

Disertaciniame darbe atlikta sistemine mokslines literaturos analize leido sukurti standartizacijos veiklos modeli ir nustatyti, kokie *de facto* ir *de jure* standartai rekomenduojami bibliotekoms, muziejams ir archyvams kulturines integracijos kontekste. Kadangi Lietuvoje ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" parengti standartai perimami Lietuvos standartais, tarptautiniai standartai detaliau sugrupuoti pagal standartizacijos objekta ir objekto aspektus.

Darbo mokslinis naujumas

Pirma karta nagrinejant Lietuvos atminties instituciju bendros veiklos perspektyva *kulturine* ir *standartizacine integracija* teikiama kaip konceptualus pamatas,

siejamas su atminties instituciju dalyvavimu standartizacijos veikloje ir pasireiškiantis virtualios kulturos paveldo informacines sistemos kurime. Tyrimo autores teikiama *standartizacines integracijos* savoka grindžiama integracijos, kaip vienu svarbiausiu šiuolaikines socialines filosofijos sisteminiu požiuriu jungiant atskiras dalis i sistema, ir bendramoksliniu veiklos požiuriu, kuris atskleidžia standartizacijos veiklos kaip šešiu saveikaujanciu sandu specifika, deriniu. Standartizacines integracijos dimensija paremta veiklos modeliu suteikia jai kulturos politikos krypti, kai ieškoma naujos atminties instituciju turinio jungties, neprarandant kiekvienos ju savarankiškumo.

Teorine darbo reikšme irodo universalus standartizacijos veiklos modelis, kuriuo remiantis galima nustatyti bet kurios standartizacijos srities sandu turini. Standartizacijos veiklos modeli kaip metodologini pagrinda galima papildyti ir adaptuoti bei sukurti kitu standartizacijos sriciu tyrimams taikytina sistemini tyrimo instrumenta.

Apibendrinti tyrimo rezultatai ir rekomendacijos del Lietuvos atminties instituciju itraukties ir dalyvavimo standartizacijos veikloje, atsižvelgiant i atminties instituciju pokycius, atskleidžia praktine disertacinio darbo reikšme. Standartizacijos subjektams tyrimo rezultatai gali padeti priimti sprendimus formuojant kulturos politikos kryptis, geriau suprasti standartizacijos vyksma, tobulintinas grandis ir giliau suvokti požiuri i standartizacija kaip inovatyvia ir atminties institucijas vienijancia veikla.

Ginamieji disertacijos teiginiai:

1. Lietuvos bibliotekos yra kulturos paveldo ištekliu integracijos ir standartizacijos veiklos, vienijancios atminties institucijas, pirmeives.

2. Standartizacijos veikla technikos komitete LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" – perspektyvi Lietuvos atminties instituciju partnerystes veiklumo forma. Tarpusavyje susije standartizacijos veiklos sandai sukuria takia atminties instituciju saveikavimo struktura.

3. Atminties instituciju standartizacine integracija kuria nauja kulturos politikos krypti bei gali buti laikoma strategine ir inovatyvia biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu veikla.

4. Tarptautine standartizacijos organizacija laikoma didžiausia tarptautiniu standartu rengeja, taciau vien tik ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation"

standartizacijos objektai ir parengti standartai negali užtikrinti atminties instituciju bendros veiklos kuriant virtualia kulturos paveldo sistema.

Disertacijos aprobacija

Su disertacijos tema susijusios mokslines publikacijos buvo paskelbtos Lietuvos moksliniame periodiniame leidinyje „Knygotyra", kuris yra itrauktas i Lietuvos mokslo tarybos patvirtinta tarptautiniu duomenu baziu saraša. Disertacinio tyrimo rezultatai buvo pristatyti dviejose tarptautinese mokslinese konferencijose ir respublikiniame moksliniame seminare. Trys moksliniai pranešimai publikuoti konferenciju medžiagoje ir prieinami internete bei spausdintine forma. Vienas ju itrauktas i užsienyje leidžiama mokslini periodini leidini.

Disertacijos turinio apžvalga

Disertacija sudaro ivadas, trys dalys, išvados, bibliografiniu nuorodu sarašas (237 pozicijos) ir priedai. Tekste pateiktos 27 diagramos ir 26 lenteles.

Pirmaja disertacijos dali *„Atminties instituciju integracija kulturos ištekliu išsaugojimo perspektyvoje"* sudaro trys skyriai, kuriuose nagrinejami atminties instituciju integracijos budai, standartu poreikis kuriant bendraeuropine kulturos paveldo informacine sistema bei Lietuvos atminties instituciju standartizacines integracijos prielaidos ir patirtis.

Pirmajame skyriuje **„Atminties instituciju integracijos budai ir standartizacijos poreikis"** analizuojamos integracijos priežastys bei dažniausiai pasitaikantys integracijos budai, kuriuose ryški tendencija ne tik apjungti vienos šalies kulturos paveldo išteklius, bet juos integruoti i bendra pasauline kulturos paveldo informacine erdve. Pastebima, kad bibliotekos yra kulturines integracijos proceso lyderes, jos pirmosios pradejo rupintis savo sektoriaus ištekliu integracija ir dalyvauti kuriant skirtingu sektoriu ir ivairiu šaliu kulturos paveldo ištekliu informacines sistemas. Išnagrinejus atminties instituciju integracijos proceso butinuma ir jo budu ivairove teigiama, kad biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu kulturos ištekliu integracijos procesas yra daugialygis ir glaudžiai susijes su norminiu dokumentu parengimu ir taikymu, standartizacijos veiklos pletra, itraukiant naujus standartizacijos subjektus ir objektus.

Antrajame skyriuje **„Standartizacijos reikme kuriant bendra Europos Sajungos kulturos paveldo erdve"** standartu taikymo požiuriu išnagrineti Europos Komisijos inicijuotu ir remiamu biblioteku, muzieju bei archyvu skaitmeninimo projektai *Digicult*, *Minerva*, *Calimera* ir Europos Komisijos rekomendacijos, komunikatai, susijuse su kulturos ištekliu skaitmeniu išsaugojimu ir prieiga. Nustatyta, kad atminties instituciju atliekamu skaitmeninimo darbu reikmems naudojami konsorciumu, profesiniu susivienijimu sukurti standartai, arba vadinamieji *de facto standartai*. Tarp oficialiu standartizacijos instituciju dominuoja Tarptautines standartizacijos organizacijos ir Europos standartizacijos komiteto patvirtinti, vadinamieji *de jure* standartai.

Taciau pastebima, kad Europos Komisijos parengtuose strateginiuose dokumentuose arba gerosios praktikos gairese nepakankamai demesio skiriama standartizacijos veiklai kaip galimai atminties instituciju integracijos formai. Iš šiu dokumentu ryškeja atminties instituciju pasyvus vaidmuo standartizacijos veikloje, t. y. tik kaip standartu naudotojo, ir neatskleidžiama atminties instituciju galimybe patiems dalyvauti standartizacijos veikloje.

Treciajame skyriuje **„Standartizacija Lietuvos atminties instituciju integracijos kontekste"** akcentuojama patirtis ir pasiekimai kulturines ir standartizacines integracijos aplinkoje. LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" esmine pertvarka sutapo su dideliais visu triju tipu atminties instituciju kulturos paveldo skaitmeninimo užmojais, kai buvo pradetas igyvendinti „Integralios virtualios biblioteku informacines sistemos sukurimas" projektas. Informacines sistemos sukurimui buvo pasitelkti tarptautiniai, Europos ir Lietuvos standartai bei kiti norminiai dokumentai, kurie padejo sukurti biblioteku, archyvu ir muzieju skaitmeninto kulturos paveldo duomenu banka, prieinama per virtualios bibliotekos svetaine *epaveldas.lt*. Šis inovatyvus projektas reikšmingas Lietuvos kulturai politikai, nes buvo priimti svarbus teises aktai, reglamentuojantys skaitmeninimo tikslus, uždavinius ir priemones atminties institucijose, kurios dalyvauja kuriant integralia saveikaujancia kulturos paveldo sistema. Standartizacijos aspektu archyvu, biblioteku ir muzieju saveikos metodologija grindžiama teises aktu (Žin., 2010, Nr. 8-379) ipareigojant projekto partnerius naudoti bendrus skaitmeninio turinio, duomenu turinio aprašymo, metaduomenu kodavimo ir

duomenu saugojimo (archyvavimo) bei skaitmeninio turinio kurimo Lietuvos standartus bei norminius dokumentus.

Antroje disertacijos dalyje *„Standartizacijos veikla – instituciju saveikumo raiška"*, kuria sudaro trys skyriai, demesys telkiamas i standartizacijos veiklos sandaros modelio kurima bei informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities tarptautines standartizacijos veiklos analize.

Pirmajame skyriuje **„Standartizacijos veiklos sandara"** remiantis bendramoksliniu veiklos požiuriu konstruojamas standartizacijos veiklos modelis. Universalu modeli sudaro šeši tarpusavyje susije veiklos sandaros sandai. Kompleksinis požiuris i standartizacijos veikla leidžia pažinti jos subjektus ir objektus, tikslus, procesus, priemones ir rezultatus. Standartizacija nagrinejant veiklos požiuriu parodoma jos sandara, išryškinami pagrindiniai standartizacijos veiklos sandai ir juos sudarantys elementai bei atminties instituciju dalyvaujanciu standartizacijos veikloje saveika.

Antrajame skyriuje **„Tarptautines standartizacijos veiklos integraciniai aspektai"** atskleistas technikos komiteto ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" bendradarbiavimo spektras. Tarptautineje standartizacijos organizacijoje dalyvaujanciu kolektyviniu ir individualiu subjektu skaicius, standartizuojamu objektu apreptis, tarptautinio standarto rengimo procesas, kurio pagrindines priemones yra bendras sutarimas ir vieša apklausa, rodo, kad standartizacijos veikla gali buti laikoma institucines ir žiniu integracijos modeliu. Integraciniai tarptautines standartizacijos veiklos aspektai atskleidžiami atlikus ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation", kurio veiklos sritis susijusi su atminties instituciju standartizacijos objektais, pletros analize.

Treciajame skyriuje *„Tarptautiniai informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities standartai bendroje biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu veikloje"* atlikta ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" parengtu standartu kokybine ir kiekybine analize leidžia teigti, kad informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities standartai gali buti naudojami kulturos ištekliu skaitmeninimo, išsaugojimo, prieigos ir sklaidos procesuose. Taciau tik maža dalis technikos komiteto ISO/TC 46 parengtu standartu tinka bendrai biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu veiklai. Dauguma tarptautiniu informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities standartu yra universalus ir gali buti taikomi visose atminties institucijose ir kitose dokumentavimo istaigose iprastiems veiklos procesams standartizuoti.

Trecioje disertacijos dalyje *„Standartizacijos veiklos tyrimas LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas“ pagrindu“* pateikta informacijos ir dokumentavimo nacionalinio lygmens srities technikos komiteto standartizacijos veiklos analize, empirinio tyrimo metodologinis pagrindimas, vykdymo eiga ir rezultatai.

Pirmajame skyriuje **„LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas“ veiklos ir pletros analize”** remiantis technikos komiteto veiklos dokumentu analize nustatyta, kad kryptingai pertvarkius technikos komiteta buvo suburta stipri kompetentingu ekspertu grupe, kuri nesat kito institucinio darinio, vienijancio bibliotekas, muziejus ir archyvus, gali buti laikoma tarpsektorines partnerystes forma ir svarbiu standartizacijos veiklos subjektu, gebanciu labiau pažinti standartu ivairove, standartizacijos veiklos specifika bei pritaikyti žinias atminties instituciju kulturines ir standartizacines integracijos procesuose.

Antrasis skyrius **„LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas“ ekspertu apklausos metodologija”** skirtas pristatyti empirinio tyrimo mokslines programos elementus: tyrimo tiksla, uždavinius, metodus, hipoteze, anketos sudarymo ir respondentu atrankos principus, taip pat apklausu duomenu analizes ir statistinio apdorojimo proceduras. Tyrime panaudota visumine technikos komiteto ekspertu apklausa, atlikta naudojant anketines apklausos metoda.

Treciajame skyriuje **„LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas“ ekspertu apklausos rezultatai”** anketavimo ir statistines analizes duomenu rezultatai siejami su standartizacijos veiklos modelio sandais, t. y. atskirai aptarti tyrimo rezultatai susije su standartizacijos veiklos subjektais, objektais, tikslais, procesais, priemonemis ir rezultatais. Nustatyta standartizacijos veiklos sandu saveika ir tobulintinos grandys.

Ivertinus technikos komiteto ekspertines apklausos rezultatus galima teigti, kad nuosekliai ir kryptingai dešimtmeti kurtas technikos komitetas „LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas“ atlieka reikšminga vaidmeni Lietuvos atminties instituciju kulturines ir standartizacines integracijos procese. Nacionaline standartizacijos sistema suteikia lygias ir ivairiapuses galimybes visiems suinteresuotiems subjektams dalyvauti šioje veikloje, technikos komitetu funkcijos ir uždaviniai susije su atstovaujamu organizaciju tikslais ir poreikiais. Standartizacijos veiklos subjektai gali rinktis standartizacijos priemones ir aktyviai dalyvauti standartizacijos procesuose, siekiant galutinio rezultato ir daugialygiu standartizacijos veiklos tikslu.

Esminiai disertacijos rezultatai ir išvados

Biblioteku, archyvu ir muzieju integracijos prielaidos leidžia teigti, kad atminties instituciju integracijos budus skatina šiuolaikinis socialinio, kulturinio ir ekonominio gyvenimo kontekstas, augantis visuomenes poreikis informacijai, sparti ir dinamiška technologiju kaita, tuo tarpu strategine atminties instituciju inovacija išryškeja kuriant virtualia kulturos informacine paveldo sistema. Todel kulturine integracija kaip didelio kulturos paveldo ištekliu masyvo apjungimas i vieninga informacine struktura praktiniame lygmenyje pasireiškia ivairiu kulturos subjektu, tarp kuriu yra ir atminties institucijos, veiklos krypciu, formu, metodu saveika.

Nustacius atminties instituciju standartizacijos poreiki kulturines integracijos procese daroma išvada, kad toks poreikis sudaro tarpsektorines partnerystes galimybe siekiant bendro tikslo, kuris igauna standartizacines integracijos forma. Standartizacine integracija leidžia dalyvauti standartizacijos veikloje ir, išlaikant subjektu savarankiškuma, apjungti žinias, gebejimus ir kitus žmogiškuosius bei materialius išteklius i visuma.

Tiriant standartizacijos veiklos sandara kaip galima atminties instituciju saveikumo raiška sukurtas standartizacijos veiklos modelis. Esant standartizacijos subjektu ir objektu ivairovei, taikant standartizacijos veiklos priemones ir dalyvaujant procesuose, siekiant visuotinio tikslo ir galutinio rezultato sukuriama atminties instituciju tarpsektorinio saveikumo aplinka, kuri priklauso nuo pokycio bet kuriame iš šešiu standartizacijos veiklos sandaros sandu.

Tarptautines standartizacijos organizacijos technikos komiteto ISO TC 46 „Information and documentation" standartizacijos objektu tyrimas, atliktas remiantis Tarptautine standartu klasifikacija parode, kad informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities standartizacijos objektai pasižymi didele ivairove. Taciau numatant ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" standartu taikyma atminties instituciju kulturines integracijos kontekste ir atlikus Europos Komisijos ir Lietuvos inicijuotu kulturos paveldo skaitmeninimo projektu, kuriuose kartu dalyvauja skirtingu tipu atminties institucijos, dokumentu analize, galima teigti, kad tik maža dalis šio technikos komiteto parengtu standartu tinka bendrai biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu veiklai, kuri susijusi su virtualios kulturos ištekliu informacines sistemos sukurimu.

Informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities nacionalinio lygmens technikos komiteto standartizacijos veiklos tyrimas parode, kad dalyvavimas technikos komiteto LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" veikloje yra neabejotina atminties instituciju partnerystes ir integracijos forma. Taip pat nustatyta, kad bibliotekos ne tik pirmosios isitrauke i pagal tarptautinio ir europinio lygmens standartizacijos principus organizuojama nacionaline standartizacijos veikla, bet ir koordinuodamos informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities standartizacijos veikla ivykde daugiapakope technikos komiteto LST TK 47 pertvarka, kuomet i standartizacijos veikla isitrauke pagrindiniu šalies archyvu, muzieju, mokslo ir valstybes istaigu bei privaciu istaigu ekspertai.

Pritaikius standartizacijos veiklos modeli LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" ekspertu apklausos tyrimo rezultatu analizei nustatytas standartizacijos subjektu požiuris i standartizacijos veiklos tikslus, procesus priemones ir rezultatus bei galima biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu integracija standartizacijos aspektu.

Remiantis standartizacijos veiklos modeliu, dokumentu analizes bei empirinio tyrimo rezultatais gautas Lietuvos atminties instituciju apibendrintas standartizacines integracijos vaizdas leidžia teigti, kad standartizacijos veikla yra perspektyvi atminties instituciju partnerystes forma ir atlieka integracini vaidmeni Lietuvos atminties institucijose.

Disertaciniame tyrime iškelta problema ir jos sprendimo rekomendacijos

Analizuojant standartizacijos vaidmeni atminties instituciju integracijos procese buvo nustatyta keletas diskutuotinu klausimu del informacijos ir dokumentavimo srities nacionalinio lygmens standartizacijos veiklos ir pasiulytos rekomendacijos juos spresti.

Standartizacijos veiklos subjekto lygmenyje buvo nustatyta, kad LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" ekspertai yra aukštos kvalifikacijos specialistai, atstovaujamoje organizacijoje užimantys svarbias pareigas. Atminties institucijos skiria igaliotuosius atstovus dalyvauti technikos komiteto veikloje, taciau atskirai šios savanoriškos veiklos materialiai neskatina. Del didelio ekspertu užimtumo ju tiesioginiame darbe rekomenduojama, kad LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" nariai netiesiogiai remtu šia veikla, itraukdami dalyvavima technikos komiteto veikloje i ekspertu darbo kruvi.

Atsižvelgiant i tai, kad stipreja specialistu judumas, biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu tarptautinis bendradarbiavimas, dideja galimybes dalyvauti bendruose projektuose, aukštajai mokyklai, rengianciai biblioteku, muzieju ir archyvu specialistus, rekomenduojama visu studiju programu studentams suteikti baziniu žiniu apie standartizacijos veikla atminties institucijose.

LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" ekspertu kompetencija, ju dalykines ir komunikacines savybes, standartizacijos veiklos išmanymas leidžia manyti, kad technikos komitetas galetu tapti ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" tikruoju nariu. Tokiu budu ekspertams atsirastu galimybe atstovauti Lietuvai, rengiant tarptautiniu standartu projektus, teikti savo pastabas ir pasiulymus, tureti balsavimo teise.

Rasti ekspertu, galinciu atstovauti atminties institucijai LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" veikloje nera paprasta, taciau didejantis standartu poreikis ir standartizacijos veiklos atvirumas galetu padidinti susidomejima šia veikla. Todel standartizacijos priemoniu lygmenyje siuloma technikos komiteto narius skatinti aktyviau propaguoti standartizacijos veikla atstovaujamoje organizacijoje ir už jos ribu.

Standartizacijos veiklos priemones yra svarbi standartizacijos veiklos grandis, kuri aprupina standartizacijos veiklos procesus ir padeda pasiekti tikslus. Taciau truksta informacijos lietuviu kalba apie Lietuvos ir tarptautinius standartus taikytinus atminties institucijose. Todel rekomenduojama informacija apie atminties instituciju standartizacijos veikla, nacionaliniu, tarptautiniu ar Europos standartizacijos instituciju naujienas, susijusias su standartizacija informacijos ir dokumentavimo srityje, Lietuvos ir tarptautiniu standartu turinius, sisteminta pagal standartizacijos objektus standartu saraša skelbti specialiai tam sukurtoje interneto svetaineje, o nuoroda i ja pateikti visu LST TK 47 „Informacija ir dokumentavimas" nariu taip pat Lietuvos standartizacijos departamento interneto svetainese.

Nepaisant ISO/TC 46 „Information and documentation" standartizuojamos srities ir standartizacijos objektu ivairoves, neužtikrinamas visapusiškas Lietuvos standartu atminties institucijose poreikis. Todel standartizacijos veiklos objekto ir rezultato lygmenyse rekomenduojama, remiantis Lietuvos standartizacijos departamento patvirtinta tvarka ir proceduromis, kurti bei oficialiai iteisinti butinus originalius Lietuvos standartus.

Nijole BLIUDŽIUVIENE

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