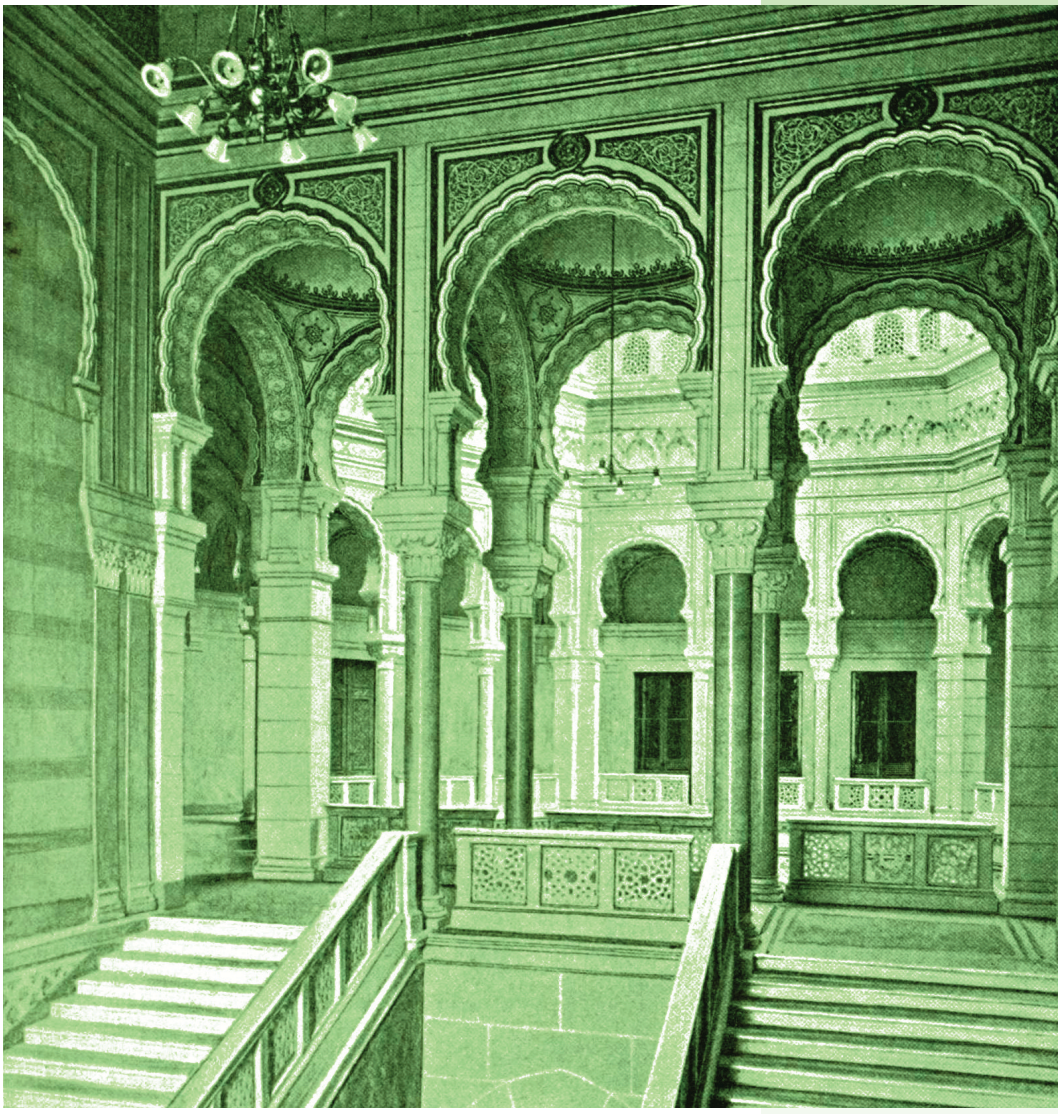
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RIJEČ UREDNICE

S velikim zadovoljstvom predstavljamo vam 29. broj časopisa *Bosniaca*, koji izdaje Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine (NUBBiH). *Bosniaca* već više od dvije decenije igra ključnu ulogu u promociji bibliotekarstva, informacijskih nauka i kulturne baštine, pozicionirajući se kao jedan od najvažnijih časopisa ovog profila u regiji. Njegov značaj prepoznat je i u međunarodnoj akademskoj zajednici, što potvrđuje indeksacija u prestižnim bazama podataka poput Web of Science i Scopus. Time časopis ne samo da omogućava globalnu vidljivost istraživanjima iz Bosne i Hercegovine već i doprinosi razmjeni znanja na svjetskom nivou.

Bosniaca je neprocjenjiv resurs za istraživače, akademike i stručnjake, pružajući platformu za objavljivanje radova koji se bave temama od suštinskog značaja za razvoj bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka, očuvanje kulturne baštine i inovacije u ovim oblastima. Časopis kontinuirano podržava interdisciplinarni pristup i promiče saradnju među naučnicima, što ga čini vitalnim dijelom naučnoistraživačke infrastrukture u Bosni i Hercegovini i šire.

Ovaj broj donosi raznovrsne radove koji istražuju temeljna pitanja očuvanja i interpretacije kulturne baštine, kao i izazove modernog bibliotekarstva. Tako su se gramatička djela na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku, koja se nalaze u rukopisnim zbirkama Bosne i Hercegovine, našla u fokusu istraživanja dr. sc. Dželile Babović, dok Nihada Bećirović, MA, proučava važnost inkluzivnosti kroz analizu bibliotečkih usluga za osobe s invaliditetom u visokoškolskim bibliotekama.

Analiza autorstva i saradnje u časopisu *Bosniaca* od njegovog osnivanja do danas, koju su proveli prof. dr. Senada Dizdar, prof. dr. Lejla Hajdarpašić i Lamija Selhanović, MA, ističe značaj multidisciplinarnog pristupa i otvorene komunikacije među naučnicima. Ovaj članak istražuje autorstvo i saradnju u časopisu *Bosniaca* od 1996. do 2023. godine. Cilj istraživanja bio je analizirati obrasce povezane s autorima čiji su radovi objavljeni u časopisu, koristeći bibliometrijsku metodu. Članak je pionirska bibliometrijska analiza ovog časopisa, koja doprinosi istraživanjima u oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Očuvanju nematerijalne kulturne baštine doprinosi rad Anide Ibričić, MA, kroz komparaciju standarda metapodataka, dok dr. sc. Adnan Kadrić sa saradnicima istražuje bibliotekarski fond Ahmed-aginog vakufa u Mostaru, nudeći fascinantan uvid u bogat-

FOREWORD BY THE EDITOR

With great pleasure, we introduce the 29th issue of the journal *Bosniaca* which is published by the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NULB&H).

For more than two decades *Bosniaca* is playing a key role in the promotion of librarianship, information science, and cultural heritage, positioning itself as one of the most important journals of this profile in the region.

The significance has been recognized in the international academic community, which confirms indexation in prestige databases such as Web of Science and Scopus. Thus, the journal not only provides global visibility to research from Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also contributes to the exchange of knowledge at the world level.

Bosniaca is an invaluable resource for researchers, academics, and professionals, providing a platform for paper publishing that deals with themes of essential importance for the development of the library and information sciences, preservation of cultural heritage, and innovation in these fields. Journal continuously supports an interdisciplinary approach and promotes cooperation among scientists which makes it a vital part of the scientific research infrastructure in Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond.

This issue brings various papers that explore basic questions of preservation and interpretation of cultural heritage, as well as challenges of modern librarianship. Thus, grammar works in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, found in the manuscript collections of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were the focus of research by Dr sc. Dželila Babović, while Nihada Bećirović, MA, studies the importance of inclusivity through the analysis of library services for people with disabilities in academic libraries.

Analysis of authorship and collaboration in the journal *Bosniaca* from its founding until today, conducted by Prof. Senada Dizdar, Prof. Lejla Hajdarpašić, and Lamija Selhanović, MA, emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach and open communication between scientists. This article explores the authorship and collaboration in the journal *Bosniaca* from 1996 to 2023. The research goal was to analyse patterns connected with authors whose papers were published in journals by use of bibliometric methods. Paper is a pioneer bibliometric analysis of this journal which contributes to the library and information field research in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The paper of Anida Ibričić, MA, contributes to the preservation of intangible cultural heritage by

stvo rukopisne baštine iz 17. stoljeća. Dr. sc. Elma Korić donosi analizu osmanske karte Hercegovine i Skadra iz 1853. godine, dok se značaj obaveznog primjerka za očuvanje kulturne baštine u Bosni i Hercegovini (1945–1995) nalazi u središtu istraživanja prof. dr. Lejle Hajdarpašić. Iz Hrvatske, radovi prof. dr. Antonije Filipeti i kolega skreću pažnju na mentalno zdravlje knjižničara, dok Antonija Marinclin istražuje potencijal primjene umjetne inteligencije u akademskim knjižnicama.

Etika u bibliotekarskoj praksi obrađena je u radu Dalile Mirović, MA, koja kritički razmatra katalogizaciju kroz Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica. Također, Branka Turk i saradnici pružaju pregled digitalnih rješenja kroz primjer Digitalne knjižnice Sveučilišta u Rijeci, dok Ivana Zorko ističe važnost Bošnjačke zbirke kao središnje knjižnice Bošnjaka u Hrvatskoj.

Ovaj broj, kao i svi prethodni, svjedoči o neprekidnoj posvećenosti autora, urednika i izdavača promociji nauke i očuvanju kulturnog naslijeđa. Zahvaljujemo svim autorima na njihovim vrijednim doprinosima koji obogaćuju sadržaj *Bosniace* i inspirišu širu akademsku zajednicu da nastavi istraživati, stvarati i dijeliti znanje. Njihovi radovi predstavljaju most između prošlosti i budućnosti, između lokalnog i globalnog, čineći časopis *Bosniaca* neizostavnim dijelom naučnog i kulturnog života Bosne i Hercegovine.

mr. Adisa Žero, bibliotečka savjetnica
Urednica

comparing metadata standards, while Dr sc. Adnan Kadrić and his collaborators research the library fund of the Ahmed-aga waqf in Mostar, offering a fascinating insight into the wealth of manuscript heritage from the 17th century. Dr sc. Elma Korić provides an analysis of the Ottoman map of Herzegovina and Shkodra from 1853, while the importance of the legal deposit for the preservation of cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1945–1995) is at the centre of the research of Prof. Lejla Hajdarpašić. From Croatia, the paper of Prof. Antonija Filipeti and colleagues draws attention to the mental health of librarians, while Antonija Marinclin investigates the potential of applying artificial intelligence in academic libraries.

Ethics in librarian practice is addressed in the paper of Dalila Mirović, MA, who critically examines cataloguing through the Ethical Code of cataloguers. Also, Branka Turk and colleagues provide an overview of digital solutions through the example of the Digital Library of the University of Rijeka, while Ivana Zorko emphasizes the importance of the Bosniak Collection as the central library of Bosniaks in Croatia.

This issue, like all the previous ones, testifies to the continuous dedication of the authors, editor, and publisher to promoting science and preserving cultural heritage. We thank all authors for their valuable contributions, which enrich the content of *Bosniaca* and inspire the wider academic community to continue researching, creating, and sharing knowledge. Their papers represent a bridge between the past and the future, between the local and the global, making the journal *Bosniaca* an indispensable part of the scientific and cultural life of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Adisa Žero, MA, MLS, Library Advisor
Editor

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Obuhvat i vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini (1945–1995)

Coverage and Values of Legal Deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1945–1995)

Lejla Hajdarpašić

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legal deposit, legal deposit legislation, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Obavezni primjerak je složen sistem višestrukih koristi, a mapirajući donesene propise o obaveznom primjerku u vremenskom periodu od 1945. do 1995. godine u Jugoslaviji i Bosni i Hercegovini, cilj ovoga istraživanja je sagledati razvoj institucije obaveznog primjerka u kontekstu redefiniranja njegova obuhvata te zakonodavstvom definiranih ciljeva dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka.
Pristup/metodologija/dizajn: Istraživanjem prethodne literature te pregledavanjem službenih publikacija, odnosno ispitivanjem naslova i cjelovitih tekstova objavljenih propisa u štampanim izdanjima službenih publikacija, mapirani su relevantni propisi povezani s obaveznim primjerkom u Jugoslaviji, Bosni i Hercegovini, savezne i republičke uredbe, odluke, naredbe, zakoni.
Rezultati: Analiza šesnaest mapiranih propisa povezanih s obaveznim primjerkom ukazuje na proširenje obuhvata obaveznog primjerka na kontinuiranoj osnovi te svjedoči o promjenama u percepciji poslanja obaveznog primjerka, koji je isprva u propisima reduciran na njegovu funkciju popunjavanja zbirki biblioteka, što je međutim neophodno kritički sagledavati i u kontekstu cenzorske pozadine, dočim kasnije doneseni propisi uvažavaju njegove vrijednosti u pogledu izrade nacionalnih bibliografija, očuvanja i zaštite kulturnog naslijeđa te, važnije, davanja na korištenje građe koja ima oznaku javnog dobra.
Originalnost/vrijednost: Istraživanje tematizira razvoj sistema obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1945. do 1995. godine, po prvi put okupljajući na jednom mjestu odabrane propise o obaveznom primjerku, donesene u ovom vremenskom periodu, kao podlogu za dalja izučavanja ove institucije u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Goal: Legal deposit is a complex system of multiple benefits, and by mapping adapted legal deposit regulations from 1945 to 1995 in Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the aim of this research is to look at the development of the legal deposit in the context of redefining its coverage and the legislatively defined goals of the legal deposit.
Approach/methodology/design: By researching the previous literature and reviewing official publications, that is examining the titles and full texts of published regulations in the printed editions of official publications, the relevant regulations related to the legal deposit in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, federal and republican decrees, decisions, orders, laws for legal deposit were mapped.
Results: The analysis of the mapped sixteen regulations, indicates the expansion of legal deposit coverage on a continuous basis, and reveals changes in the perception of the legal deposit values. Legal deposit was initially reduced in the regulations to its function of building library collections, which, however, must be viewed critically in the context of censorship background, while newer regulations respect its values in terms of building of national bibliographies, preservation and protection of cultural heritage, and more important, use of materials that have the designation of public good.
Originality/value: This research thematizes the development of the legal deposit system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 1945 to 1995, by gathering selected regulations related to legal deposit, adopted in this time period, for the first time in one place, as a basis for further research of this institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1. Uvod

Nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, u Bosni i Hercegovini, a sve do raspada Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije (SFRJ), donosi se niz republičkih propisa o fondovima za unapređenje kulturnih i umjetničkih djelatnosti, kinematografije, izdavačke i bibliotečke djelatnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini, zakona i pravilnika o bibliotekama, arhivima i muzejima, propisa koji se odnose na zvanja informacijskih stručnjaka i tome slično. Također, osniva se Društvo bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine (1949. godine), a tragom prvog Zakona o bibliotekama u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji nalaže da u svakoj opštini mora postojati jedna "opšta (narodna) opštinska biblioteka" (Zakon o bibliotekama, 1957: 280), osniva se i veći broj biblioteka. Kako Bašović pojašnjava, biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine "u socijalističkim uslovima njihova razvoja, postale su predmet brige i staranja društvene zajednice", dok bibliotekarstvo dobiva "status društvene službe od posebnog društvenog interesa" (Bašović, 1977: 10-12), što je dodatno osnaženo osnivanjem Odsjeka za opštu književnost, teatrologiju i bibliotekarstvo 1972. godine na Filozofskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, danas Odsjeka za komparativnu književnost i informacijske nauke.

U ovom periodu (pored posljednje godine Drugog svjetskog rata), donosi se i nekoliko saveznih propisa za obavezni primjerak, posljedično i niz republičkih propisa o obaveznom primjerku u Bosni i Hercegovini, dočim se nakon raspada Jugoslavije, u Bosni i Hercegovini 1995. godine donosi, još uvijek važeći, Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, koji sadrži odredbe i za obavezni primjerak.

Razvoju i karakteristikama službe obaveznog primjerka u Jugoslaviji, Bosni i Hercegovini, nakon Drugog svjetskog rata te do kraja 20. stoljeća, u bosanskohercegovačkoj literaturi iz oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka, pažnju je posvetio izvjestan broj radova. Martić je primjerice problematizirala zadatke i obuhvat obaveznog primjerka zaključujući da je i odgovoran rad bibliotekara zaduženih za obavezni primjerak "nužan preduslov za sve ostale radove na kulturi knjige" (Martić, 1961: 57), dok je Mitrović (1964) u osvrtu na Uredbu o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari iz 1953. godine ponudio i prijedloge za unapređenje tadašnje službe obaveznog primjerka u Jugoslaviji. Obavezni primjerak u kontekstu Univerzalne bibliografske kontrole, odnosno i izrade nacionalne bibliografije, problematizirao je Čulić (1956), a kasnije i Milićević (1997), koja slično Čuliću naglašava da su odgovarajući propisi o obaveznom primjerku preduslov

1. Introduction

In Bosna and Herzegovina after the Second World War, until the disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ), a series of republic regulations on funds for the improvement of cultural and artistic activities, cinematography, publishing, and library functions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, laws and regulations on libraries, archives, and museums, regulation related to the tenures of information specialists and similar are being adopted. Also, the Association of Librarians of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded (in 1949), following the first Law on Libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which mandates that each municipality must have one "general (public) municipal library" (Law on Libraries, 1957: 280), a greater number of libraries were founded. As Bašović explains, the libraries of Bosnia and Herzegovina "in the socialist conditions of their development, became the object of concern and care of the social community", while librarianship acquires "the status of social service of special social interest" (Bašović, 1977: 10-12), which was additionally strengthened by the establishment of the Department of General Literature, Theater Studies, and Librarianship in 1972 at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, today the Department of Comparative Literature and Information Sciences.

In this period (in addition to the last year of the Second World War), several federal regulations for the legal deposit were adopted, and consequently, a series of republic regulations on the legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while, after the disintegration of Yugoslavia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995, still valid, the Law on Library Function, was adopted, which also contains provisions for the legal deposit.

To the development and characteristics of the legal deposit service in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the Second World War and until the end of the 20th century, in the BH literature in the field of library and information sciences, attention was given by a certain number of papers. Martić, for example, problematized the tasks and coverage of the legal deposit, concluding that the responsible work of the librarians in charge of the legal deposit is a "necessary precondition for all other work on book culture" (Martić, 1961: 57), while Mitrović (1964), in his commentary on Order on mandatory deposit of printed items from 1953, also offered suggestions on improvement of contemporary legal deposit services in Yugoslavia. Legal deposit in the context of Universal bibliographic control, i.e. the creation

uspješne izrade nacionalne bibliografije. S druge strane, izvještaji Narodne biblioteke NR BiH, kasnije Narodne i univerzitetske biblioteke BiH, ili tekstovi posvećeni spomenutoj Biblioteci, objavljeni u drugoj polovini 20. stoljeća, donijeli su informacije o prilivu obaveznog primjerka ili očekivanom rastu zbirke obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini (Izvještaj Narodne biblioteke NR BiH za 1957, 1958; Izvještaj o radu Narodne biblioteke NR BiH u Sarajevu za 1961. g. (Podnesen Savjetu za kulturu), 1962; Bilek, 1964; Čulić i Grubačić, 1965; Ivković, 1980; Pištalo, 1985), dok se neki od propisa koji se odnose na obavezni primjerak donose u zbornicima propisa (npr. Barać, 1987) ili se spominju u monografskim publikacijama (npr. Bašović, 1977).

U novije pak vrijeme, obavezni primjerak se u bosanskohercegovačkoj literaturi tematizira u širem kontekstu programa nacionalne bibliografske kontrole (Hajdarpašić, 2019a), potrebe redefiniranja postojećeg bosanskohercegovačkog bibliotečkog zakonodavstva (Smajić Gačević, 2015; Hajdarpašić, 2019b) ili pak s aspekta izrade bosanskohercegovačke nacionalne bibliografije (Tuzlak, 2021).

Obavezni primjerak, iako u tradiciji brojnih zemalja isprva isključivo učinkovito sredstvo cenzure, danas se prepoznaje kao javno dobro višestrukih vrijednosti. Obavezni primjerak je temelj izgradnje nacionalne zbirke, "koja je jedna od glavnih sastavnica kulturne politike zemlje", temelj je i izrade i objavljivanja nacionalnih bibliografija, pri čemu "odgovarajuće zakonodavstvo obaveznog primjerka obezbjeđuje građanima i istraživačima u zemlji i cijelom svijetu pristup istraživačkoj zbirci objavljenog materijala" (Larivière, 2000: 5). Kako bi se omogućila poslanja obaveznog primjerka, propisi o obaveznom primjerku, a prema Smjernicama za izradu zakona o obaveznom primjerku, trebaju imati, između ostalog, jasno navedene ciljeve obaveznog primjerka, te obuhvatiti elemente koji se odnose na porijeklo publikacije, sveobuhvatnost obaveznog primjerka, informacije o tome ko je obavezan dostaviti, a ko primati obavezne primjerke, te elemente kojima se utvrđuje broj primjeraka i rok njihove dostave (Larivière, 2000: 47-49).

Obavezni primjerak, kao složen sistem, obavezan je pratiti razvoj kulturnih industrija u pojedinoj zemlji, a cilj ovoga istraživanja jeste tragom mapiranja donesenih propisa o obaveznom primjerku u Jugoslaviji, Bosni i Hercegovini od 1945. godine do 1995. godine, analizirati razvoj institucije obaveznog primjerka u odnosu na sljedeća istraživačka pitanja:

of a national bibliography, was problematized by Čulić (1956), and later by Milićević (1997), who, similarly to Čulić, emphasizes that appropriate regulations on the legal deposit are a precondition for the successful creation of a national bibliography. On the other hand, reports of National Library of People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, later National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or texts dedicated to the mentioned Library, published in the second half of 20th century, brought information regarding the accession of legal deposit or the expected growth of the collection of legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Report of the National Library of the People's Republic of B&H for 1957, 1958; Report on the work of the National Library of the People's Republic of B&H for 1961 (Submitted to the Council for Culture), 1962; Bilek, 1964; Čulić & Grubačić, 1965; Ivković, 1980; Pištalo, 1985), while some of the regulations relating to the legal deposit are adopted in the collection of regulations (e.g. Barać, 1987) or they are mentioned in monographic publications (e.g. Bašović, 1977).

In recent times, the legal deposit has been thematized in the BH literature in the broader context of the program of national bibliographic control (Hajdarpašić, 2019a), the necessity of redefinition of existing BH library legislation (Smajić Gačević, 2015; Hajdarpašić, 2019b) or even from the aspect of preparation of the national bibliography of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Tuzlak, 2021).

Although legal deposit, in the tradition of many countries, was initially only an effective means of censorship, today it is recognized as a public good with multiple values. A legal deposit is a basis for building a national collection "which is one of the main components of the country's cultural policy", the foundation of preparation and publishing of the national bibliographies, whereby "the corresponding legal deposit legislation provides citizens and researchers in the country and throughout the world access to the research collection of published material" (Larivière, 2000: 5). To enable the mission of the legal deposit, the regulations on the legal deposit, and in accordance with the Guidelines for drafting laws on the legal deposit, among other things, should clearly state the goals of the legal deposit, and include elements related to the origin of the publication, the extensiveness of the legal deposit, information on who is obliged to deliver and who is to receive the legal deposit, and the elements that determine the number of copies and the deadline for their deposit (Larivière, 2000: 47-49).

1: Koja je svrha dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka navedena u donesenim propisima?

2: Kojom se dinamikom u donesenim propisima redefinira obuhvat obaveznog primjerka?

Za potrebe ovoga istraživanja, pored uvida u postojeću bh. literaturu, propisi o obaveznom primjerku nužno su se identificirali i dugotrajnim pregledavanjem službenih publikacija, i to u više biblioteka u Sarajevu, jer je kao posljedica granatiranja Vijećnice 1992. godine, tokom rata u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1992. do 1995. godine, zbirka obaveznog primjerka Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine nekompletna. Ispitivanjem naslova i cjelovitih tekstova objavljenih priloga u štampanim izdanjima službenih publikacija (koje su konsultirane u periodu od oktobra do kraja decembra 2023. godine) mapirano je ukupno šesnaest relevantnih propisa povezanih s obaveznim primjerkom, koji se predstavljaju, odnosno analiziraju, u kontekstu istraživačkih pitanja, u više sekcija.

Prva je posvećena propisima o obaveznom primjerku donesenim u Jugoslaviji, Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 1945. do 1965. godine, koji se pojavljuju u formi odluka, uredbi i naredbi (Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Jugoslavije, 1945; Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945; Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i Hercegovine, 1945; Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1949; Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1951; Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953; Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu, 1953; Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru, 1954).

Naredna sekcija pažnju posvećuje prvom donesenom Osnovnom zakonu o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1965. godine, dok posljednja okuplja zakone (i jednu Uredbu) donesene u Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 1970. godine do 1995. godine (Zakon o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banjoj Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru iz 1970. godine, Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972; Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978; Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1978; Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1987; Uredba sa

Legal deposit as a complex system is responsible for tracking the development of the cultural industries in the individual country and a goal of this research via mapping of adopted regulations on legal deposit in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1945 to 1995, is to analyse the development of legal deposit institution concerning the following research questions:

1: What is the purpose of providing the legal deposit specified in the adopted regulations?

2: By what dynamic is the coverage of the legal deposit redefined in the adopted regulations?

For the needs of this research, besides consulting the BH literature, regulations of the legal deposit were necessarily identified by continuous review of official publications in several libraries in Sarajevo, because as a result of the shelling of the City Hall in 1992, during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995, the collection of legal deposit of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina is incomplete. By examining the titles and complete texts of published contributions in the printed editions of official publications (which were consulted in the period from October to the end of December 2023), a total of sixteen relevant regulations related to the legal deposit were mapped, which are presented, that is, analysed in the context of research questions, in multiple sections.

The first one is dedicated to legal deposit regulations adopted in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1945 to 1965, which appear in the form of decisions, orders, and decrees (Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Yugoslavia, 1945; Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945; Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1945; Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949; Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1951; Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953; Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo, 1953; Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Mostar, 1954).

The following section dedicates attention to the first adopted General Law on the mandatory deposit of printed items to specific institutions from 1965, while the last one, collects Laws (and one Order)

zakonskom snagom o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1993; Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995). Ne tematiziraju svi pronađeni odabrani propisi obuhvat i/ili vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka, ali se navode hronološki, prema vremenu njihova donošenja (zajedno s drugim odabranim povezanim propisima), zbog potrebe okupljanja predmetnih propisa na jednom mjestu, a kao doprinos i podloga za dalja slična istraživanja razvoja institucije obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini.

2. Propisi o obaveznom primjerku u Jugoslaviji, Bosni i Hercegovini od 1945. do 1965. godine

2.1. Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Jugoslavije (1945) i Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari (1945)

Prvi propis kojim se regulirao obavezni primjerak na području Jugoslavije, još tokom trajanja Drugog svjetskog rata, donesen je u februaru 1945. godine, kada Nacionalni Komitet oslobođenja Jugoslavije objavljuje u *Službenom listu* Odluku o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Jugoslavije, po kojoj "svaki štampar na području Jugoslavije dužan je, u cilju snabdevanja biblioteka u zemlji, dostavljati po osam primeraka od svake štampane ili drugim grafičkim načinom umnožene stvari, i to dva primerka Povereništvu prosvete Nacionalnog komiteta oslobođenja Jugoslavije i po jedan primerak pojedinim federalnim jedinicama" (Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Jugoslavije, 1945: 42). Odluka dalje precizira da ova "obaveza postoji u pogledu svih novina, časopisa, knjiga, brošura, muzikalija, slika, grafikona, crteža, letaka, plakata i uopšte štampanih i litografskih stvari. Od ove obaveze izuzimaju se službeni i trgovački formulari, posmrtne liste, reklamne objave i slično." Usto, po Odluci "štampar je dužan dostavljati obavezne primerke pre rasturanja", a „dnevni listovi dostavljaće se sedmično", dočim obavezni primjerci trebaju biti "u tipografskom pogledu besprekorni"; također, "štamparije van mesta institucija koje imaju pravo na obavezne primerke dostavljaće primerke poštom, oslobođeno od poštarine", a "svaka federalna jedinica odrediće – prema potrebi – još i broj primeraka, obaveznih za njeno područje" (Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Jugoslavije, 1945: 42).

Već nekoliko mjeseci kasnije, spomenutu Odluku zamijenit će Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, iz jula 1945. godine, koja je nerijetko manje poznata Uredba u literaturi, a po

adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1970 to 1995 (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar, 1970; Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972; Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978; Law on Library Function, 1978; Law on Amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour, 1987; Order with legal force on amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour, 1993; Law on Library Function, 1995). Not all of the found and selected regulations address the scope and/or value of the legal deposit, but they are listed chronologically, according to the time of their adoption (together with other selected related regulations), due to the need to gather relevant regulations in one place, and as a contribution and basis for further similar research on the development of the institution of legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Regulations on the legal deposit in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1945 to 1965

2.1. Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Yugoslavia (1945) and Order on mandatory deposit of printed items (1945)

The first regulation that regulated the legal deposit in the territory of Yugoslavia, during the Second World War, was adopted in February 1945, when the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia published in the *Official Gazette* Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Yugoslavia, according to which "every printmaker in the territory of Yugoslavia is obliged, in order to supply libraries in the country, to deposit eight copies of each printed or other graphically reproduced items, namely two copies to the Committee of Education of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia and one copy to individual federal units" (Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Yugoslavia, 1945: 42). Decision further specifies that this "obligation exists with regard to all newspapers, journals, books, brochures, printed music, pictures, charts, drawings, leaflets, posters, and generally printed and lithographic items. Official and trade forms, obituaries, advertising announcements, and similar items are exempted from this obligation." In addition, according to Decision "printmaker is obligated to make a legal deposit before distribution", and

kojoj: "Svako štamparsko preduzeće na području Jugoslavije, bilo ono državno ili privatno, dužno je dostaviti Državnoj centralnoj biblioteci Demokratske federativne Jugoslavije u Beogradu po 15 primeraka od svake štampane ili drugim grafičkim načinom umnožene stvari. Tu spadaju novine, časopisi, knjige, brošure, muzikalije, reprodukcije, grafikoni, štampana grafika, leci, plakati, geografske karte i drugi štampani i litografisani predmeti, izuzev službenih i trgovačkih formulara, posmrtnih lista, reklamnih objava i sličnog materijala. Ovi primerci moraju biti ispravni i štampani na boljoj hartiji" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: [456]).

Za razliku od prethodne Odluke, Uredba nalaže dostavljanje petnaest primjeraka štampanih stvari te obavezu dostavljanja i geografskih karata i štampane grafike, pri čemu, prema Uredbi, Biblioteci će se dostavljati i "na čuvanje i one knjige i druge štampane stvari čije je rasturanje ma iz kojih razloga zabranjeno" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: [456]).

U vezi sa spomenutom Državnom centralnom bibliotekom Demokratske federativne Jugoslavije, valja naglasiti da se u istom broju *Službenog lista* u kojem se donosi Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari donosi i povezana Uredba o Državnoj centralnoj biblioteci Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije. Ova Biblioteka je "pod nadzorom Ministarstva prosvete Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije", a ima zadatke "1) da svojim čitaocima omogući svestrano poznavanje života i kulture naših naroda i njihovih odnosa sa drugim narodima, kao i naučni i umetnički rad iz raznih oblasti umne delatnosti i 2) da pomaže unapređivanje biblioteka i bibliotekarstva u našoj zemlji". Djelokrug djelovanja biblioteke, prema Uredbi, uključuje, između ostalog, "skupljanje, bibliotetsko obrađivanje i čuvanje svih knjiga i drugih štampanih predmeta koji se od početka narodnooslobodilačke borbe objavljuju na teritoriji Jugoslavije, kao i knjiga i spisa koji se objavljuju u inostranstvu, a koji se odnose na naše narode i našu državu", zatim se pod njim podrazumijeva i "izrada i izdavanje u periodičnim sveskama bibliografije svih dela koja se objavljuju u Jugoslaviji", kao i "snabdevanje centralnih biblioteka federalnih jedinica obaveznim primercima" (Uredba o Državnoj centralnoj biblioteci Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije, 1945: 450).

Također, tragom spomenutih propisa, 1945. godine donosi se i Uputstvo za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, koje

"daily papers will be distributed weekly", whereas the legal deposit should be "typographically impeccable"; also, "off-site printing houses of institutions that have the right to legal deposit, will deliver copies by post, free of postage", and "every federal unit will determine – as required – number of copies, mandatory for its area" (Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Yugoslavia, 1945: 42).

A few months later, the mentioned Decision was replaced by an Order on mandatory deposit of printed items from July 1945, which is often less known Order in the literature, and according to which: "Every printing company on the territory of Yugoslavia, be it state or private, is obliged to deposit to the State Central Library of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia in Belgrade 15 copies of each item printed or reproduced by other graphic means. This includes newspapers, journals, books, brochures, printed music, reproductions, charts, printed graphics, leaflets, posters, geographical maps, and other printed and lithographic items, with an exemption of the official and trade forms, obituaries, advertising announcements, and similar items. These copies have to be correct and printed on better paper" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945: [456]).

With the difference from the previous Decision, the Order instructs the deposit of fifteen copies of printed items, and also the deposit of geography maps and printed graphics, whereby, according to the Order, the deposit to the Library will have "for the preservation of books and other printed items which distribution is prohibited for any reason" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945: [456]).

In connection with the mentioned State Central Library of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia, it should be emphasized that in the same issue of the Official Gazette, in which the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items is adopted, the related Order on the State Central Library of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia is also adopted. This Library is „under the supervision of the Ministry of Democratic Federative Yugoslavia" and has tasks „1) to enable its readers to a comprehensive knowledge of the life and culture of our nations and their relations with other nations, as well as scientific and artistic work from various fields of intellectual activity: and 2) to help improving libraries and librarianship in our country". The scope of the library's functions, according to the Order, includes, among other things, is „collecting, library processing and preser-

dodatno precizira da se obaveza dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka odnosi i na ona izdavačka preduzeća koja štampane stvari obuhvaćene obaveznim primjerkom "štampaju u inostranstvu, pa ih rasturaju u zemlji"; dalje naglašava da se dostavljaju obavezni primjerci za svako novo izdanje, na svakom pismu, na kojem su objavljeni, i to "mesnoj prosvetnoj vlasti" (Uputstvo za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: 949). Naime, do osnivanja Državne centralne biblioteke Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije, do kojega nije došlo, zamišljeno je da "poslove njene vrši zemaljsko ministarstvo prosvete" (Uputstvo za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: 950).

Dok se spomenutom Odlukom i kasnije donesenim uredbama nastojao urediti sistem obaveznog primjerka na saveznom nivou, još tokom trajanja Drugog svjetskog rata, temeljem spomenute Odluke Nacionalnog Komiteta oslobođenja Jugoslavije od februara 1945. godine, i u Bosni i Hercegovini se 1945. godine donosi Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i Hercegovine.

2.2. Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i Hercegovine (1945)

Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i Hercegovine, koja se donosi u julu 1945. godine, prvi republički propis kojim se uređuje obavezni primjerak u Bosni i Hercegovini u tadašnjem periodu, ponavlja, odnosno preuzima elemente koji se odnose na obuhvat, ali i vrijeme dostavljanja te ispravnost izgleda obaveznog primjeraka iz Odluke o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Jugoslavije (iz februara 1945. godine) te dodatno navodi da "svi štampari na području Bosne i Hercegovine dužni su da dostavljaju Ministarstvu prosvjete Narodne Vlade Bosne i Hercegovine po 8 primjeraka od svake štampane ili drugim grafičkim načinom umnožene stvari" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i Hercegovine, 1945: 55).

No, pored donošenja spomenute Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i Hercegovine, valja naglasiti da se iste 1945. godine, u *Službenom listu Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine*, objavljuje u sekciji "Rješenja saveznih ministarstava" i ranije spomenuta Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, kao i Uputstvo za izvršenje i primjenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari; Uputstvo za izvrševation of all books and other printed items that have been published on the territory of Yugoslavia since the beginning of the national liberation war, as well as books and writings published abroad, which refer to our nations and our country", it also includes „creation and publishing all works published in Yugoslavia in the periodical volumes of bibliography" and also „providing the central libraries of federal units with legal deposit" (Order on the State Central Library of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia, 1945: 450).

Also, following the trace of the mentioned regulations, in 1945, the Instruction for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items was adopted, which gives additional precision that the obligation of providing legal deposit also applies to publishing companies whose printed items are included in legal deposit "printed abroad, and then disseminate in the country", emphasizing further, that legal deposit is deposited for every new issue, on every writing system on which they are published to the "local authority for education" (Instruction for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945: 949). In fact, until the establishment of the State Central Library of Democratic Federative Yugoslavia, which did not happen, it was intended that "its functions handle national ministry of education" (Instruction for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945: 950).

While the mentioned Decision and later orders tried to regulate the system of legal deposit at the federal level, even during the Second World War, based on the mentioned Decision of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia from February 1945, the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

2.2. Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1945)

Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was adopted in July 1945, the first republic regulation by which legal deposit in contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina is regulated, repeats, i.e. assumes elements related to coverage and time of deposit as well as the correctness of appearance of legal deposit from Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items in territory of Yugoslavia (from February 1945) and additionally states that "all printmakers in the territo-

nje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: 414-416).

Usto, u Bosni i Hercegovini, u oktobru 1945. godine donosi se i Uredba o Narodnoj biblioteci Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine po kojoj Narodna biblioteka Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine ima zadatak da (čl. 4): "prikuplja, sređuje i čuva: a) sva djela i izdanja bosansko-hercegovačkih pisaca iz svih područja nauke; b) sva djela i izdanja na svim jezicima koja govore o zemljama, stanovništvu i kulturi svih naroda Bosne i Hercegovine; c) sva djela štampana na području Bosne i Hercegovine od prvih štamparija do danas" (Uredba o Narodnoj biblioteci Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine, 1945: [293]), dočim se u čl. 9 Uredbe precizira da se snabdijevanje biblioteke vrši između ostalog i obaveznim primjercima.[1]

Donošenjem ove dvije uredbe omogućeno je prikupljanje zbirke Bosniace tokom, odnosno nakon završetka Drugog svjetskog rata, posljedično izrade Bibliografije Bosniace, a te napore su kasnije pratili, važno je istaknuti, i aktivnosti usmjerene na izradu retrospektivne bibliografije[2] Bosne i Hercegovine.

2.3. Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ (1949) i Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ (1951)

Četiri godine nakon donošenja prvog propisa o obaveznom primjerku u Jugoslaviji, 1949. godine, a na

[1] Kasnije, 1946. godine, donijet će se Uredba o izmjenama i dopunama Uredbe o Narodnoj biblioteci Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine, gdje se primjerice u čl. 2 navodi "Narodna biblioteka u Sarajevu, kao naučna ustanova ima zadatak: 1) da omogući rad na području nauke i umjetnosti, 2) da svojim čitaocima omogući svestrano poznavanje života i kulture naših naroda, napose naroda Bosne i Hercegovine i 3) da pruža pomoć pri osnivanju biblioteka i da unapređuje bibliotekarstvo i Narodnoj Republici Bosni i Hercegovini." Uredba o izmjenama i dopunama Uredbe o Narodnoj biblioteci Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine, broj 6404 od 12-X-1945 godine ("Službeni list FBiH" broj 22 od 31-X-1945 godine), 1946.
Kako Čulić i Grubačić dokumentiraju, isprva "pri organizovanju posla u vezi s obaveznim primjerkom Biblioteka je nailazila na mnogobrojne poteškoće, ali su se one tokom rada postepeno otklanjale. Na poboljšanje poslovanja znatno su uticali kontakti i izmjena iskustava sa bibliotekarima republičkih nacionalnih biblioteka. Pokazalo se da je i u ovoj službi, kao i u svim službama u Biblioteci, od prvorazrednog značaja pouzdana tekuća evidencija prijema obaveznih primjeraka iz cijele zemlje i odašiljanja drugim republičkim bibliotekama svega onoga što se štampa u Bosni i Hercegovini. Solidno vođena evidencija omogućuje kontrolu i prijema i odašiljanja materijala. U tim okvirima Biblioteka prati rad štamparija i izdavačkih preduzeća u Republici upoređujući njihove pošiljke materijala s izvještajima o štamparskoj produkciji, s anonsama i prikazima bosansko-hercegovačkih izdanja objavljenih u štampi, povremenim pregledom poslovnih knjiga štamparija i, konačno upoređujući primljeni materijal sa tekućom bibliografijom Jugoslavije." Čulić i Grubačić, 1965: 29.

[2] Vidjeti s tim u vezi primjerice: Čulić i Marković, 1956; Čulić, 1956; O radu na retrospektivnoj bosanskohercegovačkoj bibliografiji u 1957. godini, 1958; Retrospektivna bosanskohercegovačka bibliografija, 1957.

ry of Bosnia and Herzegovina are obliged to deposit the Ministry of Education of People's Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina with 8 copies of every printed or other graphically reproduced item" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1945: 55).

However, in addition to the adoption of the mentioned Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it should be emphasized that in the same year 1945, in the *Official Gazette of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina*, in the section "Adjudication of federal ministries", were published already mentioned Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, as well as Instruction for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items (1945: 414-416).

In addition, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in October 1945, the Order on the National Library of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted, according to which the National Library of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina has the task to (Art. 4): "collect, arrange and preserve: a) all works and editions of BH authors from all scientific fields; b) all works on all languages that speak about countries, societies, and cultures of all nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina; c) all works printed in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the first printing houses till now" (Order on the National Library of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1945: [293]), while the Art. 9 of Order specifies that the library is supplied, among the other, with legal deposit.[1]

[1] Later, in 1946, the Order on Amendments to the Order on the National Library of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted, where, for example, Art. 2 states "The National Library in Sarajevo, as the scientific institution has a task: 1) to enable work in the field of science and art, 2) to enable its readers' comprehensive knowledge of the life and culture of our nations, especially nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 3) to assist with establishing of libraries and to improve librarianship in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina." Order on Amendments to the Order on the National Library of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 6404 from 12-X-1945 (Official Gazette FB&H, No. 22 from 31-X-1945), 1946.
As Čulić and Grubačić document, at first "while organizing the work related to the legal deposit, the Library encountered numerous difficulties, but they were gradually eliminated during the work process. Operations improvement was significantly influenced by contacts and exchange of experiences with the librarians of the republic's national libraries. It has been proved that in this service, as in all services in the Library, reliable current records of accession of legal deposit from all over the country and sending to the other republic libraries all that is printed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, are of the paramount importance. Solidly maintained records enable control of the receiving and sending of the materials. In these frameworks, the Library follows the work of the printing houses and publishing companies in the Republic by comparing their consignments of materials with reports on printing production, announcements and presentations of the BH editions published in the news, by occasional inspection of the business books of the printing houses and finally, by comparison of received materials with current bibliography of Yugoslavia." Čulić & Grubačić, 1965: 29.

prijedlog Ministra za nauku i kulturu FNRJ, kao dalji iskorak u uređenju obaveznog primjerka, na temelju kojeg se izrađuju nacionalne bibliografije, donesena je Uredba o osnivanju i radu Bibliografskog instituta FNRJ.

Po ovoj Uredbi se kao zadaci Instituta prepoznaju sljedeći: "da vrši, organizuje i pomaže bibliografska istraživanja; da izdaje svoje publikacije iz oblasti bibliografije, a naročito tekuću bibliografiju FNRJ; da ispostavlja i učvršćuje bibliografske veze sa inostranstvom; da radi na organizovanju razmene naučne literature sa inostranstvom; da daje bibliografska obaveštenja ustanovama, stručnjacima i naučnim radnicima o izdavačkoj delatnosti u zemlji i inostranstvu; da organizuje i vodi centralni katalog literature u Federativnoj Narodnoj Republici Jugoslaviji, prvenstveno naučne; da pomaže i koordinira rad i stručno uređenje biblioteka; da pomaže i sudeluje na podizanju i usavršavanju bibliografskih i bibliotekarskih kadrova; da obavlja i druge poslove iz oblasti bibliografije koje mu stavi u zadatak Ministar za nauku i kulturu FNRJ" (Uredba o osnivanju i radu Bibliografskog instituta FNRJ, 1949).

Kako bi Institut ispunio povjerene mu zadatke, prema Uredbi "sva izdavačka odnosno štamparska preduzeća u Federativnoj Narodnoj Republici Jugoslaviji dužna su dostavljati Institutu po dva primerka svojih izdanja odmah po izlasku iz štampe" (Uredba o osnivanju i radu Bibliografskog instituta FNRJ, 1949: 1079).

Broju primjeraka koji se moraju dostaviti Bibliografskom institutu pažnju kasnije opet posvećuje Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ iz 1949. godine po kojoj "Svako izdavačko i štamparsko preduzeće u Federativnoj Narodnoj Republici Jugoslaviji dostavljaće od 1 januara 1950 godine Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ u Beogradu besplatno i o svom trošku po jedan primerak svih stvari koje izdaje odnosno štampa sem službenih i trgovačkih formulara, reklamnih objava, saopštenja privatne prirode i sličnog materijala. Preduzeća koja su istovremeno izdavačka i štamparska dostavljaće štampane stvari u dva primerka" (Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1949: 1531). U Naredbi se dalje, a shodno Uputstvu za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, precizira da "ako je neko delo izdato na više jezika ili raznim azbukama ili u više izdanja, primerak će se dostavljati posebno za svako izdanje" (Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1949: 1531).

Adoption of these two orders enabled the acquisition of the collection Bosniaca during, i.e. after the Second World War, consequent production of the Bibliography of Bosniaca. It is also important to point out that later, these efforts were followed by activities directed towards the production of retrospective bibliography[2] of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.3. Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (1949) and Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (1951)

Four years after the adoption of the first regulation on the legal deposit in Yugoslavia, in 1949, and at the proposal of the Minister of Science and Culture of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, as a further step forward in the arrangement of the legal deposit, based on which national bibliographies are created, Order on the establishment and Work of the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was adopted.

According to this Order, as the tasks of the Institute, the following are recognized: "to perform, organize and assist bibliographic research; to publish its publications in the field of bibliography, especially current bibliography of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; to establish and strengthen bibliographic connections with foreign countries; to work on organizing the exchange of scientific literature with foreign countries; to provide bibliographic information to institutions, experts and scientists about publishing activities in the country and abroad; to organize and manage the central catalogue of literature in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, primarily scientific; to help and coordinate the work and professional arrangement of libraries; to help and participate in raising and improving bibliographic and librarian personnel; to perform other tasks in the field of bibliography assigned by the Minister of Science and Culture of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia" (Order on the establishment and Work of the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949).

For the Institute to fulfil the entrusted tasks, according to the Order "all publishing or printing com-

[2] See in this regard for example: Čulić & Marković, 1956; Čulić, 1956; On the work on a retrospective bibliography of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1957, 1958; Retrospective Bosnian and Herzegovinian bibliography, 1957.

Spomenutim propisima se iznova naglašava veza između obaveznog primjerka i nacionalnih bibliografija, gdje ulogu izrade tekuće bibliografije FNRJ, umjesto ranije zamišljene Biblioteke, preuzima Bibliografski institut, kojem se obavezni primjerak treba dostaviti "pre rasturanja (odmah po izlasku iz štampe) i u onakvom stanju u kakvom će se rasturati" (Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1949: 1531). Pored navedenog, prema Naredbi, "Svako izdavačko i štamparsko preduzeće dostavljaće poslednjeg dana u mesecu Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ tačan spisak štampanih stvari (tač. 1 ove naredbe) koje je izdalo u toku meseca" (Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1949: 1531).

Kasnije, 1951. godine donosi se nova Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ[3] (Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, 1951) u kojoj se, umjesto jednog, nalaže dostavljanje dva primjerka štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu.

2.4. Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari (1953)

I u nadolazećem periodu u Jugoslaviji ne izostaje interes za obaveznim primjerkom; tako već 1953. godine Savezno izvršno veće donosi novu Uredbu o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, čijim donošenjem su prestali važiti Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari (1945. godina), odredbe Uredbe o osnivanju i radu Bibliografskog instituta FNRJ (1949. godina), koja se odnosi na dostavljanje obaveznog primjerka Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, kao i Naredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ (1951. godina).

Prema ovoj Uredbi "Svako štamparsko preduzeće u Federativnoj Narodnoj Republici Jugoslaviji dužno je da dostavlja ustanovama iz čl. 8[4] ove uredbe be-

panies in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia are obliged to deposit two copies of their publications to the Institute immediately upon publication" (Order on the establishment and Work of the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949: 1079).

Attention to the number of copies that must be deposited to the Bibliographical Institute is later given by the Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia from 1949, according to which: "Every publishing or printing company in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, from the January the 1st 1950, will deposit to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia at their expense one copy of all items that are published or printed except official and trade forms, advertising announcements, announcements of a private nature and similar materials. At the same time, companies that are publishers and printers will deposit printed items in two copies" (Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949: 1531). The Decree continues, following the Instructions for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items specifies: "if a work is published in several languages or different alphabets or in several editions, a copy will be deposited separately for each edition" (Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949: 1531).

The mentioned regulations re-emphasize the link between the legal deposit and national bibliographies, where the role of producing the current bibliography of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, instead of the previously envisioned Library, is assumed by the Bibliographic Institute, to which the legal deposit should be delivered: "before dissemination (immediately after publication) and in the state in which it will be disseminated" (Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949: 1531). In addition, according to the Decree "Every publishing or printing company will deliver on the last day of every month to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia the correct list of the printed items (Pt. 1 of this Decree) which were published during the month" (Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1949: 1531).

[3] Godinu kasnije, 1952. godine donosi se i Naredba o vođenju centralnog kataloga stranih knjiga i časopisa, koja obaveza se pripisuje Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ. Prema Naredbi "u centralni katalog stranih knjiga i časopisa uvode se svi strani časopisi, a od stranih knjiga samo one koje su izdate počev od 1919. godine", a "sve javne biblioteke, kao i državna nadleštva i ustanove i društvene organizacije koje imaju svoje biblioteke, dužne su dostavljati Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ podatke o stranim knjigama i časopisima koji se kod njih nalaze." Vidjeti: Naredba o vođenju centralnog kataloga stranih knjiga i časopisa, 1952: 133.

[4] Čl. 8 pojašnjava da se primjerci dostavljaju na sljedeći način: „sedam primeraka centralnoj biblioteci narodne republike na čijoj se teritoriji nalazi štamparsko preduzeće i jedan primerak Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ. Od sedam primljenih primeraka centralna biblioteka narodne republike zadržava za sebe dva primerka, a od ostalih pet

splatno i o svom trošku osam primeraka od svake štampane stvari" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264). Obuhvat obaveznog primjerka, a u odnosu na raniju Uredbu o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, Uredba iz 1953. proširuje (npr. atlasima, separatima, programima, katalozima), navodeći da "pod štampanim stvarima, u smislu ove uredbe, podrazumijevaju se sve publikacije (knjige, brošure, separati, muzikalije, časopisi, novine, geografske karte i atlasi svih vrsta, katalozi, programi i sl.), kao i dodaci uz njih (tabele, grafikoni, obrasci i sl.), umnoženi tehničkim putem (štamparskim mašinama, litografijom, geštetnerom i sl.), bez obzira da li su namenjeni rasturanju odnosno prodaji" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264).

Prema Uredbi "Službeni i trgovački formulari, leci, reklamne objave (plakate), kratki oglasi i saopštenja privatne prirode dostavljaju se samo centralnim republičkim bibliotekama" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264), a "vojna štamparska preduzeća dostavljaće obavezne primerke štampanih stvari preko Državnog sekretarijata za narodnu odbranu" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264). Pritom, dodatno se pojašnjava "ako je štampana stvar izdata posebno na više jezika, ili na raznim pismima (ćirilicom, latinicom), ili u više izdanja, obavezni primerci dostavljaju se za svaki jezik, svako pismo i svako izdanje, odnosno za svako ponovno štampanje i doštampavanje"; također, dalje se navodi da "Novim izdanjem smatra se i svako staro izdanje koje se rastura sa promenjenom naslovnom stranom, novim koricama, dopunjenim ili izmenjenim tekstom, novim slikama, kartama, tabelama i sl." Dalje prema Uredbi "štampane stvari poverljive prirode izuzimaju se od obaveznog dostavljanja", a "izdavači zvaničnih publikacija dužni su da besplatno i o svom trošku dostavljaju Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ, za potrebe međunarodne razmene zvaničnih publikacija, do petnaest primeraka od svake štampane stvari koja ima karakter zvanične publikacije", izuzev službenih publikacija povjerljivog karaktera. Također, obavezni primjerci ali i "zvanične publikacije dostavljaju se odmah po izlasku iz štampe prvih primeraka" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264).[5]

Later, in 1951, a new Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was adopted[3] (Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1951), where, instead of one, the deposit of two copies of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute is ordered.

2.4. Order on mandatory deposit of printed items (1953)

In the forthcoming period in Yugoslavia, interest in a legal deposit hadn't finished, so already in 1953, the Federal Executive Council passed a new Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, the adoption of which, Order on mandatory deposit of printed items (1945), provisions of Order on the establishment and Work of the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (1949), which refers to the legal deposit copy to the Bibliographic Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (1951), ceased to be valid.

According to this Order "Every printing company in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, is obliged to deposit to the institutions from the Art. 8[4] of this order, free of charge and at their expense eight copies of all published items" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264). The coverage of the legal deposit, in relation to the earlier Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, the Order from 1953 expands (e.g. with atlases, separates, programs, catalogues) stating that "under printed items, in terms of this order, all publications are implied (books, brochures, separates, printed music, journals, newspapers, geographical

dostavlja po jedan primerak centralnim bibliotekama ostalih narodnih republika" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264).

[5] Na osnovu ove Uredbe, 1954. doneseno je Saopštenje o broju obaveznih primeraka zvaničnih publikacija koji se ima dostavljati Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ u 1954. godini, u kojem Bibliografski institut saopštava da izdavači zvaničnih publikacija trebaju dostaviti

[3] A year later, in 1952, a Decree on maintaining a central catalogue of foreign books and journals was adopted, which obligation is attributed to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. According to the Decree "in the central catalogue of foreign books and journals are included all foreign journals and of the foreign books, only those published after 1919" and "all public libraries, as well as state authorities and institutions and social organizations that have libraries are obliged to deliver to the Bibliographic Institute of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia information about foreign books and journals in their possession." See: Decree on maintaining a central catalogue of foreign books and journals, 1952: 133.

[4] Art. 8 clarifies that the copies are delivered in the following manner: "seven copies to the central library of the people's republic on whose territory the printing company is located and one copy to the Bibliographic Institute of the FNRY. Of the seven copies received, the central library of the people's republic retains two copies for itself, and of the remaining five it delivers one copy to the central libraries of the other people's republics." Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264.

Uredba usto podsjeća i na obavezu dostavljanja izvještaja Bibliografskom institutu, svakog posljednjeg dana u mjesecu, koja se kopija izvještaja treba dostaviti i "centralnoj biblioteci narodne republike na čijoj se teritoriji nalazi štamparsko odnosno izdavačko preduzeće" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264),[6] donoseći i upute o tome koje elemente takav izvještaj treba da sadrži.

2.5. Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu (1953) i Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru (1954)

U Bosni i Hercegovini, nakon donošenja Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari iz 1953. godine, donose se odluke povezane s obaveznim primjerkom koje su primarno fokusirane na distribuciju obaveznog primjerka. Tako, pozivajući se na čl. 14 Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, po kojem "Narodne biblioteke mogu propisati štamparskim odnosno izdavačkim preduzećima na svojoj teritoriji i druge obaveze dostavljanja štampanih stvari" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1953: 264), Bibliografski institut Narodne republike Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu 1954. godine donosi Odluku o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru.[7] Ovom odlukom propisuje se da narodne biblioteke u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru imaju pravo na obavezni primjerak svih štampanih stvari koje se štampaju na području njihovih kotara, a koje su predviđene Uredbom o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari. Odluka također propisuje da se obavezni primjerak dostavlja u roku od 15 dana od dana izlaska publikacije iz štampe, te da se dostavlja u dva primjerka, od kojih jedan ostaje u narodnoj biblioteci, a drugi se prosljeđuje Bibliografskom institutu NRBiH u Sarajevu.

po deset primjeraka svake zvanične publikacije. Kasnije, 1957. godine, na osnovu iste Uredbe, donosi se i Rešenje o broju primeraka zvaničnih publikacija koje će izdavači dostavljati Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ u 1957. godini, po kojem su izdavači dužni dostavljati po petnaest primjeraka svake zvanične publikacije. Vidjeti: Saopštenje o broju obaveznih primeraka zvaničnih publikacija koji se ima dostavljati Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ u 1954. godini, 1954; Rešenje o broju primeraka zvaničnih publikacija koje će izdavači dostavljati Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ u 1957. godini, 1957.

[6] U praksi, u vezi s ovom obavezom, a na tragu više od deset godina primjene Uredbe u Jugoslaviji, Mitrović (1964) dokumentira izvjesne poteškoće, pojašnjavajući da "predviđeni mesečni izveštaji o poslovanju štamparija i predviđene kaznene odredbe ne mogu da poprave neurednost u dostavljanju obaveznog primerka prvo stoga što se i sami izveštaji ili ne dostavljaju ili se neuredno dostavljaju, a drugo stoga što kazne od strane sudija za prekršaje niti se izriču blagovremeno niti su efikasne" (Mitrović, 1964: 42), odnosno "biblioteka je uvek u gubitku, jer se njoj ne obezbeđuje obavezni primerak" (Mitrović, 1964: 43). I iz Izvještaja o radu Narodne biblioteke NR BiH u Sarajevu za 1961. godinu saznajemo slično: "Osnovni fond Biblioteke popunjava se u prvom redu obaveznim primjerkom koji Biblioteka prima sa područja FNRJ. U ovoj godini broj knjiga i ostalog bibliotečkog materijala je znatno veći od prošle godine. Obavezni primjerak sa teritorije NRBiH u 1961. godini priman je nešto urednije nego u 1960. godini. I u ovoj godini neke štamparije uopšte ne šalju obavezne primjerke, kao na primjer: štamparije u Čaplјini, Derventi i Doboju. Štamparija 'Studentska tehnika' u Sarajevu u ovoj godini nam je poslala štampani materijal samo jedanput. Izvještaje o štampanom materijalu ne šalju nam štamparije: 'Grafičar' iz Tuzle, 'Sloboda' iz Mostara i 'Kultura' iz Trebinja. Ove štamparije nisu poslale još ni jedan izvještaj, pa Biblioteka ne može da prati njihovu izdavačku djelatnost. Materijal obaveznog primjerka NRBiH redovno je dostavljan centralnim bibliotekama naših republika. Kao obavezni primjerak iz ostalih naših republika Biblioteka je primila u 1961. godini 47.932 komada raznog bibliotečkog materijala". Prema: Izvještaj o radu Narodne biblioteke NR BiH u Sarajevu za 1961. g. (Podnesen Savjetu za kulturu), 1962: 57. Iz priloženih statističkih podataka saznajemo da je po principu obaveznog primjerka iz BiH prispjelo: "knjiga 1.234, časopisa (svezaka) 1.069, novina (brojeva) 3.746, ostalog bibl. materijala (kom.) 2.332." Ibid.: 61.

maps and atlases of all kinds, catalogues, programs and similar), as well as their additions (tables, graphic charts, forms, and similar), technically reproduced (by printing presses, lithography, duplicating machines and similar) regardless of whether they are intended for distribution or sale" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264).

According to the Order "Official and trade forms, leaflets, advertising announcements (posters), short advertisements and announcements of a private nature are deposited only to the central republic libraries" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264), and "military printing companies will send a legal deposit of printed items via States secretariat for civil defense" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264). At the same time, it is additionally clarified "if a printed item is published separately in more languages, or with different writing systems (Cyrillic, Latin), or in more editions, legal deposit is sent for every language, every writing system and every edition, i.e. for every new printing and re-printing"; also, it is further stated that "Every old edition that is disseminated with changed title page, a new bookcase, added or changed text, a new pictures, maps, tables, etc., is considered as the new edition." Further according to the Order "printed items of confidential nature are excluded from the legal deposit", and "publishers of the official publications are obliged to deposit to the Bibliographic Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, free of charge and at their expense, for the demands of international exchange of official publications to fifteen copies from every printed item that has the character of an official publication," except the confidential official publications. Also, legal deposit, but as well "official publications are deposited immediately after the release of the first copies from printers" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264).[5]

The order also reminds of the obligation to submit a

[5] Based on this Order, in 1954, a Notice on the number of legal deposits of official publications to be deposited to the Bibliographic Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in 1954 was issued, in which the Bibliographic Institute announced that publishers of official publications should submit ten copies of each official publication. Later, in 1957, based on the same Notice, Adjudication on the number of official publications that publishers were obliged to deposit to the Bibliographic Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in 1957 was issued, in which publishers are obliged to deposit fifteen copies of each official publication. See: Notice on the number of legal deposits of official publications to be delivered to the Bibliographic Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in 1954, 1954; Adjudication on the number of official publications that publishers were obliged to deposit to the Bibliographic Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in 1957, 1957.

panih stvari, 1953: 265), 1954. godine u *Službenom listu Narodne Republike Bosne i Hercegovine* Izvršno Vijeće NR BiH donosi Odluku o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru. Po ovoj Odluci, u čl. 1 "Svako štamparsko preduzeće u Narodnoj Republici Bosni i Hercegovini, pored obaveznog dostavljanja osam primjeraka ustanovama predviđenim u članu 8 Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari ('Službeni list FNRJ' broj 27/53) i jednog primjerka Poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu po Odluci Izvršnog vijeća NRBiH o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu ('Službeni list NR BiH' broj 27/53), dostavljaće besplatno i o svom trošku još po jedan primjerak svake štampane stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru" (Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru, 1954: [109]).

Odluku o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu Izvršno vijeće NR BiH donijelo je godinu ranije, a po njoj svako štamparsko i izdavačko preduzeće "dostavljat će besplatno i o svom trošku po jedan primjerak od svake štampane stvari Poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu" (Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu, 1953: [325]).

Nijedna spomenuta odluka ne precizira zašto se obavezni primjerak dostavlja i Poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu.

U ovom periodu, na saveznom nivou 1955. godine donosi se i prvi Osnovni zakon o izdavačkim preduzećima i izdavačkim ustanovama, koji pod izdavačkom djelatnošću podrazumijeva "izdavanje knjiga, udžbenika, priručnika, novina, časopisa i drugih spisa, muzičkih kompozicija, slika, crteža i drugih dela" (Osnovni zakon o izdavačkim preduzećima i izdavačkim ustanovama, 1955: 144), dalje navodeći da (čl. 6) "izdavačka preduzeća i izdavačke ustanove dužni su objavljivati godišnji izvještaj o publikacijama izdatim u toku protekle godine, kao i program publikacija za narednu godinu" (Osnovni zakon o izdavačkim preduzećima i izdavačkim ustanovama, 1955: 144), koji se uređuje republičkim propisima, pa će se tako u Bosni i Hercegovini 1956. godine donijeti Uputstvo o načinu objavljivanja godišnjeg izvještaja i programa publikacija izdavačkih preduzeća i izdavačkih ustanova u kojem se preciziraju elementi takvog izvještaja i navodi da će izdavačka report to the Bibliographic Institute on the last day of every month, which copy should be also submitted to "the central library of the people's republic on whose territory the printing or publishing company is located" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 264),[6] with instructions on what elements such a report should contain.

2.5. Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright (1953) and Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Mostar (1954)

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the adoption of the Order on the legal deposit of printed items from 1953, decisions related to the legal deposit were made, which were primarily focused on the dissemination of the legal deposit. Thus, referring to Art. 14 of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, according to which "Public libraries can prescribe printing or publishing companies in their territory other obligations to deposit printed items" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1953: 265), 1954 in the *Official Gazette of People's Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina* The Executive Council of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopts a Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla,

[6] In practice, concerning this obligation, and on the track of after more than ten years of application of the Order in Yugoslavia, Mitrović (1964) documents certain difficulties, stating that "the envisaged monthly reports on the operations of the printing houses and the envisaged penal provisions cannot correct the irregularity in the submission of the legal deposit, firstly because the reports are either not delivered or are delivered irregularly, and secondly, because the punishments by the magistrates for misdemeanours are neither promptly imposed nor efficient" (Mitrović, 1964: 42), i.e. "the library is always at a loss, because it is not provided with a legal deposit copy" (Mitrović, 1964: 43). And from the Report on the work of the National Library of the People's Republic B&H in Sarajevo for the year 1961, we find out something similar: "The basic fund of the Library is filled in the first place with the legal deposit that the Library receives from the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. This year, the number of books and other library materials is significantly higher than last year. The legal deposit from the People's Republic B&H territory in 1961 was received slightly more regularly than in 1960. Even this year, some printing houses do not send the legal deposit at all, for example, printing houses in Čapljina, Derventa, and Doboj. The printing house 'Studentska tehnika' in Sarajevo sent us printed material only once this year. Reports on printed material are not sent to us by printing houses: 'Grafičar' in Tuzla, 'Sloboda' in Mostar and 'Kultura' in Trebinje. These printing houses have not yet sent a single report, so the Library cannot monitor their publishing activity. The material of the legal deposit of the People's Republic B&H is regularly delivered to the central libraries of our republics. In 1961, the Library received 47,932 items of various library materials as legal deposit from other republics." According to Report on the work of the National Library of the People's Republic B&H in Sarajevo for the year 1961 (Submitted to the Council for Culture), 1962: 57. From the accompanying statistical data, we learn that according to the principle of legal deposit, it arrived from Bosnia and Herzegovina: "books 1,234, journals (volumes) 1,069, newspapers (numbers) 3,746, other library materials (pieces) 2,332." Ibid.:, 61.

preduzeća i izdavačke ustanove objavljivati "godišnji izvještaj i program publikacija u Biltenu izdavačkih preduzeća Bosne i Hercegovine" (Uputstvo o načinu objavljivanja godišnjeg izvještaja i programa publikacija izdavačkih preduzeća i izdavačkih ustanova, 1956: 346).

Također, u Bosni i Hercegovini, važno je istaknuti, već naredne 1957. godine, donosi se i prvi Zakon o bibliotekama, po kojem Narodna biblioteka NR Bosne i Hercegovine, kao "Centralna opšta naučna biblioteka Narodne Republike Bosne i Hercegovine", između ostalog, ima zadatak da "1) prikuplja i čuva: - svaki štampani i grafičkim putem umnoženi materijal bibliotečkog karaktera sa teritorije FNRJ (posebno sa teritorije NR BiH); - svaki štampani i grafičkim putem umnoženi materijal o Bosni i Hercegovini; sva djela bosanskohercegovačkih pisaca; - rukopise i prepisku istaknutih ličnosti sa područja NR BiH kao i rukopisnu građu koja se odnosi na NR BiH; - djela naših pisaca objavljena u drugim zemljama, strana djela objavljena na našem jeziku ili koja se odnose na zemlje i narode FNRJ, posebno djela koja se odnose na NR BiH; - sve štampane knjige i druge materijale čije je rasturanje iz bilo kakvih razloga zabranjeno"; također, "izrađuje tekuću i retrospektivnu bibliografiju NR BiH i druge posebne bibliografije" (Zakon o bibliotekama, 1957: 280)[7] te se brine o obaveznom primjerku na temelju Uredbe iz 1953. godine.

3. Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama (1965)

Do 1965. godine sistem obaveznog primjerka u Jugoslaviji i Bosni i Hercegovini regulirao se donošenjem spomenutih odluka, uredbi, naredbi, u spektru kojih će posljednja donesena Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari iz 1953. godine prestati važiti 1965. godine, kada se donosi Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama.[8]

and Mostar. According to this Decision, in Art.1 "Every printing company in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to the mandatory deposit of eight copies to institutions provided for in Article 8 of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items ('Službeni list FNRJ' / 'Official Gazette of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia' No. 27/53) and one copy to the Office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo according to the Decision of the Executive Council of the People's Republic B&H on mandatory deposit of printed items to the offices of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright ('Službeni list FNRJ' / 'Official Gazette of Federal People's Republic of B&H' No. 27/53), will deposit, free of charge and at their own expense, one more copy of each printed item to public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar" (Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Mostar, 1954: [109]).

A year earlier Executive Council of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo, and according to it every printing and publishing company will "deposit free of charge at their expense one copy of every printed item to Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo" (Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo, 1953: [325]).

None of the aforementioned decisions specify why the legal deposit is also provided to the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo.

In this period, at the federal level, in 1955, the first Basic Law on publishing companies and publishing institutions was adopted, which by publishing activities considers: "the publishing of books, textbooks, manuals, newspapers, journals, and other records, musical composition, pictures, drawings and other works" (Basic Law on publishing companies and publishing institutions, 1955: 144), further stating that (Art. 6) "publishing companies and publishing institutions are obliged to publish an annual report on publications published during the past year, as well as a program of publications for the following year" (Basic Law on publishing companies and publishing institutions, 1955: 144), which is regulated by republican lists, and thus in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1956, the Instruction on the method of publishing the annual report and publication program of publishing companies and publishing

[7] Kako je u Izvještaju Narodne biblioteke NR BiH za 1957. godine navedeno, u ovoj godini "kao obavezni primjerak primljeno je 5.494 knjige i 6.099 svezaka" te "1.052 naslova časopisa i 386 naslova novina". Izvještaj Narodne biblioteke NR BiH za 1957, 1958: 14. U Izvještaju se dalje, u dijelu koji se odnosi na rad Bibliografskog odjeljenja, navodi "sav materijal se zavodi u registre prijema obaveznog primjerka, posebno za knjige, a posebno za periodiku. Podaci o primljenom obaveznom primjerku upoređuju se povremeno sa mjesečnim izvještajima bosansko-hercegovačkih štamparija i izdavačkih preduzeća, sa planovima izdavačkih preduzeća, sa Bibliografijom Jugoslavije; prate se oglasi za knjige u štampi, evidentiraju štamparije i štamparske tehnike i, koliko je moguće, prati rad neposredno… Pošiljke bosansko-hercegovačkog obaveznog primjerka drugim republičkim bibliotekama dostavljaju se dvomjesečno, a bilo bi potrebno da se to čini mjesečno." Ibid.: 21.

[8] U međuvremenu je na saveznom nivou usvojen i novi Zakon o štampi i drugim vidovima informacija (1960). Pod štampom se u ovom

Novosti Osnovnog zakona, u odnosu na prethodne tematizirane propise, ogledaju se najprije u jasnijem preciziranju "modernih" vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka. U tom smislu, u Zakonu se navodi sljedeće: "radi obezbeđivanja dostupnosti svih štampanih stvari u svrhu proučavanja i korišćenja i njihovog očuvanja kao kulturnih vrednosti, svako štamparsko preduzeće u Socijalističkoj Federativnoj Republici Jugoslaviji dužno je dostavljati ustanovama iz člana 8. ovoga zakona[9] besplatno i o svom trošku deset primeraka od svake štampane stvari (u daljem tekstu: obavezni primerci)" (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1965: 653).

U odnosu na prvi jugoslavenski propis o obaveznom primjerku koji kao svrhu obaveznog primjerka prepoznaje spomenutu izgradnju zbirki biblioteka, također, u kontrastu s Uredbom o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari iz 1953. godine te ranijom Odlukom iz 1945. godine, u kojima je izostalo preciziranje svrhe dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka, Osnovni zakon ne samo da prepoznaje štampane stvari kao "kulturne vrijednosti" već akcentira da se one po principu obaveznog primjerka dostavljaju što zbog njihovog očuvanja, to, važnije, i zbog njihovog korištenja, odnosno proučavanja.

Druge se novosti Osnovnog zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama ogledaju u tome što se povećava broj primjeraka s osam na deset, također, u obavezni primjerak se uvrštavaju i gramofonske ploče, dok broj i način njihova dostavljanja "utvrđuje se republičkim propisima", kojima "mogu se predvideti i druge obaveze u pogledu dostavljanja obaveznih primeraka štampanih stvari" (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari

Zakonu podrazumijevaju "novine, časopisi, bilteni, spisi, knjige, katalozi, prospekti, plakati, leci, slike, geografske karte, crteži sa ili bez teksta, muzičke note sa tekstom ili objašnjenjem i druge slične stvari, koji su izrađeni na štamparskoj mašini ili umnoženi nekim drugim mehaničkim ili hemijskim putem i namenjeni javnosti" (Zakon o štampi i drugim vidovima informacija, 1960: 815). Prema čl. 20 ovoga Zakona: "Štamparija odnosno izdavač, ako stvar nije umnožena u štampariji, dužni su da od svake stvari odmah dostave po tri primerka nadležnom okružnom javnom tužiocu. Pored toga ako je stvar štampana na stranom jeziku, štamparija odnosno izdavač dužni su da jedan primerak štampane stvari dostave republičkom organu uprave nadležnom za poslove informacija." A dalje, prema čl. 21: "Odredbe ovog zakona koji se odnose na štampu, osim odredbe prethodnog člana, shodno se primenjuju i na gramofonske ploče, magnetofonske trake sa zapisima, filmove za privatno prikazivanje i dijapozitive, koji se nalaze u prometu ili se javno prikazuju" (Zakon o štampi i drugim vidovima informacija, 1960: 816).

[9] Čl. 8 precizira da obavezni primjerci "dostavljaju se, i to: devet primeraka centralnoj biblioteci republike na čijoj je teritoriji štamparsko preduzeće i jedan primerak Jugoslovenskom bibliografskom institutu. Od devet primljenih primeraka centralna republička biblioteka zadržava za sebe dva primerka, a od ostalih sedam dostavlja po jedan primerak centralnim bibliotekama ostalih republika i centralnim bibliotekama autonomnih pokrajina" (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1965: 654).

institutions will be adopted, in which the elements of such a report were specified, and it stated that publishing companies and publishing institutions will publish "annual report and program of publication in the Bulletin of publishing companies of Bosnia and Herzegovina" (Instruction on the method of publishing the annual report and publication program of publishing companies and publishing institutions, 1956: 346).

Also, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is important to emphasize, already in the following 1957, the first Law on libraries is adopted, by which National library of People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the "Central general scientific library of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", among other, has a task to "1) collect and preserve: - every printed and graphically reproduced material of the library nature from the territory of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (especially from the territory of People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina); - every printed and graphically reproduced material about Bosnia and Herzegovina; all works of BH writers; - manuscripts and correspondence of prominent individuals from the territory of People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as manuscript materials about People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; works of our writers published in other countries, foreign works published in our language or which refer to countries and nations of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, especially works that refer to People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; - all other printed books and materials which dissemination is forbidden because of any reason"; also, "creates current and retrospective bibliography of People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other special bibliographies" (Law on Libraries, 1957: 280),[7] and attends the legal deposit based on the Order from 1953.

[7] As stated in the Report of the National Library of the People's Republic of B&H for 1957, in this year "as legal deposit 5.494 books and 6.099 volumes were received", as well as "1.052 titles of journals and 386 titles of newspapers". Report of the National Library of the People's Republic of B&H for 1957, 1958: 14. In the Report, it is further stated, in the part related to the work of the Bibliographical Department "all material is filed in the registers of receipt of the legal deposit, separately for books, and separately for periodicals. Data on the received legal deposit are compared occasionally with the monthly reports of Bosnian-Herzegovinian printing houses and publishing companies, with the plans of publishing companies, with the Bibliography of Yugoslavia; advertisements for books in the press are monitored, printing houses and printing techniques are recorded and, as far as possible, the work is indirectly monitored... Shipments of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian legal deposit to other republic libraries are delivered every two months, and it would be necessary to do this monthly." Ibid.: 21.

određenim ustanovama, 1965: 654), pa pod štampanim stvarima u ovom Osnovnom zakonu "podrazumevaju se sve publikacije (knjige, brošure, separati, muzikalije, časopisi, novine, geografske karte i atlasi svih vrsta, katalozi, programi i sl.) i dodaci uz njih (tabele, grafikoni, obrasci i sl.), umnoženi tehničkim putem (štamparskim mašinama, litografijom, geštetnerom i sl.), kao i gramofonske ploče, bez obzira da li su namenjeni rasturanju odnosno prodaji" (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1965: 653-654). S tim da se i ovdje pojašnjava, kao i u Uredbi iz 1953. godine, da "ako je štampana stvar izdata posebno na više jezika, ili na raznim pismima (ćirilicom, latinicom), ili u više izdanja, obavezni primerci dostavljaju se za svaki jezik, svako pismo i svako izdanje, odnosno za svako ponovno štampanje i doštampavanje. Novim izdanjem smatra se i svako staro izdanje koje se rastura sa promenjenom naslovnom stranom, novim koricama, dopunjenim ili izmenjenim tekstom, novim slikama, kartama, tabelama i sl." (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1965: 653/654).

Prema Osnovnom zakonu "štampane stvari poverljive prirode izuzimaju se od obaveznog dostavljanja, ali je organ, radna ili druga organizacija koja je izdala nalog za štampanje dužna trajno čuvati najmanje dva primerka takve stvari" (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1965: 653), zvanične publikacije dostavljaju se Jugoslovenskom bibliografskom institutu do petnaest primjeraka, dok "vojna štamparska preduzeća dostavljaće obavezne primerke štampanih stvari preko Državnog sekretarijata za narodnu odbranu" (Osnovni zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1965: 653).

I dalje, kao sredstvo kontrole prispijeća obaveznog primjerka, i ovdje se prepoznaje obaveza pisanja izvještaja o štamparskim aktivnostima, pri čemu štamparska i izdavačka preduzeća imaju obavezu omogućiti predstavnicima Bibliografskog instituta te centralnih republičkih biblioteka uvid u evidenciju objavljenih publikacija.[10]

[10] Iste 1965. godine u Bosni i Hercegovini je donesen novi Zakon o bibliotekama. I ovaj Zakon precizira zadatke Narodne biblioteke NR Bosne i Hercegovine, koja kao centralna opšta naučna biblioteka prikuplja te omogućava korištenje (čl. 18) "a) djela od vrijednosti iz svih grana nauke i književnosti svih naroda, b) rukopise od naučnog i kulturnog interesa, c) izvornu i reproduktivnu grafiku, d) filmove, fotografske reprodukcije, kao i audio-vizuelni materijal od naročitog kulturnog interesa" te (čl. 19, st. 9) "čuva obavezne primjerke štampanih stvari u smislu propisa o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari" (Zakon o bibliotekama, 1965: 138).

3. Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions (1965)

Until 1965, the legal deposit system in Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina was regulated by the adoption of the mentioned decisions, orders, and decrees, in the spectrum of which the last adopted Order on mandatory deposit of printed items from 1953 would cease to be valid in 1965, when the Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions was adopted.[8]

The novelties of the Basic Law, in relation to the previous themed regulations, are firstly reflected in a clearer specification of the "modern" values of the legal deposit. In this regard, the Law states the following: "in order to ensure the availability of all printed items for the purpose of the research and use and their preservation as cultural values, every printing company in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is obliged to deliver to the institutions referred to in Article 8 of this law[9] ten copies of each printed item for free and at their own expense (hereinafter: legal deposit)" (Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 653).

In relation to the first Yugoslav regulation on legal deposit, which recognizes the mentioned construction of library collections as the purpose of legal deposit, in contrast to the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items from 1953 as well, and the previous Decision in 1945, in which the purpose of sending the legal deposit was not specified, Basic Law, not only recognizes printed items as "cultural values", but also emphasizes that they must be deposited in

[8] In the meantime, at the federal level, a new Law on the press and other forms of information was adopted (1960). In this Law, the press is understood as "newspapers, journals, bulletins, records, books, catalogues, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, pictures, geographical maps, drawings with or without text, music notes with text or with an explanation or other similar items, that are produced on printing machine or reproduced with another mechanical or chemical way and intended for the public" (Law on the press and other forms of information, 1960: 815). According to Art. 20 of this Law: "The printing house or the publisher, if the item is not duplicated in the printing house, are obliged to immediately deposit three copies of each item to the competent district public prosecutor. In addition, if the item is printed in a foreign language, the printing house or publisher is obliged to deposit one copy of the printed item to the republic's administrative body responsible for information affairs." Further, according to Art. 21: "The provisions of this law that refer to the press, except for the provisions of the previous article, also apply accordingly to gramophone records, magnetic tape records, films for private screening and dispositive, which are in circulation or are shown publicly" (Law on the press and other forms of information, 1960: 816).

[9] Art. 8 specifies that the legal deposit "is delivered, as follows: nine copies to the central library of the republic on whose territory the printing company is located and one copy to the Bibliographic Institute of Yugoslavia. Of the nine copies deposited, the central republic library keeps two copies for itself, and of the other seven, sends one copy each to the central libraries of the other republics and the central libraries of the autonomous provinces." Basic law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 654.

4. Propisi o obaveznom primjerku u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1970. do 1995. godine

4.1. Zakon o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banjoj Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru (1970) i Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama (1972)

Nakon donošenja Osnovnog zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1965. godine, u Bosni i Hercegovini najprije se pažnja posvećuje distribuciji obaveznog primjerka te se 1970. godine donosi Zakon o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banjoj Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru.

Donošenjem ovoga Zakona prestaje važiti ranije spomenuta Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banja Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru iz 1954. godine, a po Zakonu, "svako štamparsko preduzeće u Socijalističkoj Republici Bosni i Hercegovini, pored obaveznog dostavljanja štampanih stvari ustanovama predviđenim u članu 8. Osnovnog zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama ('Službeni list SFRJ', broj 15/65), dostavljaće besplatno i o svom trošku po jedan primjerak svake štampane stvari sljedećim ustanovama: Narodnoj biblioteci 'Petar Kočić' u Banjoj Luci, Narodnoj biblioteci u Mostaru, Narodnoj biblioteci u Tuzli" (Zakon o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banjoj Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru, 1970: 113).

U narednom periodu će se pak veća pažnja posvetiti i proširenju obuhvata primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini; tako će se dostavljanje gramofonskih ploča, uvrštenih u obavezni primjerak Osnovnim zakonom o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1965. godine, regulirati dalje u Bosni i Hercegovini Zakonom o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1972. godine.

U čl. 1 ovoga Zakona preciziraju se i vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka, a u odnosu na raniji republički propis, pa se navodi: "Radi očuvanja svih štampanih stvari kao kulturnih vrijednosti i obezbjeđenja njihovog proučavanja i korišćenja, svako štamparsko preduzeće i preduzeće za proizvodnju gramofonskih ploča u Socijalističkoj Republici Bosni i Hercegovini dužno je besplatno i o svom trošku od svake štampane stvari, odnosno gramofonske ploče (u daljem tekstu: obavezni primjerci) dostaviti 14 primjeraka Narodnoj biblioteci Bosne

accordance with the principle of legal deposit for their preservation, and more importantly, for their use, i.e. research.

Other novelties of the Basic Law on the deposit of printed materials to specific institutions are reflected in the fact that the number of copies is increased by eight to ten, also, gramophone records are also included in the legal deposit, while the number and the method of their deposit is "determined by republic's regulations" and to whom "other obligations regarding the dissemination of legal deposit of printed items can be foreseen" (Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 654), so under the printed items in this Basic Law "all publications are implied (books, brochures, separates, printed music, journals, newspapers, geographical maps and atlases of all kinds, catalogues, programs and similar) and their additions (tables, charts, forms and similar), technically reproduced (by printing presses, lithography, duplicating machines and similar), as well as gramophone records, regardless of whether they are intended for dissemination or sale" (Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 653-654). It is also clarified here as in the Order from 1953, "if a printed item is published separately in more languages or with different writing systems (Cyrillic, Latin), or in more editions, legal deposit is made for every language, every writing system and every edition, i.e. for every new printing and reprinting. A new edition is also considered to be every old edition that is disseminated with a changed title page, a new bookcase, expanded or changed text, new pictures, maps, tables, and similar." (Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 653/654).

According to the Basic Law "printed items of a confidential nature are excluded from the mandatory deposit, but the authority, labour or other organization that issued the order for printing must permanently keep at least two copies of such item" (Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 653), official publications are deposited to the Bibliographic Institute of Yugoslavia up to fifteen copies, while "military printing companies will provide mandatory deposit via State Secretary for National Defense" (Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions, 1965: 653).

Stil, as a means of control of the arrival of the legal deposit, the obligation of writing reports is also recognized here, whereby printing and publishing companies have the obligation to enable the disclo-

i Hercegovine"[11] (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972: 81).

Pod štampanim stvarima Zakon podrazumijeva "sve publikacije (knjige, brošure, separati, umjetničke reprodukcije, muzikalije, časopisi, novine, geografske karte i atlasi svih vrsta, katalozi, programi, razglednice i sl.), umnoženi tehničkim putem (štamparskim strojevima, litografijom, geštetnerom i sl.), kao i gramofonske ploče, bez obzira da li su namenjene rasturanju, odnosno prodaji" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972: 81). Dalje se po prvi put u republičkom propisu precizira da "ako je štampana stvar izdana posebno na više jezika, ili na raznim pismima (ćirilicom, latinicom), ili u više izdanja, obavezni primjerci dostavljaju se za svaki jezik, svako pismo i svako izdanje, odnosno za svako ponovno štampanje i doštampavanje. Novim izdanjem smatra se i svako staro izdanje koje se rastura sa promenjenom naslovnom stranom, novim koricama, dopunjenim ili izmenjenim tekstom, novim slikama, kartama, tabelama i sl." (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972: 81). S druge strane, prema Zakonu, "izdavači zvaničnih publikacija dužni su da besplatno i o svom trošku dostavljaju Jugoslovenskom bibliografskom institutu, za potrebe međunarodne razmjene zvaničnih publikacija, do 15 primjeraka svake štampane stvari koja ima karakter zvanične publikacije", kao i ranije, "vojne jedinice i vojne ustanove dostavljaće obavezne primjerke štampanih stvari u skladu s posebnim propisima", pri čemu "štampane stvari povjerljive prirode izuzimaju se od obaveznog dostavljanja", a "Službeni i trgovački formulari, leci, reklamne objave (plakate), kratki oglasi i saopštenja privatne prirode dostavljaju se samo Narodnoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu u dva primjerka" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972: 81).

Prema Zakonu, obavezni primjerci se imaju dostaviti "odmah po izlasku iz štampe", a "štamparska i izdavačka preduzeća dostavljaće Narodnoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine svakoga posljednjeg dana u mjesecu izvještaj o svim štampanim stvarima koje su štampala odnosno izdala u toku mjeseca" (Zakon

[11] Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1972. godine precizira dalju raspodjelu obaveznih primjeraka dobivenih od štamparskih, odnosno izdavačkih kuća s prostora Bosne i Hercegovine, u čl. 2 Zakona, dok je, s druge strane, priliv obaveznog primjerka u Narodnu biblioteku iz ostalih socijalističkih republika i socijalističkih autonomnih pokrajina u ovom periodu bio uređen posljedično saveznim i republičkim, odnosno propisima autonomnih pokrajina, zahvaljujući kojima je Narodna biblioteka prikupljala obavezni primjerak s teritorije cijele Jugoslavije. Vidjeti: Barać, 1987.

sure of the records of published publications for the representatives of the Bibliographic Institute and central republic libraries.[10]

4. Regulations on legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1970 to 1995

4.1. Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar (1970) and Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions (1972)

After the adoption of the Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions in 1965, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, attention was initially paid to the dissemination of legal deposit, and in 1970 the Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar was adopted.

With the adoption of this Law, the previously mentioned Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Mostar from 1954 ceases to be valid, and according to the Law, "every printing company in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to the mandatory deposit of printed items to institutions provided for in Article 8 of the Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions ('Službeni list SFRJ' / Official Gazette, No. 15/65), will deposit one copy of each printed item to the following institutions free of charge and at their own expense: Public Library 'Petar Kočić' in Banja Luka, Public Library in Mostar, Public Library in Tuzla" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar, 1970: 113).

In the following period, more attention will be paid to the expansion of the range of copies in Bosnia and Herzegovina; so the deposit of gramophone records, included in the mandatory deposit of the Basic Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions from 1965, will be further regulated in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions from 1972.

[10] The same year, 1965, a new Law on Libraries was adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This Law also specifies the tasks of the National Library of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, as a central general scientific library, collects and enables the use (Art. 18) of "a) works of value from all fields of science and literature of all nations, b) manuscripts of scientific and cultural interest, c) original and reproduction graphics, d) films, photographic reproductions, as well as audio-visual material of particular cultural interest" and (Art. 19, paragraph 9) "keeps legal deposit of printed items in the sense of regulations on mandatory deposit of printed items" (Law on Libraries, 1965: 138).

o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972: 82), dočim kaznene odredbe iz člana 16. Zakona preciziraju kazne za četiri vrste prekršaja, kazne za nedostavljanje obaveznog primjerka, za dostavljanje obaveznog primjerka u neispravnom stanju, za nedostavljanje izvještaja Narodnoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine, te nedostavljanje prijave o promjeni statusa štamparskog, odnosno izdavačkog preduzeća (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, 1972: 82).

Donošenjem Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1972. godine prestaje važiti Zakon o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari narodnim bibliotekama u Banjoj Luci, Tuzli i Mostaru (1970. godina) te Odluka o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu (1953. godina).[12]

4.2. Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada (1978) i Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada (1987)

Nakon nekoliko godina primjene Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1972. godine, u Bosni i Hercegovini se 1978. godine donosi novi Zakon, Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada.

U ovom Zakonu se u čl. 1 navodi: "Radi očuvanja svih štampanih stvari kao kulturnih vrijednosti i obezbjeđenja njihovog proučavanja i korišćenja**,** svaka organizacija udruženog rada koja se bavi štampanjem i umnožavanjem štampanih stvari u Socijalističkoj Republici Bosni i Hercegovini dužna je besplatno i o svom trošku od svake štampane stvari (u daljem tekstu: obavezni primjerci) dostaviti 13 primjeraka Narodnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine i jedan primjerak Jugoslovenskom bibliografskom institutu u Beogradu" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: [345]).

U Zakonu se, u odnosu na prethodni važeći Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1972. godine, u obavezni primjerak uključuju bilteni, dijapozitivi, fotografije, snimljene magnetofonske i videokasete i drugi materijali, pa "pod štampanim stvarima u smislu ovog zakona podrazumijevaju se knjige, brošure, časopisi, novine, bilteni, muzička djela, geografske karte, katalozi, razglednI

In Art. 1 of this Law, the values of the legal deposit are also specified, and in relation to the earlier republic regulation, it is stated: "In order to preserve all printed items as cultural values and ensure their research and use, every printing company and company for the production of gramophone records in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is obliged to free of charge and at their own expense from every printed item, i.e. gramophone record (hereinafter: legal deposit) deposit fourteen copies to the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina"[11] (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972: 81).

Law considers as printed items "all publications (books, brochures, separates, art reproductions, printed music, journals, newspapers, geographical maps and atlases of all kinds, catalogues, programs, postcards and similar), technically reproduced (by printing presses, lithography, duplicating machines and similar), as well as gramophone records, regardless of whether they are intended for dissemination or sale" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972: 81). Furthermore, for the first time in the republic's regulation, it is specified that "if the printed item is published separately in more languages or different writing systems (Cyrillic, Latin), or more editions, legal deposit is provided for every language, every writing system and every edition, i.e. for every new printing and reprinting. A new edition is also considered to be every old edition that is disseminated with a changed title page, a new bookcase, expanded or changed text, new pictures, maps, tables, and similar." (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972: 81). On the other hand, according to the Law, "publishers of official publications are obliged to free of charge and at their expense deposit fifteen copies of every printed item with the character of official publication to Bibliographic Institute of Yugoslavia for the needs of international exchange of official publications", as before, "military units and military institutions will deposit mandatory copies of printed items in accordance with special regulations", whereby, "printed items of a confidential nature are excluded

[12] Vidjeti također: Zakon o važenju određenih odredaba saveznih zakona u oblasti obrazovanja, kulture i nauke, 1971.

[11] The 1972 Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions specifies the further distribution of mandatory deposit obtained from printing or publishing houses in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Art. 2 of the Law, while, on the other hand, in this period, the accession of legal deposit in the National Library from other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces was regulated, as a result of federal and republic or autonomous province regulations, thanks to which the National Library collected legal deposit from the territory of entire Yugoslavia. See: Barać, 1987.

ce, fotografije, dijapozitivi, prospekti, plakati, leci i drugi materijali namijenjeni javnosti koji su izrađeni na štamparskoj mašini ili umnoženi nekim drugim mehaničkim ili hemijskim putem, kao i gramofonske ploče, snimljene magnetofonske i video-kasete" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: [345]).

Slično prethodnom, i prema ovome Zakonu "Štampane stvari i zvanične publikacije povjerljive prirode izuzimaju se od obaveznog dostavljanja, ali su organizacije udruženog rada koje se bave njihovim štampanjem i izdavanjem dužne trajno čuvati najmanje dva primjerka takve štampane stvari", dok "Vojne komande, jedinice i ustanove dostavljaju obavezne primjerke štampanih stvari u skladu s posebnim propisima" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: 346). Također, "Službeni i trgovački formulari, leci, reklamne objave i kratki oglasi dostavljaju se samo Narodnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu u dva primjerka" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: 346), a do 15 primjeraka službenih publikacija dostavlja se Jugoslovenskom bibliografskom institutu u Beogradu.

Osim što proširuje obuhvat obaveznog primjerka, Zakon pažnju posvećuje i izgradnji zavičajnih zbirki, tj. donosi uputstva za lokalni obavezni primjerak, a u čl. 5 stoji: "Izdavač je dužan da dostavi jedan primjerak štampane stvari javnoj biblioteci na svom području radi formiranja i upotpunjavanja zavičajne zbirke". Također, Zakon precizira: "Ako izdavač iz Socijalističke Republike Bosne i Hercegovine štampa u drugoj republici ili pokrajini, dužan je od svake štampane stvari dostaviti četiri primjerka Narodnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine, koja zadržava jedan primjerak za sebe, a po jedan primjerak dostavlja Narodnoj biblioteci 'Petar Kočić' u Banjaluci, Narodnoj biblioteci u Mostaru i Narodnoj biblioteci u Tuzli. Ako izdavač iz Socijalističke Republike Bosne i Hercegovine štampa u inostranstvu, dužan je dostaviti obavezne primjerke u smislu čl. 1 ovog zakona" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: 346).

Prema Zakonu "Obavezni primjerci i zvanične publikacije dostavljaju se odmah po izlasku iz štampe prvih primjeraka u onakvom stanju u kakvom će biti rasturani", a organizacije udruženog rada koje sa bave štampanjem ili izdavačkom djelatnošću, osim što su dužne dostaviti izvještaj o štamparskim aktivnostima, posljednjeg dana u mjesecu, Narodnoj

from legal deposit" and "Official and trade forms, leaflets, advertising announcements (posters), short advertisements and announcements of a private nature are deposited only to the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo in two copies" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972: 81).

According to Law, a legal deposit must be provided "immediately after publication" and "printing and publishing companies shall send to the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the last day of every month a report on all printed items that they printed or published during the month" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972: 82), whereas, the penalty provisions from Article 16 of the Law specify penalties for four types of misdemeanors, penalties for failure to provide a legal deposit, for providing a legal deposit in a flawed condition, for failure to send a report to the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and failure to send a report on a change in the status of a printing or publishing company (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions, 1972: 82).

With the adoption of the Law on the deposit of printed items to specific institutions from 1972, the Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to public libraries in Banja Luka, Tuzla and Mostar ceases to be valid (1970), and also, the Decision on mandatory deposit of printed items to the office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo (1953).[12]

4.2. Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations (1978) and Law on Amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour (1987)

After the implementation of the 1972 Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions for several years, a new law was adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1978, a Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations.

In this Law, Art. 1 states: "In order to preserve all printed items as cultural values and ensure their research and use, every organization of associated labour which deals with printing and multiplication of printed items in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia

[12] See also: Law on the validity of certain provisions of federal laws in the field of education, culture and science, 1971.

biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine, također su "dužne dozvoliti predstavniku Narodne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine pregled evidencije izdatih štampanih stvari" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: 346).

Zakon predviđa kazne za nedostavljanje obaveznog primjerka, te kazne za nedostavljanje obaveznog primjerka, odnosno službene publikacije, "u onakvom stanju u kakvom će biti rasturana" (Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1978: 346).

U godini kada je donesen Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama, u Bosni i Hercegovini usvojen je i novi Zakon o bibliotekama,[13] a kasnije, 1978. godine, donesen je, pak, umjesto ranijih zakona o bibliotekama, Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, koji bibliotečku djelatnost definira kao društvenu djelatnost "čiji je cilj da na samoupravnim osnovama putem knjige razvija opšte obrazovanje stanovništva, trajno zadovoljava kulturne potrebe radnih ljudi i građana, unapređuje stručni i naučni rad i tako utiče na razvoj privrede, obrazovanja, nauke i kulture i drugih društvenih djelatnosti" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1978: [506]).

Po ovome Zakonu Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine "čuva obavezne primjerke štampanih stvari u skladu sa Zakonom o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada i redovito ih dostavlja bibliotekama koje ih primaju", ali Biblioteka također "prima i čuva jedan primjerak odbranjenih doktorskih disertacija i magistarskih radova u Socijalističkoj Republici Bosni i Hercegovini" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1978: 508).

Dok će donošenje novog Zakona o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti iz 1986. godine ponoviti zadaće Biblioteke oko prikupljanja i čuvanja obaveznog primjerka,[14]

and Herzegovina is obliged to deposit free of charge and at their expense from every printed item (hereinafter: legal deposit) thirteen copies to the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina and one copy to Bibliographic Institute of Yugoslavia in Belgrade" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: [345]).

In the Law, in relation to the previous valid Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions from 1972, the legal deposit includes bulletins, diapositives, photographs, magnetic tapes, video cassettes, and other materials, so, "under printed items in terms of this law are understood books, brochures, journals, newspapers, bulletins, music works, geographical maps, catalogues, postcards, photographs, diapositives, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, and other materials intended for the public that are produced on printing machine or reproduced with another mechanical or chemical way, as well as gramophone records, recorded magnetic tapes, and video cassettes" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: [345]).

Similar to the previous one, and according to this Law "Printed items and official publications of a confidential nature are excluded from the mandatory deposit, but the organizations of associated labour that deal with their printing and publishing are obliged to permanently keep at least two copies of such printed matter", while, "Military commands, units, and institutions provide a legal deposit of printed items in accordance with special regulations" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: 346). Also, "Official and trade forms, leaflets, advertising announcements and short advertisements are provided only to the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo in two copies" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: 346), and up to 15 copies of official publications are deposited to the Bibliographic Institute of Yugoslavia in Belgrade.

In addition to expanding the coverage of the legal deposit, the Law pays attention to the construction of local history collections, i.e. it provides instructions for the local legal deposit, and in Art. 5 it is stated: "The publisher is obliged to deliver one copy of the printed item to the public library in its territory in order to form and complete the local history collection." Also, the Law specifies: "If a publisher

[13] U ovom Zakonu pod bibliotečkom građom "smatraju se knjige, časopisi, dne[v]ni i povremeni listovi, ostali štampani odnosno drugim mehaničkim sredstvima umnoženi materijali, rukopisi i audiovizualni materijal" koji su "kulturno dobro od opšteg interesa" (Zakon o bibliotekama, 1972: 963). Nabrajaju se i zadaci sada Narodne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine, koja kao centralna naučna biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine (čl. 14), između ostalog, "zajednički sa zavodima za zaštitu spomenika kulture brine se o zaštiti knjiga, rukopisa i drugog bibliotečkog materijala, kao i čitavih biblioteka na teritoriji Socijalističke Republike Bosne i Hercegovine" te "čuva obavezne primjerke štampanih stvari u skladu sa Zakonom o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari" (Zakon o bibliotekama, 1972).

[14] Prema čl. 2. ovoga Zakona "Bibliotečka građa obuhvata: knjige, brošure, časopise, novine, separate, disertacije, kataloge, prospekte, plakate, štampane letke, kartografske publikacije, standarde, patente, muzička djela, reprodukcije likovnih djela, razglednice, kalendare, fotografije, mikrofilmove, dijamikrokartice, gramofonske ploče, tonske kasete, video-kasete, magnetofonske i magnetne trake, rukopise

koja sada usto "obavlja funkciju centra bibliotečko-informacionog sistema i obavlja poslove informacionog centra republike" te "povezuje sve biblioteke u jedinstveni bibliotečko-informacioni sistem u Republici i uključuje ih u bibliotečko-informacioni sistem Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1986: 894), godinu nakon donošenja ovoga Zakona usvojit će se u Bosni i Hercegovini i Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1987. godine, koji ne donosi dodatne izmjene koje se tiču obuhvata ili svrhe obaveznog primjerka,[15] već korekcije novčanih kazni za prekršaje Zakona.

Važno je istaknuti da u ovom periodu, u Ljubljani 1986. godine, republičke i biblioteke autonomnih pokrajina[16] te Jugoslovenski bibliografski institut iz Beograda zaključuju Samoupravni sporazum o udruživanju u Zajednicu jugoslovenskih nacionalnih biblioteka, u okviru kojeg se tematiziraju i interesi biblioteka potpisnica oko "obezbeđivanja obaveznog primjerka i razmene bibliotečkog materijala" (Barać, 1987: 54). Godinu kasnije, u Skoplju jugoslavenske nacionalne biblioteke i Jugoslovenski bibliografski institut zaključuju i Samoupravni sporazum o jedinstvenoj primeni međunarodnih standarda za bibliografski opis i o koordiniranoj katalogizaciji u SFRJ, po kojem, između ostalog, "u cilju stvaranja jedinstvenog bibliotečko-informacionog sistema u SFRJ" potpisnice Samoupravnog sporazuma "obrađivaće obavezni primjerak na osnovu svih u SFRJ usvojenih međunarodnih standarda" (Barać, 1987: 61) te razmjenu obaveznog primjerka vršiti "najkasnije 30 dana od dana prispeća pošiljke u biblioteku koja vrši obradu" (Barać, 1987: 62).

Uporedo, na međunarodnoj bibliotečkoj sceni, sedamdesete i osamdesete godine prošlog stoljeća u

from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina prints in another republic or province, its obligation is to provide four copies of each printed item to the National and University Libraries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which keeps one copy for itself, and provide one copy to the Public Library 'Petar Kočić' in Banja Luka, Public Library in Mostar and Public Library in Tuzla. If a publisher from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina prints abroad, its obligation is to provide legal deposit within the meaning of Art. 1 of this law" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: 346).

According to the Law "Legal deposit and official publications are provided immediately after the printing of the first copies in the state in which they will be disseminated" and organizations of associated labour that are involved in printing or publishing activities, except that they are obliged to submit a report on printing activities on the last day of the month to the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are also "obliged to enable the disclosure of the records of published printed items for the representative of the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: 346). The law provides penalties for failure to provide a legal deposit, as well as penalties for failure to provide a legal deposit or official publication "in the state in which they will be disseminated" (Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations, 1978: 346).

In the year when the Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific institutions was adopted, a new Law on Libraries was also adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[13] and later, in 1978, it was adopted, instead of the earlier laws on libraries, The Law on Library Function, which defines library function as a social function "whose goal is that on the self-government bases with books develop general education of the population, fulfil permanently cultural necessities of working people and citizens,

i drugu građu namijenjenu bibliotečkoj djelatnosti." Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1986: 890.
Godinu dana prije donošenja ovoga Zakona, očekivano i posljedično stečenom iskustvu i ustaljenom sistemu raspodjele obaveznog primjerka, Pištalo izvještava o redovnom prilivu obaveznog primjerka: "U Narodnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci se stiče cjelokupna štamparska proizvodnja – sa po jednim primjerkom iz republika i pokrajina i sa dva primjerka iz BiH. Svakodnevno pristižu knjižne i periodične publikacije, novine, karte, atlasi, muzičke note, gramofonske ploče, kasete, grafički listovi." Pištalo, 1985: 8.

[15] Vidjeti: Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1987: 376; Uredba sa zakonskom snagom o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1993: 51.

[16] Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine iz Sarajeva, Centralna narodna biblioteka "Đurđe Crnojević" iz Cetinja, Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka iz Zagreba, Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka Kosova iz Prištine, Narodna i univerzitetna knjižnica iz Ljubljane, Narodna biblioteka Srbije iz Beograda, Biblioteka Matice srpske iz Novog Sada, Univerzitetska biblioteka "Svetozar Marković" iz Beograda.

[13] In this Law under library materials are "considered books, journals, daily and occasional papers, other printed i.e. materials, manuscripts, and audio-visual materials reproduced by other mechanical means" which are "cultural goods of general interest" (Law on Libraries, 1972: 963). Tasks are listed of the present National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which as the central scientific library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Art. 14), among others, "together with institutes for the protection of cultural monuments, takes care of the protection of books, manuscripts, and other library material, as well as entire libraries on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", and "preserves legal deposit of printed items in accordance with the Law on mandatory deposit of printed items" (Law on Libraries, 1972).

znaku su započinjanja programa Univerzalne bibliografske kontrole, koji prepoznaje da je "svaka zemlja najbolje kvalificirana za identifikaciju i evidenciju publikacija svojih nacionalnih autora" (UNESCO, 1979: 1), zatim i održavanja Međunarodnog kongresa o nacionalnim bibliografijama u Parizu 1977. godine (kojem je prisustvovao i Božidar Đurović, tadašnji direktor Jugoslovenskog bibliografskog instituta, te S. Komadinić također ispred Instituta), na tragu čega su 1981. godine donesene i Smjernice za izradu zakona o obaveznom primjerku autora Jeana Lunna, kao podrška zemljama u njihovim naporima uspostave nacionalne bibliografske kontrole.

4.3. Uredba sa zakonskom snagom o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada (1993) i Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti (1995)

U Bosni i Hercegovini, krajem prošlog stoljeća, a prije donošenja novog Zakona o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini, 1993. godine, Predsjedništvo Republike Bosne i Hercegovine donosi Uredbu sa zakonskom snagom o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada.[17] No, i ova Uredba, kao i raniji Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, posvećena je korekcijama novčanih kazni za prekršaje Zakona.

S druge strane, spomenuti, još uvijek važeći, Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini donesen je u oktobru 1995. godine. Njegovim donošenjem, propisi o obaveznom primjerku postaju dijelom šireg zakona o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, čime se prekida tradicija postojanja samostalnih propisa o obaveznom primjerku u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1945. godine.

Ovaj Zakon (u čl. 7) uvodi pojam nacionalne biblioteke, koja je "centralna biblioteka koja prikuplja, stručno obrađuje, čuva i daje na korištenje prvenstveno bibliotečku građu koja je nastala, odnosno koja se odnosi na Bosnu i Hercegovinu (u daljem tekstu: BiH), objedinjuje i unapređuje poslove bibliotečke djelatnosti u BiH i namijenjena je općem obrazovanju, informiranju i zadovoljavanju kulturnih i drugih potreba stanovništva" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995: 914). Dalje Zakon precizira da "Biblioteka BiH je centralna matična biblioteka

[17] Vidjeti: Uredba sa zakonskom snagom o izmjenama Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, 1993: 51.

improves professional and scientific work and thus influences the development of economy, education, science, and culture, as well as other social functions" (Law on Library Function, 1978: [506]).

According to this law, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina "keeps legal deposit of printed items in accordance with the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour and disseminate the regularly to libraries that receive them", but Library also "takes and preserves one copy of the defended doctoral theses and master's theses in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" (Law on Library Function, 1978: 508).

While adoption of the new Law on Library Function from 1986 repeats tasks of the Library regarding collecting and preserving the legal deposit,[14] which now "manages the function of the centre of the library-information system and performs all tasks of the information centre of the republic", and "connects all libraries in uniformed library-information centre in Republic and includes them into the library-information centre of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Law on Library Function, 1986: 894), a year after the adoption of this Law, in 1987, a Law on Amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour will be adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which does not bring additional changes concerning the scope or purpose of the legal deposit,[15] but corrections of fines for violations of the Law.

It is important to emphasize that in this period, in Ljubljana in 1986, republics and autonomous province libraries[16] and the Yugoslav Bibliographic In-

[14] According to art. 2 of this Law, „Library material includes: books, brochures, journals, newspapers, separate, dissertation, catalogs, pamphlets, posters, printed leaflets, cartographic publications, standards, patents, music works, reproductions of works of art, postcards, calendars, photographs, microfilms, dia-microcards, gramophone records, sound cassettes, video-cassettes, tape records and magnetic tapes, manuscripts and other intended for library function." Law on Library Function, 1986: 890.
A year before the adoption of this Law, as expected and as a result of the experience gained and the established system of dissemination of the legal deposit, Pištalo reports on the regular accession of the legal deposit: "The entire printing production is acquired in the National and University Libraries – with one copy each from the republics and provinces and two copies from B&H. Book and periodical publications, newspapers, maps, atlases, sheet music, gramophone records, cassettes, graphic sheets arrive daily." Pištalo, 1985: 8.

[15] See: Law on Amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour, 1987: 376; Order with legal force on amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour, 1993: 51.

[16] National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Sarajevo, Central National Library "Đurđe Crnojević" from Cetinje, National and University Library from Zagreb, National and University Library of Kosovo from Priština, National and University Library from Ljubljana, National Library of Srbija from Beograd, Li-

u Republici, a prema namjeni je nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka" koja, kao nacionalna biblioteka "1. prikuplja, stručno obrađuje, čuva i daje na korišćenje: Bosniaku, odnosno bibliotečku građu sa teritorije BiH, bibliotečku građu koja se odnosi na BiH, rukopise i prepisku istaknutih ličnosti sa teritorije BiH i druge rukopise koji se odnose na BiH, djela bosanskohercegovačkih pisaca objavljena u BiH i u inostranstvu i strana djela koja se odnose na Republiku: staru i rijetku knjigu, strane publikacije, službene publikacije; 2. prima, čuva i raspoređuje obavezne primjerke štampanog materijala; 3. objavljuje tekuću i retrospektivnu bibliografiju Bosne i Hercegovine i druge posebne bibliografije i stara se o unapređivanju bibliografskog rada." Također, "predstavlja depozitarnu biblioteku publikacija UN i UNESCO, te drugih međunarodnih organizacija" te "prima, odnosno prikuplja, čuva i daje na korišćenje deponirani primjerak doktorskih disertacija i magistarskih radova odbranjenih na univerzitetima u BiH i inostranstvu" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995: 916).

Prema čl. 40 Zakona "Radi očuvanja svih štampanih materijala kao kulturnih vrijednosti i omogućavanja njihovog proučavanja i korišćenja, svako pravno i fizičko lice koje se bavi štampanjem i umnožavanjem štampanog materijala, dužno je Biblioteci BiH besplatno i o svom trošku dostaviti 10 primjeraka od svakog štampanog materijala." Ovom su odredbom obuhvaćena i "pravna i fizička lica iz Republike koja se bave izdavačkom djelatnošću ili štampanjem kada štampaju ili umnožavaju štampane materijale u inostranstvu", dok "Izdavač zvaničnih publikacija dužan je za potrebe međunarodne razmjene zvaničnih publikacija Biblioteci BiH besplatno i o svom trošku dostaviti 15 primjeraka svakog štampanog materijala koji ima karakter zvanične publikacije" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995: 917).

Zakon pod štampanih materijalom podrazumijeva bibliotečku građu koja obuhvata: "knjige, brošure, časopise, novine, separate, disertacije, kataloge, prospekte, plakate, štampane letke, kartografske publikacije, standarde, patente, muzička djela, reprodukcije likovnih djela, razglednice, kalendare, fotografije, mikrofilmove, dijamikrokartice, gramofonske ploče, tonske kasete, video-kasete, magnetofonske i magnetne trake, diskove, rukopise i drugu građu namijenjenu bibliotečkoj djelatnosti" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995: 913), ali i (čl. 3) "svaki drugi materijal namijenjen javnosti koji je izrađen na štamparskoj mašini ili umnožen nekim drugim mehaničkim, hemijskim ili elektronskim putem" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995: 914).

stitute from Belgrade concluded a Self-governing agreement on pooling in the Union of Yugoslav National Libraries, in which the interests of the signatory libraries are also discussed regarding "providing a legal deposit and exchange of library material" (Barać, 1987: 54). A year later, in Skopje, The Yugoslav National Libraries and the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute concluded a Self-Governing Agreement on the uniform application of international standards for bibliographic description and on coordinated cataloguing in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, according to which, among other things, "in order to create a uniform library and information system in Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", signatories of the Self-Governing Agreement "will process the legal deposit on the basis of all international standards adopted in Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Barać, 1987: 61), and the exchange of the legal deposit will finish "no later than 30 days from the day the shipment arrives at the processing library" (Barać, 1987: 62).

At the same time, on the international library scene, the 1970s and 1980s marked the beginning of the Universal Bibliographic Control program, which recognizes that "each country is the best qualified to identify and record the publications of its national authors" (UNESCO, 1979: 1), afterward, the International Congress on National Bibliographies in Paris in 1977 was held (which was also attended by Božidar Đurović, contemporary director of the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute and S. Komadinić, also from the Institute), on which directions in 1981 Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation by Jean Lunn were adopted, as a support to the countries in their efforts of the establishment of national bibliographic control.

4.3. Order with legal force on amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour (1993) and Law on Library Function (1995)

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the end of the last century, and before the adoption of the new Law on Library function in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1993, the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted an Order with legal force on amendments to the Law on the deposit of printed items to specific organizations of joint labour.[17]

brary of Matica srpska from Novi Sad, University Library "Svetozar Marković" from Beograd.

[17] See: Order with legal force on amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour, 1993: 51.

Zakon tematizira i lokalni obavezni primjerak, navodeći da: "Radi obrazovanja zavičajne zbirke, javna biblioteka dužna je prikupljati i čuvati po jedan primjerak štampanog materijala koji je objavljen na području na kojem biblioteka djeluje. Javna biblioteka dužna je prikupiti i čuvati u zavičajnoj zbirci i štampani materijal koji je objavljen van područja na kojem biblioteka djeluje ako se odnosi na to područje, kao i djela autora koji su porijeklom ili djeluju u tom području" (Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti, 1995: 915).

Slično prethodnom Zakon o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada (1978), Zakon iz 1995. godine obavezni primjerak prepoznaje kao instituciju koja se dostavlja s ciljem očuvanja, ali i korištenja zbirke Bosniace, u obavezni primjerak uvrštava diskove i materijale nastale "elektronskim putem", ali ne precizira kada se tačno obavezni primjerak dostavlja, što su nedorečenosti koje mogu nepovoljno uticati na njegovo redovito dostavljanje, kao i određuje blaže kaznene odredbe u odnosu na ranije tematizirane republičke propise.

5. Redefiniranja obuhvata i poslanja obaveznog primjerka u Jugoslaviji, Bosni i Hercegovini u vremenskom periodu od pola stoljeća

Od februara ratne 1945. godine pa do 1957. godine, u Jugoslaviji i Bosni i Hercegovini donosi se niz propisa, odluka, uredbi, naredbi direktno povezanih s obaveznim primjerkom, čak osam njih, koje prati i donošenje Uputstva za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, zatim Uredba o osnivanju i radu Bibliografskog instituta FNRJ, a u Bosni i Hercegovini s obaveznim primjerkom povezani su Uredba o Narodnoj biblioteci Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine te prvi Zakon o bibliotekama, koji na izvjestan način zaokružuje ovaj ciklus u razvoju institucije obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Dok je više propisa donesenih u ovom periodu fokusirano na raspodjelu obaveznog primjerka ili na utvrđivanje broja primjeraka koji se imaju dostaviti ustanovama, pojedini propisi pažnju posvećuju i obuhvatu obaveznog primjerka, pa će tako već Uredba iz jula 1945. godine, u odnosu na raniju Odluku iz februara iste godine, uključiti u obavezni primjerak i npr. geografske karte i štampanu grafiku, a donošenjem Uredbe iz 1953. godine u obavezni primjerak će se uvrstiti i dodatna građa, navedeni atlasi, programi i sl. Dok prvi doneseni propis o obaveznom primjerku u Jugoslaviji prepoznaje vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka u izgradnji

However, this Order, as well as the earlier Law on Amendments to the Law on deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour, is devoted to the correction of fines for violations of the Law.

On the other hand, mentioned, still valid, Law on Library Function in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted in October 1995. With its adoption, the regulations on legal deposit became part of the broader law on library function, which broke the tradition of independent regulations on legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1945.

This Law (in Art. 7) introduces the concept of a national library, which is "a central library that collects, professionally processes, preserves and makes available primarily library materials that were created, or, that refer to Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: B&H), consolidates and improves library functions in B&H and is intended for general education, information and meeting the cultural and other necessities of the population" (Law on Library Function, 1995: 914). Further, the Law specifies that "The Library of B&H is the central parent library in the Republic, and according to its purpose, it is a national and university library" which as national library "1. collects, professionally processes, preserves and makes available: Bosniaca, i.e. library materials from the territory of B&H, library materials related to B&H, manuscripts and correspondence of prominent persons from the territory of B&H and other manuscripts related to B&H, works of BH writers published in B&H and abroad and foreign works related to the Republic: old and rare books, foreign publications, official publications; 2. receives, preserves and disseminates legal deposit of printed material; 3. publishes the current and retrospective bibliography of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other special bibliographies and manages the improvement of bibliographic work." Also, it "represents a depository library of UN and UNESCO publications, as well as other international organizations", and "receives, or collects, preserves and makes available for use a deposited copy of doctoral dissertations and master's theses defended at universities in B&H and abroad" (Law on Library Function, 1995: 916).

According to Art. 40 of the Law "In order to preserve all printed materials as cultural values and to enable their research and use, every legal entity and individual engaged in printing and reproducing printed materials is obliged to provide 10 copies of each printed material to the Library of B&H free

zbirki biblioteka, dalje će se veća pažnja posvetiti i vezi između obaveznog primjerka i nacionalne bibliografije, što treba čitati i u kontekstu komplementarne Uredbe o osnivanju i radu Bibliografskog instituta FNRJ, čije je osnivanje i kasniji rad Instituta na izradi tekuće bibliografije Jugoslavije bilo neprijeporno značajno u kontekstu uspostavljanja nacionalne bibliografske kontrole u Jugoslaviji.

S aspekta izgradnje kompletnih zbirki obaveznog primjerka, a na tom tragu i pravovremene izrade i objavljivanja nacionalne bibliografije, mora postojati izvjesna kontrola prispijeća obaveznog primjerka (koju ulogu u savremenom dobu nerijetko preuzima CIP), kao i legislativama predviđene kazne za neispunjavanje obaveza, dok je važnije blisko i na kontinuiranoj osnovi sarađivati sa svim akterima kulturnih industrija i osvještavati ih o prednostima redovnog i potpunog dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka. Ipak, u tom kontekstu, u prvim propisima o obaveznom primjerku u Jugoslaviji, primjećuje se moguća dvojaka narav uređenja obaveznog primjerka. Iako se obavezni primjerak prikuplja "u cilju snabdevanja biblioteka u zemlji", a iz njegova obuhvata isključuju se samo službeni i trgovački formulari, posmrtne liste i reklamne objave, obavezni primjerak su štampari dužni dostavljati "prije rasturanja", uz izvjesne povlastice koje se odnose na oslobađanje plaćanja poštarine. Dalje, prema Uredbi, nakon dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka "narodne prosvetne vlasti izdavaće štamparskom preduzeću potvrdu", pri čemu: "Tek posle prijema ove potvrde štamparsko preduzeće može štampane stvari rasturati", dok "narodne prosvetne vlasti, radi bolje kontrole, vodiće spisak štampanih predmeta na svojoj teritoriji i po njemu dostavljati primerke centralnoj biblioteci svoje federalne jedinice" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: [456]). Ovo je moguće čitati kao mehanizam kontrole urednog i potpunog prispijeća obaveznog primjerka, koji ide u korist bibliotekama, ali jednako tako i cenzure, što usto prate vrlo stroge kazne za nepoštivanje Uredbe.[18] Kako i Stipčević naglašava,

of charge and at their own expense." This order also covers "legal entities and individuals from the Republic engaged in publishing or printing activities when they print or reproduce printed materials abroad", while "the Publisher of official publications for the purposes of international exchange of official publications is obliged to provide 15 copies of each printed material that has the character of an official publication to the Library of BiH free of charge and at their own expense" (Law on Library Function, 1995: 917).

The Law under printed material considers library materials that include: "books, brochures, journals, newspapers, separates, dissertations, catalogs, pamphlets, posters, printed leaflets, cartographic publications, standards, patents, musical works, reproductions of works of art, postcards, calendars, photographs, microfilms, dia-microcards, gramophone records, sound cassettes, video-cassettes, tape records and magnetic tapes, discs, manuscripts and other materials intended for library functions" (Law on Library Function, 1995: 913), but also (Art. 3) "every other material designed for the public that is produced on printing machine or reproduced with another mechanical, chemical, or electronic way" (Law on Library Function, 1995: 914).

The law also addresses the local legal deposit, stating that: "In the best interests of education of the local publications collection, the public library is obliged to collect and preserve one copy of printed material published in the area where the library operates. The public library is obliged to collect and preserve in its local publications collection printed material that was published outside the area in which the library operates if it relates to that area, as well as works by authors originating from or operating in that area" (Law on Library Function, 1995: 915).

Similar to the previous Law on mandatory deposit of printed items to the specific associated labour organizations (1978), Law from 1995 recognizes the legal deposit as an institution that is deposited with the aim of preservation, but also the use of the Bosniaca collection, including discs and materials generated as "born digital versions" in the legal deposit, but does not specify when exactly the legal deposit is provided, which ambiguities may adversely affect its regular deposit, as well as determines milder penal provisions in comparison to the previously discussed republics regulations.

[18] Prema Uredbi, štamparska preduzeća "kazniće se novčanom kaznom počev od trostruke vrednosti nepredatih štampanih stvari, a u ponovljenim slučajevima može se izreći i kazna zabrane bavljenja štamparskom delatnošću za izvesno vreme ili za uvek. Vlasnici odnosno odgovorni rukovodioci štamparskog preduzeća mogu se kazniti lišenjem slobode, a u ponovljenim slučajevima lišenjem slobode s prinudnim radom uz kaznu zabrane bavljenja štamparskom delatnošću za izvesno vreme ili za uvek" (Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945).
Usto, valja primijetiti da se 1945. godine u augustu usvaja i prvi jugoslavenski Zakon o štampi, po kojem "štampa je slobodna" (Zakon o štampi, 1945: [633]), i dok (čl. 3) za "štampanje knjiga, umetničkih dela i sličnih nepovremenih štampanih stvari nije potrebna nikakva prethodna prijava ili odobrenje vlasti", za novine i povremene spise (čl. 4) mora se "najmanje 14 dana pre početka izdavanja, podneti

u historiji obaveznog primjerka njegove cenzorske i kulturne funkcije se "često isprepliću, pa se može reći da u pojedinim vremenima i pojedinim društvenim sustavima postoji veća ili manja komplementarnost tih dviju funkcija" (Stipčević, 1997: [4]), dok u vezi sa spomenutom obavezom iz Uredbe i Hebrang Grgić slično primjećuje da se njome zapravo "nastojalo dobiti dovoljno vremena za sprečavanje raspačavanja eventualnih nepodobnih i za državu štetnih knjiga" (Hebrang Grgić, 2000: 117).

U tom smislu, i u Naredbi o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari Bibliografskom institutu FNRJ iz 1949. godine, po kojoj preduzeća imaju obavezu dostaviti Institutu spisak građe objavljene u toku mjeseca, kao svojevrstan mandatorni izvještaj o radu štamparskih i izdavačkih preduzeća, spomenuti uvedeni spisak ima podržati kontroliranje prispijeća obaveznog primjerka i/ili cenzuru.

Također, jako je zanimljivo primijetiti da se u Uputstvu za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari upravo obavezni primjerak prepoznaje i kao rješenje kreiranja "zbirke biografskih podataka o domaćim piscima", koja spada u djelokrug Državne centralne biblioteke Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije (Uredba o Državnoj centralnoj biblioteci Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije, 1945: 450). S tim u vezi, u Uputstvu se navodi da za pisce i prevodioce štamparska preduzeća uz obavezne primjerke moraju dostaviti popunjene biografske i bibliografske listove (Uputstvo za izvršenje i primenu Uredbe o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari, 1945: 949) kako bi se napravila spomenuta zbirka.

Kada je dalje uređenje obaveznog primjerka na saveznom i republičkom nivou u pitanju, u nadolazećem periodu, a nakon donošenja prvog Zakona o bibliotekama u Bosni i Hercegovini 1957. godine, na saveznom nivou uslijedit će donošenje prvog Zakona posvećenog obaveznom primjerku, Osnovnog zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1965. godine. U odnosu na prethodne propise, Osnovni zakon, kako je ranije naglašeno, dok istovremeno proširuje obuhvat obaveznog primjerka, obavezu dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka veže ne samo uz "očuvanje štampanih stvari kao kulturnih vrijednosti" već jednako tako i uz omo-

nadležnom okružnom tužiocu prijavu" s identifikacijskim elementima (naziv novina, adresa izdavača itd.). Također, po ovom Zakonu (čl. 8) "štampar je dužan da dostavi nadležnom sreskom odnosno okružnom javnom tužioštvu po tri primerka štampane stvari čim primerci budu otštampani" (Zakon o štampi, 1945: [633]), pri čemu (čl. 16) "Preduzeća i ustanove ovlašćene za rasturanje strane štampe u našoj zemlji dužni su dostaviti po tri primerka Ministarstvu informacija" (Zakon o štampi, 1945: 634).

5. Redefinition of the coverage and deposit of legal deposit in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina for half a century

From February of the war year 1945 until 1957, in Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, a series of regulations, decisions, orders, and decrees directly related to the legal deposit were adopted, as many as eight of them, which were accompanied by the adoption of Instructions for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, then the Order on the establishment and Work of the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, connected with the legal deposit, the Order on the National Library of Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina and the first Law on Libraries, which in a certain way completes this cycle in the development of the institution of the legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While several regulations adopted in this period are focused on the dissemination of the legal deposit or on determining the number of copies that must be provided to institutions, some regulations also pay attention to the coverage of the legal deposit, so the Order from July 1945, compared to the earlier Decision from February of the same year, will include in the legal deposit, for example, geographical maps and printed graphics, and with the adoption of the Order from 1953, in the legal deposit will be included additional materials, such as atlases, programs, etc. Whereas the first adopted regulation on legal deposit in Yugoslavia recognizes the value of legal deposit in the construction of library collections, further attention will be paid to the connection between the legal deposit and the national bibliography, which should be read in the context of the complementary Order on the establishment and Work of the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which establishment and subsequent work of the Institute on creating a current bibliography of Yugoslavia were indisputably significant in the context of the establishment of national bibliographic control in Yugoslavia.

From the aspect of building complete collections of legal deposits, and on that path also the duly creation and publication of the national bibliography, there must be a certain control of the arrival of legal deposit (which role is often taken by the Cataloging In Publication in contemporary era), as well as the penalties provided by the legislation for non-fulfilment of obligations, while it is more important to cooperate closely and continuously

gućavanje "proučavanja i korišćenja" obaveznog primjerka, što je primjetan iskorak u naglašavanju različitih poslanja obaveznog primjerka.

Tragom značajnih novina uvedenih Osnovnim zakonom, propisi koji uređuju sistem obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini i u sedmoj i osmoj dekadi 20. stoljeća, osim što su zaokupljeni pitanjem distribucije obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini, u znaku su uključivanja dodatne građe u obavezni primjerak (u koji se primjerice uključuju najprije spomenute gramofonske ploče, a zatim fotografije, snimljene magnetofonske i videokasete i druga građa), zatim uvažavanja spomenutih vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka, što su ozbiljnije izmjene koje se najprije pojavljuju u Zakonu o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim ustanovama iz 1972. godine, a zatim u Zakonu o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada iz 1978. godine. Propisi doneseni u ovom vremenskom periodu usto pažnju posvećuju i uređenju zavičajnih zbirki, a ta redefiniranja propisa prati i donošenje drugih povezanih zakona. U istom spektru, prema Zakonu o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti iz 1978. godine, Narodna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, osim što prikuplja obavezni primjerak na temelju Zakona o dostavljanju štampanih stvari određenim organizacijama udruženog rada, također prikuplja i jedan primjerak doktorskih disertacija i magistarskih radova objavljenih u SRBiH. I dok u posljednjoj dekadi 20. stoljeća doneseni Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, koji je još uvijek na snazi, također naglašava višestruke vrijednosti obaveznog primjerka, on prekida tradiciju postojanja samostalnih propisa o obaveznom primjerku u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji su se pojavljivali od 1945. godine.

U kontekstu ranije navedenih istraživačkih pitanja, primjećuje se da su jugoslavenski i bosanskohercegovački propisi o obaveznom primjerku, doneseni u periodu od 1945. do 1995. godine, u znaku kontinuiranog redefiniranja obuhvata obaveznog primjerka. Isprva je predmet obaveznog primjerka građa umnožena štampanim ili grafičkim načinima, a zatim i građa umnožena mehaničkim, hemijskim ili elektronskim putem, pa se tako, pored novina, časopisa, knjiga, brošura, muzikalija i slično, kao i službenih publikacija, postepeno u obavezni primjerak uključuju i geografske karte, atlasi, separati, katalozi, gramofonske ploče, fotografije, dijapozitivi, snimljene magnetofonske i videokasete, doktorske disertacije itd., dok s druge strane primjerice publikacije čije je rasturanje zabranjeno ili publikacije povjerljivog karaktera, vremenom, a shodno druš-

with all participants of the cultural industries and to make them aware of the benefits of regular and complete submission of the legal deposit. Nevertheless, in this context, in the first regulations on the legal deposit in Yugoslavia, one notices the possible dual nature of the arrangement of the legal deposit. Although the legal deposit is collected "in order to supply libraries in the country", and from this coverage are only excluded official and trade forms, obituaries, and advertising announcements, printers are obliged to provide a legal deposit "before dissemination" with certain privileges related to free postage. Further, according to the Order, after providing the legal deposit "the national educational authorities will issue a confirmation to the printing company", whereby "the printing company only after receiving this confirmation can disseminate printed items", while "national educational authorities, for the sake of better control, will keep a list of printed items in their territory and, according to it, provide copies to the central library of their federal unit" (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945: [456]). It is possible to read the mentioned as a control mechanism for the orderly and complete arrival of the legal deposit, which benefits libraries, but also censorship, which is accompanied by very severe penalties for non-compliance with the Order.[18] As Stipčević emphasizes, in the history of the legal deposit, its censorial and cultural functions "are often intertwined, so it can be said that in certain times and certain social systems, there is a greater or lesser complementarity of these two functions" (Stipčević, 1997: [4]), while in connection with the obligation from the Order mentioned above Hebrang Grgić similarly notices that it was actually "tried to get enough time to prevent the dissemina-

[18] According to the Order, printing companies "will be punished with a fine starting from three times the value of the undelivered printed items, and in repeated cases a penalty of banning the printing business for a certain time or forever may be imposed. Owners or responsible managers of a printing company can be punished by deprivation of liberty, and in repeated cases by deprivation of liberty with forced labour with the penalty of banning from engaging in printing activities for a certain period of time or forever." (Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945).
In addition, it should be noted that in August 1945, the first Yugoslav Law on the Press was adopted, according to which "press is free" (Law on the Press, 1945: [633]), and (Art. 3) for "the printing of books, works of art and similar frequently printed items do not require any prior application or approval from the authorities", for newspapers and periodical records (Art. 4) "application must be submitted at least 14 days before the start of publishing to the competent district prosecutor" with identification elements (title of the newspaper, publisher's address, etc.). Also, according to this Law (Art. 8) "the printer is obliged to deposit three copies of the printed item to the competent county or district public prosecutor as soon as the copies are printed" (Law on the Press, 1945: [633]) whereby (Art. 16) "Companies and institutions authorized to disseminate foreign press in our country are obliged to deposit three copies each to the Ministry of Information" (Law on the Press, 1945: 634).

tveno-političkim promjenama razmatranog perioda, prestaju biti dijelom obaveznog primjerka.

Uporedo s tim, u propisima, a pored mijenjanja ustanova koje primaju obavezni primjerak, mijenjanja (ublažavanja) kaznenih odredbi, broja primjeraka koji se dostavljaju, načina njihova dostavljanja i slično, važnije, mijenja se, "sazrijeva" svijest o višestrukim vrijednostima ove institucije. Nakon prvih propisa u kojima se svrha dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka prepoznaje u popunjavanju ratom razorenih zbirki biblioteka (i primjetnih cenzorskih pozadina, odnosno interesa), uslijedit će propisi u kojima se uopće ne precizira svrha dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka, već se samo ukazuje na dužnost dostavljanja štampanih stvari, dok novije legislative uvode pojmove korištenja, očuvanja, izučavanja kulturnog naslijeđa, istovremeno pažnju posvećujući i uređenju lokalnog obaveznog primjerka, s tim da predstoji dodatno istražiti praksu dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini, najprije Poslovnici Zavoda za autorsko-pravnu zaštitu u Sarajevu, a zatim Poslovnici Jugoslovenske autorske agencije u Sarajevu, u kontekstu zaštite prava autora i/ili mehanizma na temelju kojeg su se isplaćivale autorske nadoknade.

6. Zaključak

Kao doprinos izučavanju tradicije obaveznog primjerka u Bosni i Hercegovini, ovo istraživanje, tragom mapiranja propisa o obaveznom primjerku donesenih u Jugoslaviji i Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 1945. do 1995. godine, sagledavalo je obavezni primjerak u kontekstu redefiniranja njegova obuhvata te zakonodavstvom definiranih ciljeva dostavljanja obaveznog primjerka.

Mapiranih čak šesnaest propisa, uredbi, naredbi, odluka, zakona koji se odnose na obavezni primjerak, donesenih u navedenom periodu u Jugoslaviji i Bosni i Hercegovini, mogu se čitati kroz prizmu značajnog iskazanog interesa za instituciju obaveznog primjerka, kao i izvjesnog eksperimentisanja s ciljem uspostavljanja odgovarajućeg sistema obaveznog primjerka, definiranja njegovih vrijednosti, praćenja izdavačke i drugih kulturnih industrija, odnosno reflektiranja njihova razvoja proširenjem obuhvata obaveznog primjerka.

Teško je ne primijetiti da se u oviom istraživanjem obuhvaćenom vremenskom periodu uređenje prvog i posljednjeg donesenog propisa o obaveznom primjerku u Bosni i Hercegovini veže usto uz očite specifične, ratne okolnosti. Uredba o obaveznom dostavljanju štampanih stvari na području Bosne i

tion of potentially unsuitable and harmful books for the state" (Hebrang Grgić, 2000: 117).

In this sense, the Decree on mandatory deposit of printed items to the Bibliographical Institute of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia from 1949, according to which companies are obliged to give to the Institute a list of materials published during the month, as a kind of mandatory report on the work of printing and publishing companies, the mentioned introduced list has also to support the control of the arrival of the legal deposit and/or censorship.

Also, it is very interesting to note that in the Instructions for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, the legal deposit is recognized as a solution for creating a "collection of biographical data on local writers" which falls under the domain of the State Central Library of Democratic Federative Yugoslavia (Order on the State Central Library of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia, 1945: 450). In this regard, the Instructions state that printing companies must provide completed biographical and bibliographic sheets for writers and translators, in addition to the legal deposit (Instruction for the execution and application of the Order on mandatory deposit of printed items, 1945: 949) in order to make the mentioned collection.

When it comes to the further arrangement of legal deposit at the federal and republic levels, in the upcoming period, and after the adoption of the first Law on Libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1957, at the federal level, the adoption of the first Law dedicated to legal deposit, the Basic Law on deposit of printed items to specific institutions from 1965 will follow. By comparison with previous regulations, the Basic Law, as previously emphasized, while at the same time expanding the coverage of the legal copy, binds the obligation to provide the legal copy not only to "preservation of printed items as cultural values" but equally with enabling "research and use" of legal deposit, which is a noticeable step forward in emphasizing the different missions of the legal deposit.

In the wake of significant innovations introduced by the Basic Law, regulations governing the legal deposit system in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the seventh and eighth decades of the 20th century, except that they are preoccupied with the issue of dissemination of the legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, they are in a mark of the inclusion of additional material in the legal deposit (which includes, for example, the first mentioned gramophone records,

Hercegovine donosi se u julu 1945. godine, na koncu Drugog svjetskog rata, a posljednji, važeći, Zakon o bibliotečkoj djelatnosti Bosne i Hercegovine u oktobru 1995. godine, na koncu posljednjeg rata u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Nakon pola stoljeća aktivne posvećenosti instituciji obaveznog primjerka, od 1945. do 1995. godine, čiji početak i kraj prate spomenuta ratna nemilosrdna dešavanja, a u vezi s još uvijek važećim propisom iz 1995. godine, koji prekida raniju tradiciju obaveznog primjerka kao samostalnog zakona, ili pak praksu dostavljanja izvještaja od strane štamparskih i izdavačkih preduzeća, dolazi i dugotrajno zatišje oko uređenja nacionalne bibliografske kontrole u Bosni i Hercegovini. U tom smislu, i zbog velikih promjena u bibliografskom univerzumu, odnosno pojave elektronske građe, bibliotečkoj zajednici u Bosni i Hercegovini, a u saradnji s izdavačima, autorima i zakonodavnim tijelima, predstoji ukloniti slabosti pojedinih segmenata postojećeg Zakona koje nepovoljno utiču na prikupljanje, korištenje i očuvanje bosanskohercegovačke zbirke obaveznog primjerka.

Zahvalnica

Svesrdno se zahvaljujem bibliotekarkama iz Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine, Biblioteke Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, Biblioteke Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Pravnog fakulteta i Biblioteke Parlamentarne skupštine Bosne i Hercegovine na njihovoj pomoći kod pronalaska pojedinih brojeva službenih listova DFJ, službenih listova FNRJ i službenih listova NRBiH.

followed by photographs, recorded tapes and video cassettes and other materials), and also respecting the mentioned values of the legal deposit, which are more serious changes that first appear in the Law on deposit of printed items to specific institutions from 1972, and then in the Law on the deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associated labour from 1978. The regulations adopted in this time period also paid attention to the arrangement of local history collection, and the adoption of other related laws accompanied the redefinition of regulations. In the spectrum of mentioned laws, according to the Law on Library Functions from 1978, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to collecting the legal deposit based on the Law on the deposit of printed items to specific organizations of associate labour, also collects one copy of doctoral theses and master's theses published in Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. While passed Law on Library Function of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last decade of the 20th century, still in force, also emphasizes the multiple values of legal deposit, it breaks the tradition of independent regulations existence on legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which form they appeared since 1945.

In the context of the mentioned research questions, it is noted that the Yugoslav and BH regulations on the legal deposit, adopted in the period from 1945 to 1995, are in a sign of continuous redefinition of the scope of the legal deposit. At first, the subject of the legal deposit is material reproduced by printed or graphic means, followed by materials reproduced by mechanical, chemical, or electronic means, so in addition to newspapers, journals, books, brochures, printed music, and similar, as well as official publications, gradually introduced in the legal deposit are geographical maps, atlases, separates, catalogs, gramophone records, photographs, recorded tapes and video-cassettes, doctoral dissertations, etc., while, on the other hand, for example, publications whose dissemination is prohibited or publications of a confidential nature, over time, and accordingly to socio-political changes of the considered period, cease to be part of the legal deposit.

Along with that, in the regulations, and in addition to changing the institutions that receive the legal deposit, changing (mitigating) the penal provisions, the number of copies that are provided, the way of their deposit, and similar, more importantly, the awareness is changing, "maturing", regarding the multiple values of this institution. After the first regulations in which the purpose of providing a le-

gal deposit is recognized in the infilling of war-torn library collections (and noticeable censorship backgrounds or interests), regulations will follow that do not specify the purpose of providing a legal deposit at all, but in which only the obligation to deposit printed items is indicated, while recent legislations introduce the concepts of use, preservation, and research of cultural heritage, with attention paid at the same time to the arrangement of the local legal deposit, with the fact that the practice of depositing a legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be further investigated, first to the Office of the Institute for Legal Protection of Copyright in Sarajevo, and then the Office of the Yugoslav Authors' Agency in Sarajevo, in the context of the protection of authors' rights and/or the mechanism based on which payments were made for royalties.

6. Conclusion

As a contribution to the study of the tradition of legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this research, following the mapping of regulations on the legal deposit adopted in Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 1945 to 1995, considered legal deposit in the context of redefining its scope and the legislatively defined goals of providing the legal deposit.

Mapped as many as sixteen regulations, orders, decrees, decisions, and laws, which refer to the legal deposit, adopted in the specified period in Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, can be read through the prism of significant expressed interest in the institution of legal deposit, and certain experimentation to establish an appropriate system of legal deposit, defining its values, monitoring the publishing and other cultural industries, i.e. reflecting their development by expanding the scope of the legal deposit.

It is difficult not to notice that in the period covered by this research, the organization of the first and last adopted regulation on the legal deposit in Bosnia and Herzegovina is also connected with the obvious specific, wartime circumstances. The Order on mandatory deposit of printed items in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was passed in July 1945, at the end of the Second World War, and the last, valid Law on Library Function of Bosnia and Herzegovina in October 1995, at the end of the last war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After half a century of active dedication to the institution of legal deposit, from 1945 to 1995, the beginning and end are followed by the mentioned merciless events of the war, and in connection with the still valid regulation from 1995, which interrupts the earlier tradition of a legal deposit as an independent law, or the practice of sending reports by printing and publishing companies, a long-term lull came regarding the arrangement of national bibliographic control in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard and due to major changes in the bibliographic universe, i.e. the appearance of electronic materials, the library community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with publishers, authors, and legislative bodies, are impending to remove weaknesses of the existing Law, which adversely affect the collection, use, and preservation of the BH collection of legal deposit.

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Mentalno zdravlje na radom mjestu: što knjižničari u Hrvatskoj misle o tome?

Mental Health in the Workplace: what Librarians in Croatia Think about It?

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mentalno zdravlje na radnome mjestu, knjižnice, izgaranje, stručno usavršavanje knjižničara u Hrvatskoj, cjeloživotno učenje

mental health in the workplace, libraries, burnout, professional development of librarians in Croatia, lifelong learning

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Centar za stalno stručno usavršavanje knjižničara u Republici Hrvatskoj (CSSU), koji provodi programe stručnog usavršavanja knjižničara i informacijskih stručnjaka od 2002. godine, kao dio Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu, proveo je 2022. godine edukacije o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu koje su izazvale velik interes. Cilj ovog rada jest ispitati stavove sudionika edukacija te prikazati povratne informacije o zadovoljstvu i interesu za dodatne edukacijske sadržaje. Cilj je također istražiti trenutačnu osviještenost o važnosti mentalnog zdravlja na radnom mjestu u hrvatskoj knjižničarskoj zajednici.
Pristup/metodologija: Prilikom istraživanja korištena su tri izvora podataka: arhivska dokumentacija CSSU-a od 2022. godine, u svrhu interpretacije brojčanih pokazatelja realizacije programa, evaluacijski upitnik o zadovoljstvu stručnim usavršavanjem i orijentacijski upitnik o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu, koji su nakon provedenih edukacija distribuirani polaznicima elektroničkim putem.
Rezultati: Rezultati upućuju na visoku razinu zadovoljstva polaznika predavačem, edukacijskim sadržajem i prezentacijskim materijalima te spremnost da preporuče edukaciju kolegama iz struke. Polaznici dodatno sugeriraju dublji uvid u temu te želju za daljnjim edukacijama.
Ograničenja: Postotak ispunjenih upitnika o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu niži je od postotka ispunjenih evaluacijskih upitnika, što se može smatrati ograničenjem u interpretaciji stavova knjižničara.
Originalnost/vrijednost: Originalnost rada proizlazi iz usredotočenosti na jedinstvene potrebe i izazove knjižničarskog radnog okruženja, u kojem se mentalnom zdravlju tradicionalno nije pridavala velika pozornost. Prikupljanjem povratnih informacija putem upitnika, rad pruža uvide o postojećoj razini svijesti o mentalnom zdravlju i potrebi za dodatnim edukacijama.
Društveni značaj: Podizanjem svijesti o važnosti mentalnog zdravlja na radnom mjestu, rad doprinosi stvaranju podržavajuće i osviještene radne kulture, što dugoročno može dovesti do smanjenja profesionalnog stresa i povećanja kvalitete knjižničnih usluga. Rezultati rada mogu poslužiti kao polazište za druge djelatnosti u prepoznavanju važnosti mentalnog zdravlja, osobito u onima koje uključuju javne usluge i rad s ljudima.

Goal: Training Centre for Continuing Education of Librarians in Croatia (CSSU), which has conducted programs of professional development for librarians and information specialists since 2002, as a part of the National and University Library in Zagreb, carried out trainings on mental health in the workplace in 2022, which received great interest from the participants. The aim of this paper is to examine the attitudes of participants in educational programs and to present feedback on satisfaction and interest in additional educational content. Another goal is to explore the current awareness of the importance of mental health in the workplace within the Croatian library community.
Approach/methodology: The research utilized three data sources: the archival documentation of CSSU from 2022 for the interpretation of numerical indicators of program implementation, an evaluation questionnaire on satisfaction with professional development, and an orientation questionnaire on mental health in the workplace, which were distributed to participants electronically after the educational sessions.
Results: The results indicate a high level of participant satisfaction with the instructor, educational content, and presentation materials, as well as a willingness to recom-

mend the training to colleagues in the field. Participants additionally suggest a deeper insight into the topic and express a desire for further training.
Limitations: The percentage of completed questionnaires on mental health in the workplace is lower, which can be considered a limitation in interpreting the librarians' attitudes.
Originality/Value: The originality of this work arises from its focus on the unique needs and challenges of the library work environment, where mental health has traditionally not received significant attention. By collecting feedback through questionnaires, the study provides insights into the existing level of awareness regarding mental health and the need for further education.
Social Significance: By raising awareness of the importance of mental health in the workplace, this study contributes to the creation of a supportive and informed work culture, which in the long term may lead to a reduction in professional stress and an enhancement of the quality of library services. The findings can serve as a starting point for other sectors in recognizing the importance of mental health, especially in those that involve public services and working with people.

1. Uvod – mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu

Prema Svjetskoj zdravstvenoj organizaciji, mentalno zdravlje stanje je mentalnog blagostanja koje omogućuje osobama suočavanje sa stresovima u životu, ostvarivanje vlastitih sposobnosti, učenje i rad, te doprinos zajednici. Ono je sastavni dio zdravlja i blagostanja koji podržava naše individualne i kolektivne sposobnosti donošenja odluka, izgradnje odnosa te oblikovanja svijeta u kojem živimo (World Health Organization, 2022: 8). Kada govorimo o mentalnom zdravlju, najčešći problemi s kojima se osoba susreće su stres i anksioznost. Stres se može definirati kao stanje zabrinutosti ili mentalne napetosti uzrokovane teškom situacijom, a to je prirodna ljudska reakcija koja potiče suočavanje s izazovima i prijetnjama u životu (Arambašić, 2000). Svi doživljavaju stres u određenoj mjeri. Međutim, način na koji pojedinac reagira na stres ima velik utjecaj na ukupno blagostanje.

Jedna od poznatijih teorija ili modela stresa je Lazarusov model, koji definira stres kao skup emocionalnih, fizičkih i/ili ponašajnih reakcija na događaj koji je procijenjen kao opasan ili uznemirujući (Lazarus i Folkman, 2004). Ključna riječ u ovoj definiciji je "procjena" i odnosi se na subjektivnu analizu osobe koja percipira ili doživljava situaciju. Osobe se razlikuju s obzirom na ono što smatraju stresnim. Netko će javnu prezentaciju na stručnoj konferenciji procijeniti manje stresnom (jer je u posljednjih nekoliko godina održao brojne govore pred publikom), dok je za drugu osobu to izuzetno stresna situacija. Ono što utječe na to kako osoba procjenjuje stres jest kombinacija mnogih faktora, uključujući prošla iskustva osobe i osobine ličnosti. S jedne strane, izvor stresa može biti vanjski događaj koji je procijenjen kao prijeteći. S druge strane, stres je unutarnje stanje ili isku-

1. Introduction – mental health in the workplace

According to World Health Organisation, mental health is a state of mental well-being that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realize their abilities, learn and work well, and contribute to their community. It is an integral component of health and well-being that underpins our individual and collective abilities to make decisions, build relationships and shape the world we live in (World Health Organization, 2022: 8). When it comes to mental health, the most common issues individuals face are stress and anxiety. Stress can be defined as a state of worry or mental tension caused by a difficult situation and it is a natural human response that prompts us to address challenges and threats in our lives (Arambašić, 2000). Everyone experiences stress to some degree. The way we respond to stress, however, makes a big difference to our overall well-being.

One of the better-known theories or models of stress is the Lazarus model, which defines stress as a set of emotional, physical and/or behavioral reactions that occur when an event is assessed as dangerous or disturbing (Lazarus & Folkman, 2004). What is crucial in this definition is the word *estimated*. It is a subjective assessment of the one who perceives or experiences something. What differentiates us from each other is what we consider stressful. Someone will evaluate a public presentation at a professional conference as less stressful (because in the last couple of years he has given many such speeches, in front of many people), while for someone else, it will represent an extremely stressful situation. What influences how a person evaluates whether something is stressful for him or not is a combination of many factors, including the person's past experiences and personality traits. So, a stressor or a source of stress is an external event that we estimate is threat-

stvo koje utječe na mentalno zdravlje (Arambašić, 2000: 15).

Međutim, stres nije potpuno negativan, već ima i svoju pozitivnu stranu. Stres može služiti kao poticaj za povećanje motivacije, ispunjenosti, izvedbe te osobnog postignuća na radnom mjestu, kao i na ostalim područjima života. Stres također može predstavljati pozitivan izazov za daljnji razvoj sposobnosti suočavanja sa zahtjevnim situacijama te mehanizama suočavanja s anksioznošću koji povećavaju otpornost na stres. Također je važno prepoznati reakcije na stres i primijeniti ponašanja koja štite mentalno i fizičko zdravlje. Nakon prepoznavanja osoba može početi razvijati adekvatnije načine brige o svojem zdravlju (Ajduković, 1996).

Međutim, stres se također može manifestirati na štetne načine, dovodeći do sagorijevanja uzrokovanog prekomjernim obavezama ili negativnim međuljudskim odnosima, poput *mobbinga* na radnom mjestu. Ove dvije različite vrste sagorijevanja različito utječu na zaposlenike, odnosno na njihovo blagostanje i zadovoljstvo poslom (Jokić-Begić et al., 2003). Pritisak da ostvaruju iznimne rezultate u ograničenim rokovima može utjecati na preopterećenost i fizičku iscrpljenost zaposlenika (Poredoš i Kovač, 2005). Dodatno, nedostatak kontrole nad radnim opterećenjem ili donošenjem odluka može potaknuti osjećaj frustracije i umanjiti autonomiju pojedinca. Osim toga, neprijateljsko radno okruženje, obilježeno konfliktima i nedostatkom podrške, može biti štetno za mentalno i emocionalno blagostanje pojedinca (Pregrad, 1996). Takva atmosfera potiče stres i anksioznost, pridonosi sagorijevanju te negativno utječe na zadovoljstvo poslom. Važno je da zaposlenici prepoznaju razlike između navedenih vrsta sagorijevanja kako bi mogli implementirati ciljane intervencije i poticati podržavajuće radno okruženje koje promiče blagostanje.

Čak i kada su zaposlenici s mentalnim bolestima fizički prisutni na radnom mjestu, njihova produktivnost može biti značajno smanjena zbog poteškoća u koncentraciji, niske razine energije ili emocionalne tjeskobe. Ovaj fenomen poznat je kao "prezentizam" i može dovesti do smanjenja učinkovitosti i loših radnih rezultata (Hemp, 2004).

Identificiranjem i rješavanjem korijenskih uzroka sagorijevanja organizacije mogu stvoriti poticajnije radno okruženje, omogućavajući zaposlenicima da napreduju i pozitivno doprinose radnom mjestu. Ključno je prioritetizirati upravljanje stresom, ravnotežu između poslovnog i privatnog života te otvorenu komunikaciju kako bi se spriječilo sagorijeva-

ening to us in some way. On the other hand, stress is an internal state or experience, that is, what happens inside us, and what consequently affects our mental health. (Arambašić, 2000: 15)

However, stress is not entirely negative, it has its positive side. Stress can serve to enhance a person's motivation, fulfillment, performance, and personal attainment in the workplace, among other areas. Namely, stress can also be a positive challenge for the further development of the ability to cope with demanding situations and can help us utilize anxiety coping mechanisms that increase resistance to stress. It is also important to recognize our reactions to stress and apply behaviors that protect our mental and physical health. After recognition, we can begin to develop more appropriate ones to take care of ourselves and our health (Ajduković, 1996).

Nevertheless, stress can also manifest in detrimental ways, leading to burnout caused by excessive obligations or negative interpersonal relations, including workplace mobbing. These two distinct sources of burnout impact employees differently, influencing their overall well-being and job satisfaction (Jokić-Begić et al., 2003). The pressure to deliver exceptional results within constrained timeframes can leave employee feeling overburdened and physically exhausted (Poredoš & Kovač, 2005). Additionally, a lack of control over one's workload or decision-making can foster feelings of frustration and diminish an individual's sense of autonomy. In addition to that, a hostile work environment, characterized by conflicts and a lack of support, can be detrimental to an individual's mental and emotional well-being (Pregrad, 1996). Such an atmosphere breeds stress and anxiety, eroding job satisfaction and contributing to burnout. Recognizing the distinctions between these two types of burnout is essential for employers to implement targeted interventions and foster a supportive work environment that promotes employee well-being.

Even when employees with mental health illnesses are physically present at work, their productivity and performance may be significantly reduced due to difficulties in focusing, low energy levels, or emotional distress. This phenomenon, known as presenteeism, can lead to decreased efficiency and suboptimal work outcomes (Hemp, 2004).

By addressing the root causes of burnout, organizations can create a healthier and more fulfilling work environment, allowing employees to thrive and contribute positively to the workplace. It is crucial to prioritize stress management, work-life balance,

nje i osiguralo opće zdravlje i osjećaj zadovoljstva na radnom mjestu (Olesen et al., 2013).

Stoga je dobro mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu ključno za pojedinca jer utječe na njegovu "sposobnost napredovanja, nošenja sa stresom, održavanja zdrave ravnoteže između posla i privatnog života te potiče pozitivne odnose", što na kraju dovodi do većeg osjećaja ispunjenosti i uspjeha i u profesionalnom i osobnom životu (Maslach et al., 2001: 406). Osim toga, korist od ulaganja u mentalno zdravlje zaposlenika imaju i poslodavci jer dobivaju angažiraniju, motiviraniju i produktivniju radnu snagu. Brigom o mentalnom zdravlju smanjuju se izostanci s posla, fluktuacija radne snage i troškovi zdravstvene zaštite, dok se istovremeno poboljšava radni moral i organizacijska učinkovitost. Podržavanje mentalnog blagostanja zaposlenika nije samo moralna dužnost organizacija već i ključni faktor uspjeha na radnom mjestu. Kada organizacija stvara pozitivnu i inkluzivnu radnu kulturu koja se brine o mentalnom blagostanju svojih zaposlenika, stvaraju se brojne prednosti, uključujući privlačenje i zadržavanje vrhunskih talenata.

Zaposlenici traže više od novčane dobiti. Žele osjećaj pripadnosti kolektivu u kojem se njihovi doprinosi priznaju i cijene. Intrinzični faktori poput mogućnosti za osobni rast, priznanja te podrške u radnom okruženju postali su ključni u motivaciji i isticanju zaposlenika na radnom mjestu.

Ovo načelo može se primijeniti i na knjižnice. Profesionalno zadovoljstvo knjižničara i ostalog knjižničnog osoblja proizlazi iz pružanja pomoći korisnicima, promicanja znanja te doprinosa obrazovnom i kulturnom napretku zajednice. Osjećaj svrhe i ponosa u ulozi posrednika u stjecanju znanja potiče predanost profesiji. Kako bi potaknule zdravu organizacijsku kulturu, knjižnice moraju prepoznati važnost i unutarnjih i vanjskih faktora motivacije svojih zaposlenika. Zdrava organizacija stavlja naglasak na fizičko i mentalno blagostanje svojih zaposlenika, shvaćajući da će sretni i zdravi zaposlenici vjerojatnije biti produktivni i predani misiji knjižnice.

2. Stres u knjižnicama – svakodnevni izazov ili samo mit?

Stručno osoblje u knjižnicama suočava se sa stresom, kao što je slučaj i u drugim profesijama, iako je uobičajen dojam kako je knjižničarski posao lagan i bez stresa. Međutim, stres u knjižnicama globalno je prisutan te može biti potaknut interakcijom s korisnicima knjižnice, kao i s kolegama. Prema Pantry

and open communication to prevent burnout and ensure the overall health and happiness of the workforce (Olesen et al., 2013).

Therefore, mental health in the workplace is crucial for the individual as it impacts their ability to thrive, cope with stress, maintain a healthy work-life balance, and foster positive relationships, ultimately leading to greater fulfillment and success in both their professional and personal lives (Maslach et al., 2001: 406). However, prioritizing mental health in the workplace benefits even the employer by fostering a more engaged, motivated, and productive workforce. It reduces absenteeism, turnover, and healthcare costs while improving overall workplace morale and organizational performance. Supporting employees' mental well-being is not only a moral duty of organizations but also a key factor for workplace success. When an organization fosters a positive and inclusive work culture that cares for the mental well-being of its employees, numerous benefits are created, including attracting and retaining top talent.

In general, employees seek more than just monetary rewards from their work. They desire a sense of belonging to a collective where their contributions are meaningful and valued. Intrinsic factors, such as the opportunity for personal growth, recognition, and a supportive work environment, play a vital role in motivating individuals to excel in their roles.

Within libraries, this understanding holds true as well. They find fulfillment in assisting patrons, promoting knowledge, and contributing to the community's educational and cultural development. A sense of purpose and pride in their roles as knowledge facilitators fuels their dedication to the profession. To encourage a "healthy" organizational culture, libraries must recognize the significance of both intrinsic and extrinsic factors in motivating their workforce. A healthy organization prioritizes the physical and mental well-being of its employees, understanding that happy and healthy workers are more likely to be productive and committed to the library's mission.

2. Stress in libraries – everyday challenge or just a myth?

The library professionals face workplace stress similar to employees in other professions, despite the traditional perception that the work of librarians is often simple and stress-free. However, stress in the workplace is a global issue, and it can be triggered by interactions with library patrons as well as fellow staff members. According to Pantry (2007), aggres-

(2007), nasilno ponašanje u knjižnicama događa se jer knjižnice imaju dugo radno vrijeme i ljubazno osoblje, koje može biti podložno grubim ispadima u bilo kojem trenutku. Međutim, stres također mogu prouzročiti toksični i neprikladni odnosi među kolegama, kao i preopterećenost poslom, zgusnuti rasporedi, neadekvatno radno okruženje, nemogućnost napredovanja, nedostatak sustava nagrađivanja te bilo kakve vrste promjena.

Uloga knjižničara i informacijskih stručnjaka kontinuirano se mijenja i proširuje u društvu temeljenom na tehnologiji i informacijama. Mnoge usluge koje su nekad bile nezamislive u tradicionalnom knjižničarstvu, sad privlače nove korisnike. U tom kontekstu, knjižnice ne samo da pružaju gostoljubiv prostor i besplatan pristup izvorima informacija, kulturnim događajima i izložbama već uz to nude i posebne usluge kako bi smanjile stres svojim korisnicima. Primjerice, istraživanje provedeno na američkom sveučilištu Midwestern uključivalo je uporabu robota u obliku životinja dostupnih studentima tijekom ispitnih rokova u svrhu smanjenja razine stresa (Edwards et al., 2020).

Međutim, naglasak se često stavlja na korisnike i nove usluge kojima ih je potrebno privući u knjižnice te se pritom zaboravlja da je napredak informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija doveo do povećane potrebe za stalnim stručnim usavršavanjem knjižničara i informacijskih stručnjaka. Neprekidna potreba za praćenjem različitih tehnoloških rješenja može uzrokovati osjećaj pritiska kod zaposlenika, osobito onih koji pripadaju starijim generacijama. S druge strane, u nekim knjižnicama zbog manjka adekvatne infrastrukture, odnosno sredstava potrebnih za implementaciju modernih usluga i programa, knjižničari ne mogu ispunjavati očekivanja svojih korisnika, što također može biti izvor stresa.

U posljednjih nekoliko godina knjižnice diljem svijeta suočile su se s mnoštvom izazova. Društvene promjene poput ratova, kriza i migracija utjecale su na knjižnice i transformirale njihov rad, što je potom utjecalo na povećanje razine stresa među knjižničarima i korisnicima knjižnica. Tijekom pandemije bolesti COVID-19, svijet je bio jednako pogođen ne samo samom bolešću već i neizvjesnošću, strahom i drugim negativnim emocijama koje utječu na mentalno zdravlje pojedinca. Jedna od najznačajnijih promjena bila je nagla tranzicija u digitalno okruženje, što je također predstavljalo izvor stresa u pogledu svakodnevnog suočavanja s brojnim izazovima u potpuno novim okolnostima.

sion in libraries can occur due to their extended operating hours and helpful staff, who may be vulnerable to acts of violence at any given time. Nevertheless, the cause of stress could also include toxic and inadequate relationships among colleagues as well as work overload, tight schedules, an inadequate working environment, inability to advance, a lack of reward system as well as changes of any type.

The role of LIS professionals is continuously changing and expanding within the technology and information-based society. Many services that were once unimaginable in traditional librarianship now attract new users. In this context, libraries not only provide a welcoming space and free access to information sources, cultural events and exhibitions, but some also offer special programs to alleviate the stress of their patrons. For example, a research conducted at a US Midwestern University revealed the use of robot animal companions to help mitigate student stress during exam periods (Edwards et al., 2020).

However, the emphasis is often placed on users and new services to attract them to libraries, while the increased need for continuous professional development of librarians and information specialists due to the advancement of information and communication technologies is often overlooked. The continuous constant need to be up-to-date with different technological solutions can exert significant pressure on employees, particularly those from older generations. Conversely, certain libraries may lack the necessary funds to implement modern services, programs, infrastructure and consequently being unable to fulfill the expectations of their patrons, which can also be a source of stress.

In recent years, libraries worldwide have encountered a multitude of challenges. Social changes such as wars, crises, migrations have impacted and transformed library work, subsequently influencing stress levels among LIS professionals and library patrons. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the world was equally affected not solely by the disease itself, but also by uncertainty, fear and other negative emotions that affect the mental health of an individual. One of the most significant transformations was the abrupt transition to a digital environment, which also represented a certain source of stress in terms of daily coping with numerous challenges in completely new circumstances.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, libraries, as third places, were open to everyone for learning, exchanging ideas, and connecting with others**.** During the pandemic, "the physical dimension of library

Prije pandemije bolesti COVID-19 knjižnice, kao treća mjesta, bile su otvorene za učenje, razmjenu ideja i povezivanje s drugima. Tijekom pandemije nestala je "fizička dimenzija korištenja knjižnicom i njezinim uslugama" (Dobreva i Anghelescu, 2022: 3). Knjižnice su morale redefinirati svoju ulogu i pronaći nove načine povezivanja sa svojim korisnicima. Osim rada na daljinu, pandemija je donijela osjećaj otuđenja, udaljenost od kolega i poznatog radnog mjesta, zdravstvenu nesigurnost i neizvjestan pogled na budućnost.

Tijekom *lockdowna*, odnosno ograničenja kretanja zbog bolesti COVID-19 u proljeće 2020. godine, sve javne djelatnosti u Hrvatskoj, uključujući i narodne knjižnice, morale su zatvoriti svoja vrata. U tom razdoblju društvene mreže odigrale su ključnu ulogu u premošćivanju jaza između fizičkog i virtualnog svijeta. Knjižnice su razvile nove inovativne prakse, a različite dobne skupine korisnika sudjelovale su u *online* programima poput radionica i virtualnih izložbi. Primjerice, korištenje Facebookom omogućilo je veće uključivanje zajednice u rad narodnih knjižnica, kao i uvid u očekivanja i reakcije korisnika na kreativne projekte i nove knjižnične usluge. U tom kontekstu, knjižničari su morali ne samo prihvatiti svoje tradicionalne uloge nego i usvojiti mnoge suvremene, razvijajući svoja znanja i vještine te postajući "medijski, marketinški i komunikacijski stručnjaci" (Mašina Delija i Holcer, 2021: 98).

Važno je istaknuti da se tijekom 2020. godine situacija u Hrvatskoj dodatno pogoršala nakon što su dva snažna potresa pogodila središnji dio zemlje u ožujku i prosincu te izazvala značajnu materijalnu štetu. Unatoč postupnom vraćanju u normalu, posljedice na mentalno zdravlje bile su stvarne i dugotrajne. Međutim, jedna od značajnih koristi bila je prilika za otvoreniji razgovor o mentalnom zdravlju nakon pandemije.

S obzirom na nedostatak sustavne i svima dostupne edukacije za knjižničare o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu, Centar za stalno stručno usavršavanje knjižničara u Republici Hrvatskoj (CSSU) osigurao je dvije besplatne edukacije za knjižničarsku zajednicu o toj temi na nacionalnoj razini. Riječ je o webinaru i radionici u fizičkom prostoru, što predstavlja korak naprijed u kontekstu podizanja svijesti o upravljanju stresom te izgradnji otpornosti kroz promicanje svijesti o mentalnom zdravlju. Radionice i webinari, koji su se održali više puta zbog velikog interesa, pružili su praktične metode za zaposlenike koji se suočavaju sa stresom na radnome

use vanished" (Dobreva & Anghelescu, 2022: 3). Libraries had to redefine their role and find new ways to reach their users. In addition to working online, the pandemic has brought alienation, distance from colleagues and a familiar workplace, health insecurity and uncertain outlook for the future.

During the COVID-19 lockdown in the spring of 2020 all public services in Croatia, including public libraries, were forced to closed. During this time, social networks played a vital role by bridging the gap between the physical and virtual realms. Libraries developed new innovative practices and different age groups of patrons engaged in online programs such as workshops and virtual exhibitions. For example, the use of Facebook enabled greater community involvement in the work of public libraries, as well as insight into the public's expectations and reactions to creative projects and new library services. In this context, librarians had to not only embrace their traditional roles but also adopt many contemporary ones, evolving into "media, marketing and communication experts" (Mašina Delija & Holcer, 2021: 98).

It should be mentioned that during 2020 the situation in Croatia worsened after two strong earthquakes that hit the central part of the country in March and December, resulting in substantial material damage. Although the normalization followed, the consequences on mental health were real and long-lasting. However, one of the significant benefits was the opportunity for a more open conversation about mental health after the pandemic.

Considering the lack of systematic and universally accessible education for librarians on workplace mental health, Training Centre for Continuing Education of Librarians in Croatia (CSSU) provided two free education sessions for the librarian community on this topic at the national level. These included a webinar and an in-person workshop, representing a step forward in raising awareness about stress management and resilience building through promoting mental health awareness. The workshops and webinars, which were held multiple times due to high interest, offered practical methods for employees dealing with workplace stress and aimed at improving their overall mental health.

3. Training Centre for Continuing Education of Librarians in Croatia (CSSU)

CSSU organizes professional training for participants from all types of libraries and a vast community of archivists and museologists. Library support staff,

mjestu te za poboljšanje njihova općeg mentalnog zdravlja.

3. Centar za stalno stručno usavršavanje knjižničara u Republici Hrvatskoj (CSSU)

CSSU organizira stručno usavršavanje za knjižničare iz svih vrsta knjižnica te stručno osoblje iz arhiva i muzeja. Pomoćno knjižničarsko osoblje, nezaposleni knjižničari i studenti također mogu sudjelovati u programima CSSU-a. Centar su 2002. godine osnovale četiri institucije: Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Knjižnice grada Zagreba, Hrvatsko knjižničarsko društvo te Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu, kao administrativno središte Centra. Odsjek za informacijske znanosti Filozofskog fakulteta u Osijeku te Odjel za informacijske znanosti Sveučilišta u Zadru 2023. godine postaju suradničke institucije. Sve navedene ustanove čine Organizacijski odbor, koji sudjeluje u stvaranju, praćenju i evaluiranju godišnjih edukacijskih programa Centra (Sporazum, 2022). Glavni cilj CSSU-a je trajno praćenje potreba za stalnim stručnim usavršavanjem te implementacija sveobuhvatnog programa trajne izobrazbe za knjižničare. Centar organizira radionice, webinare, e-tečajeve te povremena gostujuća predavanja uglednih stručnjaka iz područja knjižničarstva i informacijskih znanosti. Svi webinari i e-tečajevi za polaznike su besplatni u svrhu povećanja dostupnosti trajne izobrazbe na području cijele Hrvatske. Program CSSU-a ima modularnu strukturu te je podijeljen po temama. Svake godine program se kontinuirano nadopunjuje novim i relevantnim edukacijama. Posljednjih nekoliko godina u program su uključene suvremene teme poput rada s digitalnim tehnologijama te mentalnog zdravlja zaposlenika u knjižnicama. U program CSSU-a 2022. godine uključen je novi modul pod nazivom "Generičke kompetencije". U njemu su zastupljene edukacije koje razvijaju opće kompetencije poput fleksibilnosti, komunikacijskih vještina, poduzimanja inicijative, rješavanja problema, timskog rada i slično kako bi pripremile knjižničare na različite poslovne izazove. U posljednjih pet godina na edukacijama CSSU-a sudjelovalo je 10 867 sudionika (CSSU, 2022a).[1]

Godišnji broj polaznika na edukacijama CSSU-a raste od 2020. godine zbog mogućnosti sudjelovanja polaznika u virtualnom okruženju (Slika 1). Takav oblik edukacija nudi fleksibilnost te povećanje dostupnosti stručnog usavršavanja u području knjižničarstva i informacijskih znanosti u Hrvatskoj.

[1] Neki polaznici su na edukacijama sudjelovali više puta.

unemployed librarians and students can also participate. The Centre was founded in 2002 by four institutions: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb City Libraries, Croatian Library Association and National and University Library in Zagreb, which is the administrative seat of the Centre. From 2023 CSSU has two additional partner institutions: Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Osijek and University of Zadar. All these institutions form an Organisation committee that participates in the creation, monitoring and evaluation of annual educational programs of the Centre (Sporazum, 2022). The main goals of the Centre are permanent monitoring of the requirements for continuing professional development and implementation of methodical and comprehensive programs of continuing education of librarians. The Centre offers workshops, webinars, e-courses and occasionally guest lectures by eminent experts in the field of librarianship. In order to enhance the availability of education and training in Croatia, webinars and e-courses are always free for attendees. The program has a modular structure and is divided by topics. Continuously, every year, new courses are included in the program. Over the past few years, the program has incorporated less conventional subjects, focusing on digital tools as well as mental health and well-being in libraries. In 2022 in the program was added a new module "Generic competencies", which combines elements from different areas, such as flexibility, communication skills, taking initiative, ability to solve problems, team work, etc. in order to prepare the participants for numerous business challenges. In the last five years the Centre had a total of 10 867 participants (CSSU, 2022a).[1]

The annual number of participants began to grow significantly from 2020 because more and more attendees participated in online education (Figure 1). It offers flexibility and increased accessibility of professional development in the field of librarianship and information sciences in Croatia.

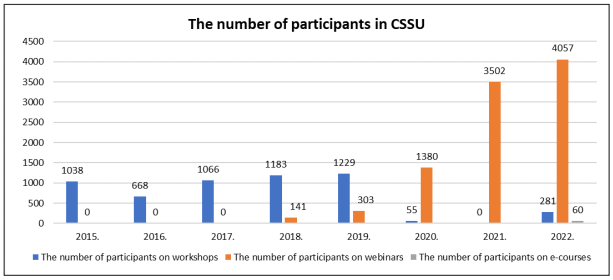
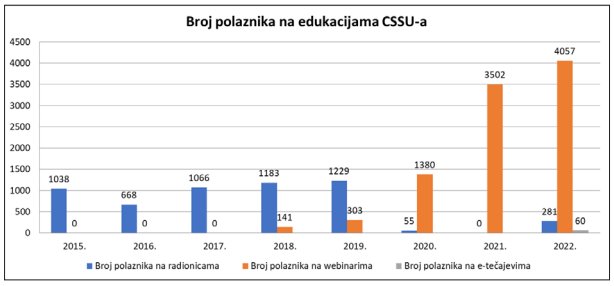


Figure 1. *The number of participants in CSSU over the years*

[1] Some participants have participated in the education sessions multiple times.



Slika 1. *Broj polaznika CSSU-a od 2015. do 2022. godine*

Dvadeseta godišnjica CSSU-a bila je prilika za tematsko proširivanje programa. Mentalno zdravlje prepoznato je kao tema od interesa za polaznike CSSU-a koja je uključena u program iako ne pripada tradicionalnim knjižničarskim temama.

CSSU, kao nacionalni centar, od 2022. godine provodi edukaciju o mentalnom zdravlju u obliku webinara u kojoj mogu sudjelovati polaznici iz cijele Hrvatske. Također, CSSU od tada provodi i radionicu u fizičkom prostoru koja se bavi mentalnim zdravljem i izgaranjem na radnom mjestu. Webinar je koncipiran u obliku izlaganja, a radionica podrazumijeva praktičan rad. Glavni cilj bio je osigurati potporu cjelokupnoj knjižničarskoj zajednici, olakšati pristup informacijama o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu te naglasiti važnost mentalnog zdravlja.

Edukacije CSSU-a o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu nastavile su se i tijekom 2023. godine, a 2024. godine, uz postojeće edukacije, uvedena je i dodatna edukacija o upravljanju konfliktima na radnome mjestu. Rezultati o uspješnosti edukacija provedenih nakon 2022. godine u ovom radu nisu uzeti u obzir te će biti analizirani naknadno.

4. Metodologija i rezultati istraživanja

Istraživanje prikazuje strukturu knjižničara i informacijskih stručnjaka koji su sudjelovali na edukacijama CSSU-a o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu tijekom 2022. godine. Ispituje se zadovoljstvo različitim aspektima edukacija, kao i potreba za dodatnim edukacijama o ovoj i srodnim temama. Također, istražuju se stavovi ispitanika o utjecaju radnog mjesta na razinu stresa te korištenju različitih metoda za smanjenje stresa. Cilj je istraživanja identificirati i analizirati edukacijske potrebe hrvatske knjižničarske zajednice o dobrobiti zaposlenika i otpornosti na stres na radnom mjestu. Ciljana skupina su polaznici edukacija CSSU-a – knjižničari i informacijski stručnjaci. Rezultati istraživanja uzet će se u obzir prilikom oblikovanja novih edukacijskih programa te predstavljanja novih edukacija za hrvatsku knjižničarsku zajednicu.

The twentieth anniversary of the CSSU was an opportunity to expand the program with new topics. Mental health was recognized as a topic of interest – it was included in the program even though it does not belong to traditional librarianship topics.

CSSU, as a national centre, in 2022 offered education on mental health in the form of a webinar, which participants from all over Croatia could attend. Additionally, CSSU has been conducting a workshop in physical space focusing on mental health and workplace burnout. The webinar is designed in the form of a presentation, while the workshop involves practical work. The main goal was to provide support for the entire librarian community and facilitate access to information about mental health in the workplace and also emphasize the importance of mental health in general.

CSSU's workplace mental health education continued throughout 2023, and in 2024, alongside existing programs, additional training on workplace conflict management was introduced. The results of the effectiveness of these post-2022 education initiatives are not considered in this work and will be analyzed separately.

4. Research methodology and results

The research depicts the structure of librarians and information professionals who participated in CSSU education on mental health in the workplace during 2022. It examines satisfaction with various aspects of the training, as well as their need for additional education on this and related topics. Moreover, respondents' attitudes towards the impact of the workplace on stress levels and the utilization of various methods for stress reduction are also being investigated. The aim of the research is to identify and analyze the educational needs of the Croatian librarian community regarding employee well-being and resilience to workplace stress. The targeted group consists of participants in the CSSU education – librarians and information professionals. The research results will be taken into account when designing new educational programs and introducing new educations for the Croatian librarian community.

4.1. Research instruments

Three sources of data were used in the research: (1) CSSU archival documents from 2022 that show numerical indicators of program realization, (2) evaluation questionnaire about satisfaction with professional development (Appendix 1) and (3) orientational survey on mental health in the workplace

4.1. Istraživački instrumenti

U istraživanju su se koristila tri izvora podataka: (1) arhivski dokumenti CSSU-a od 2022. godine koji pokazuju brojčane pokazatelje realizacije programa, (2) evaluacijski upitnici o zadovoljstvu stručnim usavršavanjem (Prilog 1) i (3) orijentacijski upitnik o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu kojim su ispitani polaznici edukacija (Prilog 2). Upitnici su bili anonimni te su kreirani u aplikaciji Google Forms u elektroničkom formatu.

Evaluacijski upitnici dostavljeni su polaznicima nakon svake edukacije u cilju poboljšanja učinkovitosti, kvalitete i svrhovitosti izobrazbe. Takvi upitnici redovito se distribuiraju polaznicima nakon svih edukacija u organizaciji CSSU-a. Ovaj upitnik sastoji se od 12 pitanja o zadovoljstvu različitim aspektima edukacije. Procijenjeno trajanje popunjavanja upitnika je 5 minuta. Upitnik se odnosi na edukacije u fizičkom i *online* okruženju.

Nadalje, orijentacijski upitnik o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu temelji se na Likertovoj skali te je također distribuiran polaznicima nakon svake edukacije. Cilj je istražiti stav polaznika o utjecaju radnog mjesta na njihovo mentalno zdravlje te odrediti u kojoj mjeri postoji svijest o važnosti mentalnog zdravlja u hrvatskoj knjižničarskoj zajednici. Sastoji se od 18 pitanja, a procijenjeno trajanje popunjavanja je 10 minuta. Na početku upitnika ispitanici su informirani o ciljevima istraživanja, trajanju upitnika i planu diseminacije rezultata istraživanja.

U sljedećim poglavljima bit će prikazani podaci iz analiza navedenih izvora podataka.

4.2. Brojčani pokazatelji edukacija CSSU-a o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu

Centar je tijekom 2022. godine u svom programu nudio dvije edukacije o mentalnom zdravlju: webinar "Mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu" i radionicu "Od sagorijevanja do ravnoteže – radionica za prevenciju *burnouta*". Predavačica je bila magistra socijalnog rada s iskustvom u području psihološkog savjetovanja te edukacije o važnosti i zaštiti mentalnog zdravlja. Edukacije su bile, između ostalog, namijenjene prepoznavanju opasnosti od narušavanja mentalnog zdravlja u poslovnom okruženju te razvijanju strategija za zaštitu mentalnog zdravlja (CSSU, 2024). Webinar je organiziran 5 puta, a radionica u fizičkom prostoru održana je 3 puta. Trajanje održanih edukacija ukupno iznosi 19,5 sati. Za polaznike iz cijele Hrvatske webinar je održan 3 puta, a radionica 2 puta. Ostali termini su održani

conducted among librarians that attended education (Appendix 2). Anonymous surveys were created in the Google Forms application in electronic format.

Evaluation questionnaires are sent to participants after every training session in order to enhance educational effectiveness, quality and relevance. Such questionnaires are regularly distributed to participants after all trainings organized by CSSU. This questionnaire consists of 12 questions about satisfaction with various aspects of the training. The estimated duration of the questionnaire is 5 minutes. The questionnaire pertains to education in physical and online environments.

Furthermore, an orientation questionnaire on workplace mental health is based on the Likert scale and is also distributed to participants after each training session. The aim is to explore participants' attitudes about the impact of the workplace on their mental health and to determine the extent of awareness about the importance of mental health in the Croatian librarian community. It comprises 18 questions, and the estimated completion time was up to 10 minutes. At the beginning of the survey, respondents were informed about the research objectives, the estimated time required for completion, and plans for disseminating research results.

The following chapters will present data from analyses of all the mentioned data sources.

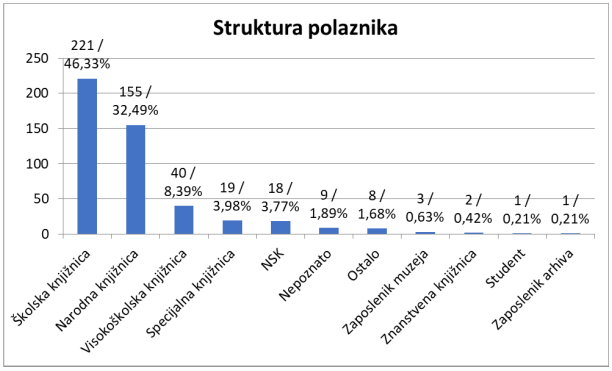
4.2. Numerical indicators of the CSSU trainings on mental health in the workplace

During the year 2022 CSSU offered two educations on mental health: a webinar "Mental health in the workplace" and a workshop "From mental burnout to balance – burnout prevention workshop".[2] The lecturer was a Master of Social Work with experience in psychological counseling and education on the importance and protection of mental health. The training sessions were aimed, among other things, at recognizing the dangers of mental health impairment in the workplace and developing strategies to protect mental health (CSSU, 2024). The webinar was organized 5 times, and the in-person workshop was held 3 times. Total of 19.5 hours of education were held. The aforementioned webinar was held 3 times and the workshop 2 times for participants all over Croatia. Other dates were reserved for participants from individual Croatian counties. There are differences between the formats of the webinar

[2] Original webinar title is "Mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu" and workshop title "Od sagorijevanja do ravnoteže – radionica za prevenciju burnouta".

za polaznike iz određenih županija. Postoje razlike između formata webinara i radionice poput trajanja, uključenosti polaznika, vremena za praktični rad i slično. Tijekom radionice, koja traje dulje,[2] polaznici su uključeniji u raspravu te imaju praktične zadatke.

Ukupan broj polaznika na edukacijama je 477. Postotak polaznika na edukacijama o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu u ukupnom broju polaznika CSSU-a 2022. godine (N=4398) iznosi 10,85 %. Iz arhivskih dokumenata je vidljivo da najveći broj polaznika dolazi iz školskih knjižnica (N=221, 46,33 %) (Slika 2). Školski knjižničari i inače su najzastupljenija skupina polaznika na edukacijama CSSU-a (CSSU, 2022b). Nadalje, 32,49 % (N=155) polaznika je zaposleno u narodnim, a 8,39 % (N=40) u visokoškolskim knjižnicama. Manji broj polaznika dolazi iz specijalnih knjižnica (N=19, 3,98 %) te Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu (N=18, 3,77 %).



Slika 2. *Struktura polaznika na edukacijama CSSU-a o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu*

Iz analize je vidljivo da većina polaznika, 82,39 % (N=393), ima visoku stručnu spremu. Najveći broj polaznika CSSU-a općenito ima visoku stručnu spremu, s obzirom na to da su edukacije generalno namijenjene polaznicima nakon završenog studija (CSSU, 2022b). Nadalje, 4,4 % (N=21) polaznika ima srednju stručnu spremu, 3,77 % (N=18) magisterij, 3,56 % (N=17) višu stručnu spremu te 1,89 % (N=9) ima doktorat. Kategorija Ostalo (ostali, studenti, nepoznat podatak) iznosi 3,98 % (N=19).

4.3. Rezultati evaluacijskih upitnika

Broj ispunjenih evaluacijskih upitnika je 356 (74,63 % ispitanika je ispunilo upitnik). Vidljiva je visoka ocjena zadovoljstva ispitanika predavačem od 4,86 na ljestvici od 1 do 5 (Slika 3). Zadovoljstvo prezentacijskim materijalima i edukacijom također su dobili visoku prosječnu ocjenu. Mogućand the in-person workshop, such as duration, participant involvement, time allocated for practical activities, etc. During the workshop, which lasted longer,[3] participants were obviously more included and had to join the discussion or perform practical tasks.

The total number of participants is 477. The proportion of participants in education on mental health in the workplace out of the total number of CSSU participants (N=4398) in 2022 is 10.85%. Archival documents show that the majority of participants come from school libraries (N=221, 46.33%) (Figure 2). School librarians are generally the most represented group of participants in CSSU's training sessions (CSSU, 2022b). Furthermore, 32.49% (N=155) of participants joined from public and 8.39% (N=40) from academic libraries. A smaller number of participants come from special libraries (N=19, 3.98 %) and the National and University Library in Zagreb (N=18, 3.77%).

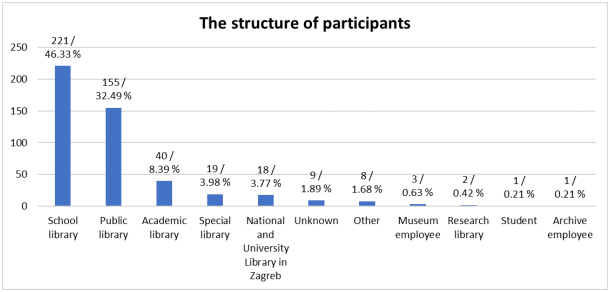


Figure 2. *The structure of participants in the CSSU training on mental health in the workplace*

From the analysis, it is evident that the majority of participants, 82.39% (N=393), have a master's degree. The majority of CSSU participants have a high level of educational attainment, as the training sessions are primarily targeted towards individuals after completing their studies (CSSU, 2022b). Furthermore, 4.4% (N=21) of participants have a high school diploma, 3.77% (N=18) have a MA by Research, 3,56 % (N=17) a bachelor's degree, and 1.89% (N=9) of participants have a PhD degree. The category "Other" (including other, students, unknown data) accounts for 3.98% (N=19).

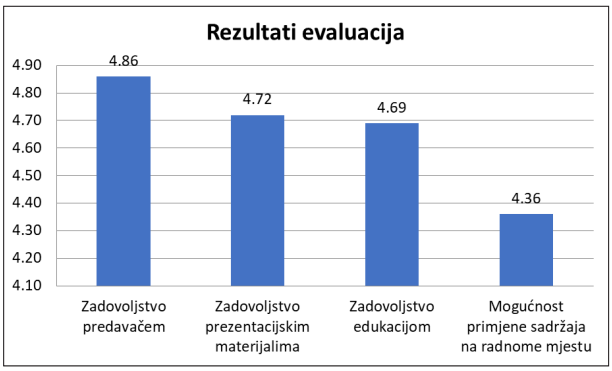
4.3. Evaluation results

The number of completed evaluation questionnaires is 356 (74.63% of participants filled out the questionnaires). High satisfaction with the lecturer is evident – average level of satisfaction with the lecturer on a scale from 1 to 5 is 4.86 (Figure 3). Satisfaction with the presentation materials and education also

[2] Trajanje webinara je 1,5 sati, a radionice 4 sata.

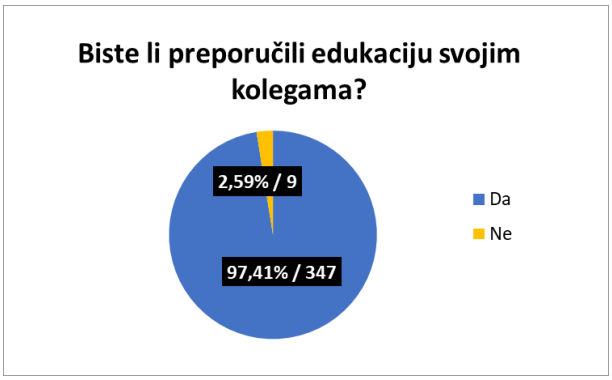
[3] The webinar lasts 1.5 hours, and the workshop lasts 4 hours.

nost primjene edukacijskog sadržaja na radno mjesto ocijenjena je prosječnom ocjenom 4,36.



Slika 3. *Rezultati evaluacija*

Na Slici 4 vidljivo je da bi većina ispitanika preporučila edukaciju svojim kolegama.



Slika 4. *Odgovor na evaluacijsko pitanje "Biste li preporučili edukaciju svojim kolegama?"*

Što se tiče pitanja o dodatnim sugestijama, većina ispitanika izražava visoku razinu zadovoljstva temom i podupire raspravu o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu (jedan ispitanik je izjavio: "Važno je baviti se takozvanim tabu-temama u našoj struci. Mnogi ne smatraju knjižnice stresnim radnim mjestom, ali iskustvo pokazuje drugačije te je dobro znati i čuti više o načinima nošenja s određenim situacijama."). U slobodnim odgovorima nema negativnih reakcija, ali neki odgovori predlažu dublji uvid u temu, više praktičnih primjera, kao i detaljnije upućivanje na specifične situacije u knjižnicama.

Nadalje, ispitanici izražavaju želju za daljnjim edukacijama o razvoju komunikacije s kolegama i korisnicima, motiviranju zaposlenika te upravljanju krizama, stresom i ljudskim potencijalima.

4.4. Rezultati upitnika o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu i rasprava

Broj ispitanika koji je popunio orijentacijski upitnik o mentalnom zdravlju je 210, odnosno 44,03 %

received a high average rating. The possibility of applying the educational content in the workplace is graded with 4.36.

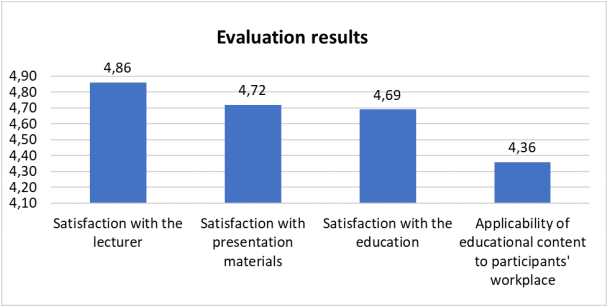


Figure 3. *Evaluation results*

Figure 4 shows that the majority of respondents would suggest education to their professional peers.

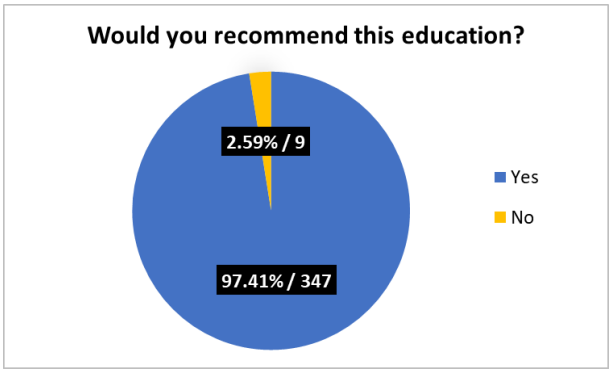


Figure 4. *Response to an evaluation question "Would you recommend this education to your colleagues?"*

In response to an evaluation question about additional suggestions, the majority of respondents express a high level of satisfaction with the topic and support the discussion about mental health in the workplace (one of the respondents stated: "It is important to address so-called taboo topics in our profession. Many people do not consider library work to be stressful, but experience has shown otherwise, and it is good to know and hear how to deal with specific situations."). There are no negative reactions, but some of the respondents suggest a deeper coverage of the topic, more practical examples, as well as a more detailed reference to specific library situations.

Additionally, they express a desire for further education on the topics such as developing interpersonal communication with colleagues and users, workshops for motivating employees, crisis and stress management and employee management and satisfaction.

Tablica 1. *Procjena izjava o radnim uvjetima*
Table 1. *Assessment of statements about working conditions*

Izjave o radnim uvjetima Statements about the workplace conditions	Ocjena / Grades				
	1	2	3	4	5
Na radnome mjestu osjećam psihičku ravnotežu I feel a psychological balance at work	3,80 % (N=8)	8,60 % (N=18)	27,10 % (N=57)	42,40 % (N=89)	18,10 % (N=38)
Na radnome mjestu imam redovito vremena za predah ili dnevnu pauzu I have regular time for breaks or daily pauses at my workplace	5,70 % (N=12)	8,60 % (N=18)	14,70 % (N=31)	28,60 % (N=60)	42,40 % (N=89)
Moj radni prostor ima uvjete ugodne za rad (udobnost, tišina, zrak, svjetlo…) My workspace has pleasant conditions for work (comfort, silence, air, light…)	6,20 % (N=13)	7,10 % (N=15)	19,05 % (N=40)	29,05 % (N=61)	38,60 % (N=81)
Rad uz pridržavanje epidemioloških mjera utječe na razinu stresa koju osjećam Working while adhering to epidemiological measures affects my perceived stress level	12,90 % (N=27)	12,40 % (N=26)	21,90 % (N=46)	25,20 % (N=53)	27,60 % (N=58)

ukupnog broja polaznika na edukacijama. Iako je postotak ispunjenih upitnika o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu manji od postotka ispunjenih evaluacijskih upitnika, autorice ga smatraju dovoljnim za interpretaciju stavova o stresu na radnom mjestu. Ova analiza služi kao inicijalna i orijentacijska točka za daljnje istraživanje edukacijskih potreba hrvatske knjižničarske zajednice. S jedne strane, broj popunjenih upitnika upućuje na nisku razinu motivacije sudionika za ispunjavanje upitnika, dok s druge strane razlog može biti nedovoljna promocija upitnika i same teme od strane CSSU-a. Također, postoji mogućnost da polaznici edukacija, unatoč anonimnosti, nisu imali želju iskazati osobne stavove o temi.

Analiza odgovora organizirana je po temama zbog lakše interpretacije. Skupine pitanja koje su pokrivene u analizi su: radni uvjeti, društveni kontakti i opterećenje na radnom mjestu.

Kad je riječ o utjecaju radnih uvjeta na mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu, ohrabrujuća je činjenica da dvije trećine ispitanika izražava opće zadovoljstvo i ocjenjuje svoje radne uvjete ugodnima, osjećaju mentalnu ravnotežu i imaju vremena za dnevne pauze (Tablica 1). S druge strane, više od pola ispitanika, očekivano, izražava da rad pod epidemiološkim mjerama utječe na razinu stresa.

Iako je postotak ispitanika koji ne osjeća mentalnu ravnotežu na radnom mjestu nizak, ipak se treba uzeti u obzir, barem kao polazišna točka pri budućim istraživanjima. Iznenađujući broj ispitanika ostao je neutralan (oko 20 %), niti se slaže niti se ne slaže s navedenim tvrdnjama (ocjena 3). I u ovom

4.4. Results of a survey on mental health in the workplace and discussion

The number of respondents who completed the orientational survey on mental health in the workplace is 210, accounting for 44.03% of the total number of participants in the training. Although the percentage of completed workplace mental health questionnaires is lower than the percentage of completed evaluation questionnaires, the authors consider it sufficient for interpreting attitudes towards workplace stress. This analysis serves as an initial and orientation point for further research into the educational needs of the Croatian librarian community. On one hand, the number of completed questionnaires suggests a low level of motivation among participants to fill out the surveys, while on the other hand, the reason could be insufficient promotion of the questionnaire and the topic itself by CSSU. There is also a possibility that participants did not want to disclose their thoughts on this topic based on their personal experiences even though the questionnaire was anonymous.

In the analysis, a set of questions has been grouped by themes for easier interpretation. The question groups covered in the analysis are working conditions, social contacts and workload in the workplace.

When it comes to the impact of working conditions on mental health in the workplace, it is encouraging that two-thirds of the respondents are generally satisfied and rate their working conditions as pleasant, feel mental balance, and have time for daily breaks (Table 1). On the other hand, more than half of the respondents, as expected, indicated that working under epidemiological measures affects their stress levels.

Tablica 2. *Procjena izjava o društvenim kontaktima i utjecaju na mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu*
Table 2. *Assessment of statements about social contacts on the workplace mental health*

Izjave o utjecaju društvenih kontakata na mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu Statements about the impact of social contacts on the workplace mental health	Ocjena / Grades				
	1	2	3	4	5
Na radnome mjestu imam vremena za razgovor sa suradnicima I have time to converse with colleagues at my workplace.	0 % (N=0)	3,80 % (N=8)	16,70 % (N=35)	34,30 % (N=72)	45,20 % (N=95)
Na radnome mjestu imam osobe koje smatram prijateljima I have individuals at my workplace whom I consider friends	4,30 % (N=9)	9,50 % (N=20)	19% (N=40)	26,20 % (N=55)	41 % (N=86)
Na radnome mjestu imam jasno postavljene granice u odnosu s kolegama/nadređenima I have clear boundaries in relation to colleagues/superiors at my workplace	3,80 % (N=8)	10,50 % (N=22)	29 % (N=61)	34,80 % (N=73)	21,90 % (N=46)
Međuljudski odnosi na radnom mjestu odražavaju se na moje raspoloženje Interpersonal relationships at the workplace impact my mood	5,20 % (N=11)	6,20 % (N=13)	21,90 % (N=46)	30,50 % (N=64)	36,20 % (N=76)

Tablica 3. *Procjena izjava o utjecaju radnog opterećenja na mentalno zdravlje*
Table 3. *Assessment of statements about the impact of workload on mental health in the workplace*

Izjave o utjecaju radnog opterećenja na mentalno zdravlje Statements about the impact of workload on mental health in the workplace	Grades				
	1	2	3	4	5
Zbog svoga posla osjećam se preopterećeno, emocionalno iscrpljeno i nemam energije Due to my job, I feel overwhelmed, emotionally exhausted, and lack energy	20,50 % (N=43)	21,90 % (N=46)	24,3 % (N=51)	21,90 % (N=46)	11,4 % (N=24)
Osjećam da ne mogu udovoljiti svim profesionalnim zahtjevima i očekivanjima I feel that I cannot meet all professional demands and expectations	21 % (N=44)	22,40 % (N=47)	22,40 % (N=47)	26,10 % (N=55)	8,10 % (N=17)
U slobodno vrijeme često razmišljam o poslu During my free time, I often think about work	4,8 % (N=10)	15,70 % (N=33)	34,80 % (N=73)	25,70 % (N=54)	19 % (N=40)
Zadatke vezane uz svoje radno mjesto odrađujem i izvan radnog vremena I perform tasks related to my job outside of working hours	10,50 % (N=22)	18,60 % (N=39)	23,30 % (N=49)	28,60 % (N=60)	19 % (N=40)

slučaju postoji prostor za napredak kako bi se ispitanici osjećali ugodnije na radnom mjestu.

Iz rezultata o utjecaju društvenih kontakata na mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu (Tablica 2) vidljivo je da se većina ispitanika slaže s izjavom da međuljudski kontakti značajno utječu na njihovo raspoloženje te da imaju postavljene jasne granice s radnim kolegama ili nadređenima. Jasne granice pomažu u sprječavanju prelijevanja radnog stresa na osobni život. Više od dvije trećine ispitanika ima kolege na poslu koje smatraju prijateljima, a gotovo 80 % njih svakodnevno razgovara s njima. Društveni kontakti imaju pozitivan utjecaj na mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu. Razgovor s kolegama na poslu pruža mnoge koristi, uključujući podršku, međusobno učenje, izgradnju odnosa i poboljšanje općeg rad-

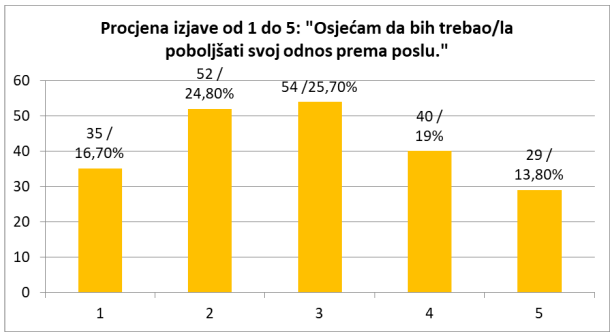
Although the percentage of respondents who do not feel mental balance in the workplace is low, it should still be considered, at least as a starting point for future research. A surprising number of respondents remained neutral in these statements (about 20%), indicating neither agreement nor disagreement (rating 3). In this regard, there is a room for improvement to make them feel more comfortable in the workplace.

From the results regarding the impact of social contacts on mental health in the workplace (Table 2), it is evident that the majority of respondents agree that interpersonal relationships significantly affect their mood and that they have managed to establish clear boundaries with colleagues or superiors in the workplace. Clear boundaries help prevent work-related

nog okruženja. Mali postotak ispitanika nema jasno postavljene granice niti prijatelje na poslu, što se također može pratiti u budućim istraživanjima. Iako nizak postotak vjeruje da komunikacija s kolegama ne utječe na njihovo raspoloženje, potrebno je daljnje obrazovanje o poticanju kvalitetne komunikacije na radnom mjestu, posebno jer trećina zaposlenika nije odlučna oko postavljanja granica (29 %).

Ispitanici su procijenili svoj stav o utjecaju radnog opterećenja na mentalno zdravlje na radnom mjestu (Tablica 3). U tom kontekstu vidljiv je negativan utjecaj radnog opterećenja na mentalno zdravlje ispitanika. Više od trećine ispitanika osjeća da nije u mogućnosti zadovoljiti zahtjeve posla i doživljava osjećaj preopterećenosti. Otprilike polovina ispitanika obavlja zadatke vezane uz posao izvan radnog vremena, a oko 45 % njih razmišlja o poslu izvan radnog vremena. Ti rezultati su zabrinjavajući jer upućuju na narušenu kvalitetu života i utjecaj posla na osobnu dobrobit pojedinca. Zbog toga postoji potreba pružanja edukacija o upravljanju vremenom i stresom, kao i upravljanju ljudskim potencijalima i zadacima. Isto tako, potrebno je provesti sveobuhvatnu promociju edukacije o mentalnom zdravlju kako bi se privukao što veći broj knjižničara diljem Hrvatske, osobito jer su programi obrazovanja CSSU-a besplatni i javno dostupni.

Ispitanici su također iskazali mišljenje o tome trebaju li poboljšati svoj prema poslu (Slika 5). Jedna trećina ispitanika vjeruje da njihov odnos prema poslu treba biti bolji, što može ukazivati na nedostatak motivacije, manjak postavljenih granica te potrebu za boljim upravljanjem vremenom i zadacima.



Slika 5. *Procjena izjave "Osjećam da bih trebao/la poboljšati svoj odnos prema poslu."*

Na Slici 6 prikazani su stavovi ispitanika o tome brine li se poslodavac o njihovom mentalnom zdravlju i blagostanju. Čak više od polovice ispitanika ima negativno mišljenje o ovoj izjavi, što znači da smatraju da se njihov poslodavac ni na kakav način ne brine o njihovu mentalnom zdravlju. To je zabrinjavajuće jer briga poslodavca za mentalno zdravlje zaposlenika stvara pozitivno radno okruženje i

stress from spilling over into personal life. More than two-thirds of respondents have colleagues at work whom they consider friends, and nearly 80% of them engage in daily conversations with their colleagues. Social contacts have a positive impact on mental health in the workplace. Talking with colleagues at work offers many benefits, including support, mutual learning, relationship building, and enhancing the overall work environment. Only a low percentage of respondents lack clear boundaries and friends at work, which could also be monitored in future research. Although a small percentage believes that communication with colleagues does not affect their mood, there is a need for further education on fostering quality communication in the workplace, especially since a third of employees are undecided about setting boundaries (29%).

Respondents were asked to assess their agreement with statements regarding the impact of workload on mental health in the workplace (Table 3). The most significant negative impact of workload on their mental health is evident. More than a third of the respondents feel unable to meet job demands and experience overwhelm. Approximately half of the respondents continue to perform work-related tasks outside of working hours, and about 45% of them think about work outside of working hours. These results are concerning as they impair quality of life and influence personal well-being. In this context, it is necessary to provide education on time and stress management as well as employee and task management. Additionally, there is a need for comprehensive promotion of mental health education is necessary to attract a larger number of librarians across Croatia, especially since CSSU's education programs are free and publicly accessible.

Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with the statement regarding whether they need to improve their attitude towards work (Figure 5). One-third of the respondents believe that they need to improve their attitude, which can indicate lack of motivation, setting boundaries, and better time and task management.

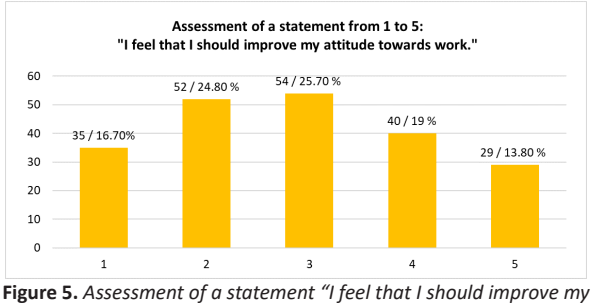
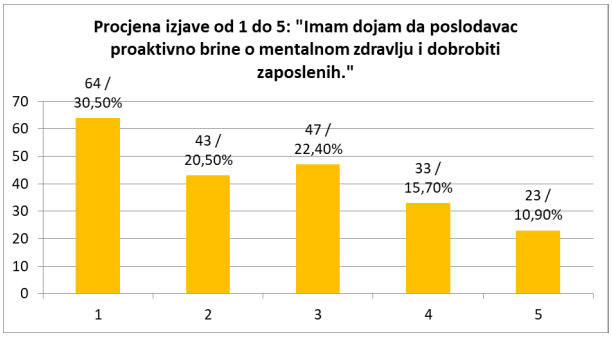


Figure 5. *Assessment of a statement "I feel that I should improve my attitude towards work."*

Tablica 4. *Odgovori na pitanje "Prema vašem iskustvu ili razumijevanju, što znači izraz narušeno mentalno zdravlje?"*
Table 4. *Responses to the question "According to your experience or understanding, what does the phrase impaired mental health mean?"*

Kategorija / Category	Odgovori / Responses
Emocionalni simptomi Emotional symptoms	Depresija; Anksioznost; Stres; Tuga; Bezvoljnost; Osjećaj inferiornosti ili nesposobnosti; Pretjerana zabrinutost; Loše raspoloženje; Nervoznost; Osjećaj bespomoćnosti ili nesposobnosti suočavanja sa svakodnevnim izazovima; Preopterećenost emocijama. Depression; Anxiety; Stress; Sadness; Listlessness; Feelings of inferiority or incompetence; Excessive concern; Bad mood; Nervousness; A feeling of helplessness or inability to cope with everyday challenges; Overload of emotions.
Teškoće u svakodnevnom funkcioniranju Difficulties in daily functioning	Nemogućnost obavljanja svakodnevnih zadataka; Nemogućnost normalnog svakodnevnog funkcioniranja; Problemi u obavljanju radnih zadataka; Stanje stalnog stresa; Nedostatak koncentracije; Izolacija; Problemi sa snom; Gubitak energije; Nesposobnost suočavanja sa svakodnevnim izazovima. Inability to perform everyday tasks; Impossibility of normal daily functioning; Problems in performing work tasks; A state of constant stress; Lack of concentration; Isolation; Sleep problems; Loss of energy; Inability to face everyday challenges.
Društveni i interpersonalni aspekti Social and interpersonal aspects	Problemi u međuljudskim odnosima; Društvena izolacija; Nedostatak interesa za druge; Problemi u komunikaciji; Zlostavljanje (*mobbing*). Problems in interpersonal relationships; Social isolation; Lack of interest in others; Communication problems; Harassment (mobbing).
Kognitivni simptomi Cognitive symptoms	Loše reakcije na stres; Nedostatak samopouzdanja; Negativno razmišljanje; Zaokupljenost problemima; Teškoće u koncentraciji; Konstantno razmišljanje o istim stvarima. Bad reactions to stress; Lack of self-confidence; Negative thinking; Preoccupation with problems; Difficulty concentrating; Constantly thinking about the same things.
Fizički simptomi Physical symptoms	Psihosomatske bolesti; Glavobolje; Nesanica; Promjene u prehrambenim navikama. Psychosomatic diseases; Headaches; Insomnia; Changes in eating habits.
Opća definicija General definition	Osjećaj da nismo zadovoljni, pozitivni ili sretni; Izgubljenost; Nesreća; Nedostatak ravnoteže i zadovoljstva u životu; Neprihvatljivo funkcioniranje psihe; Nedostatak samopouzdanja; Nedostatak ravnoteže uma i tijela. The feeling that we are not satisfied, positive, or happy; Lost; An accident; Lack of balance and satisfaction in life; Unacceptable functioning of the psyche; Lack of self-confidence; Lack of balance of mind and body.

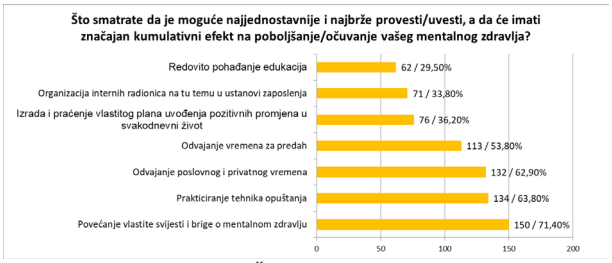
može doprinijeti dugoročnom uspjehu organizacije. Briga o mentalnom zdravlju smanjuje razinu stresa među zaposlenicima, što može rezultirati manjim izostancima s posla te većom koncentracijom i motivacijom za obavljanje zadataka. Zdravo radno okruženje potiče kreativnost i inovacije jer zaposlenici imaju više prostora za razmišljanje i rješavanje problema.



Slika 6. *Procjena izjave "Imam dojam da poslodavac proaktivno brine o mentalnom zdravlju i dobrobiti zaposlenih"*

In Figure 6, respondents' views on whether their employer cares about their mental health and well-being are depicted. Even more than half of the respondents hold a negative view about this statement, meaning they think that their employer doesn't care about their mental health in any way. That's concerning because employer care for employees' mental health creates a positive work environment and can contribute to the long-term success of the organization. Caring for mental health reduces the level of stress among employees, which can lead to fewer absences from work and greater focus and motivation in their tasks. A healthy work environment fosters creativity and innovation as employees have more space for thinking and problem-solving.

Ispitanici smatraju da su najjednostavnije i najbrže aktivnosti za poboljšanje njihovog mentalnog zdravlja upravo povećanje vlastite svijesti te briga o mentalnom zdravlju (Slika 7). Kao što se vidi iz prethodnog odgovora (Slika 6), očito je da su ispitanici uglavnom prepušteni sami sebi, što znači da poslodavci ne nude rješenja za brigu o mentalnom zdravlju zaposlenika. U skladu s tim, ispitanici vjeruju da mogu imati najveći utjecaj na svoje mentalno blagostanje povećanjem vlastite svijesti, prakticiranjem tehnika opuštanja, razdvajanjem osobnog i profesionalnog života, uzimanjem vremena za odmor te stvaranjem plana uvođenja pozitivnih promjena. Ono što očekuju od svog poslodavca su interne radionice na institucionalnoj razini. Rezultati analize također pokazuju potrebu za kontinuiranim usavršavanjem o različitim temama vezanim uz mentalno zdravlje. Kao što je već spomenuto, CSSU bi, kao nacionalni centar za stručno usavršavanje knjižničara, trebao nastaviti pružati besplatnu i dostupnu izobrazbu o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu. Ispitanicima je, osim unaprijed definiranih odgovora, pružena mogućnost davanja odgovora u otvorenom obliku. Većina njih spomenula je potrebu za kvalitetnim odmorom izvan posla te izbjegavanjem rada izvan radnog vremena. Također, smatraju da je važna podrška poslodavca poput njegovanja kvalitetne profesionalne komunikacije, organiziranja okupljanja i timskih aktivnosti, kao i usklađivanja radnih zadataka s definiranim odgovornostima radnog mjesta.



Slika 7. *Odgovor na pitanje "Što smatrate da je moguće najjednostavnije i najbrže provesti/uvesti, a da će imati značajan kumulativni efekt na poboljšanje/očuvanje vašeg mentalnog zdravlja?"*

U upitniku je bilo potrebno izraziti neformalne odgovore o osobnom iskustvu ili interpretaciji pojma "narušeno mentalno zdravlje". Kroz otvorene odgovore ispitanici su imali priliku pojasniti svoju perspektivu o tome što navedena sintagma znači za njih. Odgovori su organizirani u nekoliko primarnih kategorija (Tablica 4). Narušeno mentalno zdravlje može poprimiti različite oblike te utjecati na pojedinca u emocionalnom, fizičkom, kognitivnom i socijalnom aspektu života. Identificiranje ovih aspekata ključno je za pružanje esencijalne podrške i

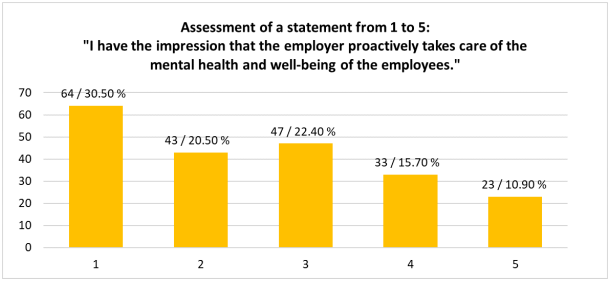


Figure 6. *Assessment of a statement "I have the impression that the employer proactively takes care of the mental health and well-being of the employees."*

When asked about the simplest and fastest possible activities to improve their mental health, respondents predominantly mentioned increasing their own awareness and mental health care (Figure 7). As seen from the previous response (Figure 6), it is evident that respondents are largely left to their own devices, meaning that employers don't provide solutions for employee mental health care. In line with this, respondents believe that they can have the most impact on their mental well-being by increasing their own awareness, practicing relaxation techniques, separating their personal and professional lives, taking time for rest, and creating a plan for incorporating positive changes. What they expect from their employer are internal workshops at the institutional level. The results of the analysis also demonstrate a need for ongoing education on various mental health-related topics. As mentioned, CSSU, as the national lifelong learning centre for librarians, should continue providing free and accessible education on workplace mental health. Respondents were also given the opportunity to provide open-ended responses in addition to predefined ones. The majority of them mentioned the need for quality rest outside of work, specifically not to work outside their working hours. Also, they consider employer support important – nurturing quality professional communication, organizing gatherings and team buildings, as well as aligning job tasks with defined job position responsibilities.

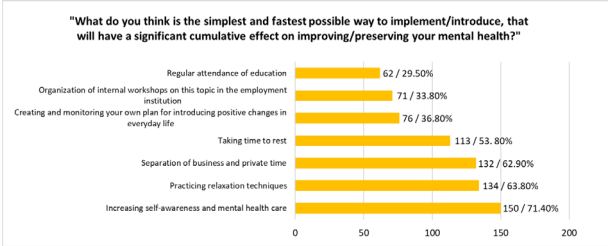
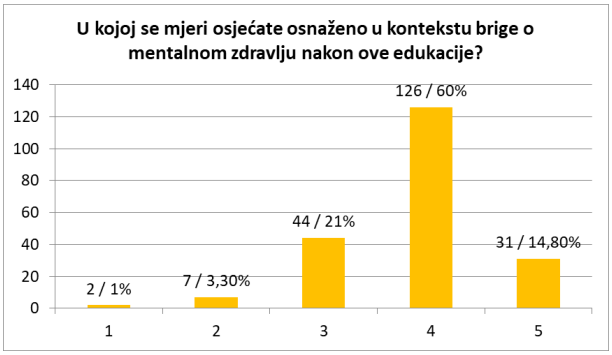


Figure 7. *Response to the question "What do you think is the simplest and fastest possible way to implement/introduce, that will have a significant cumulative effect on improving/preserving your mental health?"*

Participants were invited to provide unstructured responses regarding their personal experiences or in-

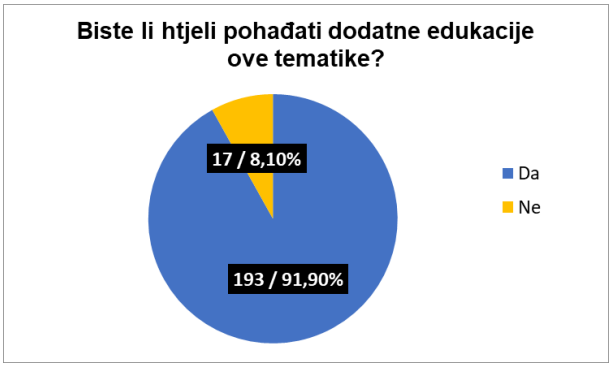
liječenja osobama koje se suočavaju s takvim izazovima. Početni korak u tom smjeru uključuje poticanje svijesti o narušenom mentalnom zdravlju kroz predavanja i rasprave.

Ispitanici su izjavili da se osjećaju osnaženo nakon sudjelovanja u edukacijama o mentalnom zdravlju CSSU-a (Slika 8). Manje od 5 % se ne osjeća osnaženo, dok je jedna petina nesigurna. Rezultati su pozitivni, ali također upućuju na potrebu za poboljšanjem kvalitete stručnog usavršavanja o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu – povećanjem praktičnih aktivnosti te primjenom interaktivnijeg pristupa sa sudionicima.



Slika 8. *Odgovor na pitanje "U kojoj se mjeri osjećate osnaženo u kontekstu brige o mentalnom zdravlju nakon ove edukacije?"*

Više od 90 % ispitanika izrazilo je interes za dodatnom izobrazbom na temu mentalnog zdravlja na radnom mjestu, što je vidljivo na slici 9.



Slika 9. *Odgovor na pitanje "Biste li htjeli pohađati dodatne edukacije ove tematike?"*

Budući da su edukacije u 2022. godini bile prvi korak u podizanju svijesti o temi mentalnog zdravlja te da su bile ponuđene široj knjižničarskoj zajednici na nacionalnoj razini, bilo bi korisno provesti dodatna istraživanja te uzeti u obzir i druge izvore putem kojih se knjižničari, odnosno njihovi poslodavci, educiraju u tom kontekstu. Izobrazba pomaže podizanju svijesti o pitanjima mentalnog zdravlja, smanjuje stigmu, potiče otvorene razgovore i stvara podržavajuće i inkluzivno okruženje. Organizi-

terpretations of the term "impaired mental health". Through these open-ended responses, they had the opportunity to elucidate their individual perspectives on what "impaired mental health" signifies to them. From their responses, it is possible to discern several primary categories that encompass diverse facets of impaired mental health (Table 4). According to the respondents' answers, it can take on diverse forms, affecting an individual across emotional, physical, cognitive, and social dimensions of life. Identifying these manifestations is pivotal to providing essential support and treatment to those grappling with such challenges. Undoubtedly, a crucial initial stride in this direction involves fostering awareness about impaired mental health, achieved through a range of informative lectures and discussions.

Respondents have stated that after participating in CSSU mental health education, they feel empowered (Figure 8). Less than 5% do not feel empowered, while one-fifth is unsure. The results are positive, but they also indicate the need to improve the quality of workplace mental health education – by increasing practical activities and adopting a more personal and interactive approach towards participants.

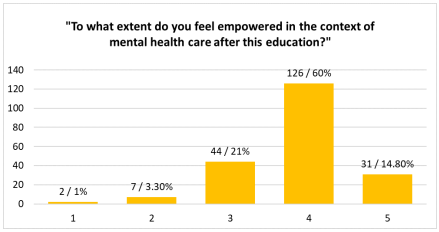


Figure 8. *Response to the question "To what extent do you feel empowered in the context of mental health care after this education?"*

More than 90% of respondents expressed interest in additional education on the topic of mental health in the workplace (Figure 9).

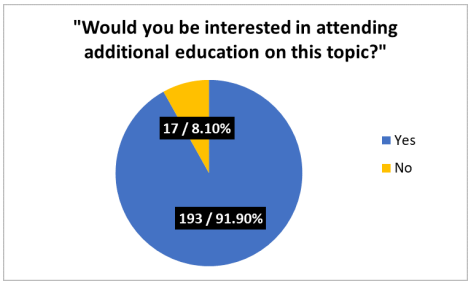


Figure 9. *Response to the question "Would you be interested in attending additional education on this topic?"*

Since the training sessions in 2022 were the first step in raising awareness about the topic of mental health and were offered to a wider librarian community at the national level, it would be useful to conduct additional research and consider other sources

ranje stručnog usavršavanja o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu koristi zaposlenicima i ustanovi te doprinosi zdravijoj, angažiranijoj i produktivnijoj radnoj snazi.

5. Zaključak

Jedan od primarnih ciljeva Centra za stalno stručno usavršavanje knjižničara u Republici Hrvatskoj (CSSU), u okviru Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu, praćenje je potreba za kontinuiranim stručnim razvojem, što uključuje uvođenje novih tema izobrazbe i predavača. Tema mentalnog zdravlja na radnome mjestu privlači sve veću pozornost, osobito nakon pandemije bolesti COVID-19. Stoga je važno osnažiti knjižničarsku zajednicu ne samo u pogledu pružanja alata za pomoć već i u pogledu podizanja svijesti o izazovima te poticanja otvorenosti za raspravu i djelovanje. To je značajan korak za svakog pojedinca, ali i za stručnu zajednicu u cjelini. Također, poslodavci trebaju prepoznati važnost mentalnog zdravlja zaposlenika u kontekstu radne učinkovitosti te zdravije i produktivnije radne snage, a rezultati istraživanja upućuju na prostor za napredak upravo na tom području.

I sami knjižničari vjeruju da narušeno mentalno zdravlje utječe na osobu na emocionalnoj, fizičkoj, kognitivnoj i socijalnoj razini. Prepoznavanje i svijest o različitim aspektima oštećenog mentalnog zdravlja mogu se postići edukacijom i raspravama o ovim temama. Prema rezultatima istraživanja, sudionici se u velikoj mjeri osjećaju osnaženima nakon edukacije te su otvoreni i zainteresirani za daljnju izobrazbu o ovoj temi.

CSSU nastoji osigurati što širu pristupačnost trajne izobrazbe putem *online* infrastrukture za sudionike iz udaljenih područja, kao što su otoci i planinska područja, te nudi besplatan pristup edukacijskim sadržajima, što također doprinosi većoj dostupnosti i ekonomičnosti. U skladu s mogućnostima, u planu je aktivnije uključivanje polaznika (u radionicama koje se odvijaju u fizičkim prostorima), gostujuća predavanja na ovu temu, webinari i slični edukacijski sadržaji te angažiranje psihologa i drugih stručnjaka u ovom području. U tom kontekstu prepoznata je i potreba za proširenjem stručnog tima kako bi se poduzeli adekvatni koraci u realizaciji.

Izobrazba o mentalnom zdravlju na radnome mjestu doprinosi razvoju hrvatske knjižničarske zajednice, ali postoji potreba i za dodatnom izobrazbom, u skladu s interesom knjižničara. Treba naglasiti da je ovo istraživanje provedeno u cilju bilježenja trethrough which librarians, or their employers, are educated in this context. Education helps raise awareness about mental health issues, reducing the stigma associated with them. It encourages open conversations and creates a more supportive and inclusive environment. Incorporating mental health education into the workplace benefits both employees and the organization, contributing to a healthier, more engaged, and productive workforce.

5. Conclusion

One of the primary goals of the national Training Centre for Continuing Education of Librarians in Croatia (CSSU), based at the National and University Library in Zagreb, is to monitor the need for ongoing professional development, which includes incorporating new topics and speakers. The topic of workplace mental health is gaining increasing attention, especially following the pandemic. In this regard, it is important to empower the library community, not only in terms of providing tools for assistance but also in terms of raising awareness about the challenges and fostering openness for discussion and action. This is a significant step for each individual as well as the professional community as a whole. Also, employers need to recognize the importance of employee mental health in the context of work efficiency and a healthier and more productive workforce, and the research results indicate room for improvement in this area.

Librarians themselves believe that impaired mental health affects individuals across emotional, physical, cognitive and social dimensions of life. Recognition and awareness of various aspects of impaired mental health could be achieved through education and discussion on these topics. According to research results, participants feel empowered after such education to a large extent and are open and interested in further education on this topic.

CSSU strives to ensure the widest possible access to education through online infrastructure for participants from remote areas, islands, mountainous areas and similar locations, offering free education to participants as well. This also contributes to greater accessibility and affordability. In line with the possibilities, there are plans to include more interactive content (for workshops in physical spaces), but also to address this topic through guest presentations, webinars, and similar means, involving psychologists and other experts in the field. In the process of planning and implementing new programs, CSSU recognizes the need for new staff members who will take extensive steps in this direction.

nutačnog stanja te može poslužiti kao polazišna i orijentacijska točka za daljnja istraživanja o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu te podizanje svijesti o ovoj temi u knjižničarskoj zajednici.

Education on workplace mental health contributes to the development of the Croatian library community, but there is a need for additional education according to the needs of librarians. It should be emphasized that this research was conducted to record the current state and can serve as a starting and orientation point for further research on workplace mental health and raising awareness about this topic in the librarian community.

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Prilog 1. Evaluacijski upitnik

1. Udovoljava li sadržaj edukacije vašem očekivanju? *Ocijenite od 1 (Ne) do 5 (Potpuno)*
2. Udovoljavaju li prezentacijski materijali vašem očekivanju? *Ocijenite od 1 (Ne) do 5 (Potpuno)*
3. U kojoj mjeri možete primijeniti sadržaj tečaja na vašem radnom mjestu? *Ocijenite od 1 do 5*
4. Ocijenite predavača. *Ocijenite od 1 do 5*
5. Udovoljava li organizacija edukacije vašim očekivanjima (obavijesti, upute za prijavu i sl.)? *Ocijenite od 1 do 5*
6. Na koji ste način saznali za održavanje ove edukacije?
    1. Na internetskim stranicama CSSU-a
    2. Putem elektroničkih novosti CSSU-a
    3. Putem obavijesti od matične službe
    4. Od kolega iz struke
    5. Na društvenim mrežama
    6. Ostalo
7. Jeste li dosad pohađali webinare?
    1. Da
    2. Ne
8. Vaša stručna sprema?
    1. Srednja stručna sprema
    2. Viša stručna sprema
    3. Visoka stručna sprema
    4. Magisterij (mr. sc.)
    5. Doktorat (dr. sc.)
    6. Student
9. U kojoj vrsti knjižnice ste zaposleni?
    1. Školska knjižnica
    2. Narodna knjižnica
    3. Visokoškolska knjižnica
    4. Specijalna knjižnica
    5. Znanstvena knjižnica
    6. Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu
    7. Student
    8. Zaposlenik arhiva
    9. Zaposlenik muzeja
    10. Ostalo
10. Koliko dugo radite u knjižnici (ili nekoj drugoj ustanovi: arhivu, muzeju...)?
    1. Do 5 godina
    2. Od 6 do 10 godina
    3. Od 11 do 15 godina
    4. Od 16 do 20 godina
    5. Od 21 do 25 godina
    6. Od 26 do 30 godina
    7. Više od 30 godina
    8. Ne radim u knjižnici, arhivu ili muzeju.
11. Biste li edukaciju preporučili vašim kolegama?
    1. Da
    2. Ne
12. Hvala na dodatnim sugestijama: *(napišite)*

Prilog 2. Upitnik o mentalnom zdravlju na radnom mjestu

1. U kojoj se mjeri slažete sa sljedećim tvrdnjama? Za svaku tvrdnju označite odgovor na skali od 1 (Ne slažem se) do 5 (U potpunosti se slažem)

1. Na radnome mjestu osjećam psihičku ravnotežu.
2. Na radnome mjestu imam redovito vremena za predah ili dnevnu pauzu.
3. Na radnome mjestu imam jasno postavljene granice u odnosu s kolegama/nadređenima.
4. Na radnome mjestu imam osobe koje smatram prijateljima.
5. Na radnome mjestu imam vremena za razgovor sa suradnicima.
6. Moj radni prostor ima uvjete ugodne za rad (udobnost, tišina, zrak, svjetlo…).
7. Osjećam da bih trebao/la poboljšati svoj odnos prema poslu.
8. Zbog svoga posla osjećam se preopterećeno, emocionalno iscrpljeno i nemam energije.
9. Rad uz pridržavanje epidemioloških mjera utječe na razinu stresa koju osjećam.
10. Osjećam da ne mogu udovoljiti svim profesionalnim zahtjevima i očekivanjima.
11. Međuljudski odnosi na radnom mjestu održavaju se na moje raspoloženje.
12. U slobodno vrijeme često razmišljam o poslu.
13. Zadatke vezane uz svoje radno mjesto odrađujem i izvan radnog vremena.
14. Imam dojam da poslodavac proaktivno brine o mentalnom zdravlju i dobrobiti zaposlenih.

2. Što prema Vašem iskustvu ili shvaćanju znači sintagma “narušeno mentalno zdravlje”?

3. Što smatrate da je moguće najjednostavnije i najbrže provesti/uvesti, a da će imati značajan kumulativni efekt na poboljšanje/očuvanje vašeg mentalnog zdravlja? *Odaberite odgovore*

1. Redovito pohađanje edukacija
2. Organizacija internih radionica na tu temu u ustanovi zaposlenja
3. Povećanje vlastite svijesti i brige o mentalnom zdravlju
4. Odvajanje poslovnog i privatnog vremena
5. Prakticiranje tehnika opuštanja
6. Izrada i praćenje vlastitog plana uvođenja pozitivnih promjena u svakodnevni život
7. Odvajanje vremena za predah
8. Ostalo: (napišite)

4. U kojoj se mjeri osjećate osnaženo u kontekstu brige o mentalnom zdravlju nakon ove edukacije? *Ocijenite od 1 (Nedovoljno) do 5 (U potpunosti)*

5. Biste li htjeli pohađati dodatne edukacije ove tematike?

1. Da
2. Ne

Appendix 1. Evaluation survey

Q1. Does the webinar content meet your expectations? *Rate from 1 (No) to 5 (Completely)*

Q2. Do the presentation materials meet your expectations? *Rate from 1 (No) to 5 (Completely)*

Q3. To what extent can you apply the course content to your workplace? *Rate from 1 to 5*

Q4. Rate the lecturer. *Rate from 1 to 5*

Q5. Does the organization of the education meet your expectations (notifications, registration instructions, etc.)? *Rate from 1 to 5*

Q6. How did you find out about this education?

1. On the CSSU website
2. Through CSSU electronic newsletters
3. Through notifications from the main office
4. From colleagues in the profession
5. On social media
6. Other

Q7. Have you attended webinars before?

1. Yes
2. No

Q8. Your educational background:

1. High School Diploma
2. Bachelor's Degree
3. Master's Degree
4. Master's Degree of Science
5. Doctoral Degree
6. Student

Q9. In what type of library are you employed?

1. School library
2. Public library
3. Academic library
4. Special library
5. Research library
6. National and University Library in Zagreb
7. Student
8. Archive employee
9. Museum employee
10. Other

Q10. How long have you been working in a library (or other institution like an archive, museum, etc.)?

1. Up to 5 years
2. 6 to 10 years
3. 11 to 15 years
4. 16 to 20 years
5. 21 to 25 years
6. 26 to 30 years
7. More than 30 years
8. I don't work in a library, archive, or museum.

Q11. Would you recommend this education to your colleagues?

1. Yes
2. No

Q12. Thank you for your additional suggestions: *(write)*

Appendix 2. Survey on a workplace mental health

Q1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? For each statement, answers are provided on a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree)

1. I feel a psychological balance at my workplace.
2. I have regular time for breaks or daily pauses at my workplace.
3. I have clear boundaries in relation to colleagues/superiors at my workplace.
4. I have individuals at my workplace whom I consider friends.
5. I have time to converse with colleagues at my workplace.
6. My workspace has comfortable conditions for work (comfort, silence, air, light...).
7. I feel I need to improve my attitude towards work.
8. Due to my job, I feel overwhelmed, emotionally exhausted, and lack energy.
9. Working while adhering to epidemiological measures affects my perceived stress level.
10. I feel that I cannot meet all professional demands and expectations.
11. Interpersonal relationships at the workplace impact my mood.
12. During my free time, I often think about work.
13. I perform tasks related to my job outside of working hours.
14. I have the impression that the employer proactively takes care of the mental health and well-being of the employees.

Q2. What does the term “impaired mental health” mean to you based on your experience or understanding?

Q3. What do you believe is the simplest and quickest way to implement that will have a significant cumulative effect on improving/maintaining your mental health? *Multiple answers can be selected*

1. Regularly attending education
2. Organizing internal workshops on this topic within the institution
3. Increasing self-awareness and concern for mental health
4. Separating work and private time
5. Practicing relaxation techniques
6. Creating and following a plan to introduce positive changes in daily life
7. Setting aside time for breaks
8. Other: *(write)*

Q4. To what extent do you feel empowered in the context of mental health care after this education? *Rate from 1 to 5*

Q5. Would you like to attend additional education on this topic?

1. Yes
2. No

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Bibliotečko-informacijske usluge za osobe s invaliditetom u visokoškolskim bibliotekama na primjeru Biblioteke Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta*

Library and Information Services for People with Disabilities in Academic Libraries on the Example of the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy

Nihada Bećirović

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina / Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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blind and visually impaired, library services, Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Glavni cilj ovog rada jeste detaljno istražiti i analizirati postojeće usluge za osobe s invaliditetom Biblioteke Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, fizičkog pristupa zgradi, pristupa građi, sadržajima i uslugama, te na tom tragu prepoznati i mogućnosti daljnjeg poboljšanja usluživanja slijepih i slabovidnih korisnika/ice Biblioteke.

Metodologija: Kao uzorak za ovo istraživanje odabrana je Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta kako bi se analizirale usluge koje Biblioteka nudi slijepim i slabovidnim studentima/icama, počevši od definicije invaliditeta Konvencije Ujedinjenih naroda o pravima osoba s invaliditetom i IFLA-inog Pojmovnika stručnih izraza i definicija, zatim IFLA-ine Sekcije za knjižnične usluge za osobe s posebnim potrebama. Osnovu rada čine IFLA-ine smjernice Pristup knjižnicama za osobe s invaliditetom koje polaze od okruženja biblioteke, njenog fizičkog prostora, do pristupa građi i uslugama. U radu se tematiziraju i smjernice Biblioteke za slijepe u informacijskom dobu: Smjernice za razvoj službi i usluga, koje donose pregled svih značajnih aspekata bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za slijepe osobe, od njihova historijskog razvoja, zakonskih i strateških okvira o kojima takve usluge neposredno ovise, do korisnika/ica, osoblja te razvoja i upravljanja zbirkama i uslugama. Na osnovu IFLA-inih smjernica, u radu se pažnja posvetila analizi sljedećih ključnih kategorija: fizički pristup prostorijama Biblioteke, građa, asistivna tehnologija, educirano osoblje, mrežne stranice, saradnja s drugim ustanovama, strateški dokumenti i evaluacija. Pored međunarodnih akata, u radu se istražuju i ključni bosanskohercegovački propisi, poput Zakona o zabrani diskriminacije, koji ovu kategoriju osoba izričito navode.

Rezultati: Analiza je pokazala značajnu prilagođenost usluga izdvojenim ključnim kategorijama, ali i otkrila mogućnosti poboljšanja ovih usluga, koje su navedene u Zaključku, te prepoznala značajne uspješne segmente usluživanja i drugih korisnika/ica s invaliditetom, ne samo slijepih i slabovidnih korisnika/ica. Temeljem analize, u posljednjem poglavlju rada, u Zaključku, ističe se mogućnost primjene okvirnog plana razvoja ovih usluga Biblioteke Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu i u drugim bosanskohercegovačkim visokoškolskim bibliotekama te ukazuje na značaj ostvarivanja saradnje s drugim institucijama koje uslužuju slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice, a s kojima se mogu razmjenjivati sredstva za rad, asistivna tehnologija različitoga tipa, ali i iskustva u radu s korisnicima/icama s invaliditetom.

Originalnost: U radu su prikazane odabrane IFLA-ne smjernice za osobe s invaliditetom kao teorijska osnova te razvoj tematiziranih usluga ove Biblioteke može poslužiti kao model drugim visokoškolskim bibliotekama u bosanskohercegovačkom okruženju.

Goal: The main goal of this paper is to examine and analyse in detail the existing services for people with disabilities at the Library of the University Sarajevo – Faculty of

* Rad je skraćena i prerađena verzija završnog magistarskog rada odbranjenog u Sarajevu na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu – Filozofskom fakultetu 2021. godine i objavljenog na stranici Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta (https://ff.unsa.ba/index.php/bs/zavrsni-diplomski-radovi-kob/12001-zavrsni-rad-nihada-becirovic).

The paper is a shortened and revised version of the final master's thesis defended in Sarajevo at the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy in 2021 and published on the website of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy (https://ff.unsa.ba/index.php/bs/zavrsni-diplomski-radovi-kob/12001-zavrsni-rad-nihada-becirovic).

Philosophy, physical access to the building, access to the funds, content, and services, and on that track recognize possibilities of further improvement of services for blind and visually impaired users of the Library.
Methodology: As a sample for this research the Library of the University Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy was chosen to analyse services that the Library offers to blind and visually impaired students, starting from the definition of disability of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and IFLA's Glossary of Terms and Definitions, followed by IFLA's Library Services to People with Special Needs Section. This research is based on selected IFLA guidelines Access to libraries for people with disabilities, which starts from the library's environment, key categories from its physical space to access to materials and services. The paper also discusses the guidelines of the Library for the blind in the information age: Guidelines for the development of functions and services that provide an overview of all significant aspects of library and information services for the blind, from their historical development, legal and strategic frameworks on which such services directly depend, to users, staff, and the development and management of collections and services. Based on the IFLA guidelines, the paper analyses the following key categories: physical access to the Library's premises, materials, assistive technology, trained staff, websites, and cooperation with other institutions, strategic documents, and evaluation. In addition to international acts, the paper also examines BH key regulations, such as the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, which explicitly mentions this category of persons.
Results: The analysis showed a significant adaptation of services to selected key categories, but also revealed the possibilities of improving these services, which are listed in the Conclusion, and recognized substantial successful segments of serving other users with disabilities, not only blind and visually impaired users. Based on the analysis, in the last chapter of the paper, in the Conclusion, the possibility of applying the framework plan for the development of these services of the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo on other academic libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina is highlighted, and it points to the importance of cooperation with other institutions that serve blind and visually impaired users, and with whom it is possible to exchange resources for work, assistive technology of different types, but also experiences in working with users with disabilities.
Originality: This paper presents selected IFLA guidelines for people with disabilities as a theoretical basis. The development of the themed services of this Library can serve as a model for other academic libraries in the BH environment.

1. Uvod

Biblioteke su prostori stjecanja znanja i pronalaženja informacija, a kao ustanove koje njeguju intelektualne slobode i neometan pristup informacijama, na raspolaganju su svim članovima društvene zajednice. Visokoškolske biblioteke pružaju usluge koje su podloga neometanom provođenju naučne i nastavne djelatnosti akademske zajednice. Suština bibliotečkog poslovanja je zadovoljavanje informacijskih potreba korisnika/ica, stoga je u bibliotekama nužna organizacija adekvatne usluge za sve skupine korisnika/ica, uključujući korisnike/ice s invaliditetom. Visokoškolske biblioteke su dužne osigurati uvjete za ostvarivanje načela jednakosti i pravednosti, slobode mišljenja i izražavanja, transparentnosti i povjerljivosti. Bitna sastavnica visokoškolskog djelovanja je i konstantno usavršavanje, to jest cjeloživotno učenje visokoškolskih bibliotekara/ki. Pojavom i sve većim razvojem informacijske tehnologije otvaraju se nove mogućnosti za razvoj biblioteka, ali i lakše i kvalitetnije zadovoljavanje potreba korisnika/ica biblioteka, uključujući korisnike/ice s invaliditetom.

1. Introduction

Libraries are spaces for acquiring knowledge and finding information and as institutions that foster intellectual freedom and unrestricted access to information, they are available to all members of the social community. Academic libraries provide services that are the basis for the seamless implementation of scientific and teaching activities in the academic community. The essence of the library business is to meet users' information needs; therefore, it is necessary to organize adequate library services for all groups of users, including users with disabilities. Academic libraries are obliged to ensure the conditions for realizing the principles of equality and justice, freedom of thought and expression, transparency, and confidentiality. An essential component of an academic activity is constant training, that is, lifelong learning of academic librarians. The emergence and increasing development of information technology opens up new opportunities for the development of libraries, but also easier and better satisfaction of the needs of library users, including users with disabilities.

Visokoškolske biblioteke treba prepoznati kao kapitalni prostor iz kojeg se može utjecati na podizanje svijesti, bibliotekara/ki i knjižničara/ki, studenata/ica, profesora/ica i ostalih korisnika/ica bibliotečkog fonda, koji svi zajedno trebaju kreirati nediskriminatornu atmosferu prema osobama s invaliditetom. Biblioteka u ovom pogledu ima najznačajniji zadatak, a to je pružanje slobodnog pristupa informacijama osobama s invaliditetom na onom stepenu kvaliteta koji je omogućen ostalim članovima korisnicima/icama biblioteke, a uz uvažavanje specifičnosti njihovih potreba i invaliditeta.

Visokoškolska biblioteka može biti univerzitetska i fakultetska. "Univerzitetska biblioteka prikuplja, stručno obrađuje i daje na korištenje građu i informacije neophodne za odvijanje i unapređivanje nastavno-naučnog procesa i naučno-istraživačkog rada na univerzitetu, koordinira rad fakultetskih biblioteka u okviru univerziteta i povezuje ih u sistem, ostvaruje saradnju sa srodnim bibliotekama u inostranstvu, pohranjuje i čuva doktorske radove i magistarske radove odbranjene na univerzitetu." (Mihaliček, 2002). Prema definiciji Aleksandre Vraneš, funkcije i zadaci biblioteka na univerzitetu, odnosno fakultetskih biblioteka, jesu podrška nastavnom i istraživačkom procesu u okviru naučnih disciplina koje se izučavaju na univerzitetu. Iz ove funkcije proističu svi njeni zadaci, među kojima su tri osnovna: popunjavanje, obrada bibliotečkih fondova i rad s korisnicima. (Vraneš, 2004).

Na osnovu zbirki i organizacije usluge visokoškolske biblioteke se mogu podijeliti na dva tipa: *općeznanstveni* i *specijalni*. Univerzitetska biblioteka je općeznanstvenog tipa, a fakultetske ili biblioteke umjetničkih akademija su specijalnog tipa jer sadržajem svojih zbirki unapređuju rad matičnog odsjeka. Oba tipa visokoškolskih biblioteka u Evropskom prostoru podliježu "zahtjevima visokog obrazovanja u sklopu Bolonjske deklaracije, a oni su: fleksibilnost, interdisciplinarnost, kreativnost i doživotno učenje" (Jovović, 2010). Bibliotečko-informacijske usluge za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice u Biblioteci Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu su u nastajanju i podrazumijevaju ravnopravnu uključenost (inkluziju) osoba s invaliditetom u obrazovni proces, povećavajući tako šanse slijepih i slabovidnih studenata/ica za uspješno studiranje, ravnopravno uključivanje u tržište rada i osamostaljivanje, doprinoseći tako većoj kvaliteti života slijepih i slabovidnih studenata/ica.

Academic libraries should be recognized as a capital space from which it is possible to influence the awareness raising of librarians, library technicians, students, professors and other users of the library fund, who together should create a non-discriminatory atmosphere towards people with disabilities. In this regard, the library has the most important task, which is to provide free access to information to persons with disabilities at the level of quality that is provided to other members of the library's users, while respecting the specificity of their needs and disabilities.

An academic library can be a library of the university or faculty. "The University Library collects, processes, and lends the library materials and information necessary for the functioning and advancement of teaching and scientific processes and research and teaching processes at the university, coordinates the work of faculty libraries under the university, links them into the system, implements cooperation with fellow libraries abroad, stores and preserves doctoral and master thesis defended at the university." (Mihaliček, 2002). According to the definition by Aleksandra Vraneš, the functions and tasks of university libraries, i.e. faculty libraries, are support to the teaching and research process under scientific disciplines that are studied at the university. All its tasks arise from this function, including three basic tasks: completing and processing the library funds and working with the users. (Vraneš, 2004).

Based on the collections and organization of services, the academic library can be divided into two types: *general scientific* and *special*. The university library is of the general scientific type, and the faculty or art academy libraries are of the special type because the content of their collections improves the work of the parent department. Both types of academic libraries in the European area are subject "to the demands of higher education within the Bologna Declaration, and they are: flexibility, interdisciplinarity, creativity, and lifelong learning" (Jovović, 2010). Library and information services for blind and visually impaired users in the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo are in the making and imply the equal involvement (inclusion) of persons with disabilities in the educational process, thus increasing the chances of blind and visually impaired students for successful studies, equal inclusion in the labour market and independence, thus contributing to a higher quality of life for blind and visually impaired students.

1.1. Cilj istraživanja

Cilj ovog rada jeste na osnovu odabranih IFLA-inih smjernica za osobe s invaliditetom, kao teorijske osnove, ponuditi detaljnu analizu razvoja postojećih usluga za osobe s invaliditetom Biblioteke Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, fizičkog pristupa zgradi i Biblioteci Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, pristupa građi, sadržajima i uslugama, te na tom tragu prepoznati i mogućnosti daljnjeg poboljšanja usluživanja slijepih i slabovidnih korisnika/ice Biblioteke.

1.2. Metodologija

Kao uzorak za ovo istraživanje odabrana je Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta kako bi se analizirale usluge koje Biblioteka nudi slijepim i slabovidnim studentima/icama, počevši od definicije invaliditeta Konvencije Ujedinjenih naroda o pravima osoba s invaliditetom, koja u Članu 1 definira osobe s invaliditetom kao osobe s dugotrajnim fizičkim, mentalnim, intelektualnim ili osjetilnim oštećenjima, koje u interakciji s različitim barijerama mogu ometati njihovo puno i djelotvorno sudjelovanje u društvu ravnopravno s ostalim članovima tog društva (UN, 2006). Istu definiciju koristi i IFLA-in Pojmovnik stručnih izraza, Sekcija za knjižnične usluge za osobe s posebnim potrebama, u *Pojmovniku stručnih izraza i definicija*, koji obrađuje sve pojmove u vezi s korisnicima/icama s invaliditetom. Pojmovnik UN-ovu definiciju osoba s invaliditetom kao osoba koje imaju fizička, osjetilna ili mentalna oštećenja nadopunjava razlikom između naziva "osoba s oštećenjima", "osoba s teškoćama" i "hendikepirani" (IFLA, 2013). IFLA-ine smjernice *Pristup knjižnicama za osobe sa invaliditetom* polaze od okruženja biblioteke, njenog fizičkog prostora, do pristupa građi i uslugama. U radu se tematiziraju i smjernice *Biblioteke za slijepe u informacijskom dobu: Smjernice za razvoj službi i usluga*, koje donose pregled svih značajnih aspekata bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za slijepe osobe, od njihova historijskog razvoja, zakonskih i strateških okvira o kojima takve usluge neposredno ovise, do korisnika/ica, osoblja te razvoja i upravljanja zbirkama i uslugama. U radu su prikazani i primjeri dobrih praksi usluživanja slijepih i slabovidnih korisnika/ica u Evropi, također se predstavljaju i prakse biblioteka u razvijenim evropskim zemljama i neki izazovi s kojima se susreću zemlje u razvoju, odnosno tranziciji.

Kada su bibliotečko-informacijske usluge visokoškolskih biblioteka za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom u pitanju, IFLA-ine smjernice *Biblioteke za slijepe u informacijskom dobu: Smjernice za razvoj služ-*

1.1. The goal of the research

The goal of this work is to offer, based on the selected IFLA's guidelines for people with disabilities as theoretical fundamentals, detailed analysis of the development of existing services for people with disabilities of the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, physical access to the building and the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, access to the building, contents and services, and on that track identify opportunities for further improvement of services for blind and visually impaired users of the Library.

1.2. Methodology

As a sample for this research, the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy was selected to analyse the services that the Library offers to blind and partially sighted students starting from the definition of disability in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which in Article 1 defines persons with disabilities as persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (UN, 2006). The same definition is used by IFLA's Glossary of Terms of *Services to People with Special Needs Section* in the Glossary of Terms and Definitions which covers all terms related to users with disabilities. The glossary complements the UN definition of persons with disabilities as persons with physical, sensory, or mental impairments by distinguishing between the names "person with an impairment", "person with a disability" and "person with a handicap" (IFLA, 2013). *IFLA Access to libraries for persons with disabilities guidelines* start from the library's environment, its physical space, to access to materials and services. The paper also discusses the guidelines of the *Library for the blind in the information age: Guidelines for the development of functions and services* that provide an overview of all significant aspects of library and information services for blind people, from their historical development, legal and strategic frameworks on which such services directly depend, to users, staff and development and management of collections and services. Examples of good practices in serving blind and partially sighted users in Europe are also presented in the paper, as well as the practices of libraries in developed European countries, and some challenges faced by developing and transition countries.

bi i usluga u deset poglavlja tematiziraju izazove bibliotečko-informacijskog usluživanja slijepih i slabovidnih osoba. Smjernice u tom smislu najprije tematiziraju brojna značajna pravna pitanja i posebne licence o kojima treba voditi računa u pružanju usluga za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice. Nakon toga tematiziraju se čitalačke potrebe različitih tipova korisnika/ica te usluge koje je neophodno pružiti ovim grupama korisnika/ica. Smjernice tematiziraju i informacijske potrebe slijepih i slabovidnih korisnika/ica, naglašavaju značaj saradnje i umrežavanja u usluživanju ovih korisnika/ica. Veliku pažnju potom posvećuju izgradnji zbirke i međubibliotečkoj pozajmici, pristupu zbirkama, odnosno promjeni i proizvodnji formata za slijepe i slabovidne osobe. Jedan dio posvećen je upravljanju ovakvim fondovima i njihovoj promociji u zajednici. Na samom kraju donose i plan obuke za osoblje koje rukovodi bibliotekom, knjižničare/ke i bibliotekare/ke te korisnike/ice, sve u cilju osiguravanja kvaliteta usluge. Saradnja i razmjena građe i stručnosti predstavljaju suštinu razvoja bibliotečkih usluga za slijepe i slabovidne osobe. Umrežen pristup je osnova razvoja fondova, usvajanja budućih tehnologija i korištenja građe. Sve biblioteke za slijepe moraju biti svjesne zbirki kojima raspolažu ostale biblioteke i posuđivati naslove koji im nedostaju iz tih izvora. Visokoškolske biblioteke trebaju osnaživati svoj rad direktnim povezivanjem sa specijalizovanim ustanovama koje služe slijepim i slabovidnim osobama. Razmjena bibliotečke građe između biblioteka je dugogodišnja praksa i sastavni je dio rada svake efikasne bibliotečke usluge. IFLA-ine smjernice *Pristup bibliotekama za osobe sa invaliditetom* vrlo sažeto tematiziraju pristup fizičkom prostoru biblioteka (izvan biblioteke i pristup biblioteci), pristup građi i uslugama, kao i posebne vrste medija za osobe s invaliditetom, usluge i komunikaciju te saradnju s udruženjima osoba s invaliditetom i pojedincima. Kao posebno značajne, Smjernice tematiziraju i donose preporuke za oblikovanje mrežne stranice biblioteka: Oblikovanje treba biti logično i lagano za navigaciju; Dječije mrežne stranice učiniti pristupačnima; Osigurati softver za uvećavanje teksta, promjenu fonta i kontrasta, promjenu dužine redova i prostora između redova; Osigurati alternative formate za .pdf i .doc – po mogućnosti neformatirani tekst (.txt); Odvojiti sadržaj od oblikovanja – koristiti stilske predloške (*style sheets*) za oblikovanje izgleda stranice i položaja elemenata na stranici (*layout*); Uključiti mogućnost pretraživanja na svojim mrežnim stranicama; Izbjegavati okvire (*frames*) i tablice; Izbjega-

When it comes to library and information services of academic libraries for users with disabilities, IFLA guidelines *Libraries for the Blind in the Information Age: Guidelines for Development of Functions and Services* in ten chapters discuss the challenges of library and information services for blind and visually impaired people. In this regard, the guidelines first discuss several significant legal issues and special licenses that should be addressed when providing services for blind and visually impaired users. After that, the reading needs of different types of users and the services that must be provided to these groups of users are discussed. The guidelines also address the information needs of blind and visually impaired users, emphasizing the importance of cooperation and networking in serving these users. Great attention is afterward dedicated to building the collection and interlibrary loan, access to collections, i.e. changing and producing formats for blind and visually impaired people. One part is dedicated to the management of such funds and their promotion in the community. At the very end, they bring a training plan for the staff who manage the library, library technicians, librarians, and users, intending to ensure the quality of the service. Cooperation and exchange of materials and expertise are the essence of the development of library services for blind and visually impaired people. A networked approach is the basis for the development of funds, the adoption of future technologies, and the use of materials. All libraries for the blind must be aware of the collections held by other libraries and borrow titles they lack from those sources. Academic libraries should strengthen their work by connecting directly with specialized institutions that serve the blind and visually impaired. The exchange of library materials between libraries is a long-standing practice and is an integral part of the work of any efficient library service. *IFLA's Guidelines for Access to Libraries for people with disabilities* very concisely discuss access to the physical space of libraries (outside the library and access to the library), access to materials and services, special types of media for people with disabilities, services, and communication, as well as cooperation with associations of people with disabilities and individuals. As particularly significant, the Guidelines address and make recommendations for the design of the library website: Design should be logical and easy to navigate; Make children's webpage accessible; Provide software to enlarge text, change font and contrast, length of lines, and space between lines; Give alternative formats to .pdf and .doc – preferably unformatted text (.txt); Sepa-

vati pokretne slike i tekst; Koristiti relativne mjere za tekst; Zvučni zapis popratiti tekstom. Elektronski sadržaji s mrežnih stranica podložni su promjenama i pogrešnom tumačenju i mogu biti potpuno netačni. Elektronski sadržaj koji je odabran da bude dio udaljene zbirke treba pažljivo pregledati prije nego što bude ponuđen čitaocima. Izgradnja bibliotečke zbirke na internetu iziskuje obučenog stručnjaka među osobljem, koji može procijeniti autentičnost izvora na mreži. Vrlo važno je također da osoblje može svojim korisnicima/icama ponuditi savjete kako da kritički vrednuju sadržaje. Biblioteke trebaju razviti strategije angažiranja i podučavanja korisnika/ica.

Osposobljavanje korisnika/ica za primjenu novih usluga i novih tehnologija od ključne je važnosti. Biblioteke moraju upoznati korisnike/ice o novim uslugama i promjenama u postojećim. Web-stranica biblioteke također može biti efikasan prostor za upoznavanje korisnika/ica s novim uslugama i uvođenje u te usluge. Bitno je naglasiti da je bibliotečko osoblje odgovorno za dostupnost informacija o knjižnoj i neknjižnoj građi te bi kao takvo trebalo biti osposobljeno za pružanje pomoći svim korisnicima/icama, uključujući i osobe s invaliditetom.

Biblioteke za slijepe u informacijskom dobu: Smjernice za razvoj službi i usluga naglašavaju da visokoškolske i školske biblioteke trebaju biti od koristi i u službi učenicima/icama i studentima/icama tokom cjelokupnog obrazovanja i školovanja, te da je slijepim i slabovidnim korisnicima/icama potrebna građa na odgovarajućem mediju kako bi uspješno pratili nastavni plan i program. Kada je riječ o građi, neophodno je da ključna literatura, ali i građa potrebna za istraživački rad, ili pak druga vrsta građe koju žele čitati, bude dostupna. Slijepi i slabovidni korisnici/ce ovise o fleksibilnosti biblioteka, odnosno saradnji s drugim bibliotekama koje mogu obezbijediti međubibliotečku pozajmicu. Biblioteke, kako visokoškolske tako i školske, trebaju imati razvijenu nabavnu politiku u obezbjeđivanju knjiga u traženom formatu kako bi se omogućio pristup informacijama za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice. Slijepi i slabovidni učenici/ce i studenti/ice koji se obrazuju od osnovne škole do postdiplomskog studija imaju istu želju i potrebu za udžbenicima i dodatnom građom za čitanje kao i oni koji čitaju bez poteškoća.

rate contents from design – use style sheets to guide presentation and layout; Include search capability on your website; Avoid frames and tables; Avoid moving figures and texts; Use relative measurements for text; Accompany audio with text. Electronic content from websites is subject to change and misinterpretation and may be completely inaccurate. Electronic content, which is selected to be part of remote collections, should be carefully reviewed before being offered to readers. Building a library collection on the Internet requires a trained professional among staff who can assess the authenticity of online sources. It is also very important that the staff can offer their users advice on how to critically evaluate the content. Libraries should develop strategies for engaging and educating users. Training users for the application of new services and new technologies is of key importance. Libraries must inform users about new services and changes in existing ones. The library's website can also be an effective space for introducing users to new services and implementing them to these services. It is important to emphasize that the library staff is responsible for the availability of information about book and non-book materials, and as such should be trained to assist all users, including people with disabilities.

The Libraries for the Blind in the Information Age: guidelines for the development of functions and services emphasize that academic and school libraries should be of use to pupils and students during their entire education and training, and that blind and visually impaired users need materials in an appropriate media to successfully follow the curriculum. When it comes to the materials, it is necessary that the key literature, but also the materials needed for the research work, or another type of materials that they want to read, be available. Blind and visually impaired users depend on the flexibility of libraries, i.e. cooperation with other libraries that can provide interlibrary loans. Libraries, both academic and school, should have a developed procurement policy in providing books in the required format to enable access to information for blind and visually impaired users. Blind and visually impaired pupils and students, who are in education from elementary school to postgraduate studies, have the same desire and need for textbooks and additional reading material as those who can read without difficulty.

2. Bibliotečko-informacijske usluge za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom u visokoškolskim bibliotekama u svijetu, regiji i Bosni i Hercegovini

Bosna i Hercegovina je 2010. godine ratificirala Konvenciju Ujedinjenih nacija o pravima osoba s invaliditetom te se time obavezala na provedbu i poštivanje svih članova i načela propisanih Konvencijom. Ovim potpisivanjem započeo je dugoročni proces unapređivanja zakonske i socijalne politike prema osobama sa svim stepenima invaliditeta. Zakon o zabrani diskriminacije u Bosni i Hercegovini, u skladu s Ustavom Bosne i Hercegovina i međunarodnim standardima koji se odnose na ljudska prava i temeljne slobode, utvrdio je odgovornosti i zakonodavne obaveze te omogućio zaštitu, promicanje i stvaranje uslova za jednako postupanje prema osobama s invaliditetom. Iako se ljudska prava stječu pri samom rođenju osobe i kao takva su zagarantovana svima kao neotuđiva i univerzalna, još uvijek su mnogim osobama s invaliditetom teško ostvariva u raznim segmentima života.

Kako bi se slijepim i slabovidnim osobama omogućio pristup visokom obrazovanju, osim poštivanja pravnog okvira potrebno im je pružiti informacije na adekvatan način te je potrebno educirati akademsku zajednicu, kako profesore/ice, tako i studente/ice, o osobama s invaliditetom kako bi se izbjegla moguća diskriminacija, što se najlakše postiže kroz različite programe, projekte i radionice. Međutim, postojeća istraživanja u literaturi ukazuju na brojne praktične poteškoće u pružanju bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom, slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice u visokoškolskim bibliotekama, pogotovo u zemljama u razvoju i tranziciji, a ponegdje i u razvijenim zemljama.

Tako, naprimjer, autori Yemisi T. Babalola i Yacob Haliso u svojoj analizi bibliotečkih usluga za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice u visokoškolskim bibliotekama u Nigeriji otkrivaju da niti jedna anketirana biblioteka nema knjigu na Brajevom pismu niti asistivnu tehnologiju. Jedino što su biblioteke imale su audioknjige, koje nisu nabavljane za slijepe i slabovidne studente/ice, nego su to bile audioverzije udžbenika, koje su dolazile uz udžbenike, pa autori donose preporuke za saradnju između biblioteke, vlade i nevladinih organizacije u nabavci građe i opreme za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice. (Babalola i Haliso, 2011)

Doktorska disertacija Anne Khachatryan iz 2014. godine pod nazivom *Digital services to patrons with disabilities offered at the National Library of Armenia: challenges and measures taken* propitivala je di-

2. Library and information services for users with disabilities in academic libraries in the world, the region, and Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, thereby committing to implementing and compliance with all articles and principles prescribed by the Convention. With this signing, the long-term process of improving legal and social policies towards people with all degrees of disability began. The Law on Prohibition of Discrimination in Bosnia and Herzegovina per the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international standards related to human rights and fundamental freedoms, established responsibilities and legislative obligations and enabled the protection, promotion, and creation of conditions for equal treatment of persons with disabilities. Although human rights are acquired at the very birth of a person and as such are guaranteed to everyone as innate and universal, for many people with disabilities are still challenging to achieve in various segments of life.

To provide access to academic education to blind and visually impaired people, in addition to respecting the legal framework, it is necessary to provide them with information in an appropriate manner, and it is necessary to educate the academic community, both professors and students, about people with disabilities to avoid possible discrimination, which is most easily achieved through various programs, projects, and workshops. However, existing research in the literature points to numerous practical difficulties in providing library and information services for users with disabilities, blind and visually impaired users in academic libraries, especially in developing and transition countries, and somewhere also in developed countries.

For example, the authors Yemisi T. Babalola and Yacob Haliso, in their analysis of library services for blind and visually impaired users in academic libraries in Nigeria, reveal that none of the surveyed libraries have books in Braille or assistive technology. The only thing that libraries had were audiobooks that were not acquired for blind and visually impaired students, but they were audio versions of textbooks that came with textbooks, so authors make recommendations for cooperation between library, government, and NGOs in the procurement of materials and of equipment for blind and impaired users. (Babalola & Haliso, 2011)

The doctoral dissertation of Anne Khachatryan from 2014 entitled *Digital Services to Patrons with*

gitalne bibliotečke usluge za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom u Armeniji na primjeru Nacionalne biblioteke Armenije. Rezultati ove studije zaključuju da Nacionalna biblioteka Armenije ne pruža jednako građu i usluge korisnicima/icama s invaliditetom zbog nedostatka kontinuiranog finansiranja i tehnologija, nedostatka kvalificiranog osoblja i naslijeđene bibliotečke infrastrukture. (Khachatryan, 2014)

U sljedećem istraživanju, Silvana Šehić i Sanjica Tanacković Faletar u tekstu pod nazivom *Exploration of Academic Information Seeking and Library Use of the Blind and Visually Impaired Students in Croatia* u septembru 2013. godine istražile su iskustva slijepih i slabovidnih studenata/ica tokom obrazovanja u Hrvatskoj. Intervju je obavljen sa šest slijepih i tri slabovidna studenta/ice o pristupu i upotrebi bibliotečkih usluga. Kao najvažnija stvar u obrazovanju ovih ispitanika u rezultatima pokazala se asistivna tehnologija, prema kojoj se biblioteke trebaju orijentirati u smislu njihove nabavke jer su cijene takve opreme skupe za individualnu nabavku. Zanimljivo je primijetiti da su rezultati ove studije potvrdili rezultate sličnih studija provedenih u svijetu, a to je da prilagodljiva tehnologija utječe na uspjeh slijepih i slabovidnih studenta/ica. (Šehić i Tanacković Faletar, 2014) Takva istraživanja predstavljena su u nastavku.

S druge strane, u razvijenim zemljama svijeta poput Danske, Finske i Švedske, bibliotečke usluge za slijepe i slabovidne osobe zagarantovane su posebnim zakonom. Neke od tih zemalja uključuju bibliotečke službe u svoje programe kulturne politike. *Biblioteke za slijepe u informacijskom dobu: Smjernice za razvoj službi i usluga* navode sljedeći primjer: "Švedski Zakon o kulturi za sve (iz 1976. godine) navodi da će država osigurati proizvodnju prilagođene građe i pružanje bibliotečkih usluga osobama koje ne mogu čitati crni tisak. U Finskoj, bibliotečke službe su podržane Zakonom o bibliotekama za osobe sa oštećenjem vida, usvojenim 1996. godine." (IFLA, 2018a). U Kanadi, pod okriljem Kanadskog nacionalnog instituta za slijepe (CNIB – Kanadska biblioteka za slijepe), dopušta se javnim, školskim i visokoškolskim bibliotekama da koriste CNIB-ovu zbirku knjiga u prilagođenom formatu, uz godišnju pretplatu, kako bi i one mogle pružiti direktnu uslugu slijepim i slabovidnim korisnicima/icama. Cilj ove usluge je osigurati adekvatan pristup na lokalnom nivou i obogatiti zbirke dostupne korisnicima/icama u zajednicama u kojima žive. Dalje, u razvijenim zemljama poput Švedske, javne i visokoškolske biblioteke odgovorne su za posuđivanje zvučnih knjiga svim osobama koje ne mogu čitati štampane

disabilities offered at the National Library of Armenia: challenges and Measures Taken questioned digital library services for users with disabilities in Armenia using the example of the National Library of Armenia. The results of this study conclude that the National Library of Armenia does not equally provide materials and services to users with disabilities due to a lack of continuous funding and technologies, a lack of qualified staff, and an inherited library infrastructure. (Khachatryan, 2014)

In the following research, Silvana Šehić and Sanjica Tanacković Faletar in a text entitled *Exploration of Academic Information Seeking and Library Use of the Blind and Visually Impaired Students in Croatia*, in September 2013, have examined the experiences of blind and visually impaired students during education in Croatia. An interview was conducted with six blind and three visually impaired students about access to and use of library services. The results showed assistive technology as the most important thing in the education of these subjects, according to which libraries should orient themselves in terms of their acquisition because the prices of such equipment are expensive for individual acquisition. It is interesting to note that the results of this study confirmed the results of similar studies conducted around the world – that adaptive technology affects the success of blind and visually impaired students. (Šehić & Tanacković Faletar, 2014) Such researches are presented hereafter.

On the other hand, in developed countries such as Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, library services for blind and visually impaired persons are guaranteed by special law. Some of these countries include library services in their cultural policy programs. Libraries for Blind in Information Age: Guidelines for Development of Functions and Services: cite the following example: "The Swedish Bill on Culture for All (from 1976) states that the state will ensure the production of adapted materials and the provision of library services to people who cannot read black print. In Finland, library services are supported by the Act on the Library for the Visually Impaired, adopted in 1996." (IFLA, 2018a). In Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) public, school, and academic libraries are allowed to use CNIB's book collection in an adapted format, with an annual subscription, so that they too can provide direct service to blind and visually impaired users. The goal of this service is to ensure adequate access at the local level and to enrich the collections available to users in the communities where they live. Furthermore,

stvari. Švedska Biblioteka za zvučne knjige i knjige na Brajevom pismu, kao državna ustanova, odgovorna je za proizvodnju i katalogizaciju knjiga, kao i usluge posuđivanja knjiga.

IFLA sekcija: Bibliotečke usluge za osobe sa posebnim potrebama (LSN) Bibliotečke usluge za osobe koje ne mogu čitati crni tisak (LPD) izdvajaju nekoliko primjera dobre prakse visokoškolskih biblioteka širom svijeta, naprimjer Univerzitetsku biblioteku Geteborga, koja ima početnu stranicu s informacijama za studente/ice s oštećenjem vida.[1]

Sljedeći izdvojeni primjer dobre prakse je Univerzitetska biblioteka u Edinburgu u Škotskoj koja ima internetsku stranicu za korisnike/ice invaliditetom koja sadrži informacije o pristupačnosti i informacijskim uslugama, npr. "kako da naprave dokumente, prezentacije i online bibliotečku građu dostupnom, kao i informacije o pomoćnoj tehnologiji. Svi bibliotekarski dokumenti su dostupni u alternativnim formatima. Postoji niz pomoćnih softvera i hardvera u bibliotekama uključujući specifične pakete na svim univerzitetskim računarima." (IFLA, 2018b) Svake godine se osoblje biblioteke poziva da prisustvuju obuci o invaliditetu; također, Univerzitet ima službu za osobe s invaliditetom koja se bavi individualnim prilagođavanjem građe studentima/icama s invaliditetom, uključujući prilagođavanje bibliotečke usluge, kao što su duži periodi pozajmljivanja, a biblioteka ima službenika za informacije o invaliditetu.[2]

Kada je bosanskohercegovački kontekst u pitanju, jedno od rijetkih istraživanja, autora Hajdarpašić i Madacki, koje je bilo orijentirano na identificiranje bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga u visokoškolskim bibliotekama, i to na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu, otkrilo je naprimjer da 58,8% visokoškolskih biblioteka ima korisnike/ice s invaliditetom koji se odnosi na studente/ice s djelimičnim ili kompletnim oštećenjem vida. S tim u vezi rad ovih autora kao temelj poslovanja biblioteka postavlja pristupačnost bibliotečko-informacijskih službi i usluga korisnicima/icama s invaliditetom koje trebaju biti u znaku "univerzalnog dizajna". "Analizirajući prispjele odgovore u tom smislu, sažeto kazano, istraživanje zaključuje da će upravo opseg koji je šire usmjeren na univerzalni pristup, za razliku od posebnog pristupa, uključiti socijalnu pravdu u samo središte bibliotečko informacijskog obrazovanja." (Hajdarpašić i Madacki, 2019). Ovo istraživanje pokazalo je kako

[1] Vidjeti: http://www.ub.gu.se/help/funktion.

[2] Vidjeti: https://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/help-consultancy/accessibility.

in developed countries such as Sweden, public and academic libraries are responsible for lending audiobooks to all people who cannot read black print. The Audiobook and Braille Library of Sweden, as a state institution, is responsible for the production and book cataloguing, as well as for book lending services.

IFLA sections: Library Services to People with Special Needs (LSN) Libraries Serving Persons with Print Disabilities (LPD) highlights several examples of good practices of academic libraries around the world, for example, the University Library of Göteborg, which has a home page with information for students with visual impairments.[1]

The next highlighted good practice example is the University Library in Edinburgh, Scotland, which has a website for users with disabilities, which contains information on accessibility and information services, e.g. "how to make documents, presentations, and online library materials accessible, as well as information about assistive technology. All library documents are available in alternative formats. There is a range of support software and hardware in the libraries including specific packages on all university computers." (IFLA, 2018b). Every year, library staff are invited to attend training sessions about disability, also, the University has a service for persons with disabilities that deals with individual adaptation of materials to students with disabilities, including adaptation of library services, such as longer loan periods, and the library has an officer for information about disability.[2]

When it comes to the BH context, one of the rare studies by the authors Hajdarpašić and Madacki, which was oriented towards identifying library and information services in academic libraries, namely at the University of Sarajevo, revealed, for example, that 58.8% of academic libraries have users with disabilities, which refers to students with partial or complete visual impairment. In this regard, the work of these authors sets the accessibility of library and information services and services to users with disabilities as the basis of library operations, which should be characterized by "universal design". "Analysing the responses received in this regard, in short, the research concludes that the preciseness scope, which is more broadly focused on universal access, as opposed to special access, will include social justice in the very centre of library

[1] See: http://www.ub.gu.se/help/funktion/

[2] See: https://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/help-consultancy/accessibility.

ipak poneke biblioteke razvijaju bibliotečko-informacijske usluge za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice. Također, u ovom istraživanju pokazuje se osviještenost visokoškolskih bibliotekara/ki o značaju usluživanja korisnika/ica s invaliditetom.

U okviru Tempus projekta "Jednake mogućnosti za studente sa posebnim potrebama u visokom obrazovanju" realiziranog na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu, u saradnji s još nekoliko Univerziteta u BiH, nastalo je nekoliko dokumenata koji se bave studentima/icama s invaliditetom, između ostalog i publikacija *Studenti sa oštećenjem vida u visokom obrazovanju*. Publikacija je namijenjena studentima/icama s različitim stepenima oštećenja vida, ali i svim drugim studentima/icama koji imaju problema s nekim od očnih oboljenja, ili bi se zbog opterećenja anamneze mogli naći u takvoj situaciji. Također, tekst je namijenjen i nastavnom osoblju u radu sa studentima/icama oštećena vida, koji u svom radu imaju mogućnost da se susreću s ovim studentima/icama, te su date osnovne upute za rad i savjeti o prilagođavanju nastave, kao i način ostvarivanja adekvatnog kontakta s osobama oštećena vida. (Teskeredžić, Dizdarević i Bratovčić, 2013)

3. Analiza ključnih kategorija

Na osnovu ranije tematiziranih ključnih preporuka odabranih IFLA-inih smjernica, u ovom poglavlju donosi se analiza bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom, analiza usluga za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice, u Biblioteci Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta. Zastupljenost i usklađenost usluga s preporukama IFLA-inih smjernica analizirana je u sljedećim ranije pojašnjenim ključnim kategorijama, koje su izdvojene kao osnovne kategorije plana razvoja ovih usluga, odnosno koje se moraju zadovoljiti kako bi biblioteka mogla kvalitetno usluživati korisnike/ice s invaliditetom:

1. fizički pristup prostorijama biblioteke
2. građa,
3. asistivna tehnologija,
4. educirano osoblje,
5. mrežne stranice,
6. saradnja s drugim ustanovama radi razmjene građe, opreme i iskustava,
7. strateški dokumenti i
8. evaluacija.

3.1. Fizički pristup

Kada je u pitanju fizički pristup prostorijama Biblioteke, ali i samoj zgradi Fakulteta, slijepoj osobi sa

information education." (Hajdarpašić & Madacki, 2019). This research showed that some libraries still develop library and information services for blind and visually impaired users. Also, this research shows the awareness of academic librarians about the importance of serving users with disabilities.

Within the framework of the TEMPUS project: "Equal opportunities for students with special needs in academic education" implemented at the University of Sarajevo, in cooperation with several other universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, several documents dealing with students with disabilities were written, including publications *Visually impaired students in academic education*. The publication is intended for students with various degrees of visual impairment, but also for all other students who have problems with some of the eye diseases, or could find themselves in such a situation due to the burden of the medical history. Also, the text is intended for teaching staff working with visually impaired students, who in their work have the opportunity to meet these students, and basic work instructions and advice on adapting classes, as well as ways to achieve adequate contact with visually impaired people, are given. (Teskeredžić, Dizdarević & Bratovčić, 2013)

3. Analysis of key categories

Based on the key recommendations of selected IFLA guidelines discussed earlier, this chapter provides an analysis of library and information services for users with disabilities, an analysis of services for blind and visually impaired users, in the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy. Representation and compliance of services with the recommendations of IFLA's guidelines were analysed in the following previously explained key categories, which were singled out as the basic categories of the development plan for these services, i.e. which must be met for the library to be able to provide quality services to users with disabilities:

1. Physical access to the library premises
2. Materials,
3. Assistive technology,
4. Educated staff,
5. Web pages,
6. Cooperation with other institutions for the exchange of materials, equipment and experiences,
7. Strategic documents, and
8. Evaluation.

štapom ili psom vodičem omogućen je, uz pomoć portira, ulazak u Biblioteku bez nailaženja na prepreke. Međutim, rukohvati na ulazu u zgradu Fakulteta koji se nastavljaju do prostorija Biblioteke ne postoje.

Kada su općenito korisnici/ice s invaliditetom u pitanju, valja naglasiti da parking zgrade Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta posjeduje jedno parking mjesto označeno međunarodnim simbolom za osobe s invaliditetom; također parkiralište se nalazi odmah ispred ulaza u zgradu Fakulteta, a Biblioteka je fizički smještena na prizemlju, tako da je osobama s invaliditetom lako doći do biblioteke. Oznake na parkingu istaknute su žutom bojom, jasne su i čitljive. Postoji rasvjeta ispred ulaza u zgradu i nema prepreka. Podloga na ulazu ispred zgrade fakulteta je zadovoljavajuća. Također, stubišta i stepenice nisu označene kontrastnim bojama, ne postoje slikovne oznake koje vode do lifta kako je naznačeno u IFLA-inim smjernicama za osobe sa invaliditetom, ali lift ima oznake na brajici, iako ne i glasovne upute.

Biblioteka je smještena u prizemlju zgrade Fakulteta tako da ne postoje stepenice koje bi mogle izazvati prepreke prilikom ulaska u prostorije Biblioteke; također, kabineti bibliotekara/ki su smješteni na prizemlju, što omogućava osobama s invaliditetom nesmetan pristup ličnom bibliotekaru/ki. Prema preporukama, vrata ulaza u Biblioteku trebaju biti staklena; vrata ulaza u Biblioteku su djelimično staklena, ali postoje oznake upozorenja.

U suštini, svi dijelovi Biblioteke su pristupačni. Prostor je logično podijeljen s jasnim oznakama. Pultovi za pozajmicu su smješteni u blizini ulaza. Naručivanje bibliotečke građe vrši se u Odjeljenju za pozajmicu (soba br. 11) pored kojeg se nalazi i Čitaonica (soba br. 13). Toalet za studente/ice s invaliditetom nalazi se prekoputa Odjeljenja za pozajmicu (prostorija br. 22).

3.2. Građa

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta omogućava online upis u Biblioteku i online narudžbe građe te mogućnost jednog produživanja vremenskog perioda na koji je građa zadužena. Korisnici/ice mogu ove pogodnosti sami uraditi, međutim, posuđivanje štampane građe i njeno vraćanje mora se odvijati u prostoriji Odjeljenja za pozajmicu. Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta ne posjeduje specijalizirani Odjel sa zvučnim knjigama i ostalom građom za slijepe i slabovidne osobe. Međutim, ova kategorija je usko

3.1. Physical access

When it comes to physical access to the premises of the Library, but also to the Faculty building itself, a blind person with a cane or a guide dog is with the help of the porter enabled to enter the Library without encountering obstacles. However, handrails at the Faculty building entrance continue to the Library premises do not exist.

When it comes to users with disabilities in general, it should be emphasized that the parking lot of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy has one parking space marked with the international symbol for people with disabilities, the parking lot is also located right in front of the entrance to the Faculty building, and the Library is physically located on the ground floor, so that people with disabilities can easily reach the library. The signs in the parking lot are highlighted in yellow, they are clear and readable. There is a light fixture in front of the entrance to the building, and there are no obstacles. The surface at the entrance in front of the faculty building is satisfactory. Also, the staircases and stairs are not marked in contrasting colours, and there are no pictorial signs leading to the lift as indicated in the IFLA guidelines for people with disabilities, however, the lift has Braille signage, although, there are no voice instructions.

The library is located on the ground floor of the Faculty building, so there are no stairs that could cause obstacles when entering the premises of the library, also, the librarians' offices are located on the ground floor, which allows people with disabilities unhindered access to the personal librarian. According to the recommendations, the entrance door to the Library should be made of glass, the entrance door to the Library is made partially of glass, but there are warning signs.

Essentially, all parts of the Library are accessible. The space is logically divided with clear markings. Loan desks are located near the entrance. Library materials are ordered in the Loan Department (room no. 11), next to which is the Reading Room (room no. 13). The toilet for students with disabilities is located opposite the Loan Department (room no. 22).

3.2. Materials

The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy enables online enrolment in the Library and online ordering of materials, as well as the possibility of one extension of the period for which the materials are borrowed. Users can make

povezana s kategorijom asistivne tehnologije i saradnjom s drugim ustanovama. Stoga bibliotekari/ke i knjižničari/ke građu koju nemaju posuđuju iz drugih biblioteka u Bosni i Hercegovini i regionu preko međubibliotečke pozajmice te svoje korisnike/ice informišu o međubibliotečkoj pozajmici ili je vrše umjesto njih.

Na zahtjev korisnika/ice s invaliditetom Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta pomaže u prenošenju bibliotečke građe na odgovarajući medij.

Kada su usluge za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom u pitanju, Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta nastoji osigurati pravo na jednak i slobodan pristup bibliotečkoj građi svim korisnicima/icama, na osnovu člana 42. Zakona o autorskim i srodnim pravima (*Službeni glasnik BiH*, 13. 6. 2010), po kojem je "Dopušteno reproduciranje i distribuiranje djela za potrebe invalidnih lica ako to djelo ne postoji u traženom obliku, ako je njegova upotreba u direktnoj vezi s invalidnošću tih lica i ograničena na njen obim, te ako to nije urađeno s namjerom da se ostvari posredna ili neposredna ekonomska korist. U tom slučaju izvor i ime autora moraju biti naznačeni, ako su navedeni na djelu koje se koristi." (Zakon o autorskim i srodnim pravima, 2010).

3.3. Asistivna tehnologija

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta bila je prva biblioteka u Bosni i Hercegovini koja je putem projekta iz 2018. godine pod nazivom "Nabavka opreme za olakšan pristup bibliotečkim fondovima studentima sa invaliditetom u čitaonici Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu" implementirala modernu asistivnu tehnologiju i to:

3.3.1. SmartView Synergy PI

SmartView Synergy PI elektronski desktop povećalo iz HUMAN WARE kolekcije posebno je dizajnirano za osobe s makularnom degeneracijom, dijabetičkom retinopatijom ili bilo kojim drugim stanjem smanjenog vida. SmartView Synergy PI odlikuje progresivna kamera koja poboljšava tekst u pokretu, omogućavajući stabilnu sliku bez efekta zaostalosti, izobličenja ili treperenja. Korisnik/ica može čitati brže i duže s lakoćom i ugodnošću.

3.3.2. Čitač ekrana JAWS

Software za slijepe – čitač ekrana JAWS® for Windows najpopularniji je čitač ekrana na svijetu. Distribuira se širom svijeta u više od 50 zemalja i preveden je na 23 jezika. Čitač ekrana JAWS omogu-

these benefits themselves; however, the borrowing of printed material and its return must take place in the room of the Loan Department. The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy does not have a specialized Department with audiobooks and other materials for the blind and visually impaired. However, this category is closely related to the assistive technology category and cooperation with other institutions. Therefore, librarians and library technicians borrow material that they do not have from other libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region through interlibrary loans and inform their users about interlibrary loans or make the same for them.

At the request of users with disabilities, the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy assists in transferring library materials to the appropriate medium.

When it comes to services for users with disabilities, the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy strives to ensure the right to equal and free access to library materials for all users, based on Article 42 of *Zakon o autorskim i srodnim pravima* (Law on Copyright and Related Rights) (*Službeni glasnik BiH*, 13. 6. 2010 / *Official herald B&H*, 13 June 2010), according to which "Reproduction and distribution of a work for the needs of disabled persons is permitted if that work does not exist in the requested form, if its use is directly related to the disability of those persons and is limited to its extent, and if this was not done to achieve economic benefit directly or indirectly. In this case, the source and the name of the author must be indicated, if they are mentioned in the used work." (Zakon o autorskim i srodnim pravima, 2010).

3.3. Assistive technology

The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy was the first library in Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement modern assistive technology through a project from 2018 entitled "Procurement of Equipment for Easier Access to Library Funds for Students with Disabilities in the Reading Room of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo" as follows:

3.3.1. SmartView Synergy PI

The SmartView Synergy PI electronic *desktop* magnifier from the HUMAN WARE collection is specially designed for people with macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, or any other low vision condition. SmartView Synergy PI features a progressive camera that enhances text in motion,

ćava slijepim i slabovidim osobama da ravnopravno s videćima koriste većinu aplikacija na računaru. JAWS prati aktivnosti korisnika/ica na računaru i čita sadržaj ekrana.

3.3.3. anReader

anReader je govornik na lokalnim jezicima za JAWS. Računar za pretraživanje OPAC-a nalazi se na visini prilagođenoj za korisnike/ice u invalidskim kolicima. Elektronska lupa (Prodigi desktop) smještena je u središnjem dijelu Čitaonice. JAWS čitač ekrana dostupan je na računaru smještenom u središnjem dijelu Čitaonice.

3.4. Educirano osoblje

Bibliotekari/ke i knjižničari/ke Biblioteke su ujedno i informatori/ce koji obučavaju korisnike/ice za pretraživanje COBISS-a, a vrše i detaljnije pretraživanje dostupnih baza podataka na određenu temu koju korisnik/ica zahtjeva, a koja iziskuje određene stručne kompetencije. Knjižničari/ke pružaju informacije korisnicima/icama kako da koriste opremu u specifičnim situacijama.

U čitaonici Biblioteke Filozofskog fakulteta u prvoj i drugoj smjeni uvijek je prisutan/na dežurni/a knjižničar/ka koji/a je na raspolaganju korisnicima/icama, koji/a u određenim situacijama može vršiti uslugu ličnog čitanja.

Također, osoblje, odnosno uposlenici Filozofskog fakulteta, svake godine pohađaju obuku Zaštite od požara te samim tim istu obuku prolaze i uposlenici Biblioteke, pa se može reći da je osoblje osposobljeno za pomoć korisnicima/icama u slučaju takve vrste opasnosti.

3.5. Mrežne stranice

Prema autorici Jadranki Stojanovski postoji deset skupina unutar kojih bi biblioteka trebala ponuditi svoj sadržaj. To su: 1. opće informacije; 2. podaci o odgovornosti; 3. datum zadnje promjene sadržaja; 4. online katalozi; 5. elektronički izvori; 6. usluge knjižnice; 7. informacijska služba; 8. izobrazba, upute, pomoć; 9. pretraživanje; 10. novosti. (Stojanovski, 2011). S tim u vezi, web-stranica Biblioteke Filozofskog fakulteta, koja se nalazi se na poddomeni stranice Filozofskog fakulteta, nudi obilje informacija u kategorijama: Historijat, Vizija i misija, Kako postati član/članica?, Informacije o radnom vremenu, Informacije o osoblju, Donacije i pokloni, Međubibliotečka pozajmica, Posebne zbirke, Katalog, E-izložbe, elektronske izvore informacija

providing a stable image without the effects of lag, distortion, or flickering. The user can read faster and longer with ease and comfort.

3.3.2. JAWS screen reader

Software for the blind – screen reader JAWS® for Windows is the most popular screen reader in the world. It is distributed worldwide in more than 50 countries and has been translated into 23 languages. The JAWS screen reader enables blind and visually impaired people to use most applications on the computer as equally as the sighted. JAWS monitors the user's activities on the computer and reads the contents of the screen.

3.3.3. anReader

anReader is local language speaker for JAWS. The computer for OPAC search is at a height adapted for wheelchair users. The electronic magnifier (Prodigi desktop) is located in the central part of the Reading Room. The JAWS screen reader is also available on a computer in the central part of the Reading Room.

3.4. Educated staff

The librarians and library technicians of the Library are also information officers who train users to search COBISS; they also perform a more detailed search of the available databases on a specific topic requested by the user, which requires certain professional competencies. Also, librarian technicians provide information to users on how to use the equipment in specific situations.

In the reading room of the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy, there is always a librarian on duty in the first and second shifts who is available to users, and who can provide personal reading services in certain situations.

Also, the staff, i.e. the employees of the Faculty of Philosophy, attend Fire Protection training every year, and therefore the Library's employees undergo the same training, and consequently it can be said that the staff is trained to help users in case of this type of danger.

3.5. Websites

According to the author Jadranka Stojanovski, there are ten groups within which the library should offer its content. They are: 1. general information; 2. accountability data; 3. the date of the last content change; 4. online catalogues; 5. e-resources; 6. library services; 7. information services; 8. training,

za nastavnike, tražilicu, Preporučene dokumente, Informacije o posudbi građe, uslugu Pitajte bibliotekara, Često postavljana pitanja, Upute i pomoć, Novosti.

Izrada web-stranice biblioteke uvažava informacijsku arhitekturu koja se odnosi na dizajn, svrhu, sadržaj i tehnologiju te funkcionalnost stranice, čiji je cilj omogućiti korisnicima/icama lakši, brži i jednostavniji pristup. Na web-stranici Biblioteke Filozofskog fakulteta ponuđeni sadržaj je lako shvatljiv te ima vrijednost za korisnike/ice. Isto tako, sve informacije navedene na mrežnoj stranici su tačne, pouzdane i objektivno predstavljene te korisnicima/icama relevantne, a izvori navedenih informacija mogu se provjeriti. Prilikom oblikovanja ove stranice uvaženi su i osnovni estetski kriteriji. To prije svega podrazumijeva primjerenu veličinu slova, kao i pažljiv odabir boje slova i podloge. Sve će to korisnicima/icama omogućiti lakše čitanje teksta i jednostavnije pretraživanje ponuđenog sadržaja.

Na stranici Biblioteke postoji zasebna sekcija *Korisnici s invaliditetom* na kojoj su dostupne informacije za korisnike/ice s invaliditetom, a tiču se pristupa prostorijama, načinu prilagođavanja bibliotečke građe, opreme koju Biblioteka ima, asistivne tehnologije, te upute putem videolinka kako da korisnici/ice upotrebljavaju tu tehnologiju. Možemo reći da je web-stranica Biblioteke u određenoj mjeri prilagođena slijepim i slabovidnim korisnicima/icama.

3.6. Saradnja s drugim ustanovama radi razmjene građe, opreme i iskustava

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta ima razvijen sistem međubibliotečke pozajmice kako bi svojim korisnicima/icama osigurala građu. Biblioteka vrši besplatan upis korisnika/ica koji nisu studenti/ice Filozofskog fakulteta. Također, Biblioteka vrši usluživanje korisnika/ica kojima Filozofski fakultet nije matični fakultet, pa studenti/ice s drugih fakulteta, vanjski studenti/ice i korisnici/ice mogu pristupiti građi i opremi i koristiti je u čitaonici. Ono što je potrebno uraditi u ovoj kategoriji jeste veća promocija mogućnosti međubibliotečke pozajmice kako bi se informirao što veći broj korisnika/ica. Naprimjer, Biblioteka je 2017. godine realizovala i prvi Bibliotečki sajam na kojem je Biblioteka za slijepa i slabovidna lica BiH predstavila i dio svoje opreme. Za građu koju Biblioteka ne posjeduje, a treba slijepim i slabovidnim studentima/icama, kroz princip razmjene građe, opreme, ali i iskustava, smanjuju se troškovi kroz saradnju s drugim ustanovama.

instructions, help; 9. search; 10. news. (Stojanovski, 2011). To that end, the website of the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy, located on the subdomain of the Faculty of Philosophy website, offers an abundance of information in the following categories: History, Vision and Mission, How to become a member?, Information on working hours, Information on staff, Donations and gifts, Interlibrary loans, Special collections, Catalogues, E-exhibitions, electronic information resources for teachers, search engines, Recommended documents, Information on borrowing materials, service Ask a librarian, Frequently asked questions, Instructions and help, News.

The creation of the Library's website respects the information architecture related to design, purpose, content, and technology, as well as the page's functionality, to provide users with easier, faster, and simpler access. The content offered on the website of the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy is easy to understand and has value for users. Likewise, all information provided on the website is accurate, reliable and objectively presented, and relevant to users, and the sources of the information can be verified. When designing this page, the basic aesthetic criteria were taken into account. This, first of all, implies the appropriate size of the letters as well as the careful selection of the colour of the letters and the background. All of this will enable users to read the text more easily and search the offered content more easily.

On the Library's website, there is a separate section *Users with disabilities*, where information is available for users with disabilities, regarding access to the premises, how to adapt library materials, the equipment that the Library has, assistive technologies, and instructions via a video link on how users can use this technology. We can say that the website of the Library is adapted to a certain extent for blind visually impaired users.

3.6. Cooperation with other institutions to exchange materials, equipment, and experiences

The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy has a developed system of interlibrary loans to provide its users with materials. The library enrols users who are not students of the Faculty of Philosophy free of charge. Also, the Library serves users for whom the Faculty of Philosophy is not the parent faculty, so students from other faculties, external students and users can access the materials and equipment and use them in the reading room. In this category, more promotion of the possibility of

3.7. Strateški dokumenti

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta svoj rad obavlja prema pravilnicima koji su nastali iz potrebe usklađivanja važećih pravilnika te sačinjavanja odgovarajućih procedura nakon njihove implementacije na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu i njegovim organizacionim jedinicama. Od strateških dokumenata potrebno je izdvojiti *Strateški plan razvoja biblioteka*, *Strategiju razvoja digitalne biblioteke* i *Nabavnu politiku*, koji su jedan od ishoda ERASMUS+ projekta Capacity Building in Higher Education (CBHE) – "Library Network Support Services (LNSS): Modernising libraries in Western Balkan countries through staff development and reforming library services".

Strateški plan razvoja biblioteka, koji su sačinili Pejić, Grebović-Lendo i Madacki, odnosi se na promjenu svijesti o važnosti visokoškolskih biblioteka u izgradnji društva znanja, ali i promjenu shvatanja uloge visokoškolskih biblioteka u akademskoj zajednici i široj javnosti. Osnovni zadatak visokoškolske biblioteke jeste da svim svojim korisnicima/icama odgovori na informacijski upit. "Visokoškolska biblioteka u svom poslovanju promovira znanje i korištenje informacija kroz implementaciju programa informacijske pismenosti. Program informacijske pismenosti podrazumijeva proces u kojem bibliotekar kontinuirano vrši edukaciju korisnika i omogućava korisnicima da nakon edukacije budu spremni da pronađu, organiziraju, evaluiraju i koriste informacije na etičan način." (Pejić, Grebović-Lendo i Madacki, 2017).

Sljedeći važan strateški dokument je *Strategija razvoja digitalne biblioteke* autorica Senade Dizdar i Nadine Grebović-Lendo, koje su SWOT analizom ustanovile sve slabosti, nedostatke, potencijalne opasnosti, ali i prednosti digitalnih biblioteka na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu. "Analizom je ustanovljeno da veliki broj biblioteka posjeduje pojedine online servise i usluge i da je to temelj koji se može smatrati bitnim za razvoj digitalne biblioteke. U takvim uslovima kao veoma važnu aktivnost treba izdvojiti integriranje e-usluga i službi u digitalnu biblioteku, koja bi omogućila korištenje zajedničkih resursa, unaprijedila usluge, razvila centraliziranu digitalizaciju, te unaprijedila cjelokupno bibliotečko poslovanje i kvalitet rada biblioteka, neophodan za njihovu promijenjenu ulogu u obrazovnom sistemu." (Dizdar i Grebović-Lendo, 2018).

Nabavna politika jedan je od strateških dokumenata nastao 2017. godine, a odnosi se na racionalnu interlibrary loans must be done to inform as many users as possible. For example, in 2017, the Library held the first Library Fair, where the Library for the Blind and Visually Impaired of B&H presented part of its equipment. For the materials that the Library does not possess, but are needed by blind and visually impaired students, through the principle of exchange of material, and equipment, but also experiences, and with cooperation with other institutions, expenses are decreased.

3.7. Strategy documents

The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy carries out its activities according to the regulations that were developed from the need to harmonize the valid regulations and creation of appropriate procedures after their implementation at the University of Sarajevo and its organizational units. Among the strategic documents, it is necessary to single out *the Strategic Plan for the Library Development*, *the Strategy for the Development of the Digital Library*, and *the Procurement Policy*, which are one of the outcomes of the ERASMUS+ project Capacity Building in Higher Education (CBHE) – "Library Network Support Services (LNSS): Modernising libraries in Western Balkan countries through staff development and reforming library services".

The Strategic Plan of the Library Development, by Pejić, Grebović-Lendo and Madacki, refers to a change in awareness of the importance of academic libraries in building a knowledge society, but also to a change in the understanding of the role of academic libraries in the academic community and the general public. The main task of the academic library is to respond to all its users' information requests. "Academic library in their activities promotes knowledge and use of information through the implementation of programs of information literacy. Information literacy programs imply a process in which the librarian continuously educates users and enables users to be ready to find, organize, evaluate, and ethically use information after the education." (Pejić, Grebović-Lendo & Madacki, 2017).

The following important strategic document is *Strategy for Development of the Digital Library*, prepared by Senada Dizdar and Nadina Grebović-Lendo, which established a SWOT analysis of all the weaknesses, shortcomings, and potential dangers, but also advantages of digital libraries at the University of Sarajevo. "The analysis found that a great number of libraries have individual online

nabavku građe potrebne visokoškolskim bibliotekama. "Cilj kreiranja dokumenta nabavne politike je stvaranje smjernica o odlučivanju o odabiru, upravljanju i čuvanju bibliotečke zbirke, definiranje odgovornosti za razvoj zbirke, te omogućavanje uvida javnosti u principe na kojima počiva razvoj zbirke." (Dizdar, Rašidović i Rožajac-Zulčić, 2017).

3.8. Evaluacija

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta kvalitet rada i uspješnost Biblioteke prati pomoću bibliotečke statistike iz programa COBISS i ti podaci su osnova za izvođenje zaključaka o uspješnosti rada biblioteke, tj. njena objektivna argumentacija. Međutim, Biblioteka nema evaluaciju bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga koju su proveli/e slijepi/e i slabovidni/e korisnici/e, odnosno općenito korisnici/e s invaliditetom. Kao korak u daljem razvoju postojećih bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice, potrebno je provesti evaluaciju dosadašnjih postignuća i prema tome usmjeriti svoj dalji rad, odnosno razvoj usluga. Potrebno je da Biblioteka provede kvalitativno istraživanje putem ankete o zadovoljstvu korisnika/ica Bibliotekom koje se ne odnosi samo na protok građe.

4. Zaključak

Analiza bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike/ice u Biblioteci Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta pokazuje visoku prilagođenost Biblioteke izdvojenim preporukama IFLA-inih smjernica i u tom smislu može poslužiti kao dosta dobar model, odnosno primjer planiranja i razvoja ovih usluga i u drugim visokoškolskim bibliotekama, u njihovom naporima orijentiranim na usluživanje korisnika/ica s invaliditetom, u vrlo specifičnim bosanskohercegovačkim uslovima.

Rezultati analize ukazali su na to da je okvir razvoja usluga Biblioteke uglavnom obuhvatio upravo osnovne elemente koje planiranje takvih usluga podrazumijeva (fizički pristup Biblioteci, građa, asistivna tehnologija, educirano osoblje, mrežne stranice, saradnja s drugim ustanovama, strateški dokumenti).

Visokoškolske biblioteke svoju djelatnost, usluge i građu, kao i svi ostali tipovi biblioteka, trebaju temeljiti na potrebama i zahtjevima svojih korisnika/ica. Kao takve, dužne su svim svojim korisnicima/icama omogućiti nesmetano korištenje svojih izvora i usluga te im pružiti podršku u obrazovanju.

services and that this is a foundation that can be considered essential for the development of a digital library. In such conditions, the integration of e-services and services in the digital library should be singled out as a very important activity, which would enable the use of common resources, improve services, develop centralized digitization, and improve the overall library business and the quality of the activities of libraries, which is necessary for their changed role in the system of education." (Dizdar & Grebović-Lendo, 2018).

The procurement policy is one of the strategic documents created in 2017 and refers to the rational procurement of material needed by university libraries. "The goal of creating a procurement policy document is to develop guidelines about deciding on the selection, management, and preservation of the library collection, defining responsibility for the development of the collection, and enabling the public to see the principles on which the collection development rests." (Dizdar, Rašidović & Rožajac-Zulčić, 2017).

3.8. Evaluation

The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy monitors the quality of activities and the success of the Library with the use of library statistics from the COBISS program; these data are the basis for conclusions drawn about the success of the library's activity, i.e. its objective argumentation. However, the Library does not have an evaluation of library and information services provided by blind and visually impaired users, or users with disabilities in general. As a step in the further development of existing library and information services for blind and visually impaired users, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation of the existing achievements and to direct its further activity accordingly, i.e. the development of services. The Library must conduct qualitative research through a survey on the satisfaction of users with the Library, which does not only refer to the flow of materials.

4. Conclusion

The analysis of library and information services for blind and visually impaired users in the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy shows that the Library shows high adaptability to the selected recommendations of IFLA's guidelines, and in this sense, it can serve as a fairly good model or example of the planning and development of these services in other academic libraries in their

Iako je Biblioteka značajno prilagođena preporukama, a s obzirom na to da su ove usluge i dalje u razvoju, kada je riječ o fizičkom pristupu Biblioteci Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, preporuka je da se postave rukohvati na kosom prilazu.

Što se tiče građe koja je prilagođena slijepim i slabovidnim studentima/icama, Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta ne posjeduje specijalizirani Odjel sa zvučnim knjigama i ostalom građom za osobe s teškoćama pri čitanju, međutim, upućuje svoje studente/ice na e-izvore traženih publikacija. Preporuka za dalje korake bila bi da se razvija fond audioknjiga prema korisničkim zahtjevima, odnosno prema najtraženijoj literaturi potrebnoj za studiranje.

Kada je riječ o asistivnoj tehnologiji, taktilne linije još uvijek nisu implementirane u biblioteci. Osim kasetofona i CD-uređaja za reprodukciju, Biblioteka posjeduje JAWS povećalo, SmartView Synergy PI, anReader, ali ne posjeduje računare s programima za osobe sa sniženim intelektualnim sposobnostima. Ovakvi računari još uvijek nisu implementirani u biblioteci. Preporuka je da se Biblioteka okrene ka dodatnoj nabavci moderne tehnologije u kojoj je budućnost obrazovanja svih studenta/ica.

S obzirom na to da su bibliotečko-informacijske usluge za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike u Biblioteci Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta u razvoju, analiza bibliotečko-informacijskih usluga za slijepe i slabovidne korisnike u Biblioteci pokazala je značajnu prilagođenost Biblioteke s izdvojenim preporukama IFLA-inih smjernica.

Osim toga, ova analiza je otkrila usluge Biblioteke koje nisu predmet ovog istraživanja, ali su razvijene, iako se i za njih mogu donijeti neka poboljšanja, a ovdje ih je značajno spomenuti. Za osobe u invalidskim kolicima fizički pristup je omogućen od samog ulaska u zgradu Fakulteta, kosi prilaz nije pretjerano strm, ali je nedovoljno širok da bi se osobe u invalidskim kolicima mogle neometano kretati. Interfon je postavljen ispred ulaza u zgradu Fakulteta, ali nije prilagođen visini koja je prihvatljiva osobama u invalidskim kolicima. Osobi u invalidskim kolicima ili osobi koja koristi štake ili štap za hodanje omogućen je prolaz kroz vrata i sigurnosne kontrolne rampe. Prostor ispred ulaznih vrata Fakulteta, kao i prostor ispred vrata ulaza u Biblioteku, Čitaonicu i Katalog te hodnici, dovoljno su široki za okretanje invalidskih kolica. Ulazna vrata jesu dovoljno široka i bez problema i bez prepreka omogućen je ulazak i prolazak kroz vrata osobama u invalidskim kolicima. Gumbovi su postavljeni na odgovarajuću

efforts oriented towards serving users with disabilities, in the very specific conditions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The results of the analysis indicated that the framework for the development of the Library's services mainly included the basic elements that the planning of such services implies (physical access to the Library, materials, assistive technology, educated staff, websites, cooperation with other institutions, strategic documents).

Academic libraries, like all other types of libraries, should base their activities, services and materials on the needs and requirements of their users. As such, they are obliged to enable all their users to use their resources and unobstructed services and to provide them with support in education.

Although the Library has been significantly adapted to the recommendations, and given that these services are still under development, when it comes to physical access to the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, it is recommended to install handrails on the sloping ramp.

As for materials adapted to blind and visually impaired students, the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy does not have a specialized Department with audiobooks and other materials for people with reading difficulties; however, it directs its students to the e-sources of the required publications. The recommendation for further steps would be to develop a fund of audiobooks according to user requirements, that is, according to the most requested literature needed for studying.

When it comes to assistive technology, tactile lines have not yet been implemented in the library. In addition to cassette players and CD players, the Library has a JAWS magnifier, SmartView Synergy PI, and anReader, but does not have computers with programs for people with reduced intellectual abilities. Such computers have not yet been implemented in the library. It is recommended that the Library turn to the additional acquisition of modern technology in which lies the future of education for all students.

Given that library information services for blind and disabled users in the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy are under development, the analysis of library and information services for blind and disabled users in the Library showed significant adaptation of the Library to selected recommendations of the IFLA guidelines.

In addition, this analysis revealed the services of the Library, which are not the subject of this research, but

visinu u liftu, tako da ih osobe u invalidskim kolicima mogu dosegnuti. Invalidskim kolicima je omogućeno kretanje cijelom Bibliotekom. Ispred vrata nema stepenica, ali sva vrata se ne otvaraju automatski. Stolovi i stolice s računarima prilagođeni su osobama u invalidskim kolicima. Pult je fiksni, nije pomičan. U Odjeljenju za pozajmicu postoje stolice koje su namijenjene za starije korisnike/ice i korisnike/ice s invaliditetom, te sto na koji mogu odložiti sopstvene stvari. Osiguran je jedan toaletni prostor za osobe s invaliditetom. Jasnih i slikovnih oznaka koje upućuju na to gdje se nalazi toalet, a koje bi se trebale nalaziti na hodnicima, nema, jedino je na vratima toaleta postavljena oznaka da je to toalet za osobe u invalidskim kolicima. Vrata su dovoljno široka za prolazak invalidskih kolica te u unutrašnjosti toaleta ima dovoljno prostora za okretanje i pozicioniranje invalidskih kolica. Toaletni papir i rukohvati su pozicionirani na visini prikladnoj za osobe u invalidskim kolicima, poluga za ispiranje toaleta nije implementirana, ali je vodokotlić postavljen nisko, prihvatljivo za osobe u invalidskim kolicima. Prekidač za alarm nije implementiran u toaletu za osobe u invalidskim kolicima. Umivaonik i ogledalo su na prikladnoj visini. Magacin u kojem je smješten fond Biblioteke, koji prelazi broj od 200.000 publikacija, nije prilagođen za osobe u invalidskim kolicima. Ukoliko bi se sva građa prilagodila osobama u invalidskim kolicima, to bi značilo neracionalno korištenje prostora za smještaj građe, stoga postoje knjižničari/ke koji donose građu u Odjeljenje za pozajmicu i, nakon što korisnik/ica građu vrati, knjižničari/ke je ponovo smještaju na police u magacinu. Visina stolova u čitaonici je prilagođena svim korisnicima/icama, zatim stolovi u pozajmici na kojima su smješteni računari prilagođene su visine za osobe u invalidskim kolicima. Također, stolovi u čitaonici na kojima su postavljeni računari prilagođeni su i lako dostupni za čitanje i kucanje osobama u invalidskim kolicima. Osim toga, u zgradi Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, u hodnicima su postavljeni stolovi s računarima, na svim spratovima, kako bi studenti/ice mogli pretraživati COBISS, prijavljivati ispite, ili kako bi ih mogli koristiti za svoje individualne potrebe. Ovi stolovi nisu prilagođeni osobama u invalidskim kolicima. Prolaz između polica s knjigama nije dovoljno širok kako bi se mogli kretati korisnici/ice u invalidskim kolicima, ali zbog opterećenosti fonda, korisnici/ice nemaju potrebu ulaziti u magacin u kojem je smješten fond biblioteke, jer to obavljaju knjižničari/ke, koji dostavljaju građu u Odjeljenje za pozajmicu, gdje korisnici/ice pre-

have been developed, although some improvements can be made for them as well, and it is important to mention them here. For people in wheelchairs, physical access is possible from the moment you enter the Faculty building, the sloping ramp is not too steep, but it is not wide enough so that people in wheelchairs can move freely. The intercom is placed in front of the entrance to the Faculty building, but it is not adjusted to a height that is acceptable for people in wheelchairs. A person in a wheelchair or a person using crutches or a walking stick pass through doors and safety control ramps are enabled. The space in front of the entrance doors of the Faculty, also the space in front of the entrance doors to the Library, Reading Room, and Catalogue, and the corridors are wide enough for wheelchairs to turn around. The entrance door is wide enough and enables people in wheelchairs to enter and pass through the door without any problems or obstacles. The buttons are placed at the appropriate height in the elevator so that people in wheelchairs can reach them. Wheelchairs are enabled to move around the entire Library. There are no steps in front of the door, but not all doors open automatically. Tables and chairs with computers are adapted for people in wheelchairs. The counter is fixed, not movable. In the Loan Department, there are chairs intended for elderly users and users with disabilities, and a table where they can put their belongings. One toilet space is provided for people with disabilities. There are no clear and pictorial labels indicating where the toilet is, which should be on the corridors; the only sign on the door of the toilet is that it is a toilet for people in wheelchairs. The door is wide enough for a wheelchair to pass through, and there is also enough space inside the toilet to turn and position the wheelchair. Toilet paper and handrails are positioned at a height suitable for wheelchair users, the toilet flush lever is not implemented, but the flushing tank is placed low, acceptable for wheelchair users. The alarm switch is not implemented in the toilet for people in wheelchairs. The sink and mirror are at a suitable height. The stack room that houses the Library's collection, which exceeds the number of 200,000 publications, is not adapted for people in wheelchairs. If all materials were to be adapted for people in wheelchairs, it would mean an irrational use of space for the accommodation of materials, therefore, librarian technicians bring material to the Loan Department and after the user returns the same material, the librarian technicians place it back on the shelves in the stack room. The height of the tables in the reading room is adjusted to all users, and the tables in the study room where the computers are lo-

uzimaju građu, a koja je u potpunosti prilagođena osobama s invaliditetom. Iako je Biblioteka u skoro svim aspektima prilagođena preporukama, s obzirom na to da su ove usluge i dalje u razvoju, kada je riječ o fizičkom pristupu Biblioteci Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, preporuka je da se postave rukohvati na kosom prilazu te da se on proširi kako bi se osobe u invalidskim kolicima mogle komotno kretati. Također, interfon, koji već postoji, nije prilagođen visini koja je prihvatljiva osobama u invalidskim kolicima. Prema smjernicama, ovo je potrebno prilagoditi općenito posjetiteljima u invalidskim kolicima Filozofskog fakulteta. Stolovi s računarima koji su postavljeni u hodnicima u zgradi Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta nisu prilagođeni osobama u invalidskim kolicima, potrebno ih je prilagoditi, ili bar jedan, koji bi mogli koristiti studenti/ice s invaliditetom.

Potrebno je izdvojiti da je Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta u stalnom nastojanju za poboljšanjem rada Biblioteke te da ima razvijen plan akcije za buduće korake, koji se odnosi na: izradu popisa obavezne literature za pojedine predmete čiji je cilj izrada audioknjiga, prilagođavanje formata, uspostavljanje saradnje s partnerima, nabavka kvalitetnog softvera za OCR, u cilju što bržeg razvoja i pristupa određenoj građi koju slijepi i slabovidni studenti/ice potražuju.

Ne možemo očekivati da će Biblioteka moći zadovoljiti apsolutno sve individualne potrebe svakog svog korisnika/ice, ali kada govorimo o slijepim i slabovidnim korisnicima/icama, a prema rezultatima ovoga istraživanja, možemo zaključiti kako je neophodno malo volje i saradnje kako bi se usluge dovele do zavidnog nivoa. Riječ je o korisnicima/icama koji su izuzetno samostalni i koji od biblioteke ne očekuju da zadovoljavaju njihove informacijske potrebe u svakodnevnom životu, nego samo da im omoguće da do potrebnih informacija, građe i literature potrebne za studiranje dođu na jednostavniji i brži način. U vremenu razvoja informacijske tehnologije, kada su gotovo svi navikli da su im informacije odmah dostupne, slijepi i slabovidni studenti/ice još uvijek imaju poteškoća s konsultiranjem literature u odgovarajućim formatima. Upravo iz tog razloga potrebno je slijepim i slabovidnim studentima/icama omogućiti pristup literaturi kako ne bi izgubili svaku naklonost prema bibliotekama. Ono što bi dodatno potaknulo slijepe i slabovidne osobe na studiranje bilo bi senzibilnije i educiranije univerzitetsko, odnosno fakultetsko okruženje, tj. osjećajnost svih sudionika visokoškolskog obrazovanja da im omoguće primjerice alternativne načine

cated are adjusted to the height of people in wheelchairs. Also, the tables in the reading room where the computers are placed are adapted and easily accessible for reading and typing for people in wheelchairs. In addition, in the building of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, desks with computers are placed in the corridors, on all floors, so that students can search COBISS, register for exams, or use them for their individual needs. These tables are not wheelchair accessible. The passage between the bookshelves is not wide enough for users in wheelchairs to move, but due to the volume of the fund, users do not need to enter the stack room where the library's collection is located, as this is done by the librarian technicians who deliver the materials to the Loan Department, where users pick up the materials, which are fully adapted for people with disabilities. Although the Library is adapted to the recommendations in almost all aspects, and given that these services are still under development, when it comes to physical access to the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, it is recommended to install handrails on the sloping ramp and to expand it so that people in wheelchairs can move comfortably. Also, an intercom that already exists is not adapted to a height that is acceptable for people in wheelchairs. According to the guidelines, this should be adapted to all visitors in wheelchairs of the Faculty of Philosophy. Tables with computers that are placed in the corridors of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy building are not suitable for people in wheelchairs, they need to be adapted, or at least one that could be used by students with disabilities.

It is necessary to single out that the Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy is in constant development to improve the activity of the Library and that it has developed an action plan for future moves, which refers to: creating a list of required literature for certain subjects which goal is the creation of audiobooks, adaption of the format, establishment of cooperation with partners, procurement of quality software for OCR, with the aim of faster development and access to certain materials that blind and visually impaired students are requesting.

We cannot expect that the Library will be able to meet absolutely all the individual needs of each of its users, but when we talk about blind and visually impaired users, and according to the results of this research, we can conclude that a little will and cooperation is necessary to bring the services to an enviable level. It is the users who are extremely independent and who do not expect the library to meet their information needs in everyday life, but only to enable them to get the

polaganja ispita, osiguraju digitalnu zbirku obavezne literature predviđene nastavnim planovima i programima, prilagođenu njihovim potrebama.

Postojeće bibliotečko-informacijske usluge Biblioteke su se kontinuirano i postepeno razvijale, a plan, odnosno proces njihova razvoja može poslužiti kao model za razvoj takvih usluga i u drugim visokoškolskim bibliotekama, s važnom napomenom da jedan od ključnih aspekata u razvoju i pružanju ovih usluga u visokoškolskim bibliotekama uključuje i saradnju s menadžmentom visokoškolskih institucija.

Biblioteka Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta po izdvojenim ključnim i analiziranim kategorijama u visokoj mjeri ispunjava propisane smjernice za usluživanje slijepih i slabovidnih osoba, odnosno osoba s invaliditetom. Bitno je naglasiti kako je Biblioteka u stalnom nastojanju na ostvarivanju bolje bibliotečko-informacijske usluge orijentirane ka svim svojim korisnicima/icama, kako bi nesmetano i najbrže došli do tražene informacije. Zbog svega toga razvoj tematiziranih usluga ove Biblioteke može poslužiti kao model i primjer drugim visokoškolskim bibliotekama u bosanskohercegovačkom okruženju. Jednak pristup znanju svim korisnicima/icama i društvena uključenost slijepih i slabovidnih osoba i osoba s invaliditetom pravi je put za stvaranje stabilnijeg društva znanja.

necessary information, materials, and literature needed for studying in a simpler and faster way. In the time of information technology development, when almost everyone is used to information being immediately available to them, blind and visually impaired students still have difficulties consulting literature in appropriate formats. It is precisely for this reason that blind and visually impaired students should be given access to literature so that they do not lose all affinities for libraries. What would further encourage blind and visually impaired people to study would be a more sensitive and educated university or faculty environment, i.e. the sensitivity of all participants in academic education to enable them, for example, alternative ways of taking exams, provide digital collection of mandatory literature envisaged in the curricula adapted to their needs.

The existing library and information services of the Library have been continuously and gradually developed, and the plan or process of their development can also serve as a model for the development of such services in other academic libraries, with an important note that one of the key aspects in the development and provision of these services in academic libraries includes also cooperation with the management of academic institutions.

The Library of the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, according to the selected key and analysed categories, to a high extent meets the prescribed guidelines for serving blind and visually impaired people, i.e. people with disabilities. It is important to emphasize that the Library is constantly striving to provide a better library and information service oriented towards all its users so that they can easily and quickly reach the requested information. Due to all of the above, the development of the thematic services of this Library can serve as a model and example for other academic libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Equal access to knowledge for all users, and social inclusion of blind and visually impaired people and people with disabilities is the right way to create a more stable knowledge society.

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Etično dovođenja haosa u red: "Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica" i kritičko kataloguiziranje

Bringing Order to Chaos Ethically: "Cataloging Code of Ethics" and Critical Cataloging

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ethical cataloging, critical cataloging, critical librarianship, Code of Ethics for Catalogers

Abstract / Sažetak

Cilj: Cilj ovog rada jeste tematizirati etičnost u kataloguiziranju i koncept kritičkog kataloguiziranja, kao potpokreta kritičkog bibliotekarstva, te ukazati na prepletenost etičnog s kritičkim, kao i dati pregled najrelevantnijih znanstvenih radova, članaka i dokumenta u ovoj oblasti, s posebnim akcentom na Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica, prvi sveobuhvatni, kolaborativni i od međunarodne zajednice katalogizatora/ica prihvaćeni kodeks, specifičan za ovu struku, koji je 2021. godine objavio CESC (Cataloging Ethics Steering Committee), u čijem su sastavu predstavnice tri bibliotečka udruženja iz tri države: American Library Association (ALA), Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) i Canadian Federation of Library Associations (CFLA-FCAB).
Pristup/metodologija/dizajn: Korištenjem metode analize sadržaja, predstavljana su dosadašnja relevantna istraživanja u oblasti etičnog kataloguiziranja, na osnovu čega se metodama komparacije, analize i sinteze induktivno došlo do teorijske postavke o samom predmetu istraživanja.
Rezultati: Rezultati su pokazali da se, naročito u posljednje dvije decenije, ova tema nalazi u žiži interesovanja zajednice katalogizatora/ica koji su, svjesni svoje uloge u izgradnji informacijske arhitekture, počeli kritički sagledavati svoju profesiju te artikulirati potrebu za dokumentom koji bi im pružio smjernice za etično dovođenje haosa u red, odnosno etičan rad na metapodacima.
Društveni značaj: Istraživanje zagovara da moći organizovanja znanja te moći imenovanja koje posjeduju katalogizatori/ce moraju biti izbalansirane s profesionalnom etikom u stručnoj obradi građe, u čemu im mogu pomoći kritički pristup profesiji i dokument poput Etičkog kodeksa katalogizatora/ica, što bi posljedično moglo imati i pozitivne implikacije na društvo u cjelini.
Originalnost/vrijednost: Originalnost ovog rada leži u tome što se kritički problematizira trend u kataloguiziranju o kojem nije do sada bilo riječi na našim prostorima.

Goal: The goal of this paper is to address the ethics in cataloging and the concept of critical cataloging, as a sub-movement of critical librarianship, as well as to highlight the intersection of ethics with critical in cataloging. It also provides an overview of the most relevant academic papers, articles, and documents in this field, with a special focus on the Cataloging Code of Ethics, the first comprehensive, collaborative, and internationally accepted Code specific to the profession. This code was published in 2021 by the Cataloging Ethics Steering Committee (CESC), which includes representatives from three library associations from three different countries: the American Library Association (ALA), the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP), and the Canadian Federation of Library Associations (CFLA-FCAB).
Approach/methodology/design: Using content analysis, this paper presents relevant research on ethical cataloging. Through the methods of comparison, analysis, and synthesis, an inductive approach is used to establish a theoretical framework for the subject of the research.
Results: The results show that, particularly in the last two decades, this topic has gained significant attention within the cataloging community. Catalogers, aware of their role in building information architecture, have begun to critically reflect on their profession and articulate the need for a document that provides guidelines for ethical organization of metadata.
Social relevance: The research advocates that the power to organize knowledge and the power to name, held by catalogers, must be balanced with professional ethics. A

critical approach to the profession and the Cataloging Code of Ethics can aid in this process, which could have positive implications for society as a whole.
Originality/value: The originality of this paper lies in its critical examination of a cataloging trend that has not yet been discussed in our region.

Uvod

Stručna zajednica katalogizatora/ica iz cijelog svijeta od 2021. godine ima svoj vlastiti etički kodeks, specifičan za tu struku, a od 2024. godine dostupan je i na bosanskom jeziku (CESC, 2024). U maju 2024. godine, Katedra za informacijske nauke Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, u saradnji s Bibliotekom Univerziteta u Sarajevu, predstavila je bibliotečkoj zajednici i široj javnosti Bosne i Hercegovine i regiona *Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica*, ali i započela raspravu o *kritičkom katalogiziranju*, kao njegovom filozofskom okviru i potpokretu *kritičkog bibliotekarstva* koje zagovara za diverzitet, jednakost i inkluzivnost. Iako se radi o temi koja je postala naročito aktuelna u skorije vrijeme, o etičnom katalogiziranju pisalo se još četrdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća; u prvom redu su to pionirski radovi D. B. Porter i F. L. Yocom, koje su problematizirale predmetne odrednice o crnačkoj zajednici u SAD. Nakon što je objavljena knjiga *Prejudice and Antipathies* S. Bermana 1971. godine, sve se više o ovome istražuje, a od 2016. godine B. M. Watson bilježi veliki porast radova i članaka na ovu temu (Watson, 2021a). Ovaj je rad strukturiran tako da se u uvodnim poglavljima dekonstruiše neutralnost bibliotekarstva, biblioteke i kataloga i naglašava značaj etičnog katalogiziranja, zatim daje historijat istraživanja o etičnom, odnosno kritičkom katalogiziranju, a na kraju tematizira *Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica* i njegov značaj za katalogizatore/ice u Bosni i Hercegovini, ali i širem regionu.

Bibliotekari/ke: neutralni ili angažovani?

Bibliotekari/ke nisu puki posrednici između korisnika/ca i zabilježenog znanja; oni imaju inherentno dominantnu, a ne neutralnu poziciju jer posjeduju dvije velike moći – moć organizovanja znanja, a time i smještanja izvora u informacijski univerzum, kao i *moć imenovanja*, kako to naziva H. A. Olson (2001). Budući *moćni*, oni imaju i veliku odgovornost, kao i brojne prilike da kritički sagledaju svoju profesiju, što nužno povlači i etično postupanje. Ove moći, kako navodi E. Drabinski u svom članku "What is Critical About Critical Librarianship?" "koristimo svakodnevno u svojoj praksi, dok opisujemo materijal koristeći kontrolirane rječnike, dodjeljujemo klasifikacijske oznake kako bismo knjige smjestili na police" (Drabinski, 2019: 50).

Introduction

The cataloging community worldwide has had its own ethical code, specific to their profession, since 2021, and as of 2024, it is also available in Bosnian (CESC, 2024). In May 2024, the Department of Information Sciences at the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, in collaboration with the University of Sarajevo Library, presented the *Cataloging Code of Ethics* to the library community and the broader public of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. They also initiated a discussion on *critical cataloging*, as its philosophical framework and a sub-movement of *critical librarianship*, which advocates for diversity, equity and inclusion. Although this topic has become particularly relevant in recent times, ethical cataloging has been discussed since the 1940s, with pioneering works by D. B. Porter and F. L. Yocom, who addressed the issue of subject headings related to the Black community in the United States. After the publication of *Prejudice and Antipathies* by S. Berman in 1971, research in this area increased, and since 2016, B. M. Watson has noted a significant rise in works and articles on this subject (Watson, 2021a). This paper is structured in such a way that the introductory chapters deconstruct the neutrality of librarianship, libraries, and catalogs, emphasizing the importance of ethical cataloging. It then provides a historical overview of research on ethical and critical cataloging, and finally, discusses the *Cataloging Code of Ethics* and its significance for catalogers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the broader region.

Librarians: Neutral or Engaged?

Librarians are not mere intermediaries between users and recorded knowledge; they inherently hold a dominant, rather than neutral position because they possess two significant powers: the power to organize knowledge and, thereby, place sources in the information universe, as well as the *power to name*, as H. A. Olson (2001) calls it. Being powerful, they also bear great responsibility, along with numerous opportunities to critically reflect on their profession, which inevitably entails ethical conduct. We use these powers, as E. Drabinski notes in her article "What is Critical About Critical Librarianship?", "every day in our practice, as we describe material using controlled vocabularies, assign class numbers

Stoga M. J. Fox i A. Reece i smatraju da su kreatori/ce alata poput OPAC-a, klasifikacijskih sistema i tezaurusa, te "oni koji te alate primjenjuju, poput katalogizatora/ica i klasifikatora/ica, podložni etičkom odlučivanju i posljedično etičkim propustima, kako namjernim tako i nenamjernim" (Fox i Reece, 2012: 377), što nužno isključuje neutralnost. Stoga odluke koje bibliotečki i informacijski stručnjaci i stručnjakinje donose, kao i zadaci koje svakodnevno obavljaju, imaju direktne političke i ideološke implikacije na društvo. Jasno da to sa sobom povlači veliku profesionalnu i moralnu odgovornost, pa pitanje etike postaje pitanje same srži bibliotekarstva kao *etičke djelatnosti* (IFLA, 2012: 1). Bibliotekari/ke su svjesni odgovornosti koju imaju radeći u društvu i za društvo, pa su brojna bibliotečka i srodna udruženja u svijetu donijela svoje etičke kodekse, upravo kako bi mogli nastaviti da održavaju vrijednosti svoga poziva te lični i profesionalni integritet. *American Library Association* (ALA) je još 1939. godine donio *Etički kodeks bibliotekara/ki* koji je od tada nekoliko puta revidiran, posljednji put 2021. godine, no kodeksi su donošeni i na međunarodnom nivou, pa je IFLA 2012. godine objavila finalnu verziju svog. Ipak, sve je više glasova, uglavnom iz anglofonih kulturnih krugova, počelo kritizirati dostupne kodekse kao previše uopštene i bez jasnih uputa koje bi rasvijetlile konkretne probleme s kojima se suočava jedna posebna vrsta bibliotekara/ki – katalogizator/ica.

Iako rad svih bibliotekara i bibliotekarki ima direktne implikacije na društvo u cjelini, katalogizatorov/icin ima pogotovo, jer o njemu/njoj ovisi kako će neka informacija biti pohranjena, kako pretražena, te usljed toga i hoće li biti pronađena. Posebnost katalogizatora/ice, odnosno onih koji stručno obrađuju građu i koji upravljanju metapodacima u odnosu na druge bibliotekare/ke, jeste njihovo poslanstvo u organizovanju informacija, to jeste, kako navodi A. M. Ferris, u "dovođenju haosa u red", što se postiže na dva načina: bibliografskom kontrolom i slobodnim prosuđivanjem katalogizatora/ice (Ferris, 2008). Katalogizatori/ce svoj posao obavljaju oslanjajući se na standarde koje propisuje struka, ali oni su često nedovoljni da vrijednosti i principi bibliotečke profesije, kao i oni jednakosti, diverziteta i inkluzivnosti, odnosno socijalne pravde, budu dosljedno primijenjeni u njihovom svakodnevnom radu, dakle pri samostalnom prosuđivanju. Stoga je zajednica katalogizatora/ica počela zagovarati za svoj vlastiti, poseban etički kodeks, u čemu je i uspjela kada je nedavno, 2021. godine, objavljen prvi, kolaborativni i od šire zajednice prihvaćen *Etički kodeks ka-*

to place books on shelves" (Drabinski, 2019: 50). Thus, M. J. Fox and A. Reece argue that creators of tools such as OPAC, classification systems, and thesauri, as well as "those who apply those tools, such as catalogers and indexers, are all subject to ethical decision-making and consequently to ethical lapses, both intentional and unintentional" (Fox and Reece, 2012: 377), which necessarily excludes neutrality. Therefore, the decisions made by library and information professionals, as well as the tasks they perform daily, have direct political and ideological implications for society. This, of course, brings significant professional and moral responsibility, making ethics a central concern of librarianship as an *ethical activity* (IFLA, 2012: 1). Librarians are aware of the responsibility they bear by working within and for society, which is why many library and related associations worldwide have adopted their own codes of ethics, to uphold the values of their profession and maintain personal and professional integrity. The *American Library Association* (ALA) adopted its Code of Ethics as early as 1939, which has since been revised several times, most recently in 2021. However, codes have also been adopted at the international level, with IFLA publishing its final version in 2012. Yet, there are increasing voices, primarily from Anglophone cultural circles, that have begun criticizing the available codes as being too general and lacking clear guidelines that address the specific challenges faced by a particular group of librarians – catalogers.

Although the work of all librarians has direct implications for society as a whole, the work of catalogers does so particularly, as it depends on them how information will be stored, how it will be searched, and consequently, whether it will be found. The uniqueness of catalogers, i.e., those who work with metadata, compared to other librarians, lies in their mission to organize information, which, as A. M. Ferris notes, is the act of "bringing order to chaos", achieved in two ways: through bibliographic control and through cataloger's own judgment (Ferris, 2008). Catalogers carry out their work based on standards prescribed by the profession, but these are often insufficient to ensure that the values and principles of librarianship, such as equality, diversity, and inclusivity, or social justice, are consistently applied in their everyday work, especially in their own judgment. Thus, the cataloging community began advocating for its own, distinct ethical code, a goal realized when the first collaborative and widely accepted *Cataloging Code of Ethics* was published in 2021, developed by the *Cataloging Ethics Steer-*

talogizatora/ica, koji je izradio *Cataloging Ethics Steering Committee* (CESC). Kodeks u svojim načelima ima na umu krajnje korisnike i korisnice, a zajednicu katalogizatora/ica podstiče da u svoj rad implementiraju principe jednakosti, diverziteta i inkluzivnosti, navodeći da primjena standarda zaista jeste važna, ali i da standardi nisu neutralni – "svi standardi su pristrasni: pristupit ćemo im kritički i zalagati se da katalogizacija bude što inkluzivnija" (CESC, 2021: 3). Akcenat koji je u *Kodeksu* stavljen na *kritičko* nije slučajan, naime, svekolika zajednica katalogizatora/ica okupljenih oko njegove izrade odabrala je da njihov modus operandi u katalogiziranju bude upravo *kritičko katalogiziranje*, kao potpokret *kritičkog bibliotekarstva*, utkavši ga u sam tekst *Kodeksa* (CESC, 2021).

Biblioteka: neutralna ili politična?

Biblioteke su, kako u svojim počecima, tako i danas, osnivane u cilju ostvarenja vizije i misije svojih osnivača/ica. Prosvjetiteljska uloga, pogotovo javnih biblioteka, bila je izuzetno politična, kako to navodi T. J. Cridford, koji ukazuje na to da postoji diskrepancija između "teorijskog kategorizovanja biblioteka kao neutralnih mjesta i njihovog praktičnog djelovanja kao mjesta društvene i kulturne prinude" (Cridford, 2019: 80). On smatra da su, konkretno na primjeru zapadnjačkih imperijalističkih projekata, biblioteke otvoreno poslužile kao alat za nametanje zapadnjačkih vrijednosti (tj. vrijednosti bijelaca, srednje klase, heteroseksualaca/ki, muškaraca i Zapadnjaka) osvojenim narodima (Cridford, 2019). Isto smatra i E. Drabinski, koja navodi da savremene biblioteke imaju isti svjetonazor te da svoje korijene vuku iz istih prosvjetiteljskih projekata kao i kolonijalni muzeji i zoološki vrtovi koji su prikupljali i izlagali životinje i predmete iz cijele Zemlje (Drabinski, 2019). O kompleksnosti dinamika moći u diseminaciji ideja u kontekstu javnih državnih biblioteka, kod nas poznatih i kao narodnih, pisao je i S. Lawson u svom članku "Public Libraries and Knowledge Politics", u kojem, između ostalog, navodi i dvojaku ulogu koju biblioteke imaju obezbjeđujući pristup znanju – emancipatorsku i indoktrinacijsku (Lawson, 2018). Naravno, iako je trenutno najviše literature i članaka objavljenih od strane anglofonih autora i autorica, ne može se reći da je dvojaka (ili dvolična) uloga prvenstveno javnih biblioteka u istovremenom povećanju pristupa znanju i obrazovanju s jedne strane, i širenju propagande vladajućih struktura, odnosno njihovih osnivača/ica s druge, nešto svojstveno samo tom kulturnom krugu. Slično kao i drugdje u svijetu, biblioteke

ing Committee (CESC). The Code, in its principles, has end-users in mind, encouraging the cataloging community to implement the principles of equality, diversity, and inclusivity in their work, stating that while the application of standards is indeed important, standards are not neutral: "all standards are biased, we will approach them critically and advocate to make cataloguing more inclusive" (CESC, 2021: 3). The emphasis on *critical cataloging* in the Code is no coincidence; the entire community of catalogers involved in its creation chose *critical cataloging*, a sub-movement of *critical librarianship*, as their *modus operandi* in cataloging, embedding it into the very text of the Code (CESC, 2021).

Library: Neutral or Political?

Libraries, both in their early days and today, have been founded with the aim of realizing the vision and mission of their founders. The educational role, especially of public libraries, has been profoundly political, as T. J. Cridford points out, there is a discrepancy between "theoretical construction of libraries as neutral and their practical application as sites of social and cultural coercion" (Cridford, 2019: 80). He argues that, particularly in the case of Western imperialist projects, libraries openly served as tools for imposing Western values (i.e., the values of white, middle-class, heterosexual, male, and Western individuals) onto colonized peoples (Cridford, 2019). E. Drabinski shares a similar perspective, stating that contemporary libraries uphold the same worldview, and that they trace their roots to the same enlightenment projects as colonial museums and zoos, which collected and exhibited animals and artifacts from around the world (Drabinski, 2019). The complexity of power dynamics in the dissemination of ideas within the context of public state libraries, known in our region as "narodne" (people's) libraries, has also been discussed by S. Lawson in his article "Public Libraries and Knowledge Politics". He highlights the dual role libraries play in providing access to knowledge – both emancipatory and indoctrinatory (Lawson, 2018).

While much of the current literature and articles are published by Anglophone authors, it cannot be said that this dual (or even two-faced) role, particularly of public libraries in simultaneously increasing access to knowledge and education on the one hand, and spreading the propaganda of ruling structures (their founders) on the other, is something unique to that cultural sphere. Similar to other parts of the world, libraries in Bosnia and

ke, čiji se nastanak u Bosni i Hercegovini i vezuje za dolazak Osmanlija (Hajdarpašić et al., 2021), na ovim su prostorima, kao i druge javne ustanove kulturnog, naučnog i obrazovnog karaktera, osnivane kako u cilju ostvarivanja prosvjetnih, privrednih i milosrdnih ciljeva svojih osnivača/ica, tako i u cilju diseminacije njihovih vjerskih i kulturnih vrijednosti. Upravo onda kada bibliotekari/ke, a pogotovo katalogizatori/ce, postanu svjesni ove stalne napetosti između dvojake uloge biblioteka, one emancipatorske i one indoktrinacijske, to jeste kada postanu svjesni samih sebe i svog poslanja da emancipiraju ili indoktriniraju, da "olakšavaju pristup informacijama, ali i da budu čuvari / vratari" (Lawson, 2018: 3) koji taj pristup brane, da organizuju i uređuju bibliografski univerzum i imenuju pojave, čime nastaju brojne prilike za suočavanje s etičkim pitanjima unutar njihove profesije, oni postaju kritični prema samima sebi, standardima i pravilima svoje struke te prema svojim matičnim ustanovama.

Katalogiziranje: neutralno ili kritičko?

Kako navode K. Snow i A. Dunbar, "pokret unutar zajednice katalogizatora/ica nazvan *kritičko katalogiziranje* posljednjih je godina nastavio rad onih koji su doveli u pitanje katalogizacijski status quo" (Snow i Dunbar, 2022: 7). Oni smatraju da je *kritičko katalogiziranje* nastavak *radikalnog katalogiziranja*, pokreta nastalog 2002. godinem koji je predvodio K. R. Roberto pokrenuvši RADCAT mailing listu[1] nakon rasprave o tome da li su političke teme na AUTOCAT mailing listi[2] primjerene ili ne (Roberto, 2008). *Radikalno katalogiziranje* kao pokret, kako navode H. Lember et al., nije imalo namjeru biti subverzivno *per se*, već mu je namjera bila riješiti osnovne probleme koji otežavaju pristup informacijama (Lember et al., 2013), a naročito marginalizovanim skupinama. B. M. Watson navodi da su ovi pokreti isprepleteni i postoje paralelno, te da njihovu periodizaciju ne treba shvatati strogo, stoga što "još uvijek postoji niz katalogizatora/ica koji sebe smatraju radikalnim katalogizatorima/cama, a RADCAT mailing lista je još uvijek aktivna" (Watson, 2021a: 2). Ipak, za razliku od *radi-*

[1] **RADCAT** je skraćenica za *Radical Cataloging*, što je mailing lista posvećena kritičkom katalogiziranju i raspravi o etičkim pitanjima u bibliotečkoj praksi, posebno u kontekstu katalogizacije. Ova mailing lista okuplja stručnjake i stručnjakinje, bibliotekare/ke i istraživače/ice koji su zainteresovani za pitanja društvene pravde, inkluzivnosti, jednakosti i diverziteta u katalogizaciji, a na nju se može pretplatiti na ovom linku: https://listserv.uga.edu/scripts/wa-UGA.exe?SUBED1=RADCAT&A=1.

[2] **AUTOCAT** je međunarodna mailing lista posvećena temama katalogizacije i sadržajne obrade građe. Na nju se može pretplatiti prateći sljedeći link: https://listserv.syr.edu/scripts/wa.exe?A0=AUTOCAT.

Herzegovina, whose origins are tied to the arrival of the Ottomans (Hajdarpašić et al., 2021), as well as other public institutions of a cultural, scientific and educational nature, in these areas were established not only to fulfill the educational, economic, and charitable goals of their founders but also to disseminate their religious and cultural values. It is precisely when librarians, especially catalogers, become aware of this ongoing tension between the dual role of libraries – the emancipatory and the indoctrinatory – i.e. when they become conscious of their mission to either emancipate or indoctrinate, to act "as both facilitators of access to information but also as gatekeepers" (Lawson, 2018: 3) who control that access, to organize and arrange the bibliographic universe and name phenomena, that numerous opportunities arise for confronting ethical questions within their profession, at that point, they become critical of themselves, of the standards and rules of their profession, and of their parent institutions.

Cataloging: Neutral or Critical?

As noted by K. Snow and A. Dunbar, "a movement in the library cataloging community called 'critical cataloging' has in recent years continued the work of those who have challenged the cataloging status quo" (Snow and Dunbar, 2022: 7). They view critical cataloging as an extension of *radical cataloging*, a movement that began in 2002, led by K. R. Roberto, who initiated the RADCAT mailing list[1] after a debate on whether political topics were appropriate on the AUTOCAT mailing list[2] (Roberto, 2008). According to H. Lember et al., the radical cataloging movement did not intend to be subversive *per se*, but aimed to resolve fundamental issues that hinder access to information (Lember et al., 2013), particularly for marginalized groups. B. M. Watson points out that these movements are intertwined and coexist, and their periodization should not be taken strictly since "there are still a number of catalogers that consider themselves radical catalogers and the RADCAT listserv is still active" (Watson, 2021a: 2). However, unlike *radical cataloging*, *critical cataloging* has a more theoretical orientation (Snow & Dunbar, 2022), offering a scholarly approach to the

[1] **RADCAT** stands for *Radical Cataloging*, a mailing list dedicated to critical cataloging and discussions on ethical issues in library practice, particularly in the context of cataloging. This mailing list brings together professionals, librarians, and researchers interested in issues of social justice, inclusivity, equality, and diversity in cataloging. You can subscribe to it via this link: https://listserv.uga.edu/scripts/wa-UGA.exe?SUBED1=RADCAT&A=1.

[2] **AUTOCAT** is an international mailing list dedicated to topics related to cataloging and sclassification. You can subscribe to it by following this link: https://listserv.syr.edu/scripts/wa.exe?A0=AUTOCAT.

kalnog kataloguiziranja, kritičko ima više teorijsku orijentaciju (Snow i Dunbar, 2022) i daje mogućnost znanstvenog pristupa problematici. Još jedna razlika leži u tome da kritičko kataloguiziranje svoj filozofski okvir preuzima od *kritičkog bibliotekarstva* (Watson, 2020), a ono svoj od *kritičke teorije*, čije su prakse, prema D. H. Ketchum, postale dijelom brojnih profesija i djelatnosti, pa tako ono danas uključuje i *kritičku pedagogiju*, a dodirne tačke svih pokreta unutar ove teorije jesu želja za propitivanjem vrijednosti i praksi unutar pedagogije, menadžmenta, bibliotekarstva i slično te mijenjanje svega onoga što doprinosi bilo kojoj vrsti nepravde (Schmehl Hines i Ketchum, 2020). Filozofski okvir unutar kojeg je određeni pokret smješten izuzetno je važan jer, kako to navodi J. M. Martin, autorica koja vrijednost služenja korisniku/ci prepoznaje kao jednu od najosnovnijih u kataloguiziranju, vrijednosti profesije same po sebi nisu dovoljne za etički kodeks, potreban je i etički okvir unutar kojeg će one biti smještene (Martin, 2021), a koji bi trebao proizilaziti iz onog filozofskog. Ona navodi da su neki od najčešće teoretiziranih etičkih okvira, "kako uopšte, tako i u bibliotekarstvu, bili utilitarizam, kantovska deontologija, egoizam, prirodni zakon, etika pravednosti, feministička etika brige i pragmatična etika" (Martin, 2021: 5). Iako su se dosadašnje rasprave o etici unutar oblasti organizacije znanja uglavnom oslanjale "na pretpostavljenu 'etičnost' koja se ne pridržava određenog filozofskog okvira, već [se oslanja na] osjećaj za ispravno i pogrešno koji nije rigorozno definisan" (Fox i Reece, 2012: 378), međunarodna je zajednica katalogizatora/ica okupljenih oko *Etičkog kodeksa katalogizatora/ica* odabrala da pristup njihovom radu bude *kritičko kataloguiziranje* (CESC, 2021), te se može smatrati da je etički okvir ovog *Kodeksa* upravo *kritička teorija*, u čijoj je srži socijalna pravda. Posmatranje društva kroz prizmu socijalne pravde, uz revizionistički etos i prihvatanje da nijedan sistem nije nepristrasan (Watson, 2020), zajednički je sadržilac radikalnih i kritičkih katalogizatora/ica.

Pored termina *radikalno* i *kritičko*, u literaturi se mogu susresti i termini *inkluzivno* i *jednakopravno* kataloguiziranje koji se, kako navodi T. Perera, koriste naizmjenično u kontekstu uzimanja u obzir diverziteta, jednakosti i inkluzivnosti pri kataloguiziranju i u radu na metapodacima (Perera, 2022). U principu, iako bi znak jednakosti mogao biti stavljen između svih ovih pojmova jer se oni preklapaju u mnogim stvarima, a razlikuju u detaljima, ne radi se o direktnim sinonimima. Također, sintagma *kritičko kataloguiziranje* (CritCat) relativno je nova, issue. Another distinction is that *critical cataloging* derives its philosophical framework from *critical librarianship* (Watson, 2020), which, in turn, draws from *critical theory*. According to D. H. Ketchum, *critical theory* practices have become part of numerous professions and fields, including *critical pedagogy*, and all movements within this theory share a common goal of questioning values and practices in fields such as pedagogy, management, and librarianship, aiming to change anything that contributes to any form of injustice (Schmehl Hines & Ketchum, 2020).

The philosophical framework within which a movement is situated is crucial because, as J. M. Martin notes, the values of the profession alone are not enough for an ethical code; a corresponding ethical framework is needed (Martin, 2021), and it should stem from the philosophical one. She points out that some of the most theorized ethical frameworks, "both in general and in library science, are utilitarianism, Kantian deontology, egoism, natural law, justice ethics, the feminist ethic of care, and pragmatic ethics" (Martin, 2021: 5). While previous discussions of ethics in knowledge organization primarily relied on a presumed 'ethicality' not bound to a particular philosophical framework, but rather on a sense of right and wrong that was not rigorously defined (Fox and Reece, 2012: 378), the international community of catalogers, gathered around the *Cataloging Ethics Steering Committee*, has chosen to take a critical cataloging approach (CESC, 2021). It can be considered that the ethical framework of this *Code* is indeed *critical theory*, with social justice at its core. Viewing society through the lens of social justice, with a revisionist ethos and the acceptance that no system is impartial (Watson, 2020), is a common denominator for both radical and critical catalogers.

In addition to the terms *radical* and *critical*, the literature also mentions the terms *inclusive* and *equitable* cataloging, which, as noted by T. Perera, are used interchangeably in the context of considering diversity, equity, and inclusion in cataloging and metadata work (Perera, 2022). Although these terms overlap in many areas and differ in details, they are not direct synonyms. Furthermore, the phrase *critical cataloging* (CritCat) is relatively new, although it refers to practices deeply rooted in the history of formal material processing in GLAM institutions, whether called *alternative*, *radical*, *reformative*, or *critical* (Watson, 2023). Still, B. M. Watson rejects "tradition descended from Ancient Greek Aristotelian 'virtue' ethics" (Wat-

iako se odnosi na prakse koje su duboko ukorijenjene u historiju formalne obrade građe u GLAM institucijama, bilo da se one nazivaju alternativnim, radikalnim, reformativnim ili kritičkim (Watson, 2023). Pa ipak, B. M Watson odbacuje "filozofsku tradiciju koja potiče iz drevne grčke aristotelijanske etike 'vrline'" (Watson, 2021a: 7) kao metodu na kojoj se trebaju graditi sistemi za organizaciju znanja u 21. stoljeću, te predlaže da se pojam *etično* zamijeni pojmom *jednakopravno*. Time bi se etičnost u katalogiziranju svela jedino na njen odnos spram marginalizovanih grupa, no jasno je da ovaj pojam mora ostati širi i inkluzivniji, naprosto zbog činjenice da pri obradi građe dolazi do etičkih dvojbi i u drugim prilikama – vrijednosti katalogizatora/ica mogu biti stavljene na test, između ostalog, i u kontekstu pitanja bržeg obrađivanja građe u odnosu na detaljno (gdje etička napetost postoji već dosta dugo), zatim pitanja cijena softvera i alata za katalogiziranje, radnih uslova katalogizatora/ica i toga ko se može smatrati stručnjakom ili stručnjakinjom u ovoj oblasti (Martin, 2021), zatim pitanja preopširnog opisivanja i navođenja nepotrebnih informacija, pristupačnosti građe, koherentnosti i kontinuiteta, korisnosti, održivosti i saradnje, kontekstualizovanja i historijskog sagledavanja, interoperabilnosti i standardizacije, hipertekstualnosti, kognitivne štednje korisnika/ca, te slobode (Ridi, 2013), pravljenja grešaka jer samo jedan pogrešan broj ili slovo mogu smanjiti korisnikov/korisnicin pristup informaciji, pisanje latinicom imena autora/ica kojima to nije izvorno pismo (Bair, 2005), efikasnosti u odnosu na potpunost, kvalitete u odnosu na kvantitet, odlučnosti u donošenju odluka u odnosu na opsežno istraživanje teme, toga da li će se katalogizirati prema standardima ili prilagoditi lokalnoj zajednici korisnika/ca (Caddy, 2018), ali i pitanja privatnosti i slično.

Iako se etično katalogiziranje ne svodi samo na problem predstavljanja marginalizovanih grupa u predmetnim odrednicama i klasifikacijskim sistemima, ipak je najveći akcenat autora i autorica koji su objavljivali u ovoj oblasti bio upravo na tome, a naročito su se propitivale predmetne odrednice Kongresne biblioteke (Yon i Willey, 2022), koje su zajednici katalogizatora/ica zadavale i najviše etičkih briga jer su, kako to navodi E. Shoemaker, "alat čuven po svojim manjkavostima" (Shoemaker, 2015: 354). To da je teorija etičnog katalogiziranja primarno fokusirana na predmetne odrednice primjećuju i K. Snow i A. Dunbar, pa navode da, "iako kritičko katalogiziranje može poslužiti (a i jeste) za ispitivanje kataloškog ekosistema uopšte, posljedson, 2021a: 7) as insufficient method upon which knowledge organization systems should be built in this century and proposes replacing the term *ethical* with the term *equitable*. This would limit ethicality in cataloging solely to its relation to marginalized groups, but it is clear that this concept must remain broader and more inclusive. This is simply because, in metadata work, ethical dilemmas arise in other contexts as well. Catalogers' values can be tested in contexts such as the balance between faster processing of materials versus detailed work (where ethical tension has existed for a long time), software costs, cataloging tool prices, catalogers' working conditions, and determining who can be considered an expert in the field (Martin, 2021). Other issues include over-description and unnecessary information, material accessibility, coherence and continuity, usefulness, sustainability, collaboration, contextualization and historical perspectives, interoperability and standardization, hypertextuality, cognitive load reduction for users, freedom (Ridi, 2013), making mistakes (since a single wrong number or letter can reduce user access to information), writing authors' names in non-native scripts (Bair, 2005), efficiency versus completeness, quality versus quantity, decisiveness in decision-making versus extensive research, cataloging according to standards or adapting to the local user community (Caddy, 2018), as well as privacy issues, and more. Although ethical cataloging does not boil down solely to the representation of marginalized groups in subject headings and classification systems, most authors who have published in this field have focused on that very issue, particularly questioning the Library of Congress Subject Headings, LCSHs (Yon & Willey, 2022), which have posed the most ethical concerns for the cataloging community. As E. Shoemaker notes, these headings are "a known flawed tool" (Shoemaker, 2015: 354). The fact that ethical cataloging theory has primarily focused on subject headings is also noted by K. Snow and A. Dunbar, who state that "though critical cataloging certainly can be (and has been) used to examine the cataloging ecosystem generally, in recent years the focus of critical catalogers has been on identifying and (ideally) altering cataloging standards that codify oppressive practices and offensive terminology and hierarchies, particularly within subject standards such as LCSH, Library of Congress Classification (LCC), and Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)" (Snow & Dunbar, 2022: 7). Moreover, the first published works that addressed ethics in cataloging dealt precisely with the LCSHs.

njih je godina fokus kritičkih katalogizatora/ica bio na identifikovanju i (idealno) mijenjanju kataloških standarda koji doprinose izrabljivačkim praksama, uvredljivoj terminologiji i hijerarhijskim odnosima, posebno unutar predmetnih standarda kao što su LCSH, Klasifikacija Kongresne biblioteke (KKB) i Deweyeva decimalna klasifikacija (DDK)" (Snow i Dunbar, 2022: 7). Štaviše, prvi objavljeni radovi koji su tematizirali etiku pri katalogiziranju ticali su se upravo predmetnih odrednica Kongresne biblioteke.

Uzimajući u obzir navedeno, može se reći da je obećanje neutralnosti u kontekstu biblioteka, bibliotekara/ki, pa tako i kataloga, bilo lažno; "u okviru ovih radikalnih promišljanja, ni biblioteke, kao ni katalozi se više ne mogu smatrati neutralnim alatima koji osnažuju one koji ih koriste" (Cridford, 2019: 68). Sličnog je stava i E. Drabinski koja navodi da "kao alati kojim se uređuju stvari, naši su katalozi i klasifikacijski sistemi sušte tehnologije moći, olakšavaju neke načine spoznaje, nauštrb drugih i, što je najvažnije, predočavaju određene ideološke poglede na svijet, nauštrb drugih" (Drabinski, 2019: 50). Također, J. M. Martin navodi da je "neutralnost kao vrijednost veoma kritikovana jer ne vodi nepristrasnom predstavljanju, već umjesto toga reproducira norme i štetne učinke dominantne kulture" (Martin, 2021: 4). Osim što se kritikuje, neutralnost praktično nije ni moguća jer, kako to tvrdi J. M. "svaka odluka ima etički učinak, a ti su učinci važni jer je katalogiziranje moćno" (Martin, 2021: 2), što je prepoznao i CESC odbacujući u *Etičkom kodeksu katalogizator/ica* neutralnost, stoga što "dodjeljivanje klasifikacijskih oznaka i autorskih odrednica ima etičke posljedice i zahtijeva kritičko bibliotekarstvo" (CESC, 2019a: 17).

Historijat etičnog katalogiziranja

Iako je masovnije objavljivanje radova o potrebi za etičkim katalogiziranjem započelo s novim milenijem, zajednica katalogizatora/ica se već skoro čitavo stoljeće bavi raspravama o etičkom predmetnom označavanju upravo marginalizovanih grupa u sistemima organizacije znanja (Watson, 2021a). Historijat etičkog katalogiziranja započinje s već spomenutim pionirskim radovima D. B. Porter i F. L. Yocom koji su problematizirali predmetne odrednice o crnačkoj zajednici u SAD-u još 1940-ih godina, te knjigom *Prejudice and Antipathies* S. Bermana iz 1971. godine, jednom od najznačajnijih knjiga u kojoj se kritikuju predmetne odrednice Kongresne biblioteke. Ova je knjiga snažno uticala na nadležne u *Kongresnoj biblioteci* te doprinijela brojnim pozitivnim promjenama – u toj mjeri da je

Considering the above, it can be said that the promise of neutrality in the context of libraries, librarians, and catalogs has been a false one; "within these radical readings, library catalogues can no longer be viewed as neutral tools empowering their users" (Cridford, 2019: 68). E. Drabinski shares a similar view, stating that "as the tools that order things, our catalogs and classification structures are themselves technologies of power, facilitating some ways of knowing and not others, representing certain ideological ways of seeing the world, and, crucially, not others" (Drabinski, 2019: 50). Similarly, J. M. Martin notes that "neutrality as a value has also been heavily criticized for not leading to unbiased representation but instead reproducing the norms and harms of the dominant culture" (Martin, 2021: 4). Not only has neutrality been criticized, but it is practically impossible, as J. M. claims, "every decision has an ethical impact, and those impacts matter because cataloging carries power" (Martin, 2021: 2), a fact recognized by the CESC, which rejects neutrality in the *Cataloging Code of Ethics* because "the assignment of classification and authorship has ethical ramifications and requires critical librarianship" (CESC, 2019a: 17).

History of Ethical Cataloging

Although the mass publication of works addressing the need for ethical cataloging began with the new millennium, the cataloging community has been engaging in discussions on ethical subject classification of marginalized groups in knowledge organization systems for nearly a century (Watson, 2021a). The history of ethical cataloging begins with the pioneering works of D. B. Porter and F. L. Yocom, who addressed the subject headings concerning the Black community in the U. S. in the 1940s, and with Sanford Berman's 1971 book *Prejudice and Antipathies*, one of the most significant works critiquing LCSHs. This book had a profound impact on those responsible at the *Library of Congress*, contributing to numerous positive changes – so much that by 2022, S. Berman had documented over one hundred accepted revisions or proposals for revising subject headings (Berman, 2022). In article "Advancing Equitable Cataloging" (Watson, 2021a), B. M. Watson refers to these two periods – when the works of D. B. Porter and F. L. Yocom were published, along with S. Berman's book – as the first and second waves of literature calling for better and more ethical cataloging. The third and fourth waves encompass the formation of the *Program for Cooperative Cataloging* (within the *Library of Congress*) and

do 2022. godine S. Berman dokumentovao preko stotinu prihvaćenih revizija ili prijedloga za reviziju predmetnih odrednica (Berman, 2022). B. M. Watson u svom članku "Advancing Equitable Cataloging" (Watson, 2021a) ova dva perioda – period kada su objavljeni radovi D. B. Porter i F. L. Yocom, te knjiga S. Bermana – smatra prvim i drugim talasima literature koja je pozivala na bolje i etičnije katalogiziranje. Treći i četvrti talas predstavljaju formiranje *Programa za kooperativnu katalogizaciju* (pri Kongresnoj biblioteci) i debakl iz 2016. godine u vezi s *ilegalnim strancima* (Watson, 2023), kada je Kongresna biblioteka pokušala da izmijeni predmetnu odrednicu *ilegalni stranci* (*illegal aliens)* u *ne-građani* ili *imigracija bez dozvole*, čemu su se usprotivili određeni predstavnici/e Kongresa (CESC, 2019f).

Pored ponuđene periodizacije literature o etičnom katalogiziranju, B. M. Watson održava i sveobuhvatnu bazu podatka – *CritCat.org* (Watson, 2021b) s radovima iz oblasti etičnog, odnosno *jednakopravnog katalogiziranja*, koja je dostupna i u Zoterovoj bazi podataka (Watson, 2021c). Ova baza, s preko 600 unesenih radova, zajedno s bibliografijom radova iz oblasti etičkog katalogiziranja koju su koristile radne grupe pri izradi *Etičkog kodeksa katalogizatora* (CESC, [s.a.]b), predstavlja dobru istraživačku bazu iz oblasti etičnog / kritičkog / radikalnog / jednakopravnog katalogiziranja.

Snažan uticaj na pitanja o etičnom katalogiziranju imao je i zbornik radova *Radical Cataloging: Essays at the Front* urednika K. R. Robertoa, objavljen 2008. godine, u kojem su o historiji katalogizacije, egzistencijalnoj krizi u kojoj su se katalogizatori/ce našli jer su korisnici/e sve manje koristili katalog kao način dolaženja do informacija, a sve više internetske platforme, o predmetnim odrednicama za *queer* zajednicu, katalogiziranju građe o američkim domorocima i domorotkinjama i sličnim temama pisali autori i autorice poput S. Bermana, E. Drabinski, T. Mann, D. CannCasciato i drugih. Pored ovog zbornika, između ostalih, važan temelj za etičan pristup katalogiziranju, pa posljedično i za razvoj *Etičkog kodeksa katalogizatora/ica*, predstavljaju knjiga H. A. Olson *The power to name: Representation in library catalogs* objavljena 2001. godine te članci C. Beghtol "Ethical decision-making for knowledge representation and organization systems for global use" objavljen 2005. i A. M. Ferris "The Ethics and Integrity of Cataloging" iz 2008. godine. U članku S. Bair "Toward a Code of Ethics for Cataloging" iz 2005. godine po prvi put je hrabro ponuđen jedan etički kodeks katalogizatora/

the 2016 debacle concerning the term *illegal aliens* (Watson, 2023), when the *Library of Congress* attempted to change the subject heading *illegal aliens* to *non-citizens* or *undocumented immigration*, a proposal that certain members of Congress opposed (CESC, 2019f).

In addition to offering this periodization of literature on ethical cataloging, B. M. Watson also maintains a comprehensive database – CritCat.org (Watson, 2021b) – containing works on ethical and equitable cataloging, which is also available in the Zotero database (Watson, 2021c). This database, with over 600 entries, along with the bibliography of works on ethical cataloging used by working groups during the creation of the *Cataloging Code of Ethics* (CESC, [n.d.]b), provides an excellent research foundation in the fields of *ethical*, *critical*, *radical*, and *equitable* cataloging.

The 2008 anthology *Radical Cataloging: Essays at the Front*, edited by K. R. Roberto, also had a significant influence on ethical cataloging discussions. In it, authors such as S. Berman, E. Drabinski, T. Mann, D. CannCasciato, and others, wrote about the history of cataloging, the existential crisis catalogers faced as users increasingly turned to internet platforms rather than catalogs to find information, subject headings for the *queer* community, cataloging materials on Native Americans, and similar topics. In addition to this anthology, other key works that have shaped ethical cataloging and contributed to the development of the *Cataloging Code of Ethics* include H. A. Olson's 2001 book *The Power to Name: Representation in Library Catalogs*, C. Beghtol's 2005 article "Ethical Decision-Making for Knowledge Representation and Organization Systems for Global Use", and A. M. Ferris's 2008 article "The Ethics and Integrity of Cataloging". In S. Bair's 2005 article "Toward a Code of Ethics for Cataloging", she boldly proposed a first cataloging code of ethics, listing specific principles.

According to S. Bair, catalogers have the power to do much good or much harm globally by either greatly facilitating or hindering access; yet, she argues, little has been written on the ethics of cataloging. She examines the descriptive and normative aspects of ethically questionable cataloging issues through the lens of J. Moor's justice-consequentialist theory and J. J. Britz's ideas on ethical issues related to intellectual freedom (Bair, 2005). Based on this, S. Bair proposed her code "as a beginning step towards a code of ethics for cataloging" (Bair, 2005: 15), anticipating a future, more comprehensive, and

ica, s taksativno navedenim načelima.

Prema S. Bair, katalogizatori/ce imaju mogućnost da učine mnogo dobra ili mnogo zla, to jeste da na globalnom nivou mnogo olakšaju ili mnogo naštete, a ipak, kako ona tvrdi, malo je toga napisano o etici pri katalogiziranju; stoga ona kroz prizmu pravedno-konsekvencijalističke teorije J. Moor J. i ideja J. J. Britz o etičkim pitanjima vezanim za intelektualnu slobodu sagledava deskriptivni i normativni aspekt etički dvojbenih pitanja pri katalogiziranju (Bair, 2005). Na osnovu navedenog, autorica je u članku ponudila svoj kodeks kao "početni korak ka etičkom kodeksu katalogizatora/ica" (Bair, 2005: 15) anticipirajući neki budući, sveobuhvatniji i možda kolaborativniji kodeks. I pored određenih kritika zajednice katalogizatora/ica na račun ovog kodeksa, a zbog pretjerane specifičnosti navedenih načela i beskompromisnosti, ovaj će članak biti jedan od najreferentnijih u ovoj oblasti i onaj s kojim će kasniji članci i kodeksi biti komparirani.

No, jedna od najvećih kritika na račun ovog kodeksa bila je ta da je autorica zajednici katalogizatora/ica praktičara/ki ponudila kodeks ne konsultujući se s njima. E. Shoemaker tvrdi da je saradnja srž bibliotekarstva, pa i katalogizacije (Shoemaker, 2015), te bi posljedično etički kodeks morao biti rezultat saradnje zajednice. Članak ove autorice z 2015. godine "No One Can Whistle a Symphony: Seeking a Catalogers' Code of Ethics" pokrenuo je novu eru pisanja o etičnom katalogiziranju i već u svom naslovu podvlači potrebu međusobne saradnje zajednice. Objavljen je na kraju trećeg talasa radova iz oblasti etičnog katalogiziranja, prema klasifikaciji B. M. Watson, odnosno na pomolu četvrtog talasa, i predstavlja istinski kamen temeljac aktuelnog *Etičkog kodeksa katalogizatora/ica*. I u njemu je naglašena diskrepancija između velike odgovornosti onih koji stručno obrađuju građu i nedovoljnog usmjerenja kako da etično obavljaju svoj posao. Ono po čemu se ovaj članak izdvaja jeste to što je u njemu autorica direktno pozvala CaMMS (*Cataloging and Metadata Management Section*), ogranak ALCTS-a (*Association for Library Collections & Technical Service*) pri ALA-i, da oformi radnu grupu koja će se pozabaviti izradom *Etičkog kodeksa katalogizatora/ica*, a koji će uzeti u obzir njihove konkretne poslovne dužnosti jer "moć kodiranja, opisivanja i klasificiranja informacijskih izvora nosi veliku odgovornost. A ta moć i naizgled tajnovita priroda našeg posla nalažu eksplicitan etički kodeks" (Shoemaker, 2015: 355).

possibly more collaborative code. Despite some criticism from the cataloging community regarding this code, due to its overly specific principles and uncompromising nature, this article has become one of the most frequently referenced works in the field, and future articles and codes were compared to it.

One of the biggest criticisms of this code, however, was that the author offered it to the cataloging community without consulting them. E. Shoemaker argues that collaboration is at the heart of librarianship, including cataloging (Shoemaker, 2015), and consequently, the ethical code must result from community collaboration. Her 2015 article "No One Can Whistle a Symphony: Seeking a Catalogers' Code of Ethics" initiated a new era of writing on ethical cataloging and, even in its title, highlights the need for community collaboration. Published at the end of the third wave of ethical cataloging literature, according to B. M. Watson's classification, and at the dawn of the fourth wave, it is a true cornerstone of the current *Cataloging Code of Ethics*. The article emphasizes the discrepancy between the great responsibility of catalogers and indexers and the insufficient guidance on how to do their job ethically. What sets this article apart is that the author directly called on CaMMS (*Cataloging and Metadata Management Section*), a branch of ALCTS (*Association for Library Collections & Technical Service*) within the ALA, to form a working group to develop a *Cataloging Code of Ethics* that takes into account specific professional duties of catalogers, as "the power to code, describe, and classify information resources is a tremendous responsibility. This power, and the seemingly clandestine nature of our work justifies an explicit code of ethics" (Shoemaker, 2015: 355).

CESC's Cataloging Code of Ethics from 2021

E. Shoemaker's efforts to achieve this goal were truly successful. After her article, she, along with H. A. Olson, participated in the CaMMS forum organized by the ALA in 2017: *Power That Is Moral: Cataloging and Ethics*. This forum sparked a discussion with catalogers about the community's need for a document that would facilitate ethical decision-making. The following year, at the CaMMS forum titled *Cooperatively Conscientious Cataloging*, the need for a code of ethics was discussed again (Chan et al., 2022), and the *Cataloging Ethics Steering Committee* (CESC) was formed. Its members represented three associations: ALA (USA), CILIP (UK), and CFLA-FCAB (Canada), which, since early 2019, began meeting and taking con-

CESC-ov Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica iz 2021. godine

Napori E. Shoemaker na realizaciji ovog cilja zaista su bili uspješni. Nakon spomenutog članka, 2017. godine zajedno je s H. A. Olson učestvovala na forumu CaMMS-a u organizaciji ALA-e: *Power That Is Moral: Cataloging and Ethics*. Na tom je forumu pokrenuta diskusija s katalogizatorima i katalogizatoricama o potrebi zajednice za dokumentom koji će im olakšati donošenje etičkih odluka. Naredne godine, na CaMMS-ovom forumu pod nazivom *Cooperatively Conscientious Cataloging* ponovo se govorilo o potrebi za etičkim kodeksom (Chan et al., 2022) te je oformljen CESC-a (*Cataloging Ethics Steering Committee*), u čijem je sastavu šest članica, predstavnica tri udruženja ALA-e (SAD), CILIP-a (UK) i CFLA-FCAB-a (Kanada), koje su od početka 2019. godine počele sa sastancima i konkretnim koracima na izradi *Kodeksa*. Pregled njegovog nastanka i razvoja dale su same članice CESC-a u članku "The Development and Future of the Cataloguing Code of Ethics", a važan momenat u historiji *Kodeksa* bio je poziv dobrovoljcima i dobrovoljkama iz zajednice katalogizatora/ica (koji je uslijedio odmah nakon osnivanja CESC-a) da se uključe u rad radnih grupa: *Access Scope and Infrastructure Working Group*, *Authority Work Working Group, Classification Working Group*, *Resource Discovery and Accessibility Working Group*, *Staffing/Work Conditions Working Group*, *Subject Headings/Controlled Vocabularies Working Group*.

Svaka radna grupa je istražila oblast za koju je bila zadužena i dostavila je izvještaj CESC-u sa svojim nalazima i preporukama, dostupnim na njihovoj zvaničnoj web-stranci, pa je tako *Access Scope and Infrastructure Working Group (Grupa za djelokrug pristupa i infrastrukturu)* trebala definisati načela koja omogućavaju pristup katalogiziranju, odnosno opisivanju izvora, uzimajući u obzir raznovrsne društvene, kulturne i druge prepreke koje utiču na njega, kako bi se mogla mijenjati kataloška infrastruktura (CESC, 2019a). *Authority Work Working Group* (*Grupa za rad na normativima*) fokusirala se na "četiri *konceptualne leće* kroz koje bi se etička pitanja u katalogizaciji mogla sagledati: ulogu normativnih podataka; identitet / autonomiju / vlasništvo; privatnost i pristrasnost" (CESC, 2019b: 2). U izvještaju ove grupe naveden je primjer biblioteke koja se obratila izdavaču s molbom da im objasni šta znači prvi inicijal imena autorice, a izdavač im je uz njenu dozvolu pružio tu informaciju i upravo je jedna od preporuka ove grupe bila da se živi autori/ca

crete steps toward drafting the *Code*. A review of its development and progress was provided by CESC members in the article "The Development and Future of the Cataloguing Code of Ethics". An important moment in the *Code*'s history was the call for volunteers from the cataloging community (which followed immediately after the establishment of the CESC) to join working groups: *Access Scope and Infrastructure Working Group*, *Authority Work Working Group*, *Classification Working Group*, *Resource Discovery and Accessibility Working Group*, *Staffing/Work Conditions Working Group*, *Subject Headings/Controlled Vocabularies Working Group*.

Each working group researched the area for which it was responsible and submitted a report to the CESC with their findings and recommendations, available on their official website. For instance, the *Access Scope and Infrastructure Working Group* was tasked with defining principles that would allow access to cataloging and resource description, considering various social, cultural, and other barriers that affect it, so that the cataloging infrastructure could be changed (CESC, 2019a). The *Authority Work Working Group* focused "four 'conceptual lenses' through which ethical issues in cataloging could be viewed: the role of authority data; identity / autonomy / ownership; privacy; and bias" (CESC, 2019b: 2). Their report includes an example of a library that contacted a publisher asking for clarification on the first initial of an author's name. With the author's permission, the publisher provided the information. One of the group's recommendations was to contact living authors to determine to what extent they want information about themselves included in bibliographic records (e.g., whether to include their gender or date of birth) or allow them to request changes to their authority records (CESC, 2019b). The *Classification Working Group* dealt with bias in the Library of Congress Classification and the Dewey Decimal Classification, particularly in literature, history, and religion (CESC, 2019c). The *Resource Discovery and Accessibility Working Group* focused on ethical issues related to resource discovery accessibility in descriptive cataloging (CESC, 2019d). Some key issues this group encountered concerned the Romanization of authority data and how it affects the discovery of non-Roman script resources, as well as issues related to classifying and assigning subject headings to phenomena concerning marginalized communities, with a particular focus on LGBTQI+ individuals (CESC, 2019d).

The *Staffing/Work Conditions Working Group* focused on ethically questionable situations that may

kontaktiraju kako bi se saznalo u kojem obimu žele da informacije o njima budu unesene u bibliografske zapise (npr. da li uključiti njihov spol ili datum rođenja), odnosno da se ostavi mogućnost da zatraže izmjene u svojim normativnim zapisima (CESC, 2019b). *Classification Working Group* (*Grupa za klasifikaciju*) bavila se pristrasnošću u klasifikaciji Kongresne biblioteke i u DDK-u, pogotovo u književnosti, historiji i religiji (CESC, 2019c), dok se *Resource Discovery and Accessibility Working Group* (*Grupa za pronalaženje izvora i dostupnost*) bavila etičkim pitanjima u oblasti pristupačnosti otkrivanja izvora u deskriptivnoj katalogizaciji (CESC, 2019d). Neki od ključnih problema na koje je ova grupa naišla ticali su se latiniziranja normativa te kako to može uticati na pronalaženje izvora koji nisu pisani latinicom, zatim pitanja klasificiranja i davanja predmetnih odrednica fenomenima koji se tiču marginalizovanih zajednica, s posebnim akcentom na LGBTQI+ osobe (CESC, 2019d).

Staffing/Work Conditions Working Group (*Grupa za osoblje / uslove rada*) fokusirala se na etički upitne situacije do kojih može doći u kontekstu osoblja koje katalogizira ili uslova u kojima rade. Neki od navedenih problema, kada se radi o osoblju, jesu očekivanja poslodavaca i poslodavateljki da stručnjaci/stručnjakinje i paraprofesionalci/paraprofesionalke obavljaju posao na istom nivou, ali i važnost rukovanja materijalima koji su osjetljivi ili uvredljivi (CESC, 2019e). S druge strane, kada se radi o uslovima rada, u izvještaju se navodi da buka i nedostatak privatnosti mogu predstavljati konkretne probleme u radu katalogizatora/ica, za čije obavljanje je ključna koncentracija (CESC, 2019e). Zadatak *Subject Headings/Controlled Vocabularies Working Group* (*Grupe za predmetne odrednice / kontrolirane rječnike*) bio je prepoznati etičke probleme s kojima se susreću katalogizatori/ce kada klasificiranju građu i dodjeljuju joj predmetne odrednice. Na osnovu identifikovanih problema te preporuka za njihovo rješavanje koje su dale radne grupe, CESC je, nakon dva nacrta izvještaja koji su bili otvoreni za komentare i raspravu, 2021. godine objavio i finalnu verziju *Kodeksa*, bez trećeg dijela u kojem će biti navedene studije slučaja. Zajednica katalogizatora/ica konačno ispred sebe ima dugoočekivani dokument koji će joj pružiti smjernice u nošenju s etički upitnim situacijama.

Ipak, važnost postojanja jednog ovakvog dokumenta ne leži samo u pružanju smjernica, koje su u *Kodeksu* ionako postavljene uopšteno. Shoemaker E. navodi da smisao etičkog kodeksa koji nalažu etički složena priroda katalogizacije i mistifikacija rada

arise regarding cataloging staff or the conditions in which they work. Some of the issues mentioned include employer expectations for professionals and paraprofessionals to perform work at the same level, as well as the importance of handling sensitive or offensive materials (CESC, 2019e). On the other hand, regarding working conditions, the report mentions that noise and lack of privacy can pose concrete problems for catalogers, whose work requires concentration (CESC, 2019e). The task of the *Subject Headings/Controlled Vocabularies Working Group* was to identify ethical issues that catalogers encounter while indexing. Based on the identified problems and the recommendations for resolving them provided by the working groups, the CESC, after two drafts open for comments and discussion, published the final version of the *Code* in 2021, without the third part, which would include case studies. The cataloging community finally has a long-awaited document that will provide guidance for navigating ethically questionable situations.

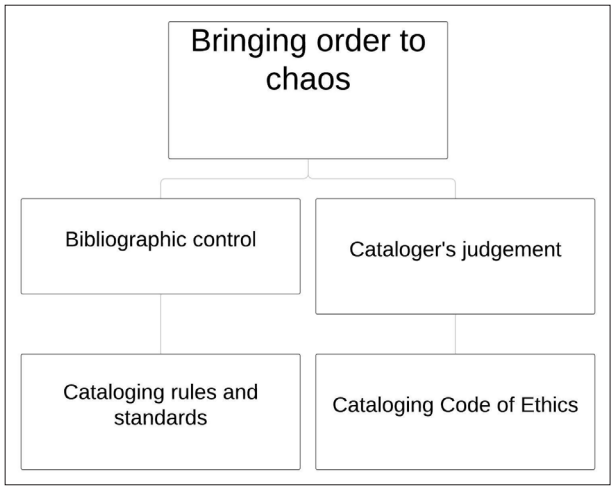
However, the significance of such a document does not only lie in providing guidelines, which are, in any case, generally outlined in the *Code*. E. Shoemaker states that the purpose of a code of ethics, dictated by the ethically complex nature of cataloging and the mystification of the cataloger's work, is not to prescribe solutions for every specific ethical problem (Shoemaker, 2015) but to serve as a tool for catalogers to use in their own judgment to best respond to any arising situation. Therefore, the Code must serve three functions: 1) provide guidelines for ethical behavior, 2) the Code, in the form of a concrete document, would have greater legitimacy if backed by a professional organization or association, and 3) justify decisions to superiors and administration within their home institutions (Shoemaker, 2015). Similarly, if the process of bringing order to chaos, achieved through bibliographic control is regulated and governed by standards and rules, then the space in cataloging where ethics is applied through catalogers' own judgment (Fox & Reece, 2012) should also be regulated by a specific document. This document should also be supported by a professional organization, so that catalogers can consequently justify their decisions in cataloging. The process of bringing order to chaos through bibliographic control and catalogers' judgment, as described by A. M. Ferris, could thus be extended and represented through documents that regulate this area, as shown in the following diagram:

katalogizatora/ica nije da diktira rješenja za svaki specifičan etički problem (Shoemaker, 2015), već da katalogizatoru/ici pri njegovom/njenom slobodnom prosuđivanju posluži kao alat na osnovu kojeg će na najbolji način moći odgovoriti na svaku nastalu situaciju. Stoga i funkcija kodeksa mora biti trojaka: 1) davanje smjernica za etično djelovanje, zatim 2) kodeks u obliku konkretnog dokumenta imao bi veći legitimitet ako bi iza njega stajala stručna organizacija, odnosno udruženje, kao i radi 3) opravdavanja odluka pretpostavljenim i administraciji unutar matičnih ustanova (Shoemaker, 2015). Isto tako, ako je proces dovođenja haosa u red, koji se postiže putem bibliografske kontrole, regulisan standardima i pravilima, onda i onaj do kojeg se dolazi slobodnim prosuđivanjem katalogizatora/ice, kao prostor u kataloziziranju gdje se etika primjenjuje (Fox i Reece, 2012), treba na neki način biti regulisan, odnosno oblikovan određenim dokumentom. Taj dokument također treba podržati stručna organizacija, kako bi njime, posljedično, katalogizatori/ce mogli opravdavati svoje odluke pri kataloziziranju. Postupak dovođenja haosa u red kroz bibliografsku kontrolu i prosuđivanjem katalogizatora/ica koji je opisala A. M. Ferris tako bi mogao biti proširen i predstavljen kroz dokumente koji tu oblast reguliraju, kao u sljedećem dijagramu:



Slika 1. Dijagram načina dovođenja haosa u red s dokumentima kojih ih reguliraju, odnosno trebaju regulirati

Također, još jedna važna uloga zvaničnog etičkog kodeksa, koji R. Ridi definiše kao formaliziran skup pravila na koja se određena profesija oslanja u identificiranju etičkih principa, a koji su u skladu s njenim administrativnim i pravnim propisima (Ridi, 2013), jeste upravo da dozvoli *kršenje* tih istih propisa, odnosno da u domeni bibliografske kontrole omogući kritičku primjenu standarda i pravila jer, kako navodi A. M. Ferris, stručnjak/inja u kataloziziranju zna da slijepo slijeđenje pravila nije uvijek



Picture 1. Diagram of the process of bringing order to chaos, with the documents that regulate or should regulate it

Additionally, another important role of an official code of ethics, which R. Ridi defines as a formalized set of rules that a profession relies on to identify ethical principles in accordance with its administrative and legal regulations (Ridi, 2013), is to allow for the *violation* of those same regulations. In the realm of bibliographic control, it enables the critical application of standards and rules because, as A. M. Ferris notes, a cataloging expert knows that blindly following the rules is not always the best approach (Ferris, 2008). Indeed, Article 4 of the *Code* states: "all standards are biased; we will approach them critically and advocate to make cataloguing more inclusive" (CESC, 2021: 3).

As for the future of the *Code*, CESC members hope that it will be officially supported by Canada and that it will be presented to IFLA as a joint effort of three professional organizations from three different countries. They hope that IFLA will then take over the coordination of future revisions to the *Code*, given its broader reach and influence (Chan, 2022). How the cataloging community will use this invaluable resource remains to be seen, as it is up to them to affirm their relevance in the era of artificial intelligence. Although a recent CILIP report, *The Impact of AI, Machine Learning, Automation and Robotics on The Information Professions*, notes that artificial intelligence has the potential (though not uncontested) to take over descriptive metadata work (CILIP, 2021), the *Access Scope and Infrastructure Working Group* believes that machines will never be able to perform this work (CESC, 2019a). Independent judgment and ethical behavior have the potential to be key assets for future catalogers. Ethics is becoming a very important area in preserving catalog integrity in the era of digital transformation and

najbolji pristup (Ferris, 2008). I zaista, u članu 4. *Kodeksa* je navedeno: "svi su standardi pristrasni; pristupit ćemo im kritički i zalagati se da katalogizacija bude što inkluzivnija" (CESC, 2021: 3).

Što se budućnosti *Kodeksa* tiče, članice CESC-a se nadaju da će ga zvanično podržati Kanada, da će ga predstaviti IFLA-i kao zajednički napor tri stručne organizacije iz tri različite zemlje te da će potom IFLA preuzeti koordinaciju nad budućim izmjenama *Kodeksa*, s obzirom na njen veći doseg i uticaj (Chan, 2022). No, kako će zajednica katalogizatora/ica iskoristiti ovaj neprocjenjivo vrijedan resurs, ostaje da se vidi; napokon, na njima je da, u osvit doba vještačke inteligencije, potvrde svoju relevantnost. Iako se u recentnom izvještaju CILIP-a *The Impact of AI, Machine Learning, Automation and Robotics on The Information Professions* navodi da vještačka inteligencija ima potencijal (iako ne neosporan) da preuzme rad na deskriptivnim metapodacima (CILIP, 2021), *Access Scope and Infrastructure Working Group* smatra da mašine to nikada neće moći obavljati (CESC, 2019a). Slobodno prosuđivanje i etično djelovanje imaju potencijal da budu ključni kapital u budućnosti katalogizatora/ica. Etika postaje veoma važno područje u kontekstu očuvanja integriteta kataloga u doba digitalne transformacije i upotrebe vještačke inteligencije, a za etiku je potreban čovjek, stoga ova pitanja postaju sve važnijom sferom interesovanja katalogizatora/ica, kako u svakodnevnom radu, tako i unutar oblasti organizacije znanja (Lee, 2023). *Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica*, naročito ako IFLA preuzme njegovu daljnju koordinaciju, mogao bi postati veoma važan dokument.

Neka etička pitanja u kontekstu normativne kontrole u Bosni i Hercegovini

Već čitavu deceniju svjedočimo da je sa semantičkim webom došlo do promjene paradigme u bibliotekarstvu, naročito u katalogu. Tehnološki napredak koji je još ranije doveo do nastanka elektronske građe, kao i različitih formata za pohranu informacija, primorao je katalogizatore/ice da prilagode svoje alate i standarde *novom kataloškom poretku*. Stara pravila, poput ISBD-ova i AACR2, osmišljena da budu štampana na kartonskim karticama i umetana u fizički katalog, više nisu mogla odgovoriti na zahtjeve koje je pred njih postavljalo elektronsko okruženje, niti na najbolji način koristiti krajnjim korisnicima i korisnicama, naviknutim na *sve i odmah* virtualnog doba. Kako je unapređenje i očuvanje integriteta kataloga osnovna zadatak

the use of artificial intelligence, and ethics requires human involvement. Therefore, these issues are becoming an increasingly important area of interest for catalogers, both in their daily work and within the field of knowledge organization (Lee, 2023). The catalogers' code of ethics, especially if IFLA takes over its further coordination, could become a very important document.

Some Ethical Issues in the Context of Authority Control in Bosnia and Herzegovina

For over a decade, we've witnessed a paradigm shift in librarianship with the advent of the semantic web, particularly in cataloging. Technological advancements that led to the creation of electronic resources and various formats for storing information have compelled catalogers to adapt their tools and standards to this *new cataloging order*. The old rules, such as ISBDs and AACR2, designed to be printed on cardboard cards and inserted into physical catalogs, could no longer meet the demands posed by the electronic environment, nor best serve end users accustomed to the *have-it-all-and-have-it-now* nature of the virtual age. Since the enhancement and preservation of the catalog's integrity are fundamental duties of catalogers (Ferris, 2008), librarians adapted to these changes by developing standards such as FRBR, FRAD, and FRSAD, which were later consolidated into IFLA's LRM conceptual model, which was subsequently aligned with the RDA model. Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with other countries in the COBISS cataloging system (Slovenia, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Bulgaria), will soon face adaptation to the LRM conceptual model (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023). The *Cataloging Code of Ethics*, now available in Bosnian (CESC, 2024), was translated just in time to assist catalogers from Bosnia and Herzegovina (and the region) in their forthcoming work. This task will not be easy, as FRAD and RDA, while bringing numerous positive and welcome changes, have also introduced certain ethical issues, especially in the context of *linked data* and authority control, now that the focus has shifted from merely identifying a person by name to describing the person more comprehensively, including categories such as gender (Thompson, 2016).

Linked data are at the core of the IFLA LRM model, making the significance of authority control for personal names even greater, "as authority data will play a key role in the network of linked data on which the model focuses" (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023: 36). However, unlike other countries in the COBISS

ća katalogizatora/ica (Ferris, 2008), bibliotekari/ke su se prilagodili ovim promjenama te razvili standarde poput FRBR-a, FRAD-a, FRSAD-a, koji su kasnije objedinjeni u IFLA-in LRM konceptualni model, koji je potom usklađen i s RDA modelom. Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kao i druge zemlje koje se nalaze u sistemu uzajamne katalogizacije COBISS (Slovenija, Srbija, Kosovo, Crna Gora, Makedonija i Bugarska), ubrzo očekuje prilagodba na LRM konceptualni model (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023). *Etički kodeks katalogizatora/ica*, koji je dostupan i na bosanskom jeziku (CESC, 2024), preveden je baš u pravi čas kako bi olakšao katalogizatorima i katalogizatoricama iz Bosne i Hercegovine (ali i regiona) rad koji im prestoji. Taj zadatak neće biti lak, jer su FRAD i RDA, uz brojne pozitivne i dobrodošle promjene, donijeli i određene etičke probleme, pogotovo u kontekstu uvezanosti, tj. *povezanih podataka* (*linked data*), ali i normativne kontrole, sada kada je fokus pomjeren s pukog identificiranja osobe po imenu na opisivanje osobe kao takve, i to po raznim kategorijama, uključujući i spol (Thompson, 2016).

Povezani podaci su srž IFLA LRM modela, pa stoga i značaj normativne kontrole ličnih imena postaje veći "jer će normativni podaci imati ključnu ulogu u mreži povezanih podataka na koje se model usredsređuje" (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023: 36). No, za razliku od ostalih zemalja u sistemu COBISS, Bosna i Hercegovina i Makedonija još uvijek su u pripremnoj fazi što se tiče normativne kontrole ličnih imena (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), te ih očekuje dodatni napor i u ovoj oblasti, a time i dodatne prilike da etičnost u njihovom slobodnom prosuđivanju bude stavljena na test. Od nemalog je značaja, na primjer, koje će ime biti korišteno kao pristupna tačka. Kako navodi A. Krajnc Vobovnik, u Sloveniji je za normativnu pristupnu tačku odabrano ono ime pod kojim autor/ica najčešće objavljuje (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), no možda bi se Bosna i Hercegovina mogla pomoći članom broj 2. navedenim u *Kodeksu*, u kojem se katalogizatori/ce obavezuju da će poštivati privatnost i preference svih onih koji su povezani s građom koju opisuju (CESC, 2021), odnosno preporuku *Authority Work Working Group* da žive autore/ice treba kontaktirati kako bi se saznalo u kojem obimu žele da informacije o njima budu unesene u bibliografske zapise (CESC, 2019b) te koji oblik svoga imena preferiraju. Također, katalogizatori/ce bi s posebnom pažnjom i opreznošću trebali unositi podatke poput jezika na kojem autori/ca objavljuju ili njihove nacionalnosti, s obzirom na to da su ove informacije na našem području posebno osjetljive.

system, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia are still in the preparatory phase concerning the authority control of personal names (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), which means they face additional effort in this area, along with more opportunities for their ethical judgment to be tested. For instance, it matters greatly which name will be used as the access point. As A. Krajnc Vobovnik notes, in Slovenia, the name under which the author most frequently publishes was chosen as the authority access point (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), but perhaps Bosnia and Herzegovina could draw upon Article 2 of the *Code*, which obliges catalogers to respect the privacy and preferences of all those associated with the material they describe (CESC, 2021), or the recommendation from the Authority Work Working Group that living authors should be contacted to determine the extent to which they want information about them included in bibliographic records (CESC, 2019b), as well as preferred form of their name. Additionally, catalogers should exercise special caution when entering data such as the language in which the author publishes or their nationality, given that this information is particularly sensitive in our region.

Conclusion

Considering the above, it is crucial that this work is carried out by skilled catalogers – especially bibliographers, whose job is "the most complex library task, requiring not only specialized library and information knowledge but also a broad general culture, a research spirit, perseverance, precision, consistency, dedication, and professional ethics" (Tuzlak, 2017: 32). They must genuinely desire to ethically bring order to chaos, be aware of their power and responsibility, and understand their role in the viewing of the bibliographic universe. Over the past twenty years, there has been an increase in published works on the topic of ethical cataloging, indicating that catalogers are indeed aware of their power and seek to balance it with professional ethics, critical thinking, and expertise, knowing they have a significant influence on society. It is precisely this professional ethics and ability for critical and independent judgment that set catalogers apart from the competition, which today includes publishers/vendors who, in countries with developed publishing industries, perform basic cataloging (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), as well as artificial intelligence, which even professional library organizations believe could take over work on descriptive metadata (CILIP, 2021). Catalogers should recognize that working on authority data is something publishers

Umjesto zaključka

Imajući u vidu rečeno, od velike je važnosti da ovaj posao obavljaju stručni katalogizatori/ce – a naročito bibliografi i bibliografkinje čiji je posao "najsloženiji bibliotečki posao koji, pored stručnog bibliotečkog i informacionog znanja, zahtijeva široku opću kulturu, istraživački duh, istrajnost, preciznost, dosljednost, predanost poslu i profesionalnu etiku" (Tuzlak, 2017: 32), a koji istinski žele etično dovoditi haos u red, koji su svjesni svojih moći i odgovornosti, te svoje uloge u tkanju bibliografskog univerzuma. U posljednjih je dvadeset godina došlo do povećanja objavljenih radova na temu etičnog katalogiziranja, što implicira da su katalogizatori/ce ipak svjesni svojih moći i da ih žele izbalansirati s profesionalnom etikom, kritičnošću i stručnošću, znajući da imaju veliki uticaj na društvo. Upravo su ta profesionalna etika i sposobnost kritičnog i slobodnog prosuđivanja vrijednosti koje izdvajaju katalogizatore/ice u odnosu na konkurenciju koju danas čine izdavači/dobavljači koji u zemljama s razvijenom izdavačkom produkcijom rade običnu katalogizaciju (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), kao i vještačka inteligencija za koju čak i stručne bibliotečke organizacije smatraju da bi mogla preuzeti rad na deskriptivnim metapodacima (CILIP, 2021). Katalogizatori/ice bi trebali da uvide da je rad na normativnim podacima ono što izdavači ne mogu raditi, da su biblioteke te koje trajno čuvaju informacije i posjeduju historiju podataka o normativima (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023) te da vještačka inteligencija neće moći kritički i etično dovoditi haos u red jer, iako može slijediti programirane etičke smjernice, nedostaje joj sposobnost donošenja složenih etičkih odluka koje zahtijevaju slobodno prosuđivanje, naročito u slučajevima kada se pojavljuju konflikti između različitih etičkih principa, te u tome pronaći novu snagu da i dalje imaju preimućstvo u organizaciji i prenošenju zabilježenog znanja.

cannot do, that libraries are the ones that preserve information permanently and possess the historical data on authorities (Krajnc Vobovnik, 2023), and that artificial intelligence will not be able to ethically and critically bring order to chaos; although it can follow programmed ethical guidelines, it lacks the ability to make complex ethical decisions that require independent judgment, especially when conflicts between different ethical principles arise. In this, catalogers should find new strength to continue having the advantage in organizing and transmitting recorded knowledge.

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Gramatička djela na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku u rukopisnim zbirkama Bosne i Hercegovine

Grammatical works in Arabic, Turkish and Persian in manuscript collections of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Bosnia, Ottoman period, manuscript's heritage, grammar, Arabic, Turkish, Persian

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Predstaviti gramatička djela na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku koja su nastajala, prepisivana, nasljeđivana ili korištena kao obavezna udžbenička literatura na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine u razdoblju od 16. do 19. stoljeća. U tu svrhu provedena su istraživanja u rukopisnim fondovima javnih biblioteka, arhiva i instituta u Bosni i Hercegovini.
Pristup/metodologija: Analiza i komparacija podataka prikupljenih direktnim uvidom u rukopisna djela, uz korištenje referenci i informacija o rukopisima sadržanim u katalozima zbirki nakon selekcije građe i odabira referentnih djela za analizu.
Rezultati: Prikazati i valorizirati modalitete i opseg produkcije i recepcije rukopisnih gramatičkih djela te njihovu praktičnu upotrebu u datim kontekstima. Posebnu pažnju posvetit ćemo gramatikama koje su pisali bošnjački autori na orijentalnim jezicima, te njihovom doprinosu u razvoju gramatičke tradicije u Bosni.
Originalnost/vrijednost: Imajući na umu dokumentarni karakter rukopisa kao prvorazrednih historijskih izvora, provedena istraživanja, analize i dostignuti zaključci predstavljat će doprinos proučavanju lingvističke povijesti u Bosni, ali i pružiti poticaj za dalja istraživanja u tom smjeru.

Goal: To present grammatical works in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian that were created, copied, inherited, and used as compulsory textbook literature in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the 16th to the 19th centuries. For this purpose, research was conducted in the manuscript collections of public libraries, archives, and institutes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Approach/methodology: Using the method of analysis and comparison of data collected by direct inspection of manuscript works, with the use of references and information about manuscripts contained in the catalogs of the collections, the selection of materials and the selection of reference works for analysis were carried out.
Results: Show and valorize the modalities and scope of production and reception of manuscript grammatical works and their practical use in given contexts. We will pay special attention to the grammars written by Bosniak authors in oriental languages and their contribution to the development of the grammatical tradition in Bosnia.
Originality/value: Bearing in mind the documentary character of the manuscripts as first-class historical sources, the research, analysis, and conclusions reached will not only represent a contribution to the study of linguistic history in Bosnia but also provide an incentive for further research in that direction.

Uvod

Važan segment rukopisnog naslijeđa na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku čine brojni udžbenici gramatika i drugih djela koja se iz različitih uglova bave pitanjima gramatičkih normi i pravila navedenih jezika. U orijentalno-islamskoj tradiciji gramatika, a napose gramatika arapskog jezika, zauzima vrlo istaknuto mjesto u znanstvenim klasifikacijama, što je tradicija koja se prenijela i u Bosnu dolaskom islama i Osmanlija, o čemu svjedoči i obimna gramatička rukopisna građa koja je na ovim prostorima intenzivno pisana, prepisivana, nasljeđivana, uvakufljavana i poklanjana sve do kraja 19. stoljeća. Nemjerljiv značaj, utjecaj, ali i prožimanje gramatike s vjerskim, društvenim i humanističkim znanostima zasnovano je prvenstveno na stanovištu da ispravno shvatanje temeljnih izvora islama, Kur'ana i hadisa nije moguće bez poznavanja arapskog jezika. U tom smislu, nužnost ispravnog razumijevanja ovih tekstova uvjetovala je nastanak i razvoj gramatičke tradicije koja je producirala osebujan korpus djela koja usmjeravaju ka ispravnoj upotrebi forme, oblika, značenja i konačno razumijevanju riječi, sintagme ili rečenice. Drugi razlog bogate produkcije gramatičkih djela leži u činjenici da je svako ozbiljnije bavljenje bilo kojom znanstvenom oblašću podrazumijevalo visok stepen poznavanja gramatike kao dijela lingvistike koji proučava strukturu i međusobne odnose riječi i konstrukcija u tekstovima. (Alispahić, 2021: 76). Izučavanje i poznavanje arapskog jezika smatralo se vrlo važnim u obrazovanju muslimana, dok su filologija i gramatika arapskog jezika predstavljale temelj i polazište za sve druge znanstvene oblasti.

Ipak, u uvjetima višejezičnosti, koja na dijahronijskom planu obilježava orijentalno-islamsku civilizacijsku i kulturnu podlogu, često je teško razgraničiti upotrebu dvaju ili više jezika koji se mogu poznavati u različitim stepenima i koristiti se u raznim domenima (Bugarski, 1989: 44). Dok je arapski u Osmanskom Carstvu percipiran kao jezik znanosti, književnosti, kulture i obrazovanja, u nearapskim sredinama, kakva je bila Bosna, to nije bio jezik svakodnevnog govora i upotrebe. S druge strane, na ovim se prostorima turski jezik nije smatrao posve stranim jezikom, te je bio bliži i pristupačniji javnosti zbog svoje raširene pismene i usmene upotrebe, prije svega u administraciji, vojsci i drugim javnim poslovima. (Ljubović i Grozdanić, 1995: 111).

Navedene okolnosti i značaj koji se pridavao gramatici kao znanosti doprinijeli su sveprisutnosti produkcije i recepcije gramatičkih djela u orijen-

Introduction

An essential segment of the manuscript heritage in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian consists of numerous grammar textbooks and other works that address grammatical norms and rules of these languages from various perspectives. Within the Oriental-Islamic tradition, grammar, especially Arabic grammar, holds a prominent position in scientific classifications. This tradition was transmitted to Bosnia with the advent of Islam and the Ottomans, as evidenced by the extensive collection of grammatical manuscripts written, copied, inherited, endowed, and gifted in this region until the late 19th century. The immense significance, influence, and interweaving of grammar with religious, social, and humanistic sciences are primarily based on the understanding that correct interpretation of Islam's fundamental sources, the Qur'an and Hadith, is not possible without knowledge of the Arabic language. In this context, the necessity of correctly understanding these texts prompted the emergence and development of a grammatical tradition that produced a unique corpus of works guiding the correct use of forms, structures, meanings, and, ultimately, comprehension of words, phrases, or sentences. Another reason for the rich production of grammatical works lies in the fact that any serious engagement with a scientific field implied a high level of grammatical knowledge as part of linguistics, which studies the structure and interrelations of words and constructions in texts (Alispahić, 2021: 76). The study and knowledge of Arabic were considered highly important in Muslim education, while Arabic philology and grammar were regarded as the foundation and starting point for all other scientific fields.

However, in a multilingual context, which diachronically characterizes the Oriental-Islamic civilizational and cultural foundation, it is often challenging to distinguish the use of two or more languages known to varying degrees and used in various domains (Bugarski, 1989: 44). While Arabic in the Ottoman Empire was perceived as the language of science, literature, culture, and education, in non-Arabic-speaking regions like Bosnia, it was not a language of everyday speech and use. On the other hand, Turkish in these areas was not regarded as a completely foreign language, and it was more accessible and familiar to the public due to its widespread written and oral use, especially in administration, the military, and other public affairs (Ljubović & Grozdanić, 1995: 111).

talno-islamskoj civilizaciji u klasičnom i postklasičnom razdoblju, čiji su rukopisni primjerci danas važan dio rukopisnih zbirki širom svijeta. U ovome radu nastojat ćemo analizom rukopisnih djela na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku iz oblasti gramatike dati doprinos dosadašnjim saznanjima o gramatičkoj tradiciji u Bosni. Na temelju provedenih istraživanja i analize sadržaja rukopisnih djela cilj nam je predstaviti modalitete produkcije i recepcije gramatičkih djela te dominantna metodološka usmjerenja i gramatičke pravce koji se mogu razaznati u Bosni u razdoblju od 16. do 19. stoljeća. Istraživačka baza bile su rukopisne zbirke pohranjene u sljedećim institucijama u Bosni i Hercegovini: Gazi Husrev-begovoj biblioteci, Bošnjačkom institutu – Fondacija Adila Zulfikarpašića, Nacionalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci BiH, Orijentalnom institutu Univerziteta u Sarajevu, Historijskom arhivu Sarajevo, Kantonalnom arhivu Travnik, Arhivu Tuzlanskoga kantona, Općoj biblioteci Tešanj, Muzeju Hercegovine Mostar i Arhivu Hercegovine Mostar. Također, u istraživanja smo integrirali i podatke iz različitih izvora koji su relevantni za temu rada, što uključuje objavljene kataloge rukopisa, podatke dostupne u bazama podataka rukopisa, značajna djela koja se odnose na pisanu baštinu a utemeljena su na rukopisnoj gramatičkoj građi, te podatke iz samih rukopisa, poput biografskih referenci i raznovrsnih bilješki, zapisa čitalaca, prepisivača ili vlasnika i slično. Polazne postavke u pristupu i selekciji rukopisnih djela bit će brojnost rukopisnih primjeraka, učestalost prepisivanja kod bosanskih prepisivača te zastupljenost u obrazovnom sistemu. Posebnu pažnju posvetit ćemo djelima bošnjačkih učenjaka i njihovom doprinosu orijentalno-islamskoj gramatičkoj tradiciji u Bosni.[1]

Klasifikacija gramatičkih djela na orijentalnim jezicima u bosanskohercegovačkim rukopisnim zbirkama

Proučavanje gramatike u cijelom Osmanskom Carstvu u razdoblju od 16. do 19. stoljeća podrazumijevalo je u prvome redu proučavanje gramatike arapskog jezika, što je naslijeđe koje se prenosilo i na nearapska područja, zajedno s islamom i klasičnom islamskom misli i književnošću. U tom

[1] Pri navođenju djela referirat ćemo se samo na jednu od rukopisnih zbirki u kojima smo vršili istraživanja, a u kojoj se može ostvariti uvid u predmetni rukopis. Zbog ograničenog prostora, kao i samog karaktera i ciljeva ovoga rada, smatramo da nije potrebno navoditi sve postojeće rukopisne primjerke određenog djela. Pri tome, nastojat ćemo se u radu referirati na različite zbirke kako bismo istaknuli značaj svake od njih, bez obzira na brojnost rukopisa u njihovim fondovima.

These circumstances, along with the importance attributed to grammar as a science, contributed to the prolific production and reception of grammatical works in the Oriental-Islamic civilization during both the classical and post-classical periods. Today, manuscript copies of these works are an important part of manuscript collections worldwide. This study seeks, through analysis of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian manuscript works in the field of grammar, to contribute to the existing knowledge of the grammatical tradition in Bosnia. Based on conducted research and content analysis of the manuscripts, our goal is to present the modes of production and reception of grammatical works, as well as the dominant methodological approaches and grammatical trends evident in Bosnia from the 16th to the 19th century. The research base consisted of manuscript collections housed in the following institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Gazi Husrev-bey Library, the Bosniak Institute – Adil Zulfikarpašić Foundation, the National and University Library of BiH, the Oriental Institute of the University of Sarajevo, the Historical Archive of Sarajevo, Travnik Cantonal Archive, the Archive of the Tuzla Canton, the Public Library of Tešanj, the Museum of Herzegovina Mostar, and the Archive of Herzegovina Mostar. We also integrated data from various sources relevant to the subject of the study, including published manuscript catalogs, data available in manuscript databases, significant works related to written heritage based on manuscript grammatical material, and information from the manuscripts themselves, such as biographical references and various notes, annotations by readers, copyists, or owners, and so on. The starting points in our approach and selection of manuscripts include the abundance of manuscript copies, the frequency of copying by Bosnian scribes, and their representation in the educational system. Special attention will be given to the works of Bosnian scholars and their contributions to the Oriental-Islamic grammatical tradition in Bosnia.[1]

Classification of Grammatical Works in Oriental Languages within Bosnian and Herzegovinian Manuscript Collections

The study of grammar throughout the Ottoman Empire from the 16th to the 19th century primarily

[1] We will refer only to one of the manuscript collections in which we conducted research, providing insight into the specific manuscript. Due to limited space, as well as the nature and goals of this work, we believe it is unnecessary to list all existing manuscript copies of a particular work. In doing so, we will strive to reference different collections in the paper to highlight the significance of each, regardless of the number of manuscripts in their holdings.

vremenskom okviru s pravom se može govoriti o apsolutnoj nadređenosti proučavanja arapske gramatike nad gramatikama svih ostalih jezika kojima se govorilo širom Carstva, pa i gramatike turskog i perzijskog jezika, iako su ova dva jezika u velikom dijelu Carstva imala status službenog jezika.

U skladu s posebnim odnosom koji se kroz svekoliku islamsku povijest njegovao prema arapskom jeziku, i u rukopisnim fondovima Bosne i Hercegovine iz oblasti gramatike, najzastupljenija su djela koja se bave gramatičkim pravilima arapskog jezika. Manji dio njih, u odnosu na sveukupnu građu iz ove oblasti, posvećen je gramatici turskog ili perzijskog jezika. Štaviše, gramatička djela napisana na turskom i perzijskom najčešće se bave gramatikom arapskog jezika, te jezičkim i terminološkim tumačenjima arapskih pojmova, paradigmatskih oblika i slično. Shodno tome, gramatička djela u rukopisnim zbirkama prema svom osnovnom sadržaju mogu se klasificirati na:

- gramatike arapskog jezika (udžbenici i znanstvena djela),
- prijevodi gramatika arapskog jezika na turski, perzijski i bosanski jezik,
- djela na arapskom jeziku o gramatici turskog i perzijskog jezika,
- gramatike turskog i perzijskog jezika.

Arapski jezik se izučavao kao jedan od osnovnih predmeta u cjelokupnom islamskom obrazovanju, te je u skladu s tim i najveći dio rukopisnih gramatičkih djela udžbeničkog karaktera. Vrlo često u komentarima gramatika autori navode da ih pišu kako bi olakšali učenje jezika ili na zahtjev svojih učenika i njihove iskazane potrebe za dodatnim pojašnjenjima određenih gramatičkih pitanja. Takve namjere između ostalih navode Šejh Jujo u djelu *al-Fawa'id al-'Abdiyya* koje je posvetio svome učeniku 'Abdullāhu ibn 'Abdurraḥmānu (GHB[2] R 3883, fol 74a); Ibrāhīm ibn Muḥammad al-Yalwāǧī u djelu *Garā'ib al-i'lāl wa al-ištiqāq* koje je napisao nakon molbe prisutnih na jednom njegovom predavanju da pobliže pojasni imenice i padeže u arapskom jeziku (NUB[3] Rs 784/2, fol. 25b); Sa'duddīn Mas'ūd ibn 'Umar ibn 'Abdullāh al-Taftāzānī u svome opširnom komentaru djela *Talhīṣ al-Miftāḥ* koji je npisao na molbu svojih prijatelja (GHB R 3108, fol. 1a) te drugi brojni autori. U izučavanju arapskog jezika kroz obrazovni sistem u Bosni i Hercegovini rukopisi gramatičkih djela aktivno su se koristili u nastavi pa čak i nakon pojave štampanih djela iz

[2] GHB – Gazi Husrev-begova biblioteka

[3] NUB – Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine

focused on Arabic grammar, a legacy passed on to non-Arab regions along with Islam, classical Islamic thought, and literature. Within this time frame, it is fair to speak of the absolute predominance of Arabic grammar study over the grammars of all other languages spoken across the Empire, including Turkish and Persian, even though these two languages held official status in much of the Empire.

In line with the special regard traditionally upheld for the Arabic language throughout Islamic history, the manuscript collections in Bosnia and Herzegovina predominantly feature works dealing with Arabic grammar rules. A smaller portion, relative to the entire corpus in this field, is dedicated to the grammar of the Turkish or Persian language. Furthermore, grammatical works written in Turkish and Persian often address the grammar of Arabic, as well as linguistic and terminological explanations of Arabic terms, paradigmatic forms, and so forth. Consequently, grammatical works in manuscript collections, based on their primary content, can be classified as follows:

- Arabic grammar (textbooks and scientific works),
- Translations of Arabic grammars into Turkish, Persian and Bosnian,
- Works in Arabic about the grammar of Turkish and Persian,
- Turkish and Persian grammars.

Arabic was studied as a core subject within the entire Islamic education system, and accordingly, the majority of grammatical manuscripts have an instructional character. In grammar commentaries, authors often note that they write to facilitate language learning or at the request of their students, who have expressed a need for further clarification on specific grammatical points. Such intentions are mentioned, among others, by Šejh Jujo in *al-Fawa'id al-'Abdiyya*, dedicated to his student 'Abdullāh ibn 'Abdurraḥmān (GHB,[2] Ms 3883, fol 74a); Ibrāhīm ibn Muḥammad al-Yalwāǧī in *Garā'ib al-i'lāl wa al-ištiqāq*, which he composed following the request of those present at one of his lectures to explain Arabic nouns and cases in greater detail (NUB,[3] Ms 784/2, fol. 25b); and Sa'duddīn Mas'ūd ibn 'Umar ibn 'Abdullāh al-Taftāzānī in his extensive commentary on *Talhīṣ al-Miftāḥ*, written at the request of his friends (GHB, Ms 3108, fol. 1a), among many other authors. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, grammatical manuscripts were actively used in teaching Arabic

[2] GHB – Gazi Husrev-bey Library

[3] NUB – National and University Library of BiH

te oblasti, među kojima je i prva gramatika arapskog napisana na bosanskom jeziku A. Kadića i H. A. Bulića štampana u Bosni 1907. godine (Kadić i Bulić, 1907).

Iako je najveći dio gramatičkih djela po metodologiji izrade udžbeničkog karaktera, značajan je broj rukopisnih primjeraka respektabilnih djela klasične gramatičke tradicije koja daleko prevazilaze udžbenički nivo. U njima su sadržana mišljenja i ideje tradicionalnih gramatičara poput Sibawayha, al-Qušayrīja, al-Ǧurǧānīja, Ibn al-Ḥāǧiba, al-Zamaẖšarīja i drugih učenjaka koji se zbog njihovog snažnog utjecaja na mišljenja kasnijih gramatičara, uključujući i savremene lingvističke studije, nikako ne mogu zanemariti. To "nataloženo" lingvističko naslijeđe koje se stoljećima sakupljalo i sačuvalo u gramatičkim djelima predstavlja vrijedan segment opće povijesti lingvističke znanosti na makroplanu i važno svjedočanstvo prošlosti u kulturnoj memoriji bošnjačkog identiteta na mikroplanu.

Od udžbenika do znanstvenog djela: Osobitosti i sadržaji frekventnih gramatika u bosanskohercegovačkim rukopisnim zbirkama

Teško je jednu definiciju gramatike primijeniti na sve jezike, s obzirom na brojne različitosti njihovih struktura koje su velikim dijelom određene različitim gramatičkim odnosima koji u njima postoje. Ipak, načelno se može konstatirati da se gramatika tretira kao sistem pravila za povezivanje jezičkih jedinica na svim nivoima jezika, te ovako ustanovljena gramatika obuhvata u užem smislu fonologiju, morfologiju i sintaksu, a u širem još i semantiku (Bugarski, 1989: 95). U tom smislu gramatička djela koja se nalaze u rukopisnim zbirkama u Bosni i Hercegovini po svojoj tematici najvećim dijelom bave se morfologijom (*ʻilm al-ṣarf*) i sintaksom (*ʻilm al-naḥw*) arapskog jezika. Među najbrojnijim, a ujedno po vremenu nastanka i najstarijim rukopisnim djelima iz oblasti morfologije ističu se djela *Taṣrīf al-ʻIzzī* ʻIzzuddīna Abū al-Faḍā'ila b. Ibrāhīma b. ʻAbd al-Wahhāba b. ʻAlīja al-Zanǧānīja (u. 1257) (NUB, Rs 267/1), *al-Maqṣūd fī al-taṣrīf* o čijem autoru postoji više različitih mišljenja, a najčešće se navodi da je to al-Imām al-Aʻẓam Abū Ḥanīfa Nuʻmān b. T̲ābit al-Kūfī (699–767) (NUB, Rs 267/2), te *al-Binā'* za koje se pretpostavlja da ga je napisao Šamsuddīn Aḥmad b. ʻAlī Dīnqūz (u. 1465) (NUB, Rs 267/3). Iako u hronološkom slijedu tri navedena djela pripadaju sasvim različitim razdobljima jer su nastajala u rasponu od nekoliko stoljeća, najčešće su zapisana u istom rukopisnom kodeksu, i to redoslijedom kako smo ih naveli, dok

within the educational system, even after the advent of printed works in this field, including the first Arabic grammar written in Bosnian by A. Kadić and H. A. Bulić, published in Bosnia in 1907 (Kadić & Bulić, 1907).

Although most grammatical works are instructional in nature by methodology, a significant number of manuscript copies represent esteemed works within the classical grammatical tradition, which go far beyond the level of a textbook. These contain the opinions and ideas of traditional grammarians such as Sibawayh, al-Qušayrī, al-Ǧurǧānī, Ibn al-Ḥājib, al-Zamaẖšarī, and other scholars, whose influence on subsequent grammarians – and even contemporary linguistic studies – cannot be overlooked. This accumulated linguistic heritage, preserved over centuries in grammatical works, constitutes a valuable segment of the broader history of linguistic science and serves as an essential testament to the past within the cultural memory of Bosnian identity on a micro-level.

From Textbook to Scholarly Work: Characteristics and Content of Frequent Grammars in Bosnian and Herzegovinian Manuscript Collections

It is challenging to apply a single definition of grammar to all languages, given the numerous differences in their structures, which are largely determined by the diverse grammatical relationships present within them. Generally, grammar can be considered a system of rules for connecting linguistic units at all levels of language, encompassing phonology, morphology, and syntax in a narrow sense, and additionally including semantics in a broader sense (Bugarski, 1989: 95). In this context, the grammatical works found in manuscript collections in Bosnia and Herzegovina primarily focus on the morphology (*ʻilm al-ṣarf*) and syntax (*ʻilm al-naḥw*) of the Arabic language. Among the most numerous, and also the oldest in terms of origin, are morphological works such as *Taṣrīf al-ʻIzzī* by ʻIzzuddīn Abū al-Faḍā'il b. Ibrāhīm b. ʻAbd al-Wahhāb b. ʻAlī al-Zanǧānī (d. 1257) (NUB, Ms 267/1), *al-Maqṣūd fī al-taṣrīf*, often attributed to al-Imām al-Aʻẓam Abū Ḥanīfa Nuʻmān b. Tābit al-Kūfī (699–767) (NUB, Ms 267/2), and *al-Binā'*, believed to have been authored by Šamsuddīn Aḥmad b. ʻAlī Dīnqūz (d. 1465) (NUB, Ms 267/3). Although these three works originate from different historical periods, spanning several centuries, they are frequently found recorded in the same manuscript codex in the order mentioned, with most copies originating from the 18th century. This arrangement suggests that the

najveći dio prijepisa potječe iz 18. stoljeća. Ovakva forma zapisivanja navodi na zaključak da se djela sadržajno nadopunjuju, te su u pogledu tumačenja ili pojašnjenja gramatičkog sadržaja koji se u njima obrađuje vrlo dobro funkcionirala kao cjelina. Sva tri djela primarno se bave oblicima riječi, s tim što se *Taṣrīf al-'Izzī* ističe po navođenju velikog broja gramatičkih primjera. U zbirkama se nalazi i veliki broj komentara, kao i prijevoda ovih djela na turski jezik, a prema Ćuriću, koristili su se i kao udžbenici u medresama (Ćurić, 1983: 120-122). U prijevodima na turski jezik najčešći su primjerci *Taṣrīf al-'Izzīja*, i to prijevodi pod naslovima *Ṣarf-i 'arabī* (BI,[4] Ms 615), te *'Izzinin i'lālları* koji sadrži komentar onog dijela *Taṣrīf al-'Izzīja* u kojem se govori o riječima s tzv. slabim konsonantima (NUB, Rs 631/4). Prevodioci djela su nepoznati.

Po izrazito velikom broju rukopisnih primjeraka kao i prijevodima na turski jezik ističe se djelo Aḥmada b. 'Alīja b. Mas'ūda (u. oko 1397) *Marāḥ al-Arwāḥ* u kojem su detaljno obrađeni potpuni i nepotpuni glagoli, derivacija riječi iz infinitiva, perfekt, imperfekt, imperativ, particip aktivni, particip pasivni, te imenice mjesta, vremena i oruđa u arapskom jeziku (KAT,[5] R 3/1). Među komentarima ovoga djela najistaknutiji je *Šarḥ Marāḥ al-arwāḥ* Šamsuddīna Aḥmada b. 'Alīja Dīnqūza (u. 1465) (KAT, R 122). Komentar je ispisan na preko dvije stotina listova, što je dosta opširnije u odnosu na osnovno djelo koje sadrži pedesetak listova, zavisno od prijepisa. U nastavno-obrazovnom procesu *Marāḥ al-arwāḥ* predstavljao je svojevrstan uvod i pripremu učenika za prelazak na višu razinu znanja arapskog jezika i savladavanje složenijeg djela iz morfologije *al-Šāfiya fī al-ṣarf* ili *al-Šāfiya* Ğamāluddīna Abū 'Amra 'Uṯmāna b. 'Umara b. Abū Bakra Ibn al-Ḥāğiba (1174–1249) (HAS,[6] R 493). Kako navodi M. Jahić, *al-Šāfiya* se u povijesti arapske gramatike smatra najvećim i najcjelovitijim klasičnim morfološkim djelom, te je nezaobilazan izvor istraživačima ove gramatičke discipline. Karakteristično za *al-Šāfiyu* jeste da je u njoj al-Ḥāğib odvojio morfološka pitanja od sintaksičkih, te raspravlja o morfologiji kao posebnoj gramatičkoj disciplini, uključujući i pravopisna pravila arapskog jezika (Jahić, 2019: 203). Pored rukopisnih primjeraka *al-Šāfiye*, u zbirkama je pohranjen i bogat fond komentara ovog djela. Veliki dio prepisivača, vlasnika ili vakifa rukopisa tih djela porijeklom su Bošnjaci iz različitih

[4] BI – Bošnjački institut

[5] KAT – Kantonalni arhiv Travnik

[6] HAS – Historijski arhiv Sarajevo

works complement each other in content, effectively forming a cohesive unit in explaining or clarifying grammatical content. All three primarily address word forms, with *Taṣrīf al-'Izzī* distinguished by its extensive grammatical examples. The collections also contain a considerable number of commentaries and Turkish translations of these works, which, according to Ćurić, were used as textbooks in madrasas (Ćurić, 1983: 120-122). The most common Turkish translations of *Taṣrīf al-'Izzī* appear under titles like *Ṣarf-i 'arabī* (BI,[4] Ms 615) and *'Izzinin i'lālları*, which includes commentary on the part of *Taṣrīf al-'Izzī* addressing words with so-called weak consonants (NUB, Ms 631/4). The translators of these works remain unknown.

Due to its extensive number of manuscript copies and Turkish translations, *Marāḥ al-Arwāḥ* by Aḥmad b. 'Alī b. Mas'ūd (d. ca. 1397) stands out as a comprehensive work on Arabic grammar. This work covers full and deficient verbs, word derivation from infinitives, perfect and imperfect tenses, imperative, active and passive participles, and nouns denoting place, time, and tools (KAT,[5] Ms 3/1). Among the most notable commentaries on this work is *Šarḥ Marāḥ al-Arwāḥ* by Shamsuddīn Aḥmad b. 'Alī Dīnqūz (d. 1465) (KAT, Ms 122), spanning over 200 pages, significantly expanding upon the original work's approximately fifty pages, depending on the copy. In the educational context, *Marāḥ al-Arwāḥ* served as an introductory guide for students progressing to advanced Arabic grammar studies, particularly the intricate work *al-Šāfiya fī al-ṣarf* by Ğamāluddīn Abū 'Amr 'Utmān b. 'Umar b. Abū Bakr Ibn al-Ḥāğib (1174–1249) (HAS,[6] Ms 493). As M. Jahić notes, *al-Šāfiya* is considered the most complete classical work on Arabic morphology in the history of Arabic grammar, essential for researchers in this field. It is distinctive that al-Ḥāğib separates morphology from syntax, discussing morphology as a standalone grammatical discipline and including Arabic orthographic rules (Jahić, 2019: 203). In addition to the manuscript copies of *al-Šāfiya*, collections include a wealth of its commentaries. Many of the copyists, owners, or donors of these manuscripts were Bosnians from various regions of Bosnia, as indicated by notes and annotations in the manuscripts. This wide reception of *al-Šāfiya* and its commentaries is evident in works like *Šarḥ al-Šāfiya* by Ğamāluddīn 'Abdullāh b. Muḥammad

[4] BI – The Bosniak Institute

[5] KAT – Travnik Cantonal Archive

[6] HAS – Historical Archive of Sarajevo

dijelova Bosne, što se može vidjeti iz napomena i bilješki u rukopisima, te je to još jedan pokazatelj široke recepcije kako same *al-Šāfiye* tako i njenih komentara. U tom smislu posebno se ističu *Šarḥ al-Šāfiya* Ǧamāluddīna ʻAbdullāha b. Muḥammada b. Aḥmada al-Ḥusayna Nuqrakara (u. 1374) (GHB, R 3193) (Jahić, 2000: 89-96) i *al-Fawā'id al-Šāfiya ʻalā iʻrāb al-Kāfiya* Ḥusayna b. Aḥmada Zaynīja al-Bursawīja (u. 1755) (GHB, R 682) (Jahić, 2000: 378-382). Prema bilješkama u samim rukopisima uočava se da su njihovi vlasnici ili vakifi bili iz Goražde, Mostara, Travnika, Sarajeva, Stoca i Klisa, dok se kao njihovi prepisivači vrlo često navode učenici ili učitelji Karađoz-begove medrese u Mostaru i Gazi Husrev-begove medrese u Sarajevu, što upućuje na zaključak da su se intenzivno koristili kao udžbenici u navedenim medresama, ali svakako i drugim u tom razdoblju aktivnim medresama na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine.

U zbirkama je dosta rukopisnih djela naslovljenih kao *al-Amṯila al-muẖtalifa*. Radi se o udžbeniku za početnike u učenju arapskog jezika u kojem su sadržani paradigmatski oblici riječi u arapskom jeziku i primjerima najčešće na oblik *naṣara* i *faʻala*. Iako su autori ili priređivači ovakvih gramatika uglavnom nepoznati, po formi i načinu ispisivanja i po određenim bilješkama koje nalazimo na stranicama rukopisa može se zaključiti da su njihovi autori različitih profila, od učenika medresa i učitelja, do onih koji su se osjećali kompetentnim da pojašnjavaju određena pitanja paradigmatskih oblika u arapskom jeziku s kojima su se sami susretali. Djelo pod ovim naslovom pripisuje se i čuvenom Muḥammadu al-Birgiwīju (u. 1573) koji pored paradigmatskih oblika riječi analizira i određena morfološka pitanja arapskog jezika (GHB, R 2451, II fol. 24b-34b).

Najviše gramatičkih djela u rukopisnim zbirkama u Bosni i Hercegovini je iz oblasti sintakse arapskog jezika. Pretežno su to već etablirana djela iz te oblasti, poput *al-Awāmil al-mi'a* Abū Bakra ʻAbdulqāhira b. ʻAbdurraḥmāna b. Muḥammada al-Ǧurǧānija (u. 1078), jednog od najuglednijih učenjaka u oblasti arapske gramatike (KAT R 76/1). Radi se o manjem djelu, koje je zapravo kompendij al-Ǧurǧānijevog obimnijeg djela *al-Ǧumal fī ʻawāmil al-iʻrāb* o regensima u arapskom jeziku. Opću recepciju i utjecaj al-Ǧurǧānijevih tumačenja sintakse arapskog jezika potvrđuje i veći broj komentara i njegovih prijevoda, kao i djela drugih autora napisanih po uzoru na njega. Među njima se ističu *Tarǧama al-ʻAwāmil al-miʻa*, na turskom jeziku prerađena i skraćena verzija al-Ǧurǧānijevog b. Aḥmad al-Ḥusayn Nuqrakar (d. 1374) (GHB, Ms 3193) (Jahić, 2000: 89-96) and *al-Fawā'id al-Šāfiya ʻalā iʻrāb al-Kāfiya* by Ḥusayn b. Aḥmad Zaynī al-Bursawī (d. 1755) (GHB, Ms 682) (Jahić, 2000: 378-382). Ownership notes in the manuscripts reveal that their possessors or donors hailed from towns such as Goražde, Mostar, Travnik, Sarajevo, Stolac, and Klis. The manuscripts were frequently copied by students or teachers from the Karađozbey madrasa in Mostar and the Gazi Husrev-bey madrasa in Sarajevo, indicating their prevalent use as textbooks in these and other active madrasas across Bosnia and Herzegovina during that period.

Among the manuscript collections, there is a significant presence of works titled *al-Amṯila al-muẖtalifa*, which served as introductory textbooks for learning Arabic. These works typically cover paradigmatic word forms in Arabic, often exemplified by forms like *naṣara* and *faʻala*. While the authors or compilers of such grammars remain mostly unknown, notes and certain features in the manuscripts suggest they were created by a variety of contributors, ranging from madrasa students and teachers to individuals who felt qualified to explain specific paradigmatic forms they encountered. A notable work under this title is also attributed to the famous Muḥammad al-Birgiwī (d. 1573), who not only includes paradigmatic word forms but also analyzes certain morphological aspects of Arabic (GHB, Ms 2451, II fol. 24b-34b).

Most of the grammatical works in Bosnian and Herzegovinian manuscript collections relate to Arabic syntax, primarily consisting of established texts in this field, such as *al-Awāmil al-mi'a* by Abū Bakr ʻAbdulqāhir b. ʻAbdurraḥmān b. Muḥammad al-Ǧurǧānī (d. 1078), one of the most esteemed scholars in Arabic grammar (KAT, Ms 76/1). This smaller text is essentially a compendium of al-Ǧurǧānī's more extensive work, *al-Ǧumal fī ʻawāmil al-iʻrāb*, focused on Arabic syntactic agents. The wide reception and influence of al-Ǧurǧānī's syntactic interpretations are evidenced by the numerous commentaries, translations, and imitation works by other authors. Notable examples include *Tarǧama al-ʻAwāmil al-miʻa*, a Turkish adaptation and condensed version of al-Ǧurǧānī's work without examples (HAS, Ms 143/3), and *Tafsīl al-ʻawāmil*, another Turkish work on Arabic syntactic agents (GHB, Ms 4813, 3). Since the authors of these commentaries are largely unknown, it can be inferred that the reception of these works was less about the authority or reputation of their creators and more about the content itself – the analyses presented, interpretations, and

djela bez navođenja primjera (HAS, R 143/3), i *Tafsīl al-ʻawāmil*, djelo na turskom jeziku o regensima u arapskoj sintaksi (GHB, R 4813, 3). S obzirom na to da su autori ovih komentara nepoznati, ne može se reći kako je autoritet ili ugled autora imao dominantnu ulogu u recepciji djela, već su sadržaj, odnosno iznesene analize, tumačenja i jasnoća zaključaka bili faktori koji su doprinosili njihovoj širokoj recepciji i upotrebi.

Sažeci al-Ğurğānijevih gramatika *al-Ğumal fī ʻawāmil al-iʻrāb* i *al-ʻAwamil al-miʼa* sadržani su u djelu pod naslovom *al-Miṣbāḥ fi naḥw* ili *al-Miṣbāḥ* Burhānuddīna Abū al-Fatḥa Nāṣira b. ʻAbdussayyida b. ʻAlīja al-Mutarrizija (1143–1213) koji se bavi analizom nekolicine gramatičkih fenomena, te obrađuje gramatičku terminologiju (*iṣṭilaḥāt naḥwiyya*), regense (*ʻawāmil*) podijeljene prema vrstama, ali i druge gramatičke teme kao što su određene i neodređene imenice, muški i ženski rod, apozitivi, fleksija i slično (*fuṣūl fī al-ʻarabiyya*) (NUB, Rs 81/1). *Al-Miṣbāḥ* se sastoji od pet poglavlja, a naročito je poznato uvodno poglavlje, tzv. *Dībāğa* ili *Dībāğa al-ḍawʻ*, koje je u nekim rukopisnim kodeksima prepisano i kao samostalno djelo, a često je i kao zasebna cjelina bilo predmetom komentara drugih autora. Jedan od najfrekventnijih komentara *al-Miṣbāḥa* u zbirkama je *Dawʻ al-Misbāḥ Muḫtaṣar al-Miftāḥ* Tāğuddīna Muḥammada b. Muḥammada b. Aḥmada al-Isfarāʼinīja (u. 1285), a značajan dio rukopisnih primjeraka ovog djela povezan je s ljudima s prostora Bosne, kroz vakuf ili vlasništvo rukopisa (NUB, Rs 218). Također, uočava se da je dosta rukopisa vezano za medrese u Travniku i Mostaru, tako što su prepisivači vlasnici ili vakifi bili učenici ili predavači u tim medresama.

Fleksijom arapskog jezika bavi se još jedno djelo zastupljeno u rukopisnim zbirkama, *al-Iʻrāb ʻan qawāʼid al-iʻrāb* Ğamāluddīna Abū Muḥammada ʻAbdullāha b. Yusufa b. Aḥmada Ibn Hišāma (1309–1360) (NUB, Rs 342). Djelo je podijeljeno na četiri poglavlja u kojima se govori o rečenici, prijedloškoj konstrukciji, fleksiji te promjenama sažetih iskaza. Također, u zbirkama su zastupljeni i brojni komentari *al-Iʻrāba* različitih autora, a u određenom broju rukopisnih kodeksa, bilo da su u njima zapisani *al-Iʻrāb* ili njegov komentar, nalaze se bilješke iz kojih se saznaje da je rukopis često bio u vlasništvu nekog muderrisa – učitelja u medresama, koji su se u nastavi iz gramatike služili ovim udžbenikom.

Poznata i dosta česta praksa u orijentalno-islamskoj tradiciji, naročito u klasičnom razdoblju, bilo je pi-

clarity of conclusions were key factors that contributed to their widespread acceptance and use.

The works *al-Ğumal fī ʻawāmil al-iʻrāb* and *al-ʻAwāmil al-miʼa* by al-Ğurğānī are summarized in *al-Miṣbāḥ fi naḥw* (or *al-Miṣbāḥ*) by Burhānuddīn Abū al-Fatḥ Nāṣir b. ʻAbdussayyid b. ʻAlī al-Mutarrizī (1143–1213). This text analyzes various grammatical phenomena and covers Arabic grammatical terminology (*iṣṭilaḥāt naḥwiyya*) related to agents (*ʻawāmil*) by category, along with other grammatical topics such as definite and indefinite nouns, gender, appositives, and inflection (*fuṣūl fī al-ʻarabiyya*) (NUB, Ms 81/1). *Al-Miṣbāḥ* consists of five chapters, with the introductory chapter, known as *Dībāğa* or *Dībāğa al-ḍawʻ*, often transcribed as an independent work and frequently commented upon by other scholars. A prominent commentary is *Dawʻ al-Misbāḥ Muḫtaṣar al-Miftāḥ* by Tāğuddīn Muḥammad b. Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Isfarāʼinī (d. 1285). Many manuscript copies of this commentary are associated with Bosnia, through waqf donations or ownership, particularly from madrasas in Travnik and Mostar where teachers and students owned or transcribed these manuscripts (NUB, Rs 218).

Another significant work on Arabic inflection found in manuscript collections is *al-Iʻrāb ʻan qawāʼid al-iʻrāb* by Ğamāluddīn Abū Muḥammad ʻAbdullāh b. Yūsuf b. Aḥmad Ibn Hišām (1309–1360) (NUB, Ms 342). Divided into four chapters, it discusses sentence structure, prepositional constructs, inflection, and transformations in brief statements. Numerous commentaries on *al-Iʻrāb* are also present in collections, often annotated to indicate ownership by mudarrises (teachers in madrasas) who used it as a textbook.

A well-established practice in classical Oriental-Islamic scholarly tradition, especially in grammar, was the creation of scientific works in verse form, known as "educational poetry" (*al-šiʻr al-taʻlīmī*). Among the most common works of this genre is *al-Hulāṣa al-alfiyya* or *Alfiyya* by the renowned 13th-century philologist Ğamāluddīn Muḥammad ibn Mālik (1203–1274) (GHB, Ms 3986). This methodologically structured work presents Arabic grammar in a thousand concise verses, necessitating extensive commentary due to its brevity (Muftić, 1998: 30). As a standard textbook in traditional Islamic education, many manuscript copies of *Alfiyya* found in Bosnia and Herzegovina's collections were part of waqf libraries or owned by madrasas, designated for student and teacher use.

sanje znanstvenih djela u formi stiha tzv. "edukativna poezija" (*al-šiʿr al-taʿlīmī*). Među njima su i djela iz područja gramatike, a jedno od najčešćih, kako u rukopisnim zbirkama tako i u nastavnom procesu, jeste *al-Ḫulāṣa al-alfiyya* ili *Alfiyya* koje je napisao jedan od najznačajnijih filologa iz 13. stoljeća Ğamāluddīn Muḥammad ibn Mālik (1203–1274) (GHB, R 3986). U metodološkom smislu radi se o djelu u kojem je na izuzetno sistematičan način u hiljadu stihova obrađena gramatika arapskog jezika, ali je zbog svoje konciznosti izazivala potrebu pisanja opširnijih komentara (Muftić, 1998: 30). *Alfiyya* je bila standardni udžbenik u tradicionalnom islamskom obrazovnom sistemu, te ne čudi da su brojni rukopisni primjerci ovoga djela u zbirkama u Bosni i Hercegovini bili dijelom vakufa ili u vlasništvu neke od medresa, namijenjeni za potrebe njihovih učenika i učitelja.

Među "stihovanim" gramatičkim djelima je i *al-Muqaddima al-ağurumiyya*, kraća gramatika arapskog jezika namijenjena početnicima, koju je u formi kaside napisao Abū ʿAbdullāh Muḥammad Ibn ʿAbdullāh ʾAğurum (u. 1232) i u kojoj se obrađuju deklinacija imenica i konjugacija glagola i sufiksalne promjene na kraju riječi (GHB, R 1850/6). Zbog jednostavnog pristupa, *al-Muqaddima al-ağurumiyya* je bila vrlo popularna i često komentirana te nezaobilazan udžbenik u nastavi arapskog jezika.

Pored spomenute al-Ḥāğibove *al-Šāfiye*, koja se odnosi na morfologiju arapskog jezika, brojni rukopisni primjerci svjedoče o značaju i popularnosti i njegovog drugog djela pod naslovom *al-Kāfiya al-naḥw* ili samo *al-Kāfiya* (KAT, R 5/2). Radi se o jednom od najpoznatijih i najznačajnijih djela iz arapske sintakse koje se bavi osnovnim pravilima sintakse bez al-Ḥāğibovog detaljnijeg zalaženja u opširnije analize i rasprave o određenim pitanjima. Inače, prevladava mišljenje da *al-Kāfiya* predstavlja novu etapu u pisanju gramatičkih djela iz arapskog jezika u metodološkom pogledu. Odlikuje se konciznošću, sveobuhvatnošću i preciznošću, zbog čega je dugo služila kao školski udžbenik te je bila predmet raznih komentara i glosa uz komentare. Napisana je u formi kompendija u kojem Ibn al-Ḥāğib na sistematičan i jasan način raspravlja o osnovnim pravilima arapske sintakse, bez tretiranja sporednih gramatičkih pitanja, zbog čega je lahko prihvaćana u širim krugovima, od početnika u učenju arapskog jezika do učenjaka (Jahić, 2019: 212). U zbirkama smo evidentirali oko četrdeset rukopisa komentara *al-Kāfiye* na arapskom jeziku. Pored toga, tu su i komentari na turskom i perzijskom jeziku, za-

Among the "verse-form" grammar works is *al-Muqaddima al-ağurumiyya*, a shorter Arabic grammar for beginners written as a qasida by Abū ʿAbdullāh Muḥammad Ibn ʿAbdullāh ʾAğurum (d. 1232). It covers noun declension, verb conjugation, and suffixal changes at the word's end (GHB, Ms 1850/6). Due to its straightforward approach, *al-Muqaddima al-ağurumiyya* became highly popular and frequently commented on, serving as an essential textbook in Arabic language instruction.

In addition to al-Ḥāğib's *al-Šāfiya*, which focuses on Arabic morphology, many manuscript copies attest to the significance and popularity of another of his works, *al-Kāfiya al-naḥw* (or simply *al-Kāfiya*) (KAT, Ms 5/2). This is one of the most renowned works on Arabic syntax, addressing the fundamental rules concisely and comprehensively without delving into lengthy analyses or discussions. *Al-Kāfiya* is regarded as marking a new phase in Arabic grammar writing, known for its clarity and systematic presentation of core syntactical rules. It was widely accepted, appealing to beginners and scholars alike (Jahić, 2019: 212). Around forty manuscripts of *al-Kāfiya* commentaries are found in Arabic within the collections, with additional commentaries in Turkish and Persian, as well as summaries (*muḫtasar*), poetic renditions (*manẓūma*), and works on grammatical analysis (*iʿrāb*). *Al-Kāfiya* was used for a long time as a textbook in secondary schools, especially in teaching in Kharijite madrasas (Ljubović & Grozdanić, 1995: 12). Two prevalent commentaries on *al-Kāfiya* in Bosnian manuscript collections are *al-Fawāʾid al-ḍiyaiyya* by Nūruddīn ʿAbdurraḥmān al-Ğāmī (1414–1492) (NUB, Ms 657) and *al-Fawāʾid al-Šāfiya ʿalā iʿrāb al-Kāfiya* by Ḥusayn al-Bursawī (d. 1755) (GHB, Ms 1500,1), with many manuscript owners or scribes originating from Bosnia. Al-Bursawī also authored a commentary on *al-Awāmila al-ğadīda* by Muḥammad b. Pir ʿAlī al-Birgiwī (1521–1573), a significant work on Arabic syntax from the 16th century. In his commentary, titled *Taʿlīq al-fawāḍil ʿalā iʿrāb al-ʿawāmil* (KAT, Ms 77/2), al-Bursawī uses intertextual references to contextualize grammatical opinions and support his interpretations.

Al-Birgiwī's works, spanning various scientific fields, including *al-Awāmil al-ğadīda* and *Iẓhār al-asrār* in Arabic syntax, are particularly common in Bosnian collections, underscoring his broad influence. M. Ždralović documented al-Birgiwī's works in the first three catalogs of the Gazi Husrev-bey Library, the Archive of Herzegovina in Mostar, and the Yugoslavia Academy Archive in Zagreb, noting

tim kompendiji (*muḫtasar*), prepjevane varijante (*manẓūma*) i djela koja se bave gramatičkom analizom (*i'rāb*). *Al-Kāfiya* se dugo vremena koristila kao udžbenik u školama srednjeg stepena obrazovanja, naročito u nastavi u *haridž medresama* (Ljubović i Grozdanić, 1995: 12). Najčešći komentari *al-Kāfiye* koji nalazimo u bosanskohercegovačkim rukopisnim zbirkama su *al-Fawā'id al-ḍiyaiyya* Nūruddīna 'Abdurraḥmāna al-Ğāmīja (1414–1492) (NUB, Rs 657) i *al-Fawā'id al-Šāfiya 'alā i'rāb al-Kāfiya* Ḥusayna al-Bursawīja (u. 1755) (GHB, R 1500,1), čiji su prepisivači ili vlasnici ovih rukopisa vrlo često porijeklom iz Bosne. Al-Bursawī je i autor komentara još jednog vrlo utjecajnog djela u oblasti arapske sintakse iz 16. stoljeća, *al-Awāmila al-ğadīda* Muḥammada b. Pir 'Alīja al-Birgiwīja (1521–1573). U navedenom al-Bursawījevom komentaru pod naslovom *Ta'līq al-fawāḍil 'alā i'rāb al-'awāmil* (KAT, R 77/2) do izražaja dolazi intertekstualno relacioniranje s autoritetima u oblasti gramatike i kontekstualiziranje njihovih mišljenja s ciljem potvrde vlastitih stavova. Inače, al-Birgīwījeva djela iz različitih oblasti znanosti, među kojima su iz arapske sintakse *al-Awāmil al-ğadīda* i *Iẓhār al-asrār*, izuzetno su česta u bosanskohercegovačkim zbirkama, što govori o širokoj recepciji i utjecaju ovog autora u Bosni, o čemu je podrobnije pisao M. Ždralović. Na temelju rukopisnih djela evidentiranih u prva tri kataloga Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke, te Arhiva Hercegovine u Mostaru i Arhiva Jugoslavenske akademije u Zagrebu, Ždralović je objavio pregled naslova al-Birgīwījevih djela zastupljenih u navedenim zbirkama. Uvidom u navedeni popis zapaža se da su najbrojnija upravo djela iz gramatike (Ždralović, 1991).

U rukopisnim zbirkama postoji i određeni broj djela koja se bave analizom izdvojenih jezičkih pojmova, riječi, sintagmi, izraza ili formulacija, pri čemu njihovi autori intenzivno komuniciraju i referiraju se na djela o kojima smo pisali. Neka od takvih djela su: *al-Aškāl 'ašara al-mut'allaqa bi awa'il al-Kāfiya*, rasprava na turskom jeziku o definiciji pojma *kalima* (riječ), u kojoj nepoznati autor nudi deset načina definiranja ovoga pojma na temelju Ibn al-Ḥāğibovog tumačenja ove riječi u djelu *al-Kāfiya* (GHB R 5132, 2); *al-Risāla al-'adliyya* rasprava na arapskom jeziku o tumačenju riječi *'adl* (pravda) Mulla-zāde Muḥammada al-Kurdīja al-Sahrānīja (u. 1653) na temelju al-Ğāmījevog mišljenja i obrazloženja (GHB R 7327, 4); *Risāla fī i'rāb radijallāhu ta'āla 'ankum* na turskom jeziku, u kojoj se autor bavi gramatičkom analizom i upotrebom iskaza iz naslova djela, vrlo frekventne upotrebe u islamskoj

the predominance of grammatical works (Ždralović, 1991).

In manuscript collections, there exists a number of works that analyze specific linguistic concepts, words, phrases, expressions, or formulations, where their authors actively communicate and reference the works discussed previously. Some of these works include: *al-Aškāl 'ašara al-mut'allaqa bi awa'il al-Kāfiya* – this Turkish-language dissertation discusses the definition of the term *kalima* (word), in which an unknown author presents ten ways to define this concept based on Ibn al-Ḥāğib's interpretation in *al-Kāfiya* (GHB, Ms 5132, 2); *al-Risāla al-'adliyya* – an Arabic-language treatise interpreting the word *'adl* (justice) by Mulla-zāde Muḥammad al-Kurdī al-Sahrānī (d. 1653), which relies on al-Ğāmī's opinions and explanations (GHB, Ms 7327, 4); *Risāla fī i'rāb radijallāhu ta'āla 'ankum* – a Turkish-language work where the author engages in grammatical analysis and the use of the expression in the title, a frequently used phrase in Islamic tradition. Interestingly, this work is often found as an introductory part in manuscripts of commentaries on al-Ğurğānī's work *al-Awāmil al-mi'a* (GHB, Ms 3872, 2).

Frequent works on Arabic grammar that we have discussed are also prevalent in Turkish translations, often accompanied by various comments in the margins or within the text. Moreover, in the Arabic transcriptions themselves, it is noticeable that scribes leave larger spaces within the text or create wider margins intended for subsequent entries of comments and explanations, which are most often in Turkish.

In significantly smaller quantities, manuscripts of Turkish and Persian grammars written in these languages are represented in Bosnian and Herzegovinian manuscript collections. This may be best illustrated by the note from Šamsuddīn Aḥmad b. Sulaymān Ibn Kamāl-paša (d. 1539), the author of the Persian grammar *al-Amṯila al-farisiyya*, written in Arabic, who states that it makes no sense to write grammar in Persian because interpretations in Persian would not be beneficial to anyone who is not Persian. This work is also known by the title *Risāla fī al-amṯila al-muḫtalifa fī taṣrīf al-afa'āl* (KAT, Ms 12).

Among other works by Kemal-paša found in Bosnian and Herzegovinian collections is *Risāla-i Yā'iyya*, a Turkish-language treatise discussing the various meanings of the morpheme "y" (ی) at the end of words in Persian (HAS, Ms 633/1).

One of the rare Persian grammars is an interesting manuscript code listed as *Mağmū'a* in the Gazi Hus-

tradiciji. Zanimljivo je da se ovo djelo često nalazi zapisano kao uvodni dio u rukopisima komentara al-Ğurğānijevog djela *al-Awāmil al-mi'a* (GHB R 3872, 2).

Frekventna djela iz gramatike arapskog jezika, o kojima smo govorili, česta su i u prijevodima na turski jezik, praćena različitim komentarima na marginama ili unutar teksta. Štaviše, u samim prijepisima na arapskom jeziku moguće je uočiti da prepisivači ostavljaju veći prored unutar teksta ili prave šire margine namijenjene za naknadno unošenje komentara i pojašnjenja koja su najčešće na turskom jeziku.

U znatno manjem obimu u bosanskohercegovačkim rukopisnim zbirkama zastupljeni su rukopisi gramatika turskog i perzijskog jezika napisani na ovim jezicima. Zašto je to tako možda ponajbolje opisuje napomena Šamsuddīna Aḥmada b. Sulaymāna Ibn Kamāl-paše (u. 1539), autora gramatike perzijskog jezika *al-Amṯila al-farisiyya* napisane na arapskom jeziku, koji navodi da nema smisla pisati gramatiku na perzijskom jeziku zbog toga što tumačenje na perzijskom jeziku ne bi koristilo nikome od neperzijanaca. Navedeno djelo poznato je i pod naslovom *Risāla fī al-amṯila al-muḫtalifa fī taṣrīf al-afa'āl* (KAT, R 12). Od drugih Kemal-pašinih djela u bosanskohercegovačkim zbirkama zastupljeno je i djelo *Risāla-i Yā'iyya,* rasprava na turskom jeziku o različitim značenjima morfema "y" (ی) na kraju riječi u perzijskom jeziku (HAS, R 633/1).

Među rijetkim gramatikama perzijskog jezika je zanimljiv rukopisni kodeks zaveden kao *Mağmū'a* u Gazi Husrev-begovoj biblioteci (GHB, R 2722), koji između ostalog sadrži odlomke iz nekih arapskih gramatika, ali i djelo naslovljeno kao *al-Amṯila muḫtalifa* s glagolskim paradigmama perzijskog jezika, praćeno prijevodom i kraćim tumačenjem na arapskom i turskom jeziku. Pored toga, u navedenom kodeksu nakon ovoga djela nalazi se zapisan odlomak iz nekog poučnog djela na perzijskom jeziku s prijevodom na turski jezik, zatim perzijsko-turski rječnik, te odlomci nepoznate gramatike perzijskog jezika s objašnjenjima na turskom jeziku, što upućuje na namjeru prepisivača da posebnu pažnju posveti upravo pitanjima gramatike perzijskog jezika. Sadržaj nekih dokumenata i pisama, koji su također zapisani u ovoj zbirci, odnosi se na ljude i dešavanja iz Zvornika i njegove okoline u prvoj polovini 19. stoljeća, te se može zaključiti da je autor ili sastavljač ove zbirke s ovog područja (Dobrača, 2002: 983-985).

rev-bey Library (GHB, Ms 2722), which contains, among other things, excerpts from some Arabic grammars, as well as a work titled *al-Amṯila muḫtalifa* with verb paradigms of the Persian language, accompanied by translations and brief explanations in Arabic and Turkish. Additionally, this code includes a passage from an instructional work in Persian with a Turkish translation, a Persian-Turkish dictionary, and excerpts of an unknown Persian grammar with explanations in Turkish. This indicates the scribe's intention to pay special attention to the questions of Persian grammar.

The contents of some documents and letters, also recorded in this collection, pertain to individuals and events from Zvornik and its surroundings in the first half of the 19th century. Therefore, it can be concluded that the author or compiler of this collection is from this area (Dobrača, 2002: 983-985).

Oriental-Islamic Grammatical Tradition in the Works of Bosniak Authors

Manuscripts of grammars authored by individuals of Bosnian origin primarily date back to the 18th century, encompassing textbooks, commentaries, and translations of authoritative grammatical works in the field. The earliest known works by a Bosnian in the area of grammar are the Turkish translations and commentaries on *al-Kāfiya* (HAS, Ms 450) and *al-Šāfiya* (BI, Ms 108) by Aḥmad Sūdī Būsnawī (d. 1593). According to Bašagić, these Sūdī's works represent "the first attempt at teaching the Arabic language using Arabic books in Turkish literature" (Bašagić, 1986: 56).

Sūdī's translations and commentaries reflect his excellent knowledge of Arabic morphology and syntax, as well as the rich grammatical tradition he draws upon. He utilizes other commentaries referenced in the introduction of his works, providing a brief but highly informative insight into the development and status of Arabic syntax studies (Ljubović & Grozdanić, 1995: 112). In his commentaries, Sūdī critically explains and presents arguments in favor of Ibn Ḥāğib's views and interpretations, aiming to make them more accessible and clearer. A. Mulović and V. Mataradžija have written more extensively about Sūdī's commenting methodology, noting that it differs between the two works. Through comparative analysis, the authors have determined that Sūdī is detailed in his morphological and syntactical analyses accompanying extensive explanations of the original text in his commentary on *al-Kāfiya*, while in *al-Šāfiya*, he focuses on literal translation,

Orijentalno-islamska gramatička tradicija u djelima bošnjačkih autora

Rukopisi gramatika čiji su autori porijeklom iz Bosne najvećim dijelom datiraju iz 18. stoljeća, a obuhvataju udžbenike gramatika te komentare i prijevode gramatičkih djela autoriteta iz ove oblasti. Prva poznata djela nekog Bošnjaka iz oblasti gramatike jesu prijevodi na turski jezik i komentari *al-Kāfiye* (HAS, R 450) i *al-Šāfiye* (BI, Ms 108) Aḥmada Sūdīja Būsnawīja (u. 1593). Kako navodi Bašagić, ova Sūdījeva djela predstavljaju "prvi atentat na obuku arapskog jezika po arapskim knjigama u turskoj literaturi" (Bašagić, 1986: 56). U Sūdījevim prijevodima i komentarima ogleda se njegovo odlično poznavanje morfologije i sintakse arapskog jezika, ali i bogate gramatičke tradicije s obzirom na to da se služi i drugim komentarima koje navodi u uvodu djela, te daje kratak, ali vrlo informativan uvid u razvoj i stanje izučavanja arapske sintakse (Ljubović i Grozdanić, 1995: 112). U svojim komentarima Sūdī kritički objašnjava i iznosi argumente u korist Ibn Ḥāǧibovih stavova i tumačenja koja nastoji učiniti pristupačnijima i jasnijima. Detaljnije o Sūdījevoj metodologiji komentiranja pisale su A. Mulović i V. Mataradžija konstatirajući da ona nije ista u oba djela. Uporednom analizom autorice su utvrdile da je u komentiranju *al-Kāfiye* Sūdī detaljan u svojim morfološkim i sintaksičkim analizama koje prate opširna objašnjenja odlomaka izvornika, dok se kod *al-Šāfiye* fokusira na doslovni prijevod, a njegova pojašnjenja su kratka i ilustrirana primjerima (Mulović i Mataradžija, 2023: 29).

Pored Sūdija, s *al-Kāfiyom* se povezuje i jedan od najznačajnijih bošnjačkih gramatičara u osmanskom razdoblju Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Būsnawī 'Allamak (u. 1636), koji je napisao glosu al-Ǧāmijevom komentaru *al-Kāfiye* pod naslovom *Hāšiya 'alā al-fawā'id al-ḍiyāiyya* (GHB, R 1698), te jednu glosu u kojoj iznosi oštru kritičku analizu stavova i mišljenja Isāmuddīna al-Isfarā'īnīja koji napada al-Ǧāmija i njegove stavove (Šabanović, 1973: 146). Tako Allamek korespondira s dominantno "autoritativnim kontinuiranjem tradicije" (Duraković, 2018: 90), ali i sam postaje dio tradicijskog lanca i sasvim meritorno doprinosi afirmaciji Ibn Ḥāǧibovog djela. Istovremeno, kroz glose koje obuhvataju širok opus različitih pitanja, iskazuje i značajnu dozu autorske originalnosti, ne samo tako što se opredijeli između različitih stajališta više autora već i sam donosi zaključke do kojih dolazi vlastitim istraživanjima, znalačkom analizom i logičkim promišljanjima (Ljubović i Grozdanić, 1995: 115).

with his explanations being shorter and illustrated with examples (Mulović & Mataradžija, 2023: 29).

In addition to Sūdī, Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Būsnawī 'Allamek (d. 1636) is associated with *al-Kāfiya* as one of the most significant Bosnian grammarians of the Ottoman period. He authored a gloss on al-Ǧāmī's commentary on *al-Kāfiya*, titled *Hāšiya 'alā al-fawā'id al-ḍiyāiyya* (GHB, Ms 1698), as well as a gloss providing a sharp critical analysis of the views and opinions of Isāmuddīn al-Isfarā'īnī, who attacks al-Ǧāmī and his perspectives (Šabanović, 1973: 146). Thus, Allamek corresponds with the predominantly "authoritative continuity of tradition" (Duraković, 2018: 90) while also becoming part of the traditional chain and significantly contributing to the affirmation of Ibn Ḥāǧib's work.

Simultaneously, through glosses encompassing a broad range of different issues, he expresses a notable degree of authorial originality, not only by positioning himself between various viewpoints of multiple authors but also by reaching conclusions derived from his own research, knowledgeable analysis, and logical reasoning (Ljubović & Grozdanić, 1995: 115).

In the works of Bosniak authors, there is a notable tendency to synthesize morphological and syntactic issues of the Arabic language that arise from practical experiences and dilemmas encountered by the authors themselves or observed in their students whom they taught grammar. ʿAbd al-Kamāl Ismāʿil b. al-Ḥāǧǧ al-Trawnikī – Travničanin (d. after 1643) wrote an Arabic language textbook titled *al-Namliyya fī iẓhār 'alā qawā'id al-ṣarfiyya wa al-naḥwiyya*, which encompasses the morphology and syntax of the Arabic language (NUB, Ms 178). O. Mušić thoroughly examined the content and structure of this work, noting that it is divided into three chapters based on the practice of Arabic grammarians: concerning nouns, verbs, and particles. Travničanin significantly relied on al-Ḥāǧib's works in this field. Comparing the material addressed by the Travničanin with that of the classical textbook *al-Kāfiya*, Mušić concludes that many chapters are either not covered at all or are only partially addressed, including the syntax of cases, the division of sentences, and conditional sentences. Additionally, Travničanin did not adhere to the customary arrangement and presentation but followed his own structure (Mušić, 1958). It is clear from this that Travničanin, while respecting traditional conventions, defined unclear and problematic issues in traditional Arabic grammars based on his own desires and intentions, as well as his personal practice and expe-

Kod bošnjačkih autora zapaža se i sklonost ka sintetiziranju morfoloških i sintaksičkih problema arapskog jezika proizišla iz prakse i problema i nedoumica s kojima su se i sami susretali ili su ih pak primjećivali kod svojih učenika koje su podučavali gramatici. ʻAbd al-Kamāl Ismāʻil b. al-Ḥāǧǧ al-Trawnikī – Travničan (u. poslije 1643) napisao je udžbenik arapskog jezika *al-Namliyya fī iẓhār ʻalā qawāʻid al-ṣarfiyya wa al-naḥwiyya* u kojem je obuhvatio morfologiju i sintaksu arapskog jezika (NUB, Rs 178). Sadržajem i strukturom navedenog djela detaljno se bavio O. Mušić koji navodi da je djelo podijeljeno na tri poglavlja po uzoru na praksu arapskih gramatičara: o imenima, glagolima i česticama, te da se Travničanin značajno oslanjao na al-Ḥāǧibova djela iz ove oblasti. Poredeći materiju kojom se bavio Travničanin s materijom klasičnog udžbenika *al-Kāfiye*, Mušić zaključuje da mnoga poglavlja nisu nikako ili su samo djelomično obrađena, i to: sintaksa padeža, podjela rečenica, pogodbena rečenica. Uz to, Travničanin se nije držao ni uobičajenog rasporeda i načina izlaganja, već je slijedio vlastiti raspored (Mušić, 1958). Iz tog je jasno da je Travničanin, uz poštivanje tradicijskih uzusa, ipak po vlastitoj želji i htijenju, a na osnovu lične prakse i iskustva, definirao nerazjašnjena i problematična pitanja u tradicionalnim arapskim gramatikama te je iza sebe ostavio na određeni način samostalno gramatičko djelo.

Muṣṭafā b. Yūsuf b. Murād – Mustafa Ejubović Šejh Jujo (1650–1707) napisao je komentar djela *al-Awāmil al-miʻa* u kojem je pokazao izvanredno poznavanje tradicije, različitih tekstova i cijelih djela iz oblasti gramatike te stajališta kufske i basranske gramatičke škole (GHB R 1795,VI). U analizi ovog Šejh-Jujinog komentara A. Mulović ističe da on vrlo rijetko iznosi svoje mišljenje, pa čak i kada navodi dijametralno suprotne stavove, čitaocima prepušta izbor da se priklone ovoj ili onoj školi (Mulović, 2012: 133). Šejh Jujo je u stalnom dijalogu s tradicijom te kroz cijeli tekst parafrazira i citira različite stavove niza gramatičara različitih filoloških škola, a najviše se poziva na Ibn Ḥāǧibovu *al-Kāfiyu*. Takav postupak, karakterističan za orijentalno-islamsku tradiciju, Mulović posmatra iz ugla poststrukturalnih teorija i u Šejh-Jujinom djelu prepoznaje i analizira elemente intertekstualnosti koja ga "uvodi u krug sjajnih komentatora orijentalno-islamskog svijeta" (Mulović, 2015: 47).

Šejh Jujo autor je i djela *al-Fawāid al-ʻabdiyya* – komentara na kraće, ali vrlo značajno djelo iz arapske sintakse *al-Unmuzāǧ li al-naḥw* Abū al-Qāsima ʻUmara al-Zamaẖšarīja (1075–1144), koje

rience, thus leaving behind a somewhat independent grammatical work.

Muṣṭafā b. Yūsuf b. Murād – Mustafa Ejubović Šejh Jujo (1650–1707) wrote a commentary on the work *al-Awāmil al-miʿa*, in which he demonstrated an extraordinary knowledge of the tradition, various texts, and entire works in the field of grammar, as well as the viewpoints of the Kufa and Basra grammatical schools (GHB, Ms 1795, VI). In her analysis of this commentary by Šejh Jujo, A. Mulović emphasizes that he very rarely expresses his own opinion; even when presenting diametrically opposing views, he leaves it up to the readers to align themselves with one school or the other (Mulović, 2012: 133).

Šejh Jujo is in constant dialogue with the tradition, paraphrasing and citing various viewpoints of numerous grammarians from different philological schools throughout the text, with the most references to Ibn Ḥāǧib's *al-Kāfiya*. This approach, characteristic of the Oriental-Islamic tradition, is viewed by Mulović through the lens of poststructuralist theories, where she recognizes and analyzes elements of intertextuality in Šejh Jujo's work, which "introduces him into the circle of brilliant commentators of the Oriental-Islamic world" (Mulović, 2015: 47). Šejh Jujo is also the author of *al-Fawāid al-ʻabdiyya*, a commentary on a shorter yet highly significant work in Arabic syntax, *al-Unmuzāǧ li al-naḥw* by Abū al-Qāsim ʻUmar al-Zamahšarī (1075–1144). This work is characterized by very concise descriptions of grammatical units and examples, spanning only about fifteen pages, depending on the manuscript (GHB, Ms 3883). In his commentary, Šejh Jujo primarily focuses on the analysis of the grammatical treatment of accusative adverbs, making it possible to assert that this work represents Arabic grammar in its traditional sense. As Jahić notes, the semantic aspect of the analysis of accusatives is particularly significant in Arabic grammar, as accusatives as a grammatical category are expressed through various grammatical means in other languages, leading to morphological distinctions, while in Arabic grammar, they are all expressed in the same way. The methodology of grammatical analysis followed by Šejh Jujo, in addition to being in accordance with the traditional approach to studying Arabic grammar, also aligns with contemporary methods of describing the Arabic language, according to Jahić (Jahić, 1996: 45-46).

Ibrāhīm Opijač (d. 1726), a renowned student of Šejh Jujo, wrote a commentary on al-Muṭarrizī's

karakteriziraju vrlo sažeti opisi gramatičkih jedinica i primjeri na svega petnaestak listova, ovisno o prijepisu (GHB, R 3883). U svome komentaru Šejh Jujo primarno se bavi analizom gramatičke obrade priloških akuzativa te se može reći da navedeno djelo predstavlja gramatiku arapskog jezika u njenom tradicionalnom značenju, jer, kako navodi Jahić, semantički aspekt analize akuzativa posebno je značajan u arapskoj gramatici, budući da se akuzativi kao gramatička kategorija u drugim jezicima ostvaruju pomoću više različitih gramatičkih sredstava, čime se i na morfološkom nivou međusobno razlikuju, dok se u gramatici arapskog jezika ostvaruju svi na isti način. Metodologija gramatičkih analiza koju slijedi Šejh Jujo, osim što je u skladu s tradicionalnim pristupom proučavanju gramatike arapskog jezika, prema Jahiću, odgovara i savremenim metodama opisa arapskog jezika (Jahić, 1996: 45-46).

Ibrāhīm Opijač (u. 1726), čuveni Šejh-Jujin učenik, napisao je na preko stotinu listova komentar al-Muṭarrizījevog *al-Miṣbaḥa* (GHB, R 3932) te kompendij arapske gramatike pod naslovom *al-Muḫtaṣar fī al-naḥw* (GHB, R 6665, II), što se ujedno smatra i njegovim posljednjim napisanim djelom (Šabanović, 1973: 442-443). Riječ je o jednoj vrsti samostalne gramatike arapskog jezika u kojoj Opijač napušta tradicionalnu formu pisanja komentara, te kao gore spomenuti Ismail Travničanin piše kratku i samostalnu gramatiku ne pozivajući se ni na čije ime ili naslov.

S obzirom na to da je djelo nastalo u formi kompendija i predstavlja autorovo posljednje djelo, M. Softić navodi da je ono rezultat Opijačevog višegodišnjeg izučavanja i stečenog iskustva u podučavanju arapskog jezika. Kako i sam kaže, Opijač se za ovako sažetu formu odlučio kako bi učenicima olakšao stjecanje znanja, s obzirom na to da su djela koja su u to doba služila kao udžbenici u izučavanju arapskog jezika svojim pretežno opširnim sadržajima uveliko prevazilazila potrebe i zahtjeve učenika. Softić ističe da ovo djelo, s jedne strane, može poslužiti kao dokaz autorove stručnosti i vještine u interpretiranju važnih gramatičkih pravila, dok – s druge strane – označava autorovo misaono osamostaljivanje i stremljenje da se u izučavanje jezika uvedu praktičnije metode koje će koristiti novim generacijama (Softić, 2002: 137-142).

Nekoliko gramatika čiji su autori manje poznati bošnjački autori nastale su krajem 18. i početkom 19. stoljeća te su napisane pod utjecajem i po uzoru na al-Birgīwījeva djela iz ove oblasti. Muḥammad b. Yūsuf Fūyničawī Čalabī al-Busnawī (u. 1769) *al-Miṣbaḥ*, extending over a hundred pages (GHB, Ms 3932), as well as a compendium of Arabic grammar titled *al-Muḫtaṣar fī al-naḥw* (GHB, Ms 6665, II), which is considered his last written work (Šabanović, 1973: 442-443). This work is a type of independent Arabic grammar in which Opijač abandons the traditional form of writing commentaries. Similar to the aforementioned Ismail Travničanin, he writes a short and independent grammar without referencing anyone else's name or title.

Given that the work was created in the form of a compendium and represents the author's final work, M. Softić notes that it is the result of Opijač's years of study and acquired experience in teaching Arabic. As he himself states, Opijač opted for this concise format to facilitate knowledge acquisition for his students, considering that the works used as textbooks for studying Arabic at the time largely exceeded the needs and demands of the learners due to their predominantly extensive content. Softić emphasizes that this work, on one hand, serves as evidence of the author's expertise and skill in interpreting important grammatical rules, while – on the other hand – it signifies the author's intellectual independence and aspiration to introduce more practical methods in language study that would benefit new generations (Softić, 2002: 137-142).

Several grammars authored by lesser-known Bosnian authors emerged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, written under the influence of and modeled after al-Birgīwī's works in this field. Muḥammad b. Yūsuf Fūyničawī Čalabī al-Busnawī (d. 1769) wrote *Ṭabīb al-mubtadi'īn*, a work on Arabic syntax in Turkish, modeled after al-Birgīwī's work *Iẓhār al-asrār* (GHB, Ms 3365, II). Subsequently, Muṣṭafā b. Faḍlullāh Salīm-zāde from Čajniče (d. after 1826) authored a short work on morphology titled *Bidāya al-Mubtadī*, in which he utilized well-known works in this field, as he himself states, with the intention of facilitating the learning of Arabic grammar for beginners, titling the work after al-Birgīwī's similarly named work (GHB, Ms 8920, I). Ga'far Ṣādiq from Kulen-Vakuf (d. after 1888) wrote *Mu'rib 'awāmili*, which contains a grammatical analysis of the introductory part of *al-Awāmil al-Ǧadīda*, written in Turkish (GHB, Ms 5052). A shorter commentary on the same work in Turkish was also written by 'Ābid 'Umar Ḥūǧik – Abid Omerhodžić (d. 1663), titled *'Awāmilin mu'ribi* (GHB, Ms 4198).

In addition to translations into Turkish and Persian, there exists a smaller number of translations of grammars into Bosnian within the collections.

napisao je *Ṭabīb al-mubtadi'īn* iz arapske sintakse na turskom jeziku po uzoru na al-Birgīwījevo djelo *Iẓhār al-asrār* (GHB, R 3365,II). Zatim, Muṣṭafā b. Faḍlullāh Salīm-zāde iz Čajniča (u. poslije 1826) napisao je kratko djelo iz morfologije *Bidāya al-Mubtadī* u kojem se služio poznatim djelima iz ove oblasti, kako i sam navodi, s namjerom da olakša učenje gramatike arapskog jezika početnicima, dok je djelo naslovio po ugledu na Birgīwījevo djelo pod sličnim naslovom (GHB, R 8920,1). Ga'far Ṣādiq iz Kulen-Vakufa (u. poslije 1888) napisao je *Mu'rib 'awāmili* u kojem je sadržana gramatička analiza uvodnog dijela *al-Awāmil al-Ğadīda* napisana na turskom jeziku (GHB, R 5052). Kraći komentar na turskom jeziku istog djela napisao je i 'Ābid 'Umar Ḥūğik – Abid Omerhodžić (u. 1663) naslovivši ga '*Awāmilin mu'ribi* (GHB, R 4198).

Pored prijevoda na turski i perzijski jezik, u zbirkama postoji i manji broj primjeraka prijevoda gramatika na bosanski jezik. Iako je riječ o simboličnom fondu od svega nekoliko rukopisa, naročito ako se uzme u obzir obiman korpus rukopisa iz područja gramatike, radi se o zanimljivim i za povijest proučavanja gramatike i gramatičke tradicije u Bosni izuzetno važnim djelima. Takva djela uglavnom su nastajala početkom 20. stoljeća i vezana su za nastavu i školsku poduku, i to uglavnom na Šerijatskoj sudačkoj školi u Sarajevu.

Muhamed Behlilović (u. 1931) napisao je početnu gramatiku arapskog jezika na bosanskom jeziku u trideset lekcija s vježbama i rječnikom, koja se najvjerovatnije koristila u nastavi na Šerijatskoj sudačkoj školi gdje je Behlilović predavao arapski jezik (GHB, R 3388). Zatim, Ahmet Šolbat, učenik Šerijatske sudačke škole u Sarajevu, prepisao je bilježnicu predavanja iz gramatike turskog jezika u prijevodu na bosanski jezik 1917. godine (BI, Ms 972). Na kraju, navest ćemo kodeks čiji prijepis datira iz 1935. godine. Radi se zapravo o jednoj đačkoj svesci Yusufa Kadribašića, iz Čačak medrese u Brčkom, koji je na bosanski preveo i u istom kodeksu zapisao odlomke iz djela: *al-Binā'*, *al-Maqṣūd fī al-taṣrīf*, *al-Awāmil al-ğadīd* i jedne gramatike turskog jezika nepoznatog autora (Jahić, 2000: 361-364).

Zaključak

Analizom istraženog korpusa rukopisa gramatika na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku, koje smo odabrali kao predstavne u smislu brojčane zastupljenosti, tipologije, načina i raširenosti upotrebe, možemo zaključiti da u Bosni od 16. do 19. stoljeća dominira arapska gramatička tradicija. Udio rukopi-

Although this represents a symbolic collection of only a few manuscripts, especially when considering the extensive corpus of manuscripts in the field of grammar, these works are interesting and exceptionally important for the history of grammar study and the grammatical tradition in Bosnia. Such works primarily emerged in the early 20th century and are associated with teaching and school instruction, mainly at the Sharia Judicial School in Sarajevo.

Muhamed Behlilović (d. 1931) wrote an introductory Arabic grammar in Bosnian, consisting of thirty lessons with exercises and a dictionary, which was most likely used in teaching at the Sharia Judicial School where Behlilović taught Arabic (GHB, Ms 3388). Subsequently, Ahmet Šolbat, a student at the Sharia Judicial School in Sarajevo, transcribed a notebook of lectures on Turkish grammar translated into Bosnian in 1917 (BI, Ms 972). Lastly, we will mention a manuscript whose transcription dates back to 1935. This is actually a student notebook by Yusuf Kadribašić from the Čačak madrasa in Brčko, in which he translated into Bosnian and recorded excerpts from the works *al-Binā'*, *al-Maqṣūd fī al-taṣrīf*, *al-Awāmil al-ğadīd*, and one Turkish grammar by an unknown author (Jahić, 2000: 361-364).

Conclusion

Through the analysis of the researched corpus of manuscripts on Arabic, Turkish, and Persian grammars, selected for their representation in terms of numerical prevalence, typology, methodology, and usage, we can conclude that the Arabic grammatical tradition dominates in Bosnia from the 16th to the 19th century. The proportion of manuscript works in the fields of Turkish and Persian grammar is relatively small compared to the prevalence of Arabic grammar.

Content-wise, the majority of the analyzed grammatical works in morphology focus on the issues of paradigmatic forms of words and verb conjugation in Arabic. In syntax, the works predominantly address agents and regens, along with their functions in sentences. Although the formation of new forms through affixation – characteristic of the morphological structure of Bosnian and Indo-European languages – is also present in Arabic morphology, there are additional specific methods for creating new forms, such as internal inflection, changes in vocalism (similar to vocal infixes), sometimes accompanied by elongation, as well as the doubling of certain consonants or repetition of specific morphemes (Muftić, 1998: 153). This required additional expla-

snih djela iz oblasti gramatike turskog i perzijskog jezika prilično je mali u odnosu na zastupljenost gramatika arapskog jezika.

U sadržajnom smislu najveći procenat istraženih gramatičkih djela u oblasti morfologije tretira pitanja paradigmatskih oblika riječi i konjugacije glagola u arapskom jeziku, dok se u oblasti sintakse pretežno bave agensima i regensima te njihovim funkcijama u rečenici. Iako je tvorba novih oblika pomoću afiksa, tj. afiksacija koja je karakteristična za morfološku strukturu bosanskog, kao i indoevropskih jezika, prilično zastupljena i u arapskom oblikoslovlju, u njemu postoje i neki drugi posebni načini tvorbi novih oblika kao što je tzv. unutrašnja fleksija, promjena vokalizma (kao neka vrsta vokalnih infiksa) nekad uz njihovo duljenje, pa udvajanje određenih konsonanata ili opetovanje izvjesnih morfema (Muftić, 1998: 153), što je na nearapskom govornom području zahtijevalo dodatna tumačenja i pojašnjenja u podučavanju i učenju arapskog jezika. Kada je riječ o metodološkoj orijentaciji, na temelju provedenih istraživanja može se zaključiti da su najutjecajnije one gramatike u kojima autori obilato koriste i navode dostignuća svojih prethodnika objedinjavajući različita gledišta – bilo da se s njima usaglašavaju ili pak konfrontiraju – i koji su u svome pristupu dosljedni i sistematični. Karakteristika koja se ponajviše ističe u gramatičkim usmjerenjima u Bosni jeste da su postignuti i iskazani znanstveni rezultati upotrebljivi i primjenjivi u praksi.

Djela navedena u ovome radu najvećim dijelom bila su stoljećima obavezna literatura u školskom sistemu i obrazovnim procesima u cijelom Osmanskom Carstvu, pa tako i u Bosni, s obzirom na činjenicu da je obrazovanje bilo pretežno jednoobrazno. Međutim, kako je udžbenička literatura ostajala nepromijenjena stoljećima, u novijim i drugačijim društveno-historijskim kontekstima javljala se potreba za dodatnim pojašnjenjima i tumačenjima. Iz takvih pobuda nastaje i razvija se i stvaralaštvo Bošnjaka u oblasti gramatike od 17. do 19. stoljeća. Iako u istraženim djelima bošnjačkih autora dominiraju komentari najznačajnijih klasičnih djela o arapskoj gramatici, napisana su i značajna samostalna djela koja sadrže skoro sve elemente neophodne za razumijevanje arapske sintakse. Uz određeni stepen realizirane originalnosti, odnosno inovativnosti koja se prepoznaje i u komentatorskim djelima bošnjačkih učenjaka, važno je istaći da obrise napuštanja tradicionalne forme pisanja gramatičkih djela, zasnovane na najrazličitijim vrstama komentara, nalazimo kod Ismaila Travničanina i Ibrahima Opijača, koji su napisali kratke gramatike u kojima sasvim kom-

nations and clarifications in teaching and learning Arabic in non-Arabic speaking areas.

Regarding methodological orientation, the conducted research indicates that the most influential grammars are those in which authors extensively utilize and reference the achievements of their predecessors, synthesizing different viewpoints – whether in agreement or confrontation – while maintaining a consistent and systematic approach. A prominent characteristic of grammatical orientations in Bosnia is that the achieved and expressed scientific results are practical and applicable in real-world contexts.

The works mentioned in this study have largely been mandatory literature in the educational system and processes throughout the Ottoman Empire, including Bosnia, given that education was predominantly uniform. However, as the textbook literature remained unchanged for centuries, the need for additional explanations and interpretations arose in newer and different socio-historical contexts. Such motivations led to the development of the literary contributions of Bosniaks in the field of grammar from the 17th to the 19th century.

Although the researched works by Bosniak authors mainly consist of commentaries on the most significant classical texts on Arabic grammar, there are also noteworthy independent works that contain almost all the necessary elements for understanding Arabic syntax. With a certain degree of realized originality and innovation evident even in the commentaries of Bosniak scholars, it is important to highlight the emergence of a departure from the traditional form of writing grammatical works – based on various types of commentaries – found in the works of Ismail Travničanin and Ibrāhīm Opijač. They wrote concise grammars that competently and independently define the type and scope of the material they address, presenting the subject matter clearly and systematically, with a pronounced sense for finding concrete solutions to specific grammatical ambiguities and issues.

Although, in comparison to the total number of grammatical works in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, the works written by Bosniak scholars represent a very small part of this manuscript corpus, they hold exceptional value and significance for studying the development of grammatical tradition in Oriental languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

petentno i neovisno o drugim autorima i sličnim djelima određuju vrstu i obim građe kojom se bave, te predmetnu materiju izlažu pregledno i jasno s izraženim smislom za iznalaženje konkretnih rješenja kod određenih gramatičkih nedoumica i pitanja. Iako, u usporedbi sa sveukupnim brojem gramatičkih djela na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku, djela koja su napisali bošnjački učenjaci zauzimaju vrlo mali dio ovog rukopisnog korpusa, ona imaju izuzetnu vrijednost i značaj s aspekta proučavanja razvoja gramatičke tradicije na orijentalnim jezicima u Bosni i Hercegovini.

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Osmanska karta Hercegovačkog i Skadarskog sandžaka iz 1853. godine

An Ottoman Map of Sanjak of Herzegovina and Sanjak of Scutari From 1853

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Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ottoman Empire, 19th Century, Cartography, mineral wealth, geopolitics

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Cilj rada jeste skrenuti pažnju na kartografsku građu osmanskog porijekla kao veoma sadržajan historijski izvor za izučavanje historije Bosne i Hercegovine.
Pristup/metodologija/dizajn: U toku istraživanja izvršen je uvid u dosadašnju historiografsku produkciju kako bi se utvrdilo u kojoj mjeri je prepoznat kartografski materijal osmanskog porijekla kao historijski izvor. Izvršena je komparativna analiza sadržaja koje nudi pronađena karta iz 1853. godine u odnosu na ranije osmanske karte na kojima je prikazan teritorij današnje Bosne i Hercegovine i okoline. U radu su predstavljene osnovne karakteristike i sadržaj navedene karte te se pokušalo odgonetnuti koji su bili povodi i kontekst njenog nastanka.
Rezultati: Pronađeni kartografski materijal u načelu pruža pretpostavke za detaljniji pristup izučavanju opće historije Bosne i Hercegovine i na osnovu spomenutih izvora. Ovdje analizirana karta daje nove podatke o administrativnom uređenju Bosanskog ejaleta sredinom 19. stoljeća, granica navedenog prostora, položaja ležišta rudnih bogatstava i slično.
Ograničenja: Budući da je analizirana tek jedna karta od cjelokupnog korpusa do sada pronađenih karata osmanskog porijekla na kojima je predstavljena teritorija današnje Bosne i Hercegovine, konačne rezultate istraživanja bit će moguće predstaviti tek nakon obrade cijelog korpusa.
Praktična primjena: Praktična primjena ovog istraživanja ogleda se u tome što će nove podatke koje karta nudi biti moguće ugraditi u naučno gradivo ne samo uže stručne literature nego i školskih udžbenika. Osim toga, informacije o potencijalnim nalazištima različitih ruda mogu predstavljati smjernicu u navedenoj grani industrije.
Originalnost/vrijednost: Predstavljanje kartografskog materijala osmanskog porijekla na našim prostorima predstavlja novinu zbog toga što je sadržaj navedenih karti, kao i bilješke koje nudi, napisan arapskim pismom na osmanskom turskom jeziku, što ga čini složenim materijalom za istraživanje. Ovim radom naučnoj, stručnoj i široj javnosti podastire dio korisnog materijala koji navedene karte sadrže.

The goal: The aim of the work is to draw attention to the cartographic material of Ottoman origin as a very exhaustive historical source for the study of the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Approach/methodology/design: In the course of the research, an insight was made into the historiographical production so far in order to determine to what extent cartographic material of Ottoman origin was recognized as a historical source. A comparative analysis of the content offered by the found map from 1853 compared to earlier Ottoman maps showing the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina and its surroundings was performed. The paper presents the basic characteristics and content of the mentioned map and tried to figure out the reasons and context of its creation.
The results: In principle, the found cartographic material provides prerequisites for a more detailed approach to the study of the general history of Bosnia and Herzegovina based on the mentioned sources. The map analyzed here provides new data on the administrative arrangement of the Bosnian eyalet in the middle of the 19th century, the borders of the mentioned area, the location of deposits of mineral resources, and the like.
Restrictions: Since only one map from the entire corpus of maps of Ottoman origin found so far, on which the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina is represented, was analyzed, the final results of the research will be presented only after processing the entire corpus.
Practical application: The practical application of this research is reflected in the fact that the new data offered by the map will be able to be incorporated into the scientific material not only of specialized literature but also of school textbooks. In addition, information on potential deposits of various ores can represent a guideline in the specified branch of industry.
Originality/value: The presentation of cartographic material of Ottoman origin of this area is a novelty because the content of the mentioned maps as well as the notes it offers are written in Arabic script in the Ottoman Turkish language, which makes it a complex material for research. With this work, he provides the scientific, professional and general public with some of the useful material contained in the maps.

1. Uvod

Kartografska građa, kao pokretno kulturno dobro i sastavni dio kulturne baštine, predstavlja važan dio fondova biblioteka, arhiva i muzeja. Počeci prikupljanja kartografske građe u bibliotekama, kao mjestima okupljanja znanja pristupačnog javnosti, sežu u početak 19. stoljeća. Kasnije u evropskim zemljama nastaju pravila, a potom i priručnici za katalogizaciju kartografske građe, koji sadrže međunarodne standarde za njenu obradu, kao i preporuke da se ona čuva u posebnim fondovima kako biblioteka, tako i drugih baštinskih ustanova (Drder Miletić, 2013). Kartografski prikazi prostora Bosne i Hercegovine različitih provenijencija izrazito su bitni i kao izvori za izučavanje njene historije. Usljed habsburških i mletačkih pretenzija prema ranonovovjekovnom bosanskohercegovačkom prostoru, veoma rano su se javili pokušaji njegovih kartografskih prikaza. Prve karte ostavljale su praznine zbog nepoznavanja prostora, da bi u kasnijim stoljećima intenziviranjem špijunaže postale cjelovitije i sadržajnije. Iako je bosanskohercegovački prostor predstavljan i na nekim ranijim kartama, prva štampana karta koja u svom nazivu izrijekom nosi i ime Bosna jeste karta čiji bi se naziv mogao prevesti "Moderna karta Bosne, Srbije, Grčke i Sklavinije", autora Martina Waldseemüllera, njemačkog kartografa s prelaza 15. u 16. stoljeće (Kozličić, 2003: 17). Sve do 18. stoljeća karte nastaju uglavnom kao rezultat deskripcije prostora, bez potrebnih geodetskih i astronomskih mjerenja. Onodobni autori ne raspolažu svježim geografskim informacijama te se služe kartama prethodnih kartografa i različitim posrednim izvorima. Ti kartografi kasne za stvarnim promjenama na terenu u prosjeku pedesetak godina, a njihove karte rezultat su kompilacije. Tek u 18. stoljeću povećava se broj karti nastalih snimanjem, na osnovu direktnih uviđaja na terenu. Nakon mira u Požarevcu (1718) austrijski vojni inžinjeri F. Heisse i I. Berndt snimili su sjeverne dijelove Bosne između rijeka Une i Drine. Tako je nastala karta koja predstavlja prvu kartu jednog dijela BiH dobivenu direktnim snimanjem terena (Gašparović, 1970: 81-82 i 168). Početkom 19. stoljeća javlja se pojačan interes tada vodećih evropskih država za osmanske posjede u Evropi. Posljedica tog interesa je i nastanak velikog broja sitnorazmjernih karata "evropske Turske". Međutim, ni tada ne postoje temeljitiji topografski podaci o navedenom prostoru te se nameće potreba za njegovim sistematskim naučnogeografskim proučavanjem. Pri kraju četvrte decenije 19. stoljeća javlja se niz naučnika, najviše

1. Introduction

Cartographic material, as a movable cultural asset and an integral part of cultural heritage, represents an important part of the funds of libraries, archives and museums. The beginnings of collecting cartographic materials in libraries, as places of gathering of knowledge accessible to the public, date back to the beginning of the 19th century. Later, European countries created rules and then manuals for the cataloging of cartographic material, which contain international standards for its processing, as well as recommendations to keep it in special collections of both libraries and other heritage institutions (Drder Miletić, 2013). Cartographic representations of the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina of different provenances are extremely important as sources for the study of its history. Due to the Habsburg and Venetian pretensions towards the early modern Bosnian area, there were very early attempts to map it. The first maps left gaps due to lack of knowledge of the area, but in later centuries, with the intensification of espionage, they became more complete and meaningful. Although the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also represented on some earlier maps, the first printed map that has the name Bosnia in its title is a map whose name could be translated as "Modern map of Bosnia, Serbia, Greece and Sclavonia", authored by Martin Waldseemüller, a German cartographer from the turn of the 15th to the 16th century (Kozličić, 2003: 17). Until the 18th century, maps were created mainly as a result of the description of space, without the necessary geodetic and astronomical measurements. Authors of that time did not have fresh geographical information and used maps of previous cartographers and various indirect sources. Those cartographers are behind the real changes on the ground by an average of fifty years, and their maps are the result of a compilation. Only in the 18th century did the number of maps created by recording increase, based on direct observations in the field. After the peace in Požarevac (1718), the Austrian military engineers F. Heisse and I. Berndt recorded the northern parts of Bosnia between the rivers Una and Drina. This is how the map was created, which represents the first map of a part of BiH obtained by direct recording of the terrain (Gašparović, 1970: 81-82, 168). At the beginning of the 19th century, there was an increased interest of the then leading European states in the Ottoman possessions in Europe. The result of this interest is the creation of a large number of small-scale maps of "European Turkey". However, even then, there are no more thorough top-

francuskih i austrijskih, koji obilaze bosanskohercegovački prostor i istražuju njegove geografske, topografske, geološke i brojne druge odlike. U narednom periodu nailazi se na veoma uspjele specijalizirane karte Bosne i Hercegovine koje prikazuju podatke dobivene naučnim ispitivanjima (etnografsko-etnološke, ekonomske, geološke, klimatske i dr.). Ipak, ovakvim ispitivanjima glavni cilj nije bio samo naučno saznanje nego je to bio put za postizanje rezultata u cilju lakšeg političkog, vojnog i ekonomskog prodora u Bosnu i Hercegovinu (Gašparović, 1970: 137).

Osmansko kartografiranje istoga prostora u ranom novom vijeku nije rađeno planski niti sistematski. Do danas su ostali sačuvani samo rijetki primjerci premodernih osmanskih karti (Up. Karamustafa, 1992: 218; Brentjes, 2005: 126; Üstüner i Arslantürk, 2017. i sl.). Na nekima od njih prikazan je i prostor današnje Bosne i Hercegovine (Korić, 2020). Navedene osmanske karte uglavnom predstavljaju prevode evropskih kartografskih izvora. Ipak, za jednu kartu Ejaleta Kaniža te Bosanskog ejaleta s okolinom u autografu Kozmografije (*Cihânnümâ*) Katiba Čelebija iz 1648. godine, argumentirano se može pretpostaviti da predstavlja autorski uradak samoga Katiba Čelebija, nastao nakon uvida u stanje na terenu, odnosno uz moguće konsultiranje s dobrim poznavaocima spomenutoga prostora (Korić, 2021). Ostale osmanske karte ove regije nastale u narednom periodu najčešće su sačinjavane za potrebe vizualizacije prostora u svrhu putovanja i trgovine, kao i rezultata procesa osmansko-austrijskog i osmansko-mletačkog razgraničenja na ovim prostorima nakon Požarevačkog mira (1718) i Svištovskog mira (1795). Tek bi se za karte nastale u toku procesa osmansko-austrijskog razgraničenja nakon Svištovskog mira moglo tvrditi da predstavljaju profesionalne karte i ujedno zvanične dokumente iza kojih je stajala Osmanska država (Korić, 2020: 91-123). Naime, karte su djelo državnih službenika inžinjera – *mühendisa* Abdurrahman-efendije koji je bio profesor i direktor novoosnovane carske inžinjerske škole – *Mühendishâne-i berrî hümâyûn* (up: Beydilli, 2020) u Istanbulu te arhitekte Mehmed-efendije (Schmidt, 2000: 94). Osim toga, u narednom 19. stoljeću, zbog pojačane potrebe edukacije oficira i drugog vojnog i profesionalnog osoblja nakon ukidanja janjičarskog korpusa 1826. godine, ukazom sultana Mahmuda II (1808–1839), po uzoru na *École militaire* u Francuskoj, u Istanbulu je 1835. godine osnovana vojna škola *Mekteb-i harbiye* (Özcan, 1997: 115). U spomenutoj školi su izrađivane i publikovane i topografske karte jer je

ographical data about the said area, and the need for its systematic scientific-geographical study arises. At the end of the fourth decade of the 19th century, a number of scientists appeared, mostly French and Austrian, who toured the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina and researched its geographical, topographical, geological and numerous other features. In the following period, one comes across very successful specialized maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina that show data obtained from scientific investigations (ethnographic-ethnological, economic, geological, climatic, etc.). However, the main goal of such investigations was not only scientific knowledge, but it was a way to achieve results with the aim of easier political, military and economic penetration into Bosnia and Herzegovina (Gašparović, 1970: 137).

Ottoman mapping of the same area in the early modern century was not done in a planned or systematic way. Only rare examples of pre-modern Ottoman maps have survived to this day (Cf. Karamustafa, 1992: 218; Brentjes, 2005: 126; Üstüner & Arslantürk, 2017, and similar). Some of them also show the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina (Korić, 2020). The mentioned Ottoman maps are mainly translations of European cartographic sources. Nevertheless, for one map of Eyalet of Kaniža and Eyalet of Bosnia with its surroundings in the autograph of Cosmography (*Cihânnümâ*) of Katib Çelebi from 1648, it can be argued that it is the author's work of Katib Çelebi himself, created after an insight into the situation on the ground, i.e. with possible consultation with a good connoisseur of the mentioned area (Korić, 2021). Other Ottoman maps of this region created in the following period were most often created for the purposes of visualizing the space for the purpose of travel and trade, as well as the results of the process of Ottoman-Austrian and Ottoman-Venetian delimitation in these areas after the Peace of Požarevac (1718) and the Peace of Svishtov (1795). Only the maps created during the Ottoman-Austrian demarcation process after the Peace of Svishtov could be claimed to represent professional maps and at the same time official documents behind which the Ottoman State stood (Korić, 2020: 91-123). Namely, the maps are the work of civil servants engineer Abdurrahman-efendi, who was a professor and director of the newly founded imperial engineering school – *Mühendishâne-i berrî hümâyûn* (cf. Beydilli, 2020) in Istanbul, and architect Mehmed-efendi (Schmidt, 2000: 94). In addition, in the following 19th century, due to the increased need for the education of officers and other military and professional personnel after the abolition of the janissary corps in 1826, by

sredinom devetnaestog vijeka interes osmanske administracije za mapiranje evropskih dijelova svog carstva bio dodatno podstaknut zahtjevima njenih vojnih operacija tokom osmansko-ruskih ratova, kao i posljedičnim geopolitičkim promjenama koje su se desile usljed nezavisnosti pojedinih dijelova Osmanskog carstva (Altić, 2018: 333). U navedenom kontekstu i okolnostima vjerovatno je nastala i ovdje analizirana karta iz 1853. godine, ali na njoj nije naznačeno da je izrađena u okvirima postojećih navedenih institucija kao što je to slučaj s nekim drugim kartama iz razmatranog perioda.[1]

2. Naziv i opis osmanske karte iz 1853. godine

Osmanska karta Hercegovačkog i Skadarskog sandžaka iz 1853. godine čuva se u Osmanskom arhivu Predsjedništva u Istanbulu (BOA, *HRT.h* 102). Na karti je prikazan širi prostor Hercegovačkog i Skadarskog sandžaka, ubilježene granice te posebno naznačena rudna nalazišta, kao i dva izlaza Osmanskog carstva na Jadransko more – luke Klek i Sutorina. Za potrebe ove analize nije korišten originalni dokument, nego njegova digitalna kopija urađena u koloru, koja nudi pretpostavke za njen parcijalan diplomatički opis. Karta je dimenzija 74 x 47,5 cm. Sastoji se od 12 numerisanih pojedinačnih komada papira, dimenzija približno 18,5 x 15 cm, zalijepljenih na tkaninu. Vjerovatno je sačinjena u tom obliku kako bi je bilo moguće složiti bez opasnosti da se papir uništi po rubovima, što bi moglo značiti da je bila mobilna te namijenjena i radu na terenu. Bilješke, nazivi i oznake na karti urađene su u nekoliko boja: nazivi toponima i granice ubilježeni su crnim mastilom, putne komunikacije, različite oznake uz nazive naselja, kao i bilješke na karti pisane su crvenom bojom, dok su za distinkciju različitih granica korištene razne nijanse zelene, ljubičaste i smeđe boje. Pri vrhu karte upisan je naziv iz kojeg saznajemo da se radi o karti datiranoj prvoga dana mjeseca ramazana 1269. (8. juni 1853) godine, "reproduciranoj/kopiranoj iz karte evropskog kontinenta, na kojoj su predstavljene Crna Gora u okvirima sandžaka Skadar i Hercegovina, kao dijelovi Uzvišene Osmanske Države te luke Sutorina i Klek, koje se nalaze na obalama Dalmacije".

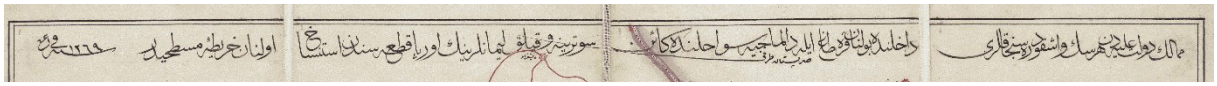
[1] Npr. na jednoj karti Bosanskog vilajeta, koja se čuva u osmanskom arhivu u Istanbulu (T. C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı Osmanlı Arşivi, dalje: BOA), u fondu *Harita* (dalje: *HRT.h*), piše da je štampana u štampariji Vojne škole u Istanbulu u periodu 1869/70. godine. Up. BOA, *HRT.h* 723.

decree of Sultan Mahmud II (1808–1839), modeled on the *École militaire* in France, in Istanbul in 1835 the military school – *Mekteb-i harbiye* was established (Özcan, 1997: 115). In the aforementioned school, topographic maps were also produced and published, because in the mid-nineteenth century, the Ottoman administration's interest in mapping the European parts of its empire was further stimulated by the demands of its military operations during the Ottoman-Russian wars, as well as by the consequent geopolitical changes that occurred as a result of the independence of certain parts of the Ottoman Empire (Altić, 2018: 333). The map analyzed here from 1853 was probably created in the aforementioned context and circumstances, but it is not indicated on it that it was created within the framework of the existing mentioned institutions, as is the case with some other maps from the considered period.[1]

2. Title and description of the Ottoman map from 1853

The Ottoman map of the Sanjak of Herzegovina and the Sanjak of Skadar from 1853 is kept in the Ottoman Archive of the Presidency in Istanbul (BOA, *HRT.h* 102). The map shows the wider area of the Hercegovina and Skadar sanjaks, marked borders and specially marked mineral deposits, as well as the two exits of the Ottoman Empire to the Adriatic Sea – the ports of Klek and Sutorina. For the purposes of this analysis, the original document was not used, but its digital copy made in color, which offers assumptions for its partial diplomatic description. The map measures 74x47.5cm. It consists of 12 numbered individual pieces of paper, measuring approximately 18.5x15cm, glued to the fabric. It was probably made in this form so that it would be possible to stack it without the risk of the paper being destroyed at the edges, which could mean that it was mobile and intended for work in the field. The notes, names and markings on the map were made in several colors: toponym names and borders were recorded in black ink, road communications, various markings with the names of settlements as well as notes on the map were written in red, while different shades of green, purple and brown were used to distinguish different borders. At the top of the map is written the name from which we learn that it is a map dated the first day of the month of

[1] On a map of the Bosnian Vilayet, which is kept in the Ottoman archive in Istanbul (T. C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı Osmanlı Arşivi, hereinafter: BOA), in the Harita fund (hereinafter: HRT.h), it is written that it was printed at the printing press of the Military School in Istanbul in period 1869/70. Cf. BOA, *HRT.h* 723.



Ilustracija 1. Naziv karte – *Memâlik-i Devlet-i Âliyyeden Hersek ve Işkodra sancakları dâhilinde bulunan Kara Dağ ile Dalmâçya sevâhilinde kâin Sutorina ve Klek limanlarının Avrupa kıt'asından istinsâh olunan harîta-i mustahîdir. Fi gurre-i N.* [Ramazan] sene 1269.

Illustration 1. Title of the map – *Memâlik-i Devlet-i Âliyyeden Hersek ve Işkodra sancakları dâhilinde bulunan Kara Dağ ile Dalmâçya sevâhilinde kâin Sutorina ve Klek limanlarının Avrupa kıt'asından istinsâh olunan harîta-i mustahîdir. Fi gurre-i N.* [Ramazan] sene 1269.

Na karti je označen širi prostor Hercegovačkog sandžaka (*Hersek sancağı*) i Albanije (*Arnabudluk*). Ucrtane su granice između spomenutih oblasti i naznačeni njihovi nazivi. Ubilježena je granica između Hercegovačkog sandžaka i susjednog Skadarskog sandžaka, kao i obale Dalmacije (*Dalmaçya kıt'ası*) s nekim ostrvima u južnom dijelu Jadranskog mora (*Venedik körferzi*). Granica između Hercegovačkog sandžaka i Dalmacije obilježena je kratkim ograničenim dûžima. S dalmatinske strane granica je dodatno označena graničnom trakom i obojena svijetlozelenom bojom, dok je s hercegovačke obojena blijedoljubičastom. Granica između Hercegovačkog i Skadarskog sandžaka označena je isprekidanom linijom, s hercegovačke strane dodatno obilježena i blijedom crvenom bojom, a sa skadarske strane svijetlosmeđom. Granica Bosanskog s Rumelijskim ejaletom označena je blijedoružičastom. U dijelu Skadarskog sandžaka skicirane su još neke granice, ali nisu dodatno obilježene, iscrtane niti obojene. U skladu s osmanskim poimanjem vlastitog prostora i granica, Crna Gora nije predstavljena kao samostalna državna jedinica, nego kao dio Skadarskog sandžaka. Razdaljina između pojedinih naselja označena je u satima, kako je navedeno u (osmanskom) mjerilu.

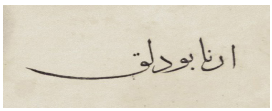
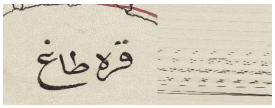
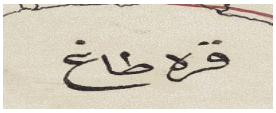
Autor je na karti krupnijim nazivima označio značajnije i veće oblasti: Hercegovački sandžak (*Hersek sancağı*), Dalmaciju (*Dalmaçya kıtası*), Albaniju (*Arnabutluk*), Crnu Goru (*Kara Dağ*), grad Skadar (*Işkodra*), Spušku ravnicu (*Ispûc sahrâsî*). Krugom ili nešto modifikovanim krugom s krakovima, odnosno tačkama ucrtanim crvenom bojom, uz koje je upisan naziv, obilježeni su značajniji gradovi predstavljenog područja. U Dalmaciji to su: Split (*Ispalatro*), Klis (*Klîs*), Sinj (*Sîn*), Omiš (*Almissa*), Makarska (*Mâgarskâ*), Metković (*Metkoviç*), Austrijsko/Novo? Slano (*Nemçe/Yenice*? *Slânî*), Dubrovnik, drugim imenom Raguza (*Dobravenedik, nâm-i dîğer Râgûzâ*) te Cavtat (*Râgûzâ-i Atîk*). U Bokokotorskom zaljevu (*Kotor lîmânı*) su označeni (Herceg) Novi (*Kaştel Novo*), Perast (*Berazto*), tvrđava Kotor (*Kotor kal'ası*). Južnije su ubilježeni Budva (*Budova*) i Petrovac na moru pod starim nazivom kastel Lastva (*Lastva*) te u njegovoj blizini, negdje gdje je danas plaža Lučica, ubilježen je i toponim Oprašić

Ramadan 1269 (June 8, 1853), "reproduced/copied from a map of the European continent, on which Montenegro is represented within the framework of the Skadar and Herzegovina, as parts of the Sublime Ottoman State and the ports of Sutorina and Klek, which are located on the coasts of Dalmatia."

On the map, the wider area of the Sanjak of Herzegovina (*Hersek sancağı*) and Albania (*Arnabudluk*) is marked. The borders between the mentioned areas are drawn and their names are indicated. The border between the Sanjak of Herzegovina and neighboring Sanjak of Skadar is recorded, as well as the coast of Dalmatia (*Dalmaçya kıt'ası*) with some islands in the southern part of the Adriatic Sea (*Venedik körferzi*). The border between the Sanjak of Herzegovina and Dalmatia is marked by short, limited lines. On the Dalmatian side, the border is additionally marked with a border strip and colored light green, while on the Herzegovian side it is colored pale purple. The border between Herzegovina and Skadar sandjak is marked with a broken line, on the Herzegovinian side additionally marked with a pale red color, and on the Skadar side with light brown. The border of Eyalet of Bosna with the Eyalet of Rumelia is marked in pale pink. In the part of the Sanjak of Skadar, some more borders were sketched, but they were not additionally marked, drawn or painted. In accordance with the Ottoman understanding of its own space and borders, Montenegro is not presented as an independent state unit but as part of the Sanjak of Skadar. The distance between individual settlements is marked in hours, as stated in the (Ottoman) scale.

On the map, the author marked more significant and larger areas in larger letters: Sanjak of Herzegovinia (*Hersek sancağı*), Dalmatia (*Dalmaçya kıtası*), Albania (*Arnabutluk*), Montenegro (*Kara Dağ*), the city of Skadar (*Işkodra*), Spuž plain (*Ispûc sahrâsî*). A circle or a somewhat modified circle with arms or points drawn in red, next to which the name is written, marks the most important cities of the presented area. In Dalmatia, these are: Split (*Ispalatro*), Klis (*Klîs*), Sinj (*Sîn*), Omiš (*Almissa*), Makarska (*Mâgarskâ*), Metković (*Metkoviç*), Austrian/New? Slano (*Nemçe/Yenice? Slânî*), Dubrovnik, another name Raguza (*Dobravenedik*, *nâm-i dîğer Râgûzâ*)

Tabela 1. Nazivi nekih većih oblasti i državnih cjelina područja predstavljenih na osmanskoj karti iz 1853. godine.
Table 1. Names of some larger areas and state units of the area represented on the Ottoman map from 1853.

Izvorno / Originally	Transkripcija / Transcription	Prevod / Translation
	Arnabudluk	Albanija / Albania
	Hersek sancağı	Hercegovački sandžak / Hercegovina Sanjak
	Kara Dağ	Crna Gora / Montenegro

(?) (*Obrasiçe*). Osim toga označen je i Bar, drugim imenom *Antivari* (*Bâr, nâm-î dîğer Antivârî*) te Ulcinj (*Ulkin*) kao i neki gradovi u Albaniji do Tirane (*Tîrânâ*), a u primorju Drač (*Duraço*) s lukom (*Duraço lîmânı*). Na isti način označena je i granica između navedenog prostora i Skadarskog sandžaka. I tu su označeni bitniji gradovi: Cetinje (*Çetine*), Podgorica (*Potgoriçe*), Spuž (*Ispûc*). Karta sadrži nazive još nekih toponima na crnogorskom i albanskom području koji ovom prilikom nisu ubicirani.

Osim u nazivu karte, i na samoj karti su naročito naglašeni i crvenom bojom napisani nazivi dva bitna izlaza Osmanske države na Jadransko more: luka Klek (*Klek lîmânı*) te Sutorina (*Sûtorina lîmânı*), u čijoj se blizini nalazila i jedna tabija (utvrda, bastion, kula) za koju se napominje da je "ostala iz vremena Francuza" (*Fransız zamânîndan kalmış olan tâbiya*). U vrijeme svoje kratkotrajne uprave u Dalmaciji od 1806. do 1813. godine, Francuzi su proveli temeljite društvene reforme te sagradili veći broj građevina, prvenstveno potrebnih za vođenje ratnih operacija (up. Piplović, 2012). Međutim, u dostupnoj literaturi ne nalaze se podaci o francuskoj utvrdi na području Sutorine niti se ona može ubicirati. Na tzv. Taborićevim kartama sanitarnih kordona iz 1821. godine, ističe se dalmatinska poštanska cesta, dionica koju su preko Sutorine izgradili Francuzi 1811–1812. godine. Uz rijeku Sutorinu prikazan je i imenovan niz malih pritoka, ali je tu predočena samo osmanska utvrda iznad rta Kobila (Tuno et al., 2011: 37).

Osim toga, u ovom dijelu karte ucrtana su i obilježena i neka dalmatinska ostrva: Mljet (*Mled âdası*), Pelješac (*Sâbyonçelo âdası*), Lastovo (*Lâgosta âdası*), Korčula (*Korçûlâ âdası*), Brač (*Brâça âdası*), Hvar (*Lezîna âdası*) i otočić Šćedro, ranije Torkola (*Torkola âdası*).

and Cavtat (*Râgûzâ-i Atîk*). In the Bay of Kotor (*Kotor lîmânı*) are marked (Herceg) Novi (*Kaştel Novo*), Perast (*Berazto*), Kotor fortress (*Kotor kal'ası*). Further south, Budva (*Budova*) and Petrovac na moru were recorded under the old name Kastel Lastva (*Lastva*), and in its vicinity, somewhere where Lučica beach is today, the toponym Oprašić (?) (*Obrasiçe*) was also recorded. In addition, Bar, with another name Antivari (*Bâr*, *nâm-î dîğer Antivârî*) and Ulcinj (*Ulkin*) are also marked as some cities in Albania up to Tirân (*Tîrânâ*), and on the coast Duraç (*Duraço*) with a port (*Duraço lîmânı*). The border between the mentioned area and Sanjak of Skadar is also marked in the same way. The more important cities are marked there: Cetinje (*Çetine*), Podgorica (*Potgoriçe*), Spuž (*Ispûc*). The map contains the names of some other toponyms in the Montenegrin and Albanian areas that were not analyzed on this occasion.

In addition to the name of the map, the names of the two important exits of the Ottoman state to the Adriatic Sea are particularly emphasized and written in red on the map itself: the port of Klek (*Klek lîmânı*) and Sutorina (*Sûtorina lîmânı*), near which there was also a *tabia* (fort, bastion, tower) which is noted to be "left over from the time of the French" (*Fransız zamânîndan kalmış olan tâbiya*). During their short-term administration in Dalmatia from 1806 to 1813, the French carried out thorough social reforms and built a large number of buildings, primarily needed for conducting war operations (cf. Piplović, 2012). However, in the available literature there is no information about the French fortress in the area of Sutorina, nor can it be located. On the so-called Taborić's maps of sanitary cordons from 1821 the Dalmatian postal road is highlighted, which is the section that was built by the French in

Tabela 2. Dva izlaza Osmanske države na Jadransko more, luke Klek i Sutorina, na osmanskoj karti iz 1853. godine
Table 2. The two exits of the Ottoman state to the Adriatic Sea, the ports of Klek and Sutorina, on the Ottoman map from 1853.

Izvorno / Originally	Transkripcija / Transcription	Prevod / Translation
	Sutorina Limanı	Luka Sutorina / Sutorina Port
	Klek Limanı	Luka Klel / Klek Port

Na karti nije ucrtan reljef niti hidrografska mreža, tek je nedovoljno precizno predstavljen sliv rijeke Neretve sve do ušća, dio toka rijeke Cetine, kao i sliv Skadarskog jezera i rijeke Bojane. Ubilježeno je nekoliko jezera na ovom prostranom području, a neka su i imenovana: Nikšićko jezero (*Nikşik göli*), Trebinjsko jezero (*Trebîn göli*), Skadarsko jezero (*Işkodra göli*), Rikavačko jezero (*Rîkaviç göli*), Plavsko jezero (*Plâva göli*) te Jadransko more kao Mletački zaljev (*Venedik körfezi*).

Na karti je dat prilično vjeran raspored saobraćajnica, vjerovatno važnijih trgovačkih ruta, koje su trasirane i obilježene crvenom bojom. Raspored saobraćajnica na bosanskohercegovačkom prostoru sadrže i neke druge osmanske karte iz tog razdoblja, poput one izrađene u Istanbulu 1876. godine, koja je nastala povodom ratnih dešavanja u evropskom dijelu Osmanskog carstva u tom razdoblju i na kojoj su, osim toga, prikazani i najvažniji topografski podaci, naselja, hidrografska mreža i sl. (Mulahusić et al., 2021). Spomenuta karta se čuva u Kartografskoj zbirci Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine, među svega nekoliko osmanskih karti na kojima je prikazan Bosanski ejalet/vilajet u 19. stoljeću. (Osmanović, 2023: 42-45).

I na našoj analiziranoj karti uz puteve su ubilježena i imenovana naselja. Manja mjesta obilježena su crvenim krugom, dok su neki gradovi na bitnim trgovačkim rutama označeni sa po dva kruga jedan unutar drugog, a neki drugi omeđeni i krakovima u obliku zvijezde. Kako uz kartu nije ponuđena legenda, odnosno tumač znakova, moguće je da su jednim crvenim krugom označena naselja na putu koja su općenito ili za autora karte bila od manjeg značaja, dok su s dva kruga, a neki i dodatnim krakovima, označeni značajniji i veći gradovi predočene regije. Osim toga, analizom nekih drugih oznaka na karti može se zaključiti da je autor za oznaku ve-

1811–1812 through Sutorina. Along the river Sutorina, a number of small tributaries are shown and named, but only the Ottoman fort above Cape Kobila is shown (Tuno et al., 2011: 37).

In addition, some Dalmatian islands are drawn and marked in this part of the map: Mljet (*Mled âdası*), Pelješac (*Sâbyonçelo âdası*), Lastovo (*Lâgosta âdası*), Korčula (*Korçûlâ âdası*), Brač (*Brâça âdası*), Hvar (*Lezîna âdası*) and the islet of Šćedro, formerly Torkola (*Torkola âdası*).

The map does not show the relief or the hydrographic network, the Neretva River basin up to the mouth, part of the Cetina River course, as well as the Skadar Lake and Bojana River basins are insufficiently represented. Several lakes have been recorded in this vast area, and some have been named: Lake Nikšić (*Nikşik göli*), Lake Trebinje (*Trebîn göli*), Lake Skadar (*Işkodra göli*), Lake Rikavač (*Rîkaviç göli*), Lake Plav (*Plâva göli*) and The Adriatic Sea as the Gulf of Venice (*Venedik Körfezi*).

The map shows a fairly faithful arrangement of roads, probably more important trade routes, which are traced and marked in red. The layout of roads in Bosnia and Herzegovina is also drawn in some other Ottoman maps from that period, such as the one made in Istanbul in 1876, which was created due to the war events in the European part of the Ottoman Empire in that period and which, in addition, shows the most important topographical data, settlements, hydrographic network, etc. (cf. Mulahusić et al., 2021). The mentioned map is kept in the Cartographic Collection of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, among only a few Ottoman maps showing the Bosnian ejalet/vilajet in the 19th century. (Osmanović, 2023: 42-45).

Also on our analyzed map, names of the settlements are noted along the roads. Smaller places are marked with a red circle, while some cities on important

ćih osmanskih gradova naseljenih (pretežno) muslimanskim stanovništvom koristio znak polumjeseca s jednom ili dvije crte ispod, ovisno o veličini grada, dok je za naselja s većinskim kršćanskim stanovništvom korišten znak križa.

U granicama Hercegovačkog sandžaka, pored najznačajnijeg središta, grada Mostara, ubilježeni su još i Livno (*Ihlevne*), Šuica (*Suiçe*), Ljubuški (*Libuşka*), Stara i Nova Gabela (*Gabela-i Atîk* i *Gabela-i Cedîd*), Počitelj (*Poçitel*), Stolac (*Istolçe*), Ljubinje (*Lubine*), Staro Slano (*Silano*), Trebinje (*Trebine*), Foča (*Foça*) i drugi hercegovački gradovi, ali i drugi bitni gradovi na trgovačkim rutama: Višegrad (*Višegrâd*), Rogatica (*Çelebî Pazarı*), Goražde (*Gorajde*), Priboj (*Pireboy*), Pljevlja (*Taşlıca*), Nova Varoš (*Yeni Varoş*), Bijelo Polje (*Bilepol*), Prijepolje (*Prepol*), Sjenica (*Seniçe*) sve do Novog Pazara (*Yeni Pazar*) koji je izvan granica Bosanskog ejaleta, u dijelu označenom kao "Srbijanska strana" (*Sırpistân tarafı*). Kako je onovremena Hercegovina bila mnogo veća od današnje Hercegovine, a Hercegovački sandžak u 19. stoljeću obuhvatao sljedeće kadiluke – sudske okruge: Mostar, Nevesinje, Trebinje, Stolac, Bileća, Nikšić, Gacko, Foča, Konjic, Ljubuški i Piva (Šabanović, 1982: 234), sasvim je razumljivo da u su okvirima granica Hercegovine prikazani i Nikšić (*Nikşik*), Klobuk (*Klobuk*) i Grahovo (*Grahova*).

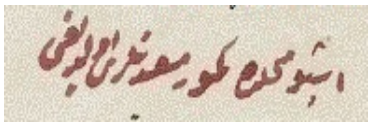
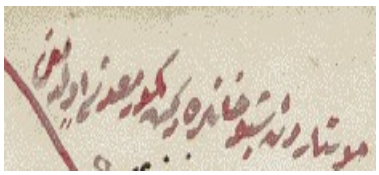
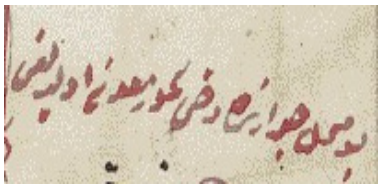
Neki gradovi u kojima su se nalazili važniji ili impozantniji fortifikacijski objekti, poput Počitelja, Klisa, Ljubuškog, Bara, Drača, Skadra, Žabljaka, uz naziv su dodatno obilježeni i tlocrtnim signaturama. Kako je već kazano, crvenim linijama označene su putne komunikacije među gradovima, ali i bilješke o tome gdje se na spomenutim putevima nalaze hanovi. Pojedini hanovi su i ucrtani simboličkom tlocrtnom signaturom. U nekim bilješkama ispisanim crvenim mastilom uz pojedine toponime pojašnjeno je da su tu smještena bogata rudna nalazišta. Da je upravo vizualizacija pozicije rudnih nalazišta možda jedan od primarnih razloga nastanka ove karte, potvrđuje i jedna rečenica na karti koja glasi: "Osim naznačenih lokacija rudnika (ova karta) daje nazive i drugih mjesta" (*Işbu madeniyât gösterilen mehallerden başka mehallerin esâmisi mubeyyindir*). Autor je, čini se, prvenstveno bio zainteresiran za bilježenje lokacija nalazišta uglja ili je, možda, za to na terenu pronašao najviše podataka. U tom smislu navodi rudnike ili nalazišta uglja kod Rotimlje, potom na potezu od Porima ka Mostaru, na Borcima te u blizini Nevesinja i Gacka. Moguće da je autor navedene podatke saznao informišući se lično u toku boravka u navedenim hanovima na proputovanju regijom.

trade routes are marked with two circles inside each other, and some others are delimited by star-shaped arms. As no legend or sign interpreter was provided with the map, it is possible that settlements on the road were marked with a single red circle, which in general or for the author of the map were of minor importance, while with two circles, and some with additional arms, more significant and larger cities were shown. In addition, by analyzing some other markings on the map, it can be concluded that the author used the sign of the crescent moon with one or two lines below, depending on the size of the city, to mark larger Ottoman cities inhabited by (predominantly) Muslim populations, while for settlements with a majority Christian population used the sign of the cross.

In the borders of the Sanjak of Herzegovina, in addition to the most important center, the city of Mostar, Livno (*Ihlevne*), Šuica (*Şuiçe*), Ljubuški (*Libuška*), Old and New Gabela (*Gabela-i Atîk* and *Gabela-i Cedîd*), Poçitelj (*Poçitel*), Stolac (*Istolçe*), Ljubinje (*Lubine*), Staro Slano (*Silano*), Trebinje (*Trebine*), Foča (*Foça*) and other Herzegovinian cities are recorded, but also other important cities on trade routes: Višegrad (*Višegrâd*), Rogatica (*Çelebî Pazarı*), Goražde (*Gorajde*), Priboj (*Pireboy*), Pljevlja (*Taşlıca*), Nova Varoš (*Yeni Varoş*), Bijelo Polje (*Bilepol*), Prijepolje (*Prepol*), Sjenica (*Seniçe*) all the way to Novi Pazar (*Yeni Pazar*) which is outside the border of the Bosnian Eyalet, in the part marked as "Serbian side" (*Sırpistân tarafı*). Since Herzegovina at that time was much larger than today's Herzegovina, and the Sanjak of Herzegovina in the 19th century included the following judicial districts: Mostar, Nevesinje, Trebinje, Stolac, Bileća, Nikšić, Gacko, Foča, Konjic, Ljubuški and Piva (Šabanović, 1982 : 234), it is quite understandable that Nikšić (*Nikşik*), Klobuk (*Klobuk*) and Grahovo (*Grahova*) are also shown within the borders of Herzegovina.

Some towns where more important or imposing fortifications were located, such as Počitelj, Klis, Ljubuški, Bar, Durrës, Shkodra, Žabljak, are additionally marked with ground plan signatures in addition to their names. As has already been said, red lines mark road connections between cities, but also notes about where inns are located on the mentioned roads. Some inns are marked with a symbolic ground plan signature. In some notes written in red ink next to certain toponyms, it is clarified that there are rich ore deposits. The possibility that the visualization of the position of the ore deposits is perhaps one of the primary reasons for the creation of this

Tabela 3. Bilješke o nalazištima ruda u Hercegovini na osmanskoj karti iz 1853. godine.
Table 3. Notes on ore deposits in Herzegovina on the Ottoman map from 1853.

Izvorno / Originally	Transkripcija / Transcription	Prevod / Translation
	Retimli: Işbu mehalde kömür madenleri oldığı.	Rotimlja: Na ovom mjestu nalaze se rudnici uglja. Rotimlja: There are coal mines in this place.
	Porim hânları: Mostâr'dan işbu hânlara değin kömür madeni oldığı.	Hanovi Porima: Od Mostara ka ovim hanovima nalazi se rudnik uglja. Inns of Porim: From Mostar to these inns, there is a coal mine.
	Borka: Işbu mehalde timur madeni oldığı.	Borci: Na ovom mjestu nalazi se rudnik željeza. Borci: There is an iron mine in this place.
	Nevesel: Bu mehalde dahi kömür madeni oldığı	Nevesinje: I na ovom mjestu nalazi se rudnik uglja. Nevesinje: There is also a coal mine in this place.
	Gaska: Bu mehal civarında dahi komur madeni oldığı	Gacko: I u okolini ovog mjesta nalazi se rudnik uglja. Gacko: There is also a coal mine in the vicinity of this place.

Pored toga, na karti su ubilježena i nalazišta plemenitih metala. Jedna bilješka glasi: "U okolini kasabe Gradac nalaze se rudnici zlata i bakra." (*Gradac kasabasi civarlarinda altun ve bakır madenleri oldığı*). Koji Gradac je u pitanju ovoga puta ne možemo odgonetnuti budući da se na bosanskohercegovačkom prostoru nalazi više toponima istoga naziva. Druga slična bilješki na karti glasi: "Između hana u Tarčinu i kasabe Kreševo nalazi se rudnik srebra" (*Darçin han ile Kreşevo kasabasi beyninde gümüş madeni oldığı*), što kazuje da je područje Kreševa i tada bilo poznato po nalazištima srebra. Svi srednjovjekovni rudnici u centralnoj Bosni, od Fojnice i Kreševa sve do Vareša, u osmanskom periodu spadali su u has osmanskog sultana. Prema zakonu rudnika Kreševa iz 1489. godine, rudari su umjesto osnovnih državnih poreza plaćali godišnje od kuće po jedan dukat. Bili su oslobođeni svih vanrednih nameta i običajnih tereta, potom od poreza na mlinove i sitnu stoku, dok su plaćali npr. daće na pčelinje košnice, povrće i svinje. Glavni prihod od rudarstva predstavljala je proizvedena ruda. Od iskopane rudače, kao i od finalnog proizvoda, sultanu su davali desemap is confirmed by one sentence on the map that reads: "In addition to the indicated locations of the mines (this map) gives the names of other places as well" (*Işbu madeniyât gösterilen mehallerden başka mehallerin esâmisi mubeyyindir*). The author, it seems, was primarily interested in recording the locations of coal deposits or, perhaps, he found the most data for that in the field. In this sense, he mentions coal mines or deposits near Rotimlja, then on the stretch from Porim to Mostar, in Borci and near Nevesinje and Gacko. It is possible that the author found out the mentioned information by personally informing himself during his stay in the mentioned inns while traveling through the region.

In addition, deposits of precious metals are noted on the map. One note reads: "There are gold and copper mines in the vicinity of Kasaba Gradac" (*Gradac kasabasi civarlarinda altun ve bakır madenleri oldığı*). We cannot figure out which Gradac is in question this time, since there are several toponyms of the same name in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another similar note on the map reads: "Between

tinu. Ostali proizvod bio je njihov, s tim što su zlato i srebro morali predati državnoj kovnici novca po određenoj cijeni (Handžić, 1984: 334). U jednom popisu rudnika na prostoru Osmanske države sačinjenom 1857. godine, između ostalih, na prostoru Bosanskog ejaleta navode se rudnici srebra i zlata na području Kreševa i Prozora te Srebrenice, Donje Tuzle i Gradačca (Tızlak, 1996: 707 i 709).

Interesantna je i sljedeća zabilješka koja govori o austrijskoj eksploataciji ruda, odnosno minerala s bosanskohercegovačkog područja u osmanskom periodu: "Između kasabe Busovača i sela Vareš nalazi se rudnik žute boje[2] koji na svoj način eksploatišu Austrijanci uzimajući od svakog sela četiri-pet groša" (*Busovaça kasabasıyla Vireş karyesi arasında sarı boya madeni olub kendi tabiatla isti'mâl oldığına Avusturyalılar beher karyesin kırk beş guruş almakda oldıkları*). Što se tiče koncesija stranim državljanima za korištenje rudnika na osmanskom teritoriju, one su davane i kasnije. Npr. u aprilu 1872. godine, po naredbi sultana, data je koncesija engleskom državljaninu Alfredu Wilkinsonu da koristi rudnik žive u Kreševu pod uslovom da poštuje carski Pravilnik o rudnicima (Ağanoğlu, Bayram & Yıldıztaş, 2009: 219-221).

3. Kontekst u kojemu karta nastaje

Kada se na osnovu bilješke koju sadrži zna da je ovdje analizirana karta nastala u ljeto 1853. godine, tada možemo imati na umu više mogućih okolnosti i razloga za njen nastanak. U 19. stoljeću izvršene su određene administrativne izmjene na prostoru Bosanskog ejaleta. Između ostalog, 1826. godine ukinut je Kliški, a 1833. godine Zvornički sandžak i njihov teritorij priključen je Bosanskom sandžaku, dok je Hercegovački sandžak pretvoren u poseban ejalet. Reformama Omer-paše Latasa u periodu 1850–52. ukinuti su svi klasični upravni termini (sandžak/liva, kadiluk) i zamijenjeni drugim nazivima te je uvedena nova krupna administrativna podjela prostora na kajmekamluke (okružja) i mudirluke (srezove) (Šabanović, 1982: 232). Ipak, ukoliko se analiziraju nazivi pojedinih teritorijalnih

[2] Nismo sigurni šta na šta autor misli pod žutom bojom. Moguće da je riječ o limonitu, raširenoj željeznoj rudi koja po sastavu i količini vode može biti crvenkaste, smeđe ili žute boje. Zemljasti limonit žute boje zove se oker; od davnine se primjenjuje u freskoslikarstvu, a i danas služi kao pigment u proizvodnji boja. Najčešće se nalazi u željeznim sedimentnim orudnjenjima, mjestimično stvara velika ležišta i vrlo je važna ruda za dobivanje željeza (URL 1). A možda je riječ i o kadmiju, koji nastaje kao sporedni produkt pri dobivanju cinka, bakra i olova. Kadmijev sulfid koristi se kao slikarska boja (kadmijevo žutilo). Otkrio ga je njemački hemičar F. Stromeyer 1817. godine (URL 2). Među rudnicima pigmenata boje u Osmanskoj državi u spomenutom popisu iz 1875. godine ne navodi se ovaj rudnik (Up. Tızlak, 1996).

the han in Tarčin and the Kasaba Kreşevo there is a silver mine" (*Darçin han ile Kreşevo kasabasi beinde gümüş madeni oldığı*), which means that the area of Kreşevo was known for its silver deposits even then. All the medieval mines in central Bosnia, from Fojnica and Kreševo all the way to Vareš, in the Ottoman period belonged to the Ottoman sultan. According to the law of the Kreševo mine from 1489, instead of basic state taxes, miners paid one ducat per year from home. They were exempt from all extraordinary levies and customary burdens, like taxes on mills and small livestock, while they paid e.g. taxes on beehives, vegetables and pigs. The main income from mining was the produced ore. From the mined ore, as well as from the final product, tithes were given to the sultan. The rest of the product was theirs, with the fact that they had to hand over the gold and silver to the state mint at a certain price (Handžić, 1984: 334). In one list of mines in the territory of the Ottoman Empire made in 1857, among others, in the area of the Eyalet of Bosnia, silver and gold mines in the area of Kreševo and Prozor and Srebrenica, Donje Tuzla and Gradačac ubaciti are stated (Tızlak, 1996: 707, 709).

The following note is also interesting, which talks about the Austrian exploitation of ores or minerals from Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Ottoman period: "Between the village of Busovača and the village of Vareš, there is a yellow colour[2] mine that the Austrians exploit in their own way, taking four to five groschi from each village" (*Busovaça kasabasıyla Vireş karyesi arasında sarı boya madeni olub kendi tabiatla isti'mâl oldığına Avusturyalılar beher karyesin kırk beş guruş almakda oldıkları*). As for concessions to foreigns for the use of mines on Ottoman territory, they were also granted later. E.g. in April 1872, by order of the sultan, a concession was granted to the English citizen Alfred Wilkinson to use the mercury mine in Kreševo on the condition that he respects the Imperial Rulebook on Mines (Ağanoğlu, Bayram & Yıldıztaş, 2009: 219-221).

[2] We are not sure what the author means by the color yellow. It is possible that it is limonite, a widespread iron ore that can be reddish, brown or yellow in color depending on its composition and amount of water. Yellow-colored earthy limonite is called ocher; it has been used in fresco painting since ancient times, and even today it serves as a pigment in the production of paints. It is most often found in iron sedimentary deposits and in some places creates large deposits and is a very important ore for obtaining iron (URL 1). And maybe it could also be cadmium, which is created as a by-product in the production of zinc, copper and lead. Cadmium sulfide is used as a painting color (cadmium yellow). It was discovered by the German chemist F. Stromeyer in 1817. (URL 2). Among the color pigment mines in the Ottoman state in a list from 1875, this mine is not mentioned. (Cf. Tızlak, 1996).

jedinica navedenih na karti iz 1853. godine, stječe se dojam da njen autor još uvijek nije bio upućen u navedene izmjene, koje su, svakako, i bile privremenog karaktera.

Razlog zbog kojeg je na karti predstavljen samo prostor Hercegovačkog i Skadarskog sandžaka može se dovesti u vezu s činjenicom da se to područje u razmatranom periodu nalazilo u fokusu svjetskih dešavanja usljed samoproglašenja Crne Gore kneževinom i upada crnogorskih razbojnika na područje Hercegovačkog sandžaka, što je bio povod za pohode osmanskih vlasti protiv Crne Gore u periodu 1852–53. godine. U istom periodu dolazi do ustanka kršćanskih seljaka u istočnoj Hercegovini. Crnogorski knjaz Danilo pomagao je ustanike u graničnim krajevima, smatrajući ih sastavnim dijelom Crne Gore. Budući da su ti krajevi bili granični i prema Austriji, našli su se u žarištu interesa i Osmanskog carstva i Austrije te predstavljali sastavni dio "Istočnog pitanja".[3] Osim unutarnjih, ovaj pohod vezuje se i za vanjske faktore. Jedan od njih odnosi se na konstantne austrijske pritiske na Osmansko carstvo da se odrekne svojih luka u Jadranskom moru – Kleka i Sutorine (Gölen, 2009: 224-225). Pored toga, u Bosnu i u Hercegovinu je nakon 1851. godine iz Crne Gore bilo moguće ući samo uz potvrdu o prolasku (*mürûr tezkiresi*), a od 1854. godine bilo je zabranjeno da uđe iko ko nije imao "pasoš" (Gölen, 2014: 659). To su mogući razlozi zašto su na karti pomno ucrtane i obilježene međudržavne granice, kao i izlazi Osmanskog carstva na Jadransko more. Osim toga, nastanak karte može se dovesti u vezu i s ekonomskim razlozima, zbog čega su ucrtane putne komunikacije bitne za odvijanje trgovine, ali i za mogućnosti eksploatacije ruda. Što se tiče prikazanih podataka o rudnim bogatstvima, bez dodatnog istraživanja nije moguće kazati u kojoj mjeri su istiniti svi navedeni podaci. Neki izvori pokazuju da je Osmanska država bila zainteresirana za ulaganje u eksploataciju rudnika. Sadržaj jednog dokumenta od 24. 5. 1842. godine ukazuje na to da, uprkos tome što se suma koju je trebalo odvojiti za ponovno pokretanje proizvodnje u rudnicima kamenog uglja i zlata u planinskim predjelima u nahijama Visoko i Konjic (Fojnica?) činila prevelikom, osmanski sultan ipak odlučuje i donosi naredbu da se investira u ove rudnike smatrajući su oni rentabilni i da će se u budućnosti investicija isplatiti (Ağanoğlu, Bayram & Yıldıztaş,

[3] O svim etapama osmanskog pohoda na Crnu Goru u periodu 1852–1853. iscrpno piše Z. Gölen, koristeći izvornu arhivsku građu osmanskog porijekla, a u radu daje i nekoliko karti toga prostora sa smjerom kretanja osmanskih trupa (Up. Gölen, 2009).

3. The context in which the map is created

When, based on the note it contains, it is known that the map analyzed here was created in the summer of 1853, then we can keep in mind several possible circumstances and reasons for its creation. In the 19th century, certain administrative changes were made in the area of the Bosnian Eyalet. Among other things, in 1826 the Sanjak of Klis was abolished, and in 1833 the Sanjak of Zvornik and their territory were annexed to the Sanjak of Bosnia, while the Sanjak of Herzegovina was turned into a separate Eyalet. With the reforms of Omer Pasha Latas in the period 1850–52, all classic administrative terms (sanjak/liva, kadiluk) were abolished and replaced by other names, and a new large-scale administrative division of space into kaymekamluks (districts) and mudirluks (sections) was introduced (Šabanović, 1982: 232). However, if one analyzes the names of individual territorial units listed on the map from 1853, one gets the impression that its author was still not aware of the aforementioned changes, which were of a temporary nature.

The reason why only the area of the sanjaks of Herzegovina and Skadar is represented on the map can be related to the fact that in the considered period that area was in the focus of world events due to the self-proclamation of Montenegro as a principality and the incursion of Montenegrin bandits into the area of the Sanjak of Herzegovina, which was the reason for the campaigns of the Ottoman authorities against Montenegro in the period 1852–53. In the same period, there was an uprising of Christian peasants in eastern Herzegovina. Prince Danilo of Montenegro helped the insurgents in the border regions, considering them an integral part of Montenegro. Since these regions bordered Austria as well, they were at the center of interest of both the Ottoman Empire and Austria and represented an integral part of the "Eastern Question".[3] In addition to internal factors, this campaign is also linked to external factors. One of them refers to the constant Austrian pressure on the Ottoman Empire to give up its ports in the Adriatic Sea – Klek and Sutorina (Gölen, 2009: 224-225). In addition, after 1851, it was possible to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina from Montenegro only with a certificate of passage (*mürûr tezkiresi*), and from 1854 it was forbidden to enter anyone who did not have a "passport" (Gölen,

[3] Z. Gölen writes exhaustively about all the stages of the Ottoman campaign in Montenegro in the period 1852–1853, using the original archival material of Ottoman origin, and in his work he also gives several maps of that area with the direction of movement of the Ottoman troops (Cf. Gölen, 2009).

2009: 208-210). Konačno, može se zaključiti da je autor u prvom redu kao podlogu i izvor informacija koristio neku kartu Evrope, kako je naglašeno u samom naslovu. Iako nam nije poznato o kojoj karti se radi, postoje dokazi o kasnijoj upotrebi Kiepertovih karata od strane Osmanskog generalštaba onda kada je trebalo zvanično označiti granicu između Crne Gore i Osmanskog carstva 1860. godine. Zbog toga je 1862. godine Kipertova karta Crne Gore, u razmjeri 1 : 500.000, prevedena na osmanski turski i korištena u svrhu sastavljanja izvještaja o novoj granici sa Crnom Gorom (Altić, 2018: 328).

Osim toga, ova karta mogla je nastati i na osnovu vlastitih skica autora nastalih u toku eventualnog obilaženja ovih prostora, a dodatne bilješke na karti vjerovatno predstavljaju vlastiti doprinos nepoznatog autora kroz saznanja u toku boravka na terenu. Međutim, u nedostatku dodatnih izvora, nije moguće utvrditi je li karta nastala samoinicijativno ili su autora (autore) angažirale osmanske vlasti da je sačini.

4. Zaključak

Nakon analize karte osmanske karte Hercegovačkog i Skadarskog sandžaka iz 1853. godine, može se pretpostaviti da je navedena karta nacrtana slobodnom rukom bez korištenja mjernih instrumenata, odnosno da je precrtana iz neke već postojeće opće karte Evrope, kako je to u naslovu i naglašeno, a da su potom u nju unesene dodatne bilješke njenog (nepoznatog) autora ili više autora. Karta je nastala u ljeto 1853. godine, što predstavlja period neposredno nakon seljačkih ustanaka u istočnoj Hercegovini i osmanskog pohoda na Crnu Goru. S obzirom na različitost podataka koje ova karta sadrži, može se pretpostaviti da je njen autor bio vrlo blisko upoznat s navedenim područjem. Možda je lično boravio u navedenom području na vojnom pohodu ili nekom istraživačkom boravku kako bi zabilježio značajnija obilježja ovih pograničnih osmanskih krajeva u razmatranom periodu. Nije nam poznato jesu li autora angažirale osmanske vlasti koje su na osnovu podataka na karti možda nastojale procijeniti interes Osmanske države za prostor Bosne i Hercegovine, kojoj je prijetila skora austrougarska okupacija. U tom smislu, moguće je da su zbog toga na karti navedene i neke geostrateške prednosti ovog dijela osmanske teritorije: nalazišta ruda i rudna bogatstva, dva izlaza na Jadransko more te razmještaj nekoliko jakih pograničnih utvrđenja. Međutim, za sada, u nedostatku pokazatelja iz drugih izvora, ova karta kao jedini analizirani izvor ne nudi konačne

2014: 659). These are possible reasons why interstate borders, as well as the exits of the Ottoman Empire to the Adriatic Sea, are carefully drawn and marked on the map. In addition, the creation of the map can also be linked to economic reasons, which is why marked road communications are essential for the development of trade, but also for the possibility of mining ores. As for the presented data on mineral resources, without additional research it is not possible to say to what extent all the stated data are true. Some sources show that the Ottoman state was interested in investing in mining exploitation. Contents of a document dated 05/24/1842 indicates that, despite the fact that the sum that had to be set aside for restarting production in the coal and gold mines in the mountain areas in the districts of Visoko and Konjic (Fojnica?) seemed too large, the Ottoman sultan nevertheless decided and issued an order to invest into these mines considering that they are profitable and that the investment will pay off in the future (Ağanoğlu, Bayram & Yıldıztaş, 2009: 208-210). Finally, it can be concluded that the author primarily used a map of Europe as a basis and source of information, as emphasized in the title itself. Although we do not know which map it is, there is evidence of the later use of Kiepert's maps by the Ottoman General Staff when the border between Montenegro and the Ottoman Empire was to be officially marked in 1860. Therefore, in 1862, Kipert's map of Montenegro, on a scale of 1:500,000, was translated into Ottoman Turkish and used for the purpose of compiling a report on the new border with Montenegro (Altić, 2018: 328). In addition, this map could have also been created based on the author's own sketches created during a possible tour of these areas, and the additional notes on the map probably represent the unknown author's own contribution through the knowledge gained during his stay in the field. However, in the absence of additional sources, it is not possible to determine whether the map was created on its own initiative or whether the author(s) were hired by the Ottoman authorities to create it.

4. Conclusion

After analyzing the map of the Ottoman map of sanjaks of Herzegovina and Skadar from 1853, it can be assumed that the mentioned map was drawn freehand without the use of measuring instruments, i.e. that it was redrawn from an already existing general map of Europe, as it is emphasized in the title, and that then additional notes of its (unknown) author or several authors were entered into it. The map was

odgovore na pitanja razloga i okolnosti njenog nastanka. Ipak, samo njeno postojanje sugeriše da je možda osmanska vlast u datom trenutku na određenim instancama razmatrala geostrateške karakteristike ovog područja. Ne znamo kome je tačno bila namijenjena ova karta i u koju svrhu/svrhe je sačinjena, ali je najvjerovatnije primarno bila zanimljiva čitateljima iz osmanske upravljačke i vojne elite. Iako se karta ne čuva u bosanskohercegovačkim baštinskim institucijama, svojim interesantnim sadržajem ona svakako predstavlja jedan od bitnih izvora za izučavanje historije bosanskohercegovačkog prostora u razmatranom periodu.

created in the summer of 1853, which represents the period immediately after the peasant uprisings in eastern Herzegovina and the Ottoman campaign in Montenegro. Considering the variety of information that this map contains, it can be assumed that its author was very familiar with the mentioned area. Perhaps he personally stayed in the mentioned area on a military campaign or some research stay in order to record the more significant features of these Ottoman borderlands in the period under consideration. We do not know whether the author was engaged by the Ottoman authorities who, based on the data on the map, may have tried to assess the Ottoman state's interest in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was threatened by the imminent Austro-Hungarian occupation. In this sense, it is possible that this is why some geostrategic advantages of this part of Ottoman territory are indicated on the map: deposits of ores and mineral wealth, two exits to the Adriatic Sea and the deployment of several strong border fortifications. However, for now, in the absence of indicators from other sources, this map, as the only analyzed source, does not offer definitive answers to the questions of the reasons and circumstances of its creation. However, its very existence suggests that perhaps the Ottoman government at a given moment considered the geostrategic characteristics of this area. We do not know exactly who this map was intended for and for what purpose/purposes it was made, but most likely it was primarily of interest to readers from the Ottoman management and military elite. Although the map is not kept in the heritage institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with its interesting content it certainly represents one of the important sources for studying the history of the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the considered period.

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Bibliotečki fond Ahmed-aginog vakufa u Mostaru iz sredine 17. stoljeća

The Library Collection of the Waqf of Ahmed Agha in Mostar From the Mid-17th Century

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waqf, library, Babusaade Agha, Ahmed Agha, Mostar, 17th century

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Predstaviti fond biblioteke glavnog dvorskog age Ahmed-age na osnovu jedne od tri postojeće vakufname ovog vakifa koje se čuvaju u Muzeju Topkapi Saraja u Istanbulu (TS.MA.d. 6927). U tekstu opisane vakufname navedene su pojedinosti koje se odnose na osnivanje jedne medrese i prateće biblioteke u Mostaru sredinom 17. stoljeća. Radom će se ponuditi i usporedba predmetnog fonda s fondom Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke u Sarajevu, jer se u ovoj krovnoj baštinskoj instituciji nalazi većina sačuvanih naslova spomenutog fonda.
Pristup/metodologija: Metodom identifikacije utvrdili smo tačne naslove i autore uvakufljenih knjiga, odnosno rukopisa, zbog čega su konsultirani brojni leksikografski rječnici i katalozi rukopisa. U klasifikaciji djela prema oblastima primijenjena je klasifikacija prema Flügelovom i Ahlwardtovom modelu. Kada je riječ o prisustvu djela iz prvobitnog fonda koji je uvakufio glavni dvorski aga Ahmed-aga, glavna istraživačka baza je fond Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke u Sarajevu, zbog čega je ostvaren direktni uvid u djela iz spomenutog fonda te su konsultirani objavljeni katalozi rukopisa na orijentalnim jezicima ove institucije.
Rezultati: U radu su izdvojeni podaci koji se odnose na naslove i autore djela iz bibliotečkog fonda koji se nalazio u sastavu ove prosvjetne ustanove. Na osnovu tih podataka omogućen je uvid u tematsku i sadržajnu raznovrsnost navedene biblioteke. Kao posebno zanimljiv, može se izdvojiti i podatak da se u ovoj vakufnami nalazi najstariji spomen bibliotekara (1653) u Mostaru te njegove dužnosti i obaveze u pogledu čuvanja rukopisnog fonda. Pored nabrojanog, u radu je razmatrano i aktuelno, sadašnje stanje navedenog fonda, čime se nastojao utvrditi obim očuvanosti rukopisnog fonda spomenute mostarske biblioteke iz sredine 17. stoljeća.
Originalnost/vrijednost: U naučnim i stručnim krugovima bilo je poznato da postoji vakuf glavnog dvorskog age Ahmed-age, ali ne i šta je sve ostavio u naslijeđe i na korištenje svojim sugrađanima u Mostaru. U ovom radu se, na osnovu prvorazrednih izvora, konkretno govori o njegovoj ostavštini u Mostaru, kao i odredbama kojima je precizirao način funkcioniranja ovog vakufa. Ahmed-agin vakuf bio je veoma važan za kulturni život Mostara u drugoj polovini 17. stoljeća.

Goal: The paper will present the library collection of the Babusaade Ahmed Agha based on one of the three existing waqfiyas of this benefactor, preserved in the Topkapi Palace Museum in Istanbul (TS.MA.d. 6927). The waqfiya describes the establishment of a madrasa and its accompanying library in Mostar in the mid-17th century. The work will also offer a comparison of this collection with the Gazi Husrev-beg Library collection in Sarajevo, as the majority of the preserved titles from the mentioned collection can be found in this central heritage institution.
Approach/Methodology: Using the identification method, we determined the exact titles and authors of the endowed books and manuscripts, for which numerous lexicographical dictionaries and manuscript catalogs were consulted. The classification of works by subject areas was based on the Flügel and Ahlwardt models. Regarding the presence of works from the original collection established by the Babusaade Ahmed Agha, the main research base was the Gazi Husrev-beg Library collection in Sarajevo, which provided direct access to works from the mentioned collection, as well as published catalogs of manuscripts in Oriental languages from this institution.
Results: The paper highlights data related to the titles and authors of works from the library collection that was part of this educational institution. Based on this informa-

tion, insight was provided into the thematic and content diversity of the mentioned library. Particularly interesting is the fact that this waqfiya contains the oldest mention of a librarian (1653) in Mostar, along with his duties and responsibilities regarding the preservation of the manuscript collection. In addition to this, the paper discusses the current state of the collection, aiming to determine the extent of preservation of the manuscript holdings from this 17th-century Mostar library.

Originality/Value: In scientific and expert circles, it was known that there was a waqf established by the Babusaade Ahmed Agha, but it was not widely known what he left behind as a legacy for his fellow citizens in Mostar. This paper specifically discusses his legacy in Mostar based on primary sources, as well as the provisions he established to specify how this waqf would function. The waqf of Ahmed Agha was very important for the cultural life of Mostar in the second half of the 17th century.

1. Uvod: o osnivanju biblioteka unutar vakufa

Osnivanje institucije vakufa na prostoru Bosne veže se period nakon njenog teritorijalnog osvajanja 1463. godine. Taj proces bio je ključan u urbanizaciji i nastanku gradskih naselja, tako da je gotovo nemoguće govoriti o razvoju gradova bez historijata i uloge vakufa. (Handžić, 1983: 113) Nakon što su osnovane administrativno-obrazovne ustanove koje će činiti jezgru i impuls političkog, društvenog, kulturnog, vjerskog i ekonomskog života, institucija vakufa počinje bilježiti značajan rast i snažan razvoj.

Nastanak obrazovnih institucija (mekteba, medresa, džamija koje su uz primarni religijski imale i prosvjetni karakter) na ovim se prostorima veže uz 15. stoljeće, i to uglavnom u kontekstu osnivanja vakufa. Naime, pitanje obrazovanja nije bilo državni prioritet, kao što je slučaj s pitanjem vojske i uprave (Handžić, 1983: 114), tako da se do tog perioda proces obrazovanja odvijao uglavnom u institucijama koje su osnivane kao vakufi pojedinaca, istaknutih uglednika, imućnijih građana, trgovaca, zanatlija i drugih.

Prva faza u tom složenom procesu urbanizacije Bosne, u vremenskom intervalu koji je pokrivao cijelo stoljeće (od 70-ih godina 15. st. do 70-ih 16. st.) bila je podizanje vjerskih objekata (džamija i nerijetko tekija), kada su zvanično, između ostalih, osnovane kasabe Sarajevo, Zvornik, Foča, Rogatica, Višegrad, Srebrenica, Travnik, Prusac, Prozor, Nevesinje, Doboj, Stolac, Jajce, Banja Luka, Donja Tuzla, Bijeljina, Gradiška, Glamoč i dr. (Handžić, 1983: 115).[1]

[1] O nekim od pobrojanih gradova i njihovom nastanku i razvoju u osmanskom periodu objavljene su monografije. V. Zlatar, B. (1996). *Zlatno doba Sarajeva: XVI stoljeće*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost; Bašić, K. (2021). *Zvornički sandžak u XVII stoljeću*. Sarajevo: Institut za historiju Univerziteta u Sarajevu; Hodžić, M. (2019). *Foča: središte Hercegovačkog sandžaka*. Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut; Žiga, J. et al. (2009). *Rogatica: monografija*. Sarajevo: Šahinpašić; Kreševljaković, H., & Korkut, D. M. (1961). *Travnik u prošlosti 1464–1878: (naročito kao glavni grad Bosne 1699–1850)*. Travnik: Zavičajni muzej; Bušatlić, I. (2011). *Kraljevski grad pod sultanima, Jajce 1528–1878*. Jajce: Medžlis islamske zajednice Jajce; Kapidžić,

1. Introduction: on the founding of libraries within the waqf

The institution of waqf developed in Bosnia following to its conquest in 1463. It is almost hard to talk about city development without noting the background and significance of waqfs because this process was crucial for urbanization and the formation of urban areas. (Handžić, 1983: 113) The waqf institutions started developing and expanding considerably after the establishment of administrative and educational institutions, which ultimately became the heart and generator of political, social, cultural, religious, and economic life.

In this region, the development of educational institutions like madrasas, waqf foundations, and maktabs – which had both religious and educational missions as well as to their primary role as place of worship – is linked to the 15th century. Unlike the military and the administration, education was not a state priority at the time (Handžić, 1983: 114), hence most of education up until that time took place in institutions established up as waqfs by private, well-known people, wealthy citizens, merchants, craftsmen, and other.

Building of religious institutions (mosques and often tekkes) marked the beginning of this century-long (from the 1470s to the 1570s) complex process of urbanization in Bosnia. Sarajevo, Zvornik, Foča, Rogatica, Višegrad, Srebrenica, Travnik, Prusac, Prozor, Nevesinje, Doboj, Stolac, Jajce, Banja Luka, Donja Tuzla, Bijeljina, Gradiška, Glamoč, and other towns[1]

[1] About the founding and development of some of the listed cities during the period of the Ottomans, monographs have been published. Cf. Zlatar, B. (1996). *Zlatno doba Sarajeva: XVI stoljeće*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost; Bašić, K. (2021). *Zvornički sandžak u XVII stoljeću*. Sarajevo: Institut za historiju Univerziteta u Sarajevu; Hodžić, M. (2019). *Foča: središte Hercegovačkog sandžaka*. Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut; Žiga, J. et al. (2009). *Rogatica: monografija*. Sarajevo: Šahinpašić; Kreševljaković, H., & Korkut, D. M. (1961). *Travnik u prošlosti 1464–1878: (naročito kao glavni grad Bosne 1699–1850)*. Travnik: Zavičajni muzej; Bušatlić, I. (2011). *Kraljevski grad pod sultanima, Jajce 1528–1878*. Jajce: Medžlis islamske zajednice Jajce; Kapidžić, H. (1940). *Stolac u XVIII vijeku*. Sarajevo: Bosanska pošta; Jalimam, S., & Mičijević, S. (2005). *Stolac: od najstarijih vremena*. Stolac: Udruženje "Troya". In addition to the listed mono-

Tokom više od pet stoljeća osmanske uprave u Bosni osnovan je veliki broj medresa čiji se broj ne može precizno utvrditi, ali prema upućenijim autorima, poput Kasumovića (1999: 156), taj broj je "čak više od 100". Osnivanjem vakufa stvarale su se predispozicije za obrazovanje lokalnog stanovništva. Osim toga, pored osnivanih medresa, poznato je da se "nastavni" proces često odvijao i u objektima s isključivo vjerskom namjenom, poput džamija, tekija i sl. Svaki od objekata s prosvjetnom funkcijom nužno je zahtijevao i osnivanje određene vrste priručne biblioteke koja će opsluživati sudionike obrazovnog procesa (nastavnike/muderrise i učenike/talebu). Institucija vakufa je u tom smislu imala presudnu ulogu. O osnivanju javnih biblioteka pisali su brojni autori,[2] a prema većini njih, prve javne biblioteke na ovim prostorima formirane su krajem 15. stoljeća. Srazmjerno povećanju broja legatora (vakifa) i osnivanju vakufa povećava se i broj biblioteka. U kontekstu institucija u okviru kojih su osnivane priručne biblioteke, Kaleši (1961: 279) razlikuje privatne biblioteke, biblioteke uz džamije ili tekije i biblioteke uz medrese. Među najznačajnije vakufske biblioteke u Bosni ubrajaju se Gazi Husrev-begova (1537), Ćejvan-ćehaje u Mostaru (1558), Karađoz-begova (1570), biblioteka Memišah-begove medrese u Foči (1569), biblioteka Derviš-paše Bajezdagića (1602), biblioteka Kizlar-agine džamije u Varcar-Vakufu, biblioteka Ahmed-age (1653) (1595), biblioteka Husamudina Vaiz-zadea u Banjoj Luci (1630), Elči Ibrahim-pašina (1706), biblioteka Mehmed-paše Kukavice u Travniku (1759–60), biblioteka Halil-efendije Trepanića u Gračanici (1763), Sim-zade ili Đumišića medresa (1775), biblioteka Osman-kapetanove medrese u Gračanici (1800), biblioteka medrese u Visokom (1840) i druge.

Vakufname kao osnivačke akte navedenih institucija treba posmatrati i kao nezaobilazne izvore za proučavanje fondova rukopisnih kolekcija na orijentalnim jezicima. Naime, poznato je da su vakifi u svojim vakufnamama precizirali i važnije detalje o

were formally established during that period. (Handžić, 1983: 115)

During more than five centuries of Ottoman rule in Bosnia, a large number of madrasas were established, the exact number of which cannot be precisely determined. However, according to knowledgeable authors like Kasumović (1999: 156), this number is "even more than 100." The founding of waqfs made it possible to provide schooling the local populace. Besides from well-known madrasas, it is also known that education frequently took place in institutions performing only religious activities, like tekkes and mosques. In order to assist users in the educational process (teachers/mudarrises and students/talibs), each of these organizations with an educational goal ultimately required the setting up of some kind of auxiliary library. In this regard, the founding of waqf was extremely significant.

Numerous authors have written about the establishment of public libraries, and according to most of them, the first public libraries in this region were formed in the late 15th century.[2] With the founding of waqfs, the number of benefactors (waqifs) increased accordingly alongside the number of libraries. Kaleši (1961: 279) makes a distinction among private libraries, libraries related to mosques or tekkes, and libraries related to madrasas in the context of the setting up the auxiliary libraries within these institutions. Among the most significant waqf libraries in Bosnia are the Ghazi Husrev Bey's Library (1537), the Ćejvan-ćehaja's Library in Mostar (1558), the Karađoz Bey's Library (1570), the Library of the Madrasa of Memišah Bey in Foča (1569), the Library of Derviš-paša Bajezdagić (1602), the Library of the Kizlar-aga Mosque in Varcar-Vakuf, the Ahmed Agha's Library (1653) (1595), the Library of Husamudin Vaiz-zade in Banja Luka (1630), Elči Ibrahim Pasha's Library (1706), the Library of Mehmed Pasha Kukavica in Travnik (1759–60), the Library of Halil-efendi Trepanić in Gračanica (1763), the Sim-zade or Đumišić Madrasa (1775), the Library of the Madrasa of Captain Osman in Gračanica (1800), the Library of the Madrasa in Visoko (1840), and others.

H. (1940). *Stolac u XVIII vijeku*. Sarajevo: Bosanska pošta; Jalimam, S., & Mičijević, S. (2005). *Stolac: od najstarijih vremena*. Stolac: Udruženje "Troya". Pored pobrojanih monografija spomenimo i dva značajna magistarska rada: Kupusović, A. (2006). *Rogatica i njena okolina u 16. stoljeću* [Neobjavljena magistarska teza]. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet u Sarajevu; Korić, E. (2005). *Banja Luka u doba Ferhad-paše Sokolovića* [Neobjavljena magistarska teza]. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet u Sarajevu.

[2] U najznačajnije se ubrajaju: Hadžiosmanović, L. (1980). *Biblioteke u Bosni i Hercegovini za vrijeme austrougarske vladavine*. Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša; Ždralović, M. (1988). *Bosansko-hercegovački prepisivači djela u arabičkim rukopisima*. Svjetlost: Sarajevo; Popović, Lj. (1958). Prilog istoriji biblioteka u Bosni i Hercegovini. *Bilten Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine IV*(3–4), 28-75.

graphs, two important master's theses should be mentioned: Kupusović, A. (2006). *Rogatica i njena okolina u 16. stoljeću* [Neobjavljena magistarska teza]. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet u Sarajevu; Korić, E. (2005). *Banja Luka u doba Ferhad-paše Sokolovića* [Neobjavljena magistarska teza]. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet u Sarajevu.

[2] The most significant among them include:: Hadžiosmanović, L. (1980). *Biblioteke u Bosni i Hercegovini za vrijeme austrougarske vladavine*. Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša; Ždralović, M. (1988). *Bosansko-hercegovački prepisivači djela u arabičkim rukopisima*. Svjetlost: Sarajevo; Popović, Lj. (1958). Prilog istoriji biblioteka u Bosni i Hercegovini. *Bilten Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine IV*(3 4), 28-75.

onom dijelu zavještane imovine koja je olakšavala odvijanje samog nastavnog procesa: oni su najčešće zavještali i osnovni knjižni inventar neophodan za izvođenje nastavnog procesa, kakav je slučaj s vakufnamama Karađoz-bega, dvorskog age Ahmed-age ili Ibrahima Počiteljca, ili su čak određivali sredstva za nabavku potrebne udžbeničke literature (vakufnama Gazi Husrev-bega). Osim toga, u vakufnamama su često iskazani i decidni uvjeti o korištenju bibliotečke građe. Usluga korištenja knjiga bila je besplatna, ali uvjeti koji se odnose na staranje o zaduženim knjigama i sankcije u slučaju otuđenja bile su izričite.

Vakufname kao osnivački akti i svojevrsni statuti biblioteka često jasno preciziraju i naslove zavještanih knjiga, potom uvjete čuvanja i izdavanja knjižne građe korisnicima, te predviđaju i sankcije u slučaju bilo kakve zloupotrebe ili odstupanja od propisanog. Osim toga, kada je riječ o poziciji bibliotekara i njihovim plaćama, i ta su pitanja često propisana ovim uredbama. Osoba koja je skrbila o knjigama naziva se *hafiz-i kütüb* (čuvar knjiga) ili *hazin-i kütüb*. U slučajevima kada za skrb o knjigama nije određen bibliotekar, za te se poslove, prema vakufnamama, imenovao neko iz osoblja ustanove unutar koje je osnovana i biblioteka. (Erünsal, 1999: 92) Najveći broj vakufnama ne precizira kvalifikacije koje mora posjedovati osoba imenovana na poziciju bibliotekara, ali je ipak zabilježeno nekoliko primjera u kojima su pobrojane tražene propozicije. Osim stručnih kvalifikacija, među poželjnim vrlinama navode se pouzdanost, čestitost, posvećenost brizi o knjigama i sl. Takav je slučaj s vakufnamom sultana Mehmeda II Fatiha (Osvajača), prema kojoj bibliotekar mora biti osoba s dobrim poznavanjem literature, upućena u udžbenike koje su koristili nastavnici, njihovi pomoćnici i studenti u medresi. U pojedinim vakufnamama precizirano je da bibliotekari moraju biti stručno profilirani, za što je uvjet položen ispit pred šejhul-islamom. (Erünsal, 1999: 104-105)

Funkcija bibliotekara u kasnijem periodu često je bila i nasljedna, što prema Janc (1956: 9) može upućivati i na činjenicu da je riječ o počasnom zvanju. Kao primjer takve prakse navedimo vakufnamu Morevî Hadži Husejin-age u kojoj se na mjesto bibliotekara imenuje njegov sin Mustafa-efendi, dok za one koji će ga na toj poziciji naslijediti određuje da trebaju biti najstariji i naučeniji, te najčestitiji članovi njegove porodice u budućim generacijama. (Erünsal, 1999: 105)

Waqfiyas should be regarded as essential resources for researching collections of manuscript materials in Oriental languages because these are the founding documents of these institutions. It is widely recognized that waqifs provided essential details on the amount of their endowed property which facilitated easier to implement through the process of education in their waqfiyas. They often left behind the basic library necessary to perform up educational activities, as shown in the waqfiya of famous people like Ibrahim Počiteljac, Babusseade Ahmed Agha, or Karađoz Bey. They additionally set aside money for purchasing the necessary textbooks, as shown in Ghazi Husrev Bey's waqiya. Also, waqfiya frequently included specific instructions on how to use library materials. The conditions regulating the care of borrowed books and sanctions in the case of loss were established although book borrowing was free.

Additionally, waqfiyas, considered as the fundamental documents and quasi-statutes of libraries, often offer specific instructions concerning the title of books that are bequeathed, the conditions by which the collection should be kept and loaned to customers, and the sanctions which are to be imposed if any of the conditions be violated. In addition, these orders generally regulate issues related to the position of librarian and their salaries. The term "hafiz-i kütüb" (keeper of books) or "hazin-i kütüb" implies the person who is in charge of keeping watch for the books. According to the waqfiyas, in circumstances if a librarian was not appointed in particular for book upkeep, these duties have been assigned to an employee within the institution's staff. (Erünsal, 1999: 92)

Although there are certain examples if desired qualifications are listed, many waqfiyas don't specify what skills are required by the person assigned as a librarian. Preferred skills include, however not limited to, competence, reliability, integrity, and dedication to book care. This is evident in Sultan Mehmed II Fatih's (the Conqueror) waqfiya, which specifies that the librarian should to be experienced in literature and familiar with the textbooks that are read by the students, teachers, and assistants at the madrasa. In certain waqfiyas, it is specified that librarians must be professionally qualified, for which the condition is passing an exam before the sheikh-ul-Islam. (Erünsal, 1999: 104-105)

Later periods witnessed the librarian's post often being passed down through generations, which Janc (1956: 9) indicates that perhaps that title became

2. Vakufnama glavnog dvorskog age Ahmed-age iz Mostara

Među brojnim vakufima osnovanim u Mostaru tokom 16. i 17. stoljeća važno mjesto pripada vakufu dvorskog age Ahmed-age. Ovaj vakif bosanskog porijekla (Bosnalı Ahmed-aga) karijeru je započeo kao dvorski paž, a okončao na mjestu glavnog age na Enderunu. Njegov otac zvao se Alija, a na Dvor u Istanbul stigao je putem devširme iz kontingenta muslimanske djece. U događaju koji je historiografiji poznat kao *Događaj kod platana* (*Çınar Vakası*) iz 1656. godine pogubljen je s još nekoliko drugih dvorskih aga.[3] U Mostaru je kao zadužbinu ostavio javnu predavaonicu (dersḫāne) s bibliotekom koja se u vakufnami naziva i medresom. Vakufnama kapuage Ahmed-age nalazi se u Topkapi Saraju. U ovom arhivu postoji knjiga vakufnama Ahmed-age u kojima se nalaze tri vakufname, od kojih posljednja predstavlja dopunu prethodnih dviju vakufnama. Sve vakufname napisane su na osmanskom turskom jeziku. U ovom radu fokus je na vakufnami koja je datirana u prvoj trećini mjeseca muharema 1064. godine po hidžri, odnosno u periodu od 22. 11. do 1. 12. 1653. godine.[4] U toj vakufnami popisana su vakufska dobra u Mostaru koja je zavještao Ahmed-aga. Sadržaj ove vakufname je ujedno i najobimniji. Na osnovu tog dokumenta saznajemo da je Ahmed-aga u gradu Mostaru kupio i uvakufio objekat gdje su se trebala držati javna predavanja (*dersi-âm*) iz različitih oblasti. Zapravo, on je osnovao neku vrstu *buk'a medrese* i odredio da je pohađa 30 mostarskih imama kako bi se usavršili u nauci. Buk'a medresa je bila obrazovna ustanova koja je prema rangu između osnovne i srednje škole. Prema İpşirliju, riječ je o medresama nižeg ranga, specijaliziranim za neku užu oblast. (İpşirli, 1992; Dilberović, 2018) Za predavača se određuje Hadži Ali-efendija (Ali Kafi-efendija Nevesinjac), mostarski muftija, s dugogodišnjim iskustvom u podučavanju kur'anskim i hadiskim disciplinama, koji je u Nevesinju 1635. godine podigao jedan objekat za proučavanje Kur'ana i hadisa (*daru-l-kurra* i *daru-l-hadis*). Nakon njegove smrti 1653. godine, na poziciju predavača u medresi Ahmed-age postavljen

[3] O Ahmed-agi i tragičnim događajima koji su doveli do njegove nasilne smrti više detalja daju Mehmed Halîfa u djelu *Târîh-i Gılmânî*, *Silahdar Fındıklı*, Mehmed Ağa u djelu *Zeyl-i Fezleke*, te Hammer u svojoj *Historiji*. V. Bošnjak, M. H. (2002). *Ljetopis 1650.-1665.* Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut; Hammer, J. (1979). *Historija Turskog/Osmanskog/ Carstva II*. Zagreb, 428-430; Karaçay, Türkal Nazire (2012). *Silahdar Fındıklılı Mehmed Ağa, Zeyl-i Fezleke (1065-22 Ca 1106/1654-7 Şubat 1695), Tahlil ve Metin: doktora tezi [Neobjavljena doktorska disertacija]*, Istanbul: Marmara Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü.

[4] Više o diplomatičkom opisu ovog dokumenta, kao i njegovom potpunom sadržaju u radu: Kadrić i Hodžić, 2023.

honorable. Consider, with example, the waqfiya of Morevî Hajji Husejin-aga, according to which his son Mustafa-efendi is appointed librarian, along with the condition that the eldest, most learned, and the most ethical upright members of the family will inherit the position in future generations. (Erünsal, 1999: 105)

2. The waqfiya of the Babusaade Ahmed Agha from Mostar

Of the several waqfs that were founded in Mostar in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Babusaade Ahmed Agha waqf holds a special place in history. Bosnalı Ahmed-aga, a waqif of Bosnian origin, starting off as a court page and ended up being the chief aga at Enderun. His father's name was Alija, and he arrived to the Istanbul court as a Muslim child through the devshirme system.

He and the other three senior agas were executed in 1656 in an incident known to history as the Plane Tree Incident (Çınar Vakası).[3] He founded a foundation in Mostar which is known as the public lecture hall (dersḫāne) and has a library in the waqfiya which was also known as a medresa. The waqfiya of Kapu Ahmed Agha is located in Topkapi Saray. In this archive, there is a book of waqfiyas by Ahmed Agha containing three waqfiyas, with the last one being a supplement to the previous two. All waqfiyas were written in Ottoman Turkish.

In this study, the waqfiya dated in the first third of the month of Muharram in the year 1064 AH – that is, from November 22 to December 1, 1653 CE – is the primary focus.[4] The properties in Mostar that Ahmed Agha left behind are listed in this waqfiya among endowed properties. This waqfiya contains the most specified text. This document informs us that Ahmed Agha purchased and endowed a building in Mostar for the purpose of holding public lectures (*dersi-âm*) on a number of disciplines. Basically, he established a *buq'a madrasa* and specified that thirty Mostar-based imams attend it for the purpose to improve their knowledge. İpşirli (1992; Dilberović, 2018) described a buq'a madrasa as an educational institution

[3] More details about Ahmed-aga and the tragic events that led to his violent death are provided by Mehmed Halifa in his work *Târîh-i Gılmânî*, *Silahdar Fındıklı,* Mehmed Ağa in the work *Zeyl-i Fezleke* and Hammer in his *History*. Cf. Bošnjak, M. H. (2002). *Ljetopis 1650.–1665.* Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut; Hammer, J. (1979). *Historija Turskog/Osmanskog Carstva II*. Zagreb, 428-430; Karaçay, Türkal Nazire (2012). *Silahdar Fındıklılı Mehmed Ağa, Zeyl-i Fezleke (1065–22 Ca 1106/1654–7 Şubat 1695), Tahlil ve Metin: doktora tezi [Neobjavljena doktorska disertacija]*, Istanbul: Marmara Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü.

[4] More about the diplomatic description of this document, as well as its complete content, can be found in: Kadrić & Hodžić, 2023.

je Ali Kešfi-efendija Mostarac. Osim zgrade namijenjene javnim predavanjima, Ahmed-aga je uvakufio i 70-ak kodeksa knjiga, namijenjenih ljudima koji su pohađali predavanja. Od ukupne sume izdvojene za ovaj vakuf (2.181.760 akči), Ahmed-aga je za knjige izdvojio 220.000 akči i u vakufnami potom naveo spisak od ukupno 67 kodeksa knjiga, sa 79 djela i 30 džuzova Kur'ana, koje je nabavio za tu namjenu. (Kadrić i Hodžić, 2023: 99-101)

Kako bi se stekla bolja predodžba o vrijednosti ovog rukopisnog fonda, podsjetimo da je Derviš-paša Bajezidagić, jedan od najznamenitijih osmanskih državnika i mostarskih vakifa, svojom vakufnamom iz 1010/1601–02. g. zavještao 41 rukopisni primjerak djela na arapskom, turskom i perzijskom jeziku, među kojima su najvrednija Rumijeva *Mesnevija* i autograf Sururijevog komentara *Mesnevije*. (Mujić, 1977: 214)

U cilju preglednijeg predstavljanja rukopisne zbirke iz Ahmed-agine vakufname, naslove knjiga klasificirali smo prema oblastima, uz podatak o broju svezaka, kako je naglašeno u tekstu vakufname.[5]

Filologija:

a) Gramatika – 4 djela: *Kāfiya* [*al-Kāfiya fī al-naḥw*] – jedan svezak, *ʻAwāmil* – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ al-Kāfiya* – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ al-Kāfiya* autora al-Asfarāyīnīja – jedan svezak;
b) Leksikografija – 5 djela: *Muḫtār Ṣiḥāḥ* [Muḫtaṣar Ṣiḥaḥ al-Ğawharī] od al-Zanğānīja al-Ṯanāa – jedan svezak, *Luġat-i Niʻmatullāh* od Ibni Qāḍīja Mubāraka al-Rūmīja – jedan svezak, *Luġat Mawlānā Ṣabūnṣānī [...]* – jedan svezak, *Taʻrīfāt* – jedan svezak, *Luġat* od Luṭfīja Čalabīja – jedan svezak;
c) Stilistika – 1 djelo: *Kitāb al-aṭwāl – Šarḥ Talḫīṣ* – jedan svezak;
d) Retorika – 1 djelo: *Miṣbāḥ* – jedan svezak;
e) Književnost – 7 djela: *Mufīd Šarḥ Pand ʻAṭṭār* od ʻAbdurraḥmāna Paše – jedan svezak, *Ḫamsa Niẓāmī* – jedan svezak, *Layla wa Mağnūn* od Molla Ğāmīja, *Šarḥ Qaṣīda al-Burda* od Muṣannifaka, *Nigāristān* – po jedan svezak, *Gulistān* Ṣamʻīja Čalabīja – jedan svezak, *Gulistān* od Saʻdīja Širāzīja – jedan svezak;

which fell between primary and secondary school degrees, having a focus on specific disciplines. The teacher was Hadži Ali-efendija (Ali Kafi-efendija Nevesinjac), a Mostar-based mufti with lots of experience in teaching Hadith and Quranic disciplines. He founded a Daru-l-kurra and Daru-l-hadis, or centre for Quranic and Hadith studies, in Nevesinje in 1635. Ali Kešfi-efendija Mostarac was appointed as a lecturer in Ahmed Agha's madrasa after his passing away in 1653. In addition to the building designated for public lectures, Ahmed Agha also endowed approximately 70 book codices for the lecture participants. Ahmed Agha granted 220,000 akçes for books out of the total sum of 2,181,760 akçes granted for this waqf. He also listed 67 codices of books, that included 79 works and 30 juzes of the Qur'an, which he had collected for that purpose (Kadrić & Hodžić, 2023: 99-101).

To gain a better understanding of the importance of this collection of manuscripts, consider that one of the most prominent Ottoman statesmen and Mostar's endowers, Dervish-pasha Bayezidagić, left 41 manuscript copies of works in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian in his waqfiya of 1010/1601–02; the most valuable of these comprises Sururi's commentary on the Mathnawi, and Rumi's Mathnawi. (Mujić, 1977: 214)

In order to offer a clearer presentation of the manuscript collection from Ahmed-aga's waqfiya, book titles have been categorized by subject categories and volume quantity, as stated in the text of the waqfiya.[5]

Philology:

a) Grammar – 4 works: *Kāfiya* [*al-Kāfiya fī al-naḥw*] – one volume, *ʻAwāmil* – one volume, *Šarḥ al-Kāfiya* – one volume, *Šarḥ al-Kāfiya* by al-Asfarāyīnī – one volume;
b) Leksikography – 5 works: *Muḫtār Ṣiḥāḥ* [*Muḫtaṣar Ṣiḥaḥ al-Ğawharī*] by al-Zanğānī al-Ṯanā – one volume, *Luġat-i Niʻmatullāh* by Ibni Qāḍī Mubārak al-Rūmī – one volume, *Luġat Mawlānā Ṣabūnṣānī [...]* – one volume, *Taʻrīfāt* – one volume, *Luġat* by Luṭfī Čalabī – one volume;
c) Stylistics – 1 work: *Kitāb al-aṭwāl – Šarḥ Talḫīṣ* – one volume;
d) Rhetoric – 1 work: *Miṣbāḥ* – one volume;

[5] Za detalje o klasifikaciji rukopisa u različitim oblastima vidjeti: Flügel, G. (1865-1867). *Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der kaiserlich-königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien I-III*, Wien; Ahlwardt, W. (1887-1899). *Verzeichnis der arabischen Handschriften der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin I-X*, Berlin.

[5] For details on the classification of manuscripts in various fields, see: Flügel, G. (1865-1867). *Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der kaiserlich-königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien I-III*, Wien; Ahlwardt, W. (1887-1899). *Verzeichnis der arabischen Handschriften der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin I-X*, Berlin.

Historija – 2 djela: *Kanz ǧawāhir* – drugi svezak djela; *Nasab nabiy ʻalayh al-salām* – jedan svezak;

Zoologija – 1 djelo: *Ḥayāt al-ḥayawān* autora al-Ḍamīrīja al-Šāfiʻīja – jedan svezak;

Medicina – 1 djelo: *Ṭibb nabawī* – jedan svezak;

Logika (filozofija) – 3 djela: *Risāla Ḫayalī Manṭıqı* – jedan svezak, *Risāla, Manṭiq* [*Taḥrīr al-qawāʿid al-manṭiqiyye fī šarḥ al-Risāla al-šamsiyya*] autora al-Rāzīja al-Taḥtānīja – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ Šamsiyya* – jedan svezak;

Fiziognomika – 1 djelo: *ʻIlm Firāsa*;

Biografije – 5 djela: *Manāqıb Abū Ḥanīfa* – jedan svezak, *Nafaḥāt al-uns* – jedan svezak, *Manāqib Mawlānā* – jedan svezak, *Ṭabaqāt Šaʻrānī* – tri sveska, *Šaqāyiq* – tri sveska;

Pedagogija i didaktika – 2 djela: *Taʻlīm mutaʻallim* od al-Zarnūǧīja – jedan svezak, *Ayyuh al-walad* od Gazālīja – jedan svezak;

Vjerske nauke – 46 djela:

a) Tefsir i nauka o čitanju Kur'ana – 8 djela i 30 svezaka Kur'ana: *Tafsīr Qāḍī* [*'Anwār al-tanzīl wa 'asrār al-ta'wīl*] od al-Bayḍāwīja – dva sveska djela, *Tafsīr Madārik* [*Madarik al-tanzīl wa ḥaqā'iq al-ta'wīl*] od al-Nasafīja – jedan svezak, *al-Buḫārī* [*Al-Ǧāmiʻ al-ṣaḥīḥ*] – dva sveska djela: četvrti i sedmi, *Kitāb Širwānī Ḥāšiya Qāḍī* [*Ḥāşiya ʻalā Tafsīri Qāḍī al-Bayḍāwī*] od Širwānīja, *Tafsīr šarīf* – jedan svezak, *Tafsīr Abū al-Layṯ* od al-Samarqandīja, *Risāla munǧīya*; *Aǧzā-yı şarīf* – džuzevi Kur'ana, trideset svezaka, *Kalām qadīm rabbānī* – Mushaf, jedan svezak;

b) Hadis – 10 djela: *Maṣābīḥ* [*Maṣābīḥ al-sunna*] od al-Baġawīja (drugo ime Miškāt, odnosno Miškāt al-maṣābīḥ) – jedan svezak, *Mašāriq* [*Mašāriq al-anwār al-nabawīya min ṣiḥāḥ al-aḫbār al-muṣṭafawīya*] od al-Sāġānīja – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ al-Buḫārī* [*ʻUmda al-Qārī Šarḥ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Buḫārī*] od al-ʻAynīja – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Buḫārī* – jedan svezak, *Buḫārī* [*Ṣaḥīḥ al-Buḫārī*] – jedan, sedmi svezak djela, *Šarḥ al-Buḫārī* od al-Kirmānīja – drugi svezak djela, *Nāma-i ʻAyšī Fārisī* – jedan svezak; *Tarġīb wa Tarhīb* – jedan svezak; *Tarǧama Mašāriq* – jedan svezak; *Šahid al-nubuwwa* – jedan svezak;

c) Fikh – 15 djela: *Hidāya* od al-Marġīnānīja – jedan svezak, *Duraru ġurar* [*Al-durar wa al-ġurar*] od Mollā Ḫusrawa (drugi naziv

e) Literature – 7 works: *Mufīd Šarḥ Pand ʻAṭṭār* by ʻAbdurraḥmān Pasha – one volume, *Ḫamsa Niẓāmī* – one volume, *Layla wa Mağnūn* by Molla Ğāmī, *Šarḥ Qaṣīda al-Burda* by Muṣannifak, *Nigāristān* – one volume each, *Gulistān* by Ṣamʻī Čalabī – one volume, *Gulistān* by Saʻdī Širāzī – one volume;

History – 2 works: *Kanz ǧawāhir* – second volume of the work; *Nasab nabiy ʻalayh al-salām* – one volume;

Zoology – 1 work: *Ḥayāt al-ḥayawān* by al-Ḍamīrī al-Šāfiʻī – one volume;

Medicine – 1 work: *Ṭıbb nabawī* – one volume;

Logic (philosophy) – 3 works: *Risāla Ḫayalī Manṭıqı* – one volume, *Risāla, Manṭiq* [*Taḥrīr al-qawāʿid al-manṭiqiyye fī šarḥ al-Risāla al-šamsiyya*] by al-Rāzī al-Taḥtānī – one volume, *Šarḥ Šamsiyya* – one volume;

Physiognomics – 1 work: *ʻIlm Firāsa*;

Biographies – 5 works: *Manāqıb Abū Ḥanīfa* – one volume, *Nafaḥāt al-uns* – one volume, *Manāqib Mawlānā* – one volume, *Ṭabaqāt Šaʻrānī* – three volumes, *Šaqāyiq* – three volumes;

Pedagogy i didaktics – 2 works: *Taʻlīm mutaʻallim* by al-Zarnūǧī – one volume, *Ayyuh al-walad* by Gazālī – one volume;

Religious sciences – 46 works:

a) Exegesis (science of interpretation) and Quranic recitation – 8 works and 30 volumes of the Qur'an: *Tafsīr Qāḍī* [*'Anwār al-tanzīl wa 'asrār al-ta'wīl*] by al-Bayḍāwī – two volumes, *Tafsīr Madārik* [*Madarik al-tanzīl wa ḥaqā'iq al-ta'wīl*] by al-Nasafī – one volume, *al-Buḫārī* [*Al-Ǧāmiʻ al-ṣaḥīḥ*] – two volumes: the fourth and the seventh, *Kitāb Širwānī Ḥāšiya Qāḍī* [*Ḥāşiya ʻalā Tafsīri Qāḍī al-Bayḍāwī*] by Širwānī, *Tafsīr šarīf* – one volume, *Tafsīr Abū al-Layṯ* by al-Samarqandī, *Risāla munǧīya*, *Aǧzā-yı şarīf* – juzes of the Qur'an, thirty volumes, *Kalām qadīm rabbānī* – Mushaf, one volume;

b) Hadith – 10 works: *Maṣābīḥ* [*Maṣābīḥ al-sunna*] by al-Baġawī (also known as Miškāt, or Miškāt al-maṣābīḥ) – one volume, *Mašāriq* [*Mašāriq al-anwār al-nabawīya min ṣiḥāḥ al-aḫbār al-muṣṭafawīya*] by al-Sāġānī – one volume, *Šarḥ al-Buḫārī* [*ʻUmda al-Qārī Šarḥ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Buḫārī*] by al-ʻAynī – one volume, *Šarḥ Ṣaḥīḥ*

Durar al-ḥukkām fī šarḥ ġurar al-aḥkām) – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ Širʿat al-islām* – jedan svezak, *Fatāwā al-Uskūbī* od Uskūbīja – fetve, jedan svezak, *Kanz al-daqāyiq* od al-Nasafīja – jedan svezak, *Mağma' al-baḥrayn* [*Mağma' al-baḥrayni wa Multaqā al-nahrayn*] od al-Baġdādīja, *Duraru ġurar* [*Durar al-ḥukkām fī šarḥ ġurar al-aḥkām*] – jedan svezak, *Tarğama Fiqh al-akbar* – jedan svezak, *Fiqh al-akbar* – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ Qudūrī* [*al-Sirāğ al-wahhāğ*] od Ḥaddādīja – jedan, treći svezak djela, *Anfa' al-masā'il* – jedan svezak, *Ğāmi'kabīr* – jedan svezak, *Tarğama Wiqāya*; *Risāla Šuğā'* – jedan svezak, *Kitāb-ı Halawīyāt* – jedan svezak;

d) Osnove šerijata – 1 djelo: *Ṣadr al-šarīʿa* [*Al-tawḍīḥ fī ḥall ġawāmiz al-tanqīḥ*] od Ibn Mas'ūda al-Buḫārīja – jedan svezak djela;
e) Aqā'id/Islamska dogmatika – 5 djela: *Ḥašiya Šarḥ 'aqā'id* – jedan svezak, *Ḥašiya Šarḥ 'aqā'id* – jedan svezak, *Ḥāšiya al-Kastalī* [*Ḥašiya 'alā Šarḥ al-'aqā'id al-nasafīya*], *Nūr al-yaqīn* – jedan svezak; *Waṣiyyat imām al-a'ẓam* – jedan svezak;
f) Kalām/Apologetika – 1 djelo: *Risāla Kalāmīya*;
g) Aḫlāq/Etika – 5 djela: *Kitāb al-aḫlāq* – jedan svezak, *Ḥayāt al-qulūb* – jedan svezak, *Mawāhib al-aḫlāq* – jedan svezak, *Miftāḥ al-ğinān* – jedan svezak, *Šarḥ Šir'a* – jedan svezak;

Tesavvuf – 1 djelo: *Tarīqat-ı muḥammedīye* od Bargiwija – jedan svezak.

Tematska različitost rukopisa ukazuje na činjenicu da ih je vakif pažljivo birao kako bi bili korisni svima – od predavača do ljudi koji su pohađali predavanja. Budući da se zna da je ova medresa bila javna predavaonica, knjige su primarno bile namijenjene mostarskim imamima, kako se vidi u tekstu vakufname:

> "...neka se za službu daje po jedna akča dnevno svakom od imama u trideset časnih džamija koje se nalaze u spomenutoj kasabi (Mostaru) pod uvjetom da prisustvuju predavanju četiri dana u sedmici."

Predavanja su, kako se može vidjeti, održavana četiri puta sedmično, određenim danima:

> "Neka uobičajeno svake sedmice subotom i nedjeljom, srijedom i četvrtkom učenicima drži javno predavanje (ders-i âmm) **iz svake nauke** a

al-Buḫārī – one volume, *Buḫārī* [*Ṣaḥīḥ al-Buḫārī*] – one volume, the seventh volume of the work, *Šarḥ al-Buḫārī* by al-Kirmānī – second volume of the work, *Nāma-i 'Ayšī Fārisī* – one volume, *Targīb wa Tarhīb* – one volume; *Tarğama Mašāriq* – one volume; *Šahid al-nubuwwa* – one volume;

c) Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) – 15 works: *Hidāya* by al-Marġīnānī – one volume, *Duraru ġurar* [*Al-durar wa al-ġurar*] by Mollā Ḫusraw (also known as *Durar al-ḥukkām fī šarḥ ġurar al-aḥkām*) – one volume, *Šarḥ Širʿat al-islām* – one volume, *Fatāwā al-Uskūbī* by Uskūbī – fatwas, one volume, *Kanz al-daqāyiq* by al-Nasafī – one volume, *Mağma' al-baḥrayn* [*Mağma' al-baḥrayni wa Multaqā al-nahrayn*] by al-Baġdādī, *Duraru ġurar* [*Durar al-ḥukkām fī šarḥ ġurar al-aḥkām*] – one volume, *Tarğama Fiqh al-akbar* – one volume, *Fiqh al-akbar* – one volume, *Šarḥ Qudūrī* [*al-Sirāğ al-wahhāğ*] by Ḥaddādī – third volume of the work, *Anfa' al-masā'il* – one volume, *Ğāmi'kabīr* – one volume, *Tarğama Wiqāya*, *Risāla Šuğā'* – one volume, *Kitāb-ı Halawīyāt* – one volume;
d) The Principles of Islamic Law (Sharī'ah) – 1 work: *Ṣadr al šarīʿa* [*Al-tawḍīḥ fī ḥall ġawāmiz al-tanqīḥ*] by Ibn Mas'ūd al-Buḫārī – one volume;
e) Aqā'id/Islamic doctrine – 5 works: *Ḥašiya Šarḥ 'aqā'id* – one volume, *Ḥašiya Šarḥ 'aqā'id* – one volume, *Ḥāšiya al-Kastalī* [*Ḥašiya 'alā Šarḥ al-'aqā'id al-nasafīya*], *Nūr al-yaqīn* – one volume, *Waṣiyyat imām al-a'ẓam* – one volume;
f) Kalām/Apologetics – 1 work: *Risāla Kalāmīya*;
g) Aḫlāq/Ethics – 5 works: *Kitāb al-aḫlāq* – one volume, *Ḥayāt al-qulūb* – one volume, *Mawāhib al-aḫlāq* – one volume, *Miftāḥ al-ğinān* – one volume, *Šarḥ Šir'a* – one volume;

Sufism – 1 work: *Tarīqat-ı muḥammedīye* by Bargiwī – one volume.

The manuscripts' various topics indicate the fact that the endower carefully selected it to ensure both the instructors as well as those attending lectures could gain from them. The text of waqfiya indicates that the books were primarily intended to benefit the imams of Mostar, because this madrasa had been established as a public lecture hall:

pri kraju predavanja neka meni ubogome prouče hajr-dovu."

Ono što je važno naglasiti jeste da pobrojani naslovi koje je Ahmed-aga zavještao za svoju medresu u Mostaru odražavaju aktualna zanimanja za tematske sadržaje u široj osmanskoj literarnoj zajednici, posebno u krugovima kojima je ta biblioteka namijenjena. Kvalifikacije predavača (muderrisa) opisane ovom vakufnamom naročito govore u prilog tome:

"Onaj muderris koji drži javno predavanje u dershani (predavaonici), dobit će za službu 20 akči dnevno i on će izlagati još i učenicima, ali onaj koji bude muderris **treba dobro poznavati nauku o tumačenju Kur'ana (ʻilm-i tefsîr), tradiciju (hadîs), obredoslovlje (fıkh) i ostale nauke; i neka mu ne bude nepoznata nijedna od korisnih nauka (ulûm-ı nâfiʻa)**."

Druge pojedinosti u vakufnami kojima se regulira-ju poslovi čuvanja i održavanja bibliotečkog fonda predstavljaju posebnu vrijednost ove vakufname. Naime, njome se, uz generalnog upravitelja vakufa (mutevelliju), propisuje pozicija bibliotekara (ḥāfıẓ-i kütüb) i plaća koja mu se daje za taj posao:

"Muteveliji Dženneticu (Cennetzâde) Mahmudu Čelebiju neka se dnevno daje po šest akči, a pisaru, vrataru (bevvâb) i **bibliotekaru (hâfız-ı kütüb)** – svakome od njih **dnevno po dvije akče**."

Za manju instituciju kakva je ova medresa ne bi bilo neobično i neopravdano da se za sve poslove odredi jedna osoba u svojstvu mutevellije (upravitelja). Ipak, to što se ovom vakufnamom propisuje i pozicija bibliotekara, čini je jedinim i najstarijim svjedočanstvom o ovoj dužnosti u Mostaru osmanskog perioda.

O potpunoj fokusiranosti na sam čin zavještanja i sve njegove aspekte svjedoči i to što je strogo precizirano mjesto gdje će se knjige koristiti, s naglaskom da se ne smiju iznositi izvan grada:

"U spomenutom Mostaru u javnoj predavaonici (dershani) proučavat će se, učiti i koristiti (ovi rukopisi), **bez iznošenja na drugo mjesto**."

U tekstu vakufname predviđa se izdvajanje sredstava za popravku knjiga, odnosno obogaćivanje bibliotečkog fonda:

"Neka se sačuva po jedna akča dnevno za popravku (oštećenih rukopisa) knjiga, veriga i bakrača";

"A ako nema potrebe za popravkama ili ako preostane novca, neka se uz znanje muderrisa kupe

"…let one akçe be given per day for the duty of each imam in the thirty honorable mosques located in the said qasaba (Mostar) on the condition that they attend lectures four days a week…"

As can be seen, the lectures were held on specific days, four times a week:

"As usual, every week on Saturdays and Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, he should give a public lecture (*ders-i ʻāmm*) to the students **in each science**, and let them recite the prayer of blessing to my poor soul at the end of the lecture."

It is important to point out that the listed books Ahmed Agha bequeathed for the madrasa in Mostar demonstrate actual interests in subject matter through the wider Ottoman literary world, especially in the circles that the library was intended for. The qualifications of the lecturers (muderris) given in this waqfiya strongly support these points:

"The muderris who gives a public lecture in the lecture hall (*ders-hāne*) will receive for duty 20 akçe per day and will also give lectures to the students, but the one who becomes a muderris **should be well-versed in the science of commenting on the Qur'an (*ʻilm-i tefsīr*), the tradition of the Prophet (*hadīs*), Islamic jurisprudence (*fıkh*) and other sciences; and let none of the useful sciences (*ʻulūm-ı nāfiʻa*) be unknown to him**."

One particular component of this waqfiya is the further data that regulates the library's collection maintenance and care. It establishes, amongst several other things, the post of librarian (ḥāfıẓ-i kütüb) and a general administrator of the endowment (mutevelli), as well as a salary for each one.

"The manager (*mütevelli*) Dženneticˊ (*Cennet-zāde*) Mahmud Çelebi should be given six akçe per day, cābī Osman four akçe, while the scribe, doorkeeper (*bevvāb*) and **librarian (*hāfız-ı kütüb*)** should each get **two akçe a day**."

It would not be unusual or not appropriate for a smaller institution such this madrasa to nominate a single individual as the mutevelli (administration) responsible for all duties. Yet this waqfiya is the one and only oldest reference of this position in Mostar during the period of the Ottoman Empire since it also specifies the role of a librarian (ḥāfıẓ-i kütüb).

The strict rules regulating the place of the books' use – which stress that they cannot be taken away out of the city – evidence the act of endowment along with all of its aspects:

važnije knjige i neka se pridodaju ostalim knjigama."

Na slici 1 može se vidjeti bilješka vakifa, kao i izričiti uslovi o mjestu korištenja bibliotečkog fonda.

"They (manuscripts) will be studied, read, and used in the public lecture hall (*ders-hāne*) in the mentioned qasaba Mostar, **without being moved elsewhere**."

Provision is made in the waqfiya text for covering book repair as well as collection enrichment for the library:

"Let *one akçe per day* be set aside **for repairing (damaged manuscripts) books**, chains and kettles (*bakraç*)";

"From the profit that remains, some necessary books will be bought and added to the already purchased books."



Slika 1. *Faksimil bilješke o knjizi iz Biblioteke kapuage Ahmed-age Mostarca (Gazi Husrev-begova biblioteka u Sarajevu, rukopis pod signaturom R 3749)*

Figure 1. *Facsimile of the note on a book from the Library of Kapuagha Ahmed Aga from Mostar (GHB R 3749)*

3. Aktuelno stanje fonda

U Gazi Husrev-begovoj biblioteci u Sarajevu danas se čuva 51 rukopisni kodeks iz fonda medrese Babusaade Ahmed-age u Mostaru. Manje kolekcije rukopisa hercegovačkih medresa su, važno je naglasiti, nakon gašenja ovih ustanova najprije prenesene u Karađoz-begovu medresu u Mostaru, a iz nje, 50-ih godina prošloga stoljeća, u Gazi Husrev-begovu biblioteku u Sarajevu u kojoj se i danas čuvaju.

U nastavku smo sačinili popis rukopisa iz Ahmed-agine medrese u Mostaru koji se danas nalaze u Gazi Husrev-begovoj medresi u Sarajevu.

3. Present condition of the fund

The Gazi Husrev-beg Library in Sarajevo currently houses 51 manuscript codices from the collection of the Babusaade Ahmed-aga Medresa in Mostar. It is important to emphasize that smaller collections of manuscripts from Herzegovinian medresas were first transferred to the Madrasa of Karađoz Bey in Mostar after these institutions were closed, and from there, in the 1950s, to the Gazi Husrev-beg Library in Sarajevo, where they are still preserved today.

The manuscripts from the Ahmed Agha Madrasa in Mostar that are being kept at the Gazi Husrev-bey's Library in Sarajevo are listed below.

Signatura / Signature	Djelo / Title	Autor / Author
R 760	Manḥ al-barakāt ‘alā Dalā’il al-ẖayrāt	Muḥammad b. Ismā‘īl al-Rayḥānī
R 3509	Taḥrīr al-qawā’id al-manṭiqiya fī šarḥ al-risāla aš-šamsiyya	Muḥammad b. Muḥammad Qutbuddīn al-Rāḍī al-Taḥtānī
R 3584	Fatāwā al-Uskūbī	Pīr Muḥammad b. ‘Abdullāh al-Uskūbī
R 3602	Tarğama al-fiqḥ al-akbar bi al-turkiyya	‘Alī Ḥalīfa
R 3637	Ḥāšiya al-‘Iṣām ‘alā Tafsīr al-Bayḍawī	Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad b. ‘Arabšāh al-Isfarānī
R 3642	Ḥāšiya Šayḫ zāda ‘alā tafsīr al- Bayḍawī	Muḥammad b. al-Šayḫ Muṣliḥuddīn Muṣṭafā al-Qūğawī al-Rūmi Šayḫ zada
R 3662	Kodeks od 4 djela iz fikha, etike i jezika	Ibrāhīm b. ‘Alī Aḥmad al-Tarsūsī
R 3729	Al-Imlā ‘alā al-Kāfiya (gramatika)	Ğamāluddīn Abū ‘Amr ‘Uṯmān b. ‘Umar b. Abī Bakr Ibn al-Ḥāğib
R 3740	‘Umda al-Qārī Šarḥ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Buḫārī – prvi tom (hadis)	Badruddin Mahmud b. Ahmad al-Ayni
R 3741	Al-Ināya Šarḥ al-hidāya	
R 3749	Kodeks od 12 djela	
R 3753	Fuṣūl al-iḥkām li uṣūl al-aḥkām	
R 3756	Šarḥ Mağma‘ al-Baḥrayn li Ibn Malak (fikh)	‘Abdullaṭīf b. ‘Abdul‘azīz b. al-Malak
R 3786	Al-Mufīd (Šarḥ Pand-i ‘Aṭṭār) (etika)	‘Abdurraḥmān ‘Abdī paša
R 3789	Maṣābīḥ al-sunna u dva sveska	Ḥusayn b. Mas‘ūd al-Farrā’ al-Baġawī al-Šāfi‘ī
R 3790		
R 3795	Šarḥ al-Wiqāya li Šayḫ zāda (fikh)	Muḥammad b. al-Šayḫ Muṣliḥuddīn Muṣṭafā al-Qūğawī
R 3805	Tuḫfa al-abrār fī šarḥ mašāriq al-anwār	
R 3813	Al-Ğāmi‘ al-ṣaḥīḥ – četvrti tom (hadis)	Abū ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad b. Ismā‘īl al-Buḫārī
R 3830	Al-Sirāğ al-wahhāğ Šarḥ Muḫtasar al-Qudūrī (fikh)	Abū Bakr b. ‘Alī b. Muḥammad al-Ḥaddād al-‘Abbādī al-Ḥanafī

R 3826	Al-Lubabu min ‘ulūm al-kitāb - u tri sveska	Al-Šayḫ Abū Ḥafs ‘Umar b. ‘Alī b. ‘Ādil al-Ḥanbalī al-Dimašqī
R 3827		
R 3833		
R 3804	Talḫīṣ tabṣira al-mutaḏakkir Tafsīr al-Kawāšī	Muwafaqquddīn Aḥmad al- Kawāšī al-Mawṣūlī al-Šaybānī
R 3844		
R 3845	Ḥayāt al-ḥayawānī (književnost)	Kamāluddīn Muḥammad b. ‘Isā al-Ḍamīrī al-Šāfi‘ī
R 3868	Al-Aḫtarī fī al-luġat (rječnik)	Muṣṭafā b. Šamsuddīn al-Qaraḥiṣārī al-Aḫtarī
R 3888	Tafsīr al-Qāḍī al-Bayḍawī – u dva sveska	Abū Sa‘īd ‘Abdullāh al- Bayḍawī
R 3892		
R 3897	Laylā wa Mağnūn	‘Abdurrahmān Ǧāmī
R 3917	Al-Kāfiya fī al-naḥw (gramatika)	Ibn Ḥāğib
R 3920	Nigāristān	Qāḍī Aḥmad b. Muḥammad b. Ǧaffār al-Qazwīnī al-Ǧaffārī
R 3922 (Četvrti svezak) (the 4th volume)	Ḥāšiya Šayḫ zāda ‘alā tafsīr al- Bayḍawī	Muḥammad b. al-Šayḫ Muṣliḥuddīn Muṣṭafā al-Qūǧawī al-Rūmī Šayḫ-zāda
R 4057 (Sedmi svezak) (the 7th volume)		
R 3958 (Šesti svezak) (the 6th volume)		
R 3990 (Deveti svezak) (the 9th volume)		
R 3946	Risāla munāğiyya (tedžvid)	‘Umar b. Aḥmad
R 3949	Nasab Rasūlallah s.a.w.s.	
R 4017	Kitāb qahwa al-‘išā’ (književnost)	Taqiyuddīn Abū Bakr b. Ḥiğğa al-Ḥanafī
R 3969	Lawāqī al-anwār – u tri sveska	‘Abdulwahhāb b. Aḥmad b. ‘Alī al-Ša‘rānī al-Miṣrī al-Ṣūfī
R 4049		‘Abdulwahhāb b. Aḥmad b. ‘Alī al-Ša‘rānī al-Miṣrī al-Ṣūfī
R 4062		‘Abdulwahhāb b. Aḥmad b. ‘Alī al-Ša‘rānī al-Miṣrī al-Ṣūfī
R 4059	Muḫtaṣar Ṣiḥaḥ al-Ǧawharī (rječnik)	Maḥmūd b. Aḥmad b. Maḥmud b. Baḫtiyār al-Zanǧānī al-Ṯanā
R 4075	Ṣadr al-Šari‘a Šarḥ al-Wiqāya (fikh)	Ṣadr Šari‘a at-Ṯānī ‘Ubaydullāh b. Mas‘ūd al-Maḥbūbī
R 4094	Ma‘ānī al-aḫbār al-musammā baḥr al-fawā’id (hadis)	Abū Bakr b. Abū Isḥāq Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm b. Ya‘qūb al-Kalābāḏī al-Buḫārī
R 7564	Al-Qāmūs al-muḥīṭ (rječnik)	Abū Ṭāhir b. Ya‘qūb b. Ibrāhīm al-Firūzābādī al-Šīrāzī

Jedan rukopisni primjerak iz nekadašnje zbirke rukopisa Ahmed-agine medrese danas se nalazi u Arhivu Hercegovačko-neretvanskog kantona.[6] Riječ je od djelu *Šarḥ fuṣūṣ al-ḥikam fī ḫuṣūṣ al-kalam* koje je napisao Mu'ayyad b. Maḥmūd b. Sa'īd b. Muḥammad al-Sofī al-Ḫātimī (R 57). Tokom istraživanja utvrdili smo da se u Nacionalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine nalazi jedan rukopisni primjerak komentara 'Attārove *Pand-nāme* (Rs 426) za koji postoji pretpostavka da je također bio dijelom spomenute kolekcije, a na osnovu uvodnog teksta djela u kojem je navedeno da je ono nastalo na "molbu dvorskog službenika Ahmed-age, nadzornika Harema u carskom dvoru, rođenog u Mostaru". (Lavić, 2011: 590)

4. Zaključak

Predstavljena rukopisna vakufnama jedno je od najstarijih dokumentarnih svjedočanstava o pojedinostima vezanim za zavještanje bibliotečkog fonda Ahmed-agine medrese i staranje o njemu. U ovom članku ponudili smo preglednu klasifikaciju djela prema oblastima iz kojih su napisana, a u posljednjem dijelu rada predstavili smo današnje stanje ovog fonda koji je u većoj mjeri i sačuvan. Veći dio ovog fonda čuva se u rukopisnoj zbirci Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke u Sarajevu, dok je par rukopisnih primjeraka, uprkos burnoj prošlosti, ostao sačuvan i u ustanovama poput Arhiva Hercegovačko-neretvanskog kantona i Nacionalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci u Sarajevu. Posebnoj vrijednosti vakufname pridonosi činjenica da se jednaka pažnja posvećuje i drugim, praktičnim, odnosno djelatnim aspektima poput čuvanja knjiga, njihova održavanja i popravke, usluživanja korisnika i uslova pod kojima se taj proces odvija. Osim što precizira sve instance koje će skrbiti o većem vakufskom kompleksu, njome se, barem kada je Mostar u pitanju, po prvi put (1653. god) zvanično spominje pozicija bibliotekara (ḥāfiẓ-i kütüb) s pripadajućom novčanom naknadom za tu poziciju. Premda je riječ o periferiji Carstva, može se steći potpunija slika i o, uvjetno rečeno, platnim razredima i mjestu bibliotekara u društvenoj hijerarhiji osmanskog perioda. Na osnovu ciljne skupine kojoj je korištenje fonda primarno namijenjeno, može se reći da je riječ o vrlo važnoj biblioteci.

The Archive of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton[6] currently holds a single manuscript from the former collection of manuscripts of Ahmed Agha's madrasa. It pertains to the work *Šarḥ Fuṣūṣ al-ḥikam fī ḫuṣūṣ al-kalam* written by Mu'ayyad b. Maḥmūd b. Sa'īd b. Muḥammad al-Sofī al-Ḫātimī (R 57).

During our research, we found that the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina holds a manuscript copy of the commentary on 'Attār's Pand-nāme (Rs 426), which is hypothesized to have also been part of the mentioned collection, based on the introductory text of the work stating that it was created at the "request of the court official Ahmed Agha, the supervisor of the Harem in the imperial court, born in Mostar". (Lavić, 2011: 590)

4. Conclusion

The presented manuscript of waqfiya is one of the oldest documentary testimonies regarding the endowment of the library collection of the madrasa of Ahmed Agha and its management. In this article, we provided an overview classification of the works according to the fields from which they were written, and in the last part of the paper, we presented the current condition of this collection, which has largely been preserved. A significant part of this collection is kept in the manuscript collection of the Gazi Husrev-beg Library in Sarajevo, while a few manuscript copies, despite the turbulent past, have also been preserved in institutions such as the Archive of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton and the National and University Library in Sarajevo.

The particular value of the waqfiya lies in the fact that equal attention is given to other practical aspects, such as the preservation of books, their maintenance and repair, serving users, and the conditions under which these processes occur. Besides specifying all instances that will care for the larger waqf complex, it also, at least in the case of Mostar, officially mentions for the first time (in 1653) the position of librarian (ḥāfiẓ-i kütüb) with an accompanying monetary compensation for this position. Although this pertains to the periphery of the Empire, a more complete picture can be gained regarding, conditionally speaking, the pay grades and the status of librarians in the social hierarchy of the Ottoman period. Based on the target group for whom the use of the collection is primarily intended, it can be said that this is a very important library.

[6] Nekadašnji Arhiv Hercegovine u Mostaru

[6] The former Archive of Herzegovina in Mostar

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Od Bošnjačke zbirke do Središnje knjižnice nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka (Ogranak Caprag Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Vlado Gotovac Sisak)

From the Bosniak Collection to the Central Library of the Bosniak National Minority (Caprag Department of the Vlado Gotovac Sisak Public Library)

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Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Pokazati kako je od početnih nekoliko desetaka knjiga bošnjačkih autora, te naslova koji obrađuju teme iz različitih područja islamske kulture, znanosti i umjetnosti, nastala bogata knjižnica.
Pristup/metodologija/dizajn: Rad je napisan kronološki, prati od samog početka promjene u fondu, prostoru te događanja, tj. programe i aktivnosti. U prvom dijelu opisuje osnivanje Bošnjačke zbirke. Drugi dio sadrži Središnju knjižnicu Bošnjaka kroz osnivanje, nabavu i obradu građe te programe i aktivnosti.
Rezultati: Prikazano je ostvarenje osnovne zadaće Knjižnice Bošnjaka, a to je provođenje kulturnih aktivnosti usmjerenih na korisnike bošnjačke manjine, očuvanje i unaprjeđenje njihovih nacionalnih i kulturoloških postignuća te suradnja s drugim zajednicama, što doprinosi aktivnom uključivanju u kulturni i javni život grada Siska.
Praktična primjena: Rad može poslužiti kao podsjetnik i poticaj za daljnji kvalitetniji rad Knjižnice Bošnjaka, njezinu prepoznatljivost u drugim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj i izvan nje.
Originalnost/vrijednost: Riječ je o prvom radu koji govori o osnivanju i razvoju Središnje knjižnice nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka, otvorene uz potporu Ministarstva kulture RH 2012. godine u Ogranku Caprag Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Vlado Gotovac Sisak. Knjižnica je jedna od deset središnjih knjižnica nacionalnih manjina u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Aim: It is to show how, on the basis of several dozen books by Bosniak authors and titles that analyze topics from various areas of Islamic culture, science and art, a rich library emerged.
Approach/methodology/design: The article is chronological – it tracks, from its early days, the changes in the collection, the space and the events, i.e., programs and activities. In its first part, the article describes the foundation of the Bosniak collection. The second part elaborates the development of the Bosniak library through establishing, acquiring and analyzing library material, as well as organizing programs and events.
Results: The article displays the realization of the Bosniak Library's main task, which is to carry out cultural activities purposed for the users of the Bosniak minority, the preservation and advancement of their national and cultural achievements, and cooperation with other communities, contributing to their active involvement into the cultural and public life of the city of Sisak.
Practical use: The article can serve as a reminder and impetus for further quality work of the Bosniak Library, its recognition in other libraries in Croatia and beyond.
Originality/value: This is the first article discussing the foundation and development of the Central Library of the Bosniak National Minority, opened with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia in 2012, as part of the Caprag branch of the Vlado Gotovac Sisak Public Library. The Library is one of ten central libraries of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia.

1. Uvod

Od osnutka 1954. godine do danas, Knjižnica Caprag[1] središnje je mjesto kulturnog, obrazovnog i zabavnog života stanovnika naselja Caprag.[2] Knjižnica nastoji zadovoljiti sve kulturne, stručne i znanstvene potrebe korisnika odabranom i ciljanom literaturom, aktivnostima i programima koji potiču čitanje i korištenje mrežnih usluga kojima se približava i poboljšava znanje te neometano korištenje svih vrsta informacija.

Važan datum u povijesti knjižnice je 1. srpnja 1991., kada prostor, knjižnični fond i djelatnici Knjižnice i čitaonice Željezara Sisak postaju sastavni dio Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Sisak.[3]

Kako se Knjižnica nalazi u dijelu grada Siska gdje živi najveći broj bošnjačkog stanovništva, nametnula se potreba zadovoljiti njihove interese koji su težili autorima i sadržajima iz povijesti, kulture, običaja i jezične pripadnosti razumljive njihovoj zajednici. Tako se kroz godine obogaćivalo njihovo kulturološko okruženje.

Interesna skupina korisnika posjećivala je Knjižnicu gotovo svakodnevno te su za početak, iz postojeće građe Knjižnice, izdvojeni bošnjački autori, a nastavilo se s intenzivnijom i osmišljenom nabavom na jeziku manjine, kupnjom, poklonima ili razmjenom. Započela su i razna kulturna događanja u suradnji s bošnjačkim kulturnim zajednicama.

Početkom 2000. godine ustanovljena je Bošnjačka zbirka, a u prosincu 2012., s ciljem promicanja bošnjačke kulturne baštine i raznolikosti, u Knjižnici Caprag, Ogranku Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Vlado Gotovac Sisak, osniva se *Središnja knjižnica Bošnjaka*.

2. Bošnjačka zbirka

S većim doseljavanjem bošnjačkog stanovništva u Sisak, posebno u naselje Caprag, raste i broj njihovih članova kao korisnika Knjižnice Caprag, a time i potreba za osnivanjem Bošnjačke zbirke. Preseljenjem u novi i veći prostor, 2002. godine Knjižnica

[1] Knjižnica Caprag Ogranak je u sastavu Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Sisak. Djelovala je kao Sindikalna knjižnica Željezare Sisak (1954–1976), Knjižnica i čitaonica Željezare Sisak (1976–1991) te do danas Ogranak Caprag u sastavu Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Sisak.

[2] Naselje Caprag (Sisak – predgrađe) spominje se još u 18. stoljeću, kada formiranjem Vojnog Siska postaje njegov sastavni dio. Godine 1939. izgrađena je i puštena u promet Talionica željeza, 1947. mijenja ime u Željezara Sisak, a tijekom vremena izrasta u veliki Metalurški kombinat. Sve većim doseljavanjem radnika i njihovih obitelji, u blizini tvornice nastaje novi dio grada. Grade se stanovi, vrtić, škole, sportski tereni, bazen, kino, tržnica, banka, pošta, trgovine, servisne radionice i otvara se knjižnica.

[3] Narodna knjižnica i čitaonica Sisak (danas NKČ Vlado Gotovac) počinje raditi kao samostalna ustanova 1950. godine i ima svoj kontinuitet do danas.

1. Introduction

Since its establishment in 1954, the Caprag Library[1] has been a central place of cultural, educational and recreational life of the Caprag[2] settlement residents. The Library aims to satisfy all cultural, professional and scientific needs of users with selected and targeted literature, activities and programs that encourage reading and use of online services that improve knowledge and access, as well as the undisturbed use of all sorts of information.

An important date in the history of the Library is July 1st, 1991, when the space, the library fund and the employees of the Library of Željezara Sisak became a constituent part of the Sisak Public Library.[3]

Since the Library is located in the part of Sisak where the largest number of Bosniaks live, the need naturally arose to satisfy their interests, which were inclined toward authors and content from the history, culture, customs and language that are comprehensible to the Bosniak community. This is was how their cultural environment has been enriched over the years.

Considering that a group of interested users visited the Library almost every day, the first step to select Bosniak authors from the Library's existing materials, and continue with more intensive acquisitions of titles in the minority language through purchases, gifts or exchanges. Various cultural events in cooperation with numerous Bosniak cultural communities were also started.

In the early 2000s, the Bosniak collection was established, and in December of 2012, with the aim of promoting Bosniak cultural heritage and diversity, the Central Bosniak Library was established in the Caprag department of the Vlado Gotovac Sisak Public Library.

[1] The Caprag Library department is part of the Sisak Public Library. It operated as the Union Library of the Željezara Sisak (1954–1976) (*Sisak Ironworks*), the Library of Željezara Sisak (1976–1991) and, to this day, as the Caprag department of the Sisak Public Libary.

[2] The Caprag settlement (a Sisak suburb) was mentioned as early as the 18th century, as part of the formation of Vojni Sisak. In 1939, the Iron Smelter was built and put into operation, which in 1947 changed its name to Željezara Sisak and over time grew into a large metallurgical plant. With the increased immigration of workers and their families, a new part of town emerged around the factory. Apartments, a kindergarten, schools, sports sites, a pool, a cinema, a marketplace, a bank, a post office, shops, service workshops were built and the library was opened.

[3] The Sisak Public Library (today PL Vlado Gotovac) began its work as an independent institution from 1950 and has operated continuously to this day.

je dobila mogućnost pokretanja zbirke koje je započelo izdvajanjem i prikupljanjem građe iz bošnjačke književnosti, kulture i povijesti. Zbirka u tom razdoblju još nije imala velik broj primjeraka, ni zaseban prostor, već se nalazila na izdvojenim policama s ostalom knjižničnom građom, kao i neke druge specijalne zbirke.

Kulturne aktivnosti nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka, promocije knjiga i časopisa, književni susreti, izložbe te obilježavanje važnih datuma manjine, aktivno su se provodile u Knjižnici Caprag u suradnji s bošnjačkim kulturnim društvima i udrugama niz godina i prije osnivanja *Središnje knjižnice Bošnjaka*.

Godine 2005., u suradnji s Bošnjačkom nacionalnom zajednicom Hrvatske, koja je osnovana kako bi predstavila kulturu Bošnjaka, njihov folklor i međukulturalnu suradnju, održana je promocija nakladničke djelatnosti zajednice, a 2007. promocija izdavačke djelatnosti Kulturnog društva Bošnjaka Hrvatske *Preporod*.[4] Zajednicu i njezin rad, kao i Kulturno društvo *Preporod*, predstavio je profesor Senad Nanić, predsjednik društva (2001–2014).

U izdanju Kulturnog društva objavljena je zbirka pjesama (nota) *101 sevdalinka*, koju je priredio i predstavio Zijad Fuka 2005., a 2006. Faris Nanić svoju knjigu *Zapisano ostaje*.

Iste godine gostovao je ženski multietnički zbor *Bulbuli*.[5]

Suradnja s Kulturnim društvom nastavljena je 2009. obilježavanjem Dana bošnjačke pismenosti i 2010. Danima bošnjačke kulture.

3. Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka

Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka[6] osnovana je u prosincu 2012. godine kako bi se unaprijedio i povećao broj sadržaja koji promiču bošnjačku kulturnu baštinu i približio ih ne samo članovima Zajednice već i ostalim korisnicima, kao i svim stanovnicima grada Siska. Takav pristup zahtijevao je povećanje knjižničnog fonda i povećanje prostora. Suradnjom s Ministarstvom kulture, Kulturnim društvom Bošnjaka Hrvatske i Vijećem

[4] Kulturno društvo Bošnjaka Hrvatske (KDBH) *Preporod* središnja je kulturna ustanova Bošnjaka u Hrvatskoj. Osnovana je 1991. kao sljedbenica ranijih kulturnih društava: Kulturnog društva Muslimana Hrvatske *Preporod*, *Narodne uzdanice* i *Gajreta*. Ciljevi *Preporoda* u Hrvatskoj su čuvanje i unapređivanje nacionalnog i kulturnog identiteta bošnjačkog naroda te briga o integraciji Bošnjaka u društveni i javni život u Hrvatskoj. Glasila: *Behar*, *Jasmin* i *Journal*.

[5] Zbor broji oko 30-ak članica i tri glazbenika, njeguje sevdalinku, tradicionalnu urbanu pjesmu Bosne i Hercegovine, djeluje u KDBH *Preporod* od samog osnutka.

[6] U daljnjem tekstu Knjižnica Bošnjaka

2. The Bosniak collection

With the increased immigration of the Bosniak population to Sisak, and especially to the Caprag settlement, the number of their members as users of the Caprag Library also increased, as did the need to establish a Bosniak collection. Following the move to a new, larger space in 2002, the Library was given the opportunity to initiate the collection, which began with amassing materials from Bosniak literature, culture and history. During this period, the collection did not yet have a large number of copies or a separate space, but was located on designated shelves with other library materials, as well as some other special collections.

Cultural activities of the Bosniak national minority, promotions of their books and magazines, literary meetings, exhibitions and commemorations of important dates of the minority, were actively carried out in the Caprag Library in cooperation with Bosniak cultural societies and associations for a number of years even before the establishment of the Central Bosniak Library.

In 2005, in cooperation with the Bosniak National Community of Croatia, which was founded to present the culture of Bosniaks, their folklore and intercultural cooperation, a promotion of the community's publishing activities was held, and in 2007, a promotion of publishing activities of the Cultural Society of Bosniaks in Croatia *Preporod*.[4] The community, its work and the Cultural Society *Preporod* were presented by Senad Nanić, the president of the Society (2001–2014).

The collection of songs (notes) *101 sevdalinka*, published in the edition of the Cultural Society, was prepared and presented by Zijad Fuka in 2005, and in 2006 Faris Nanić presented his book *Zapisano ostaje* (*What is noted remains*). In the same year, the Library hosted the female multi-ethnic choir *Bulbuli*.[5]

Cooperation with the Cultural Society continued in 2009 with the celebration of Bosniak Literacy Day and in 2010 with the Days of Bosniak Culture.

[4] The cultural Society of Bosniaks in Croatia, *Preporod*, is the central cultural institution of Bosniaks in Croatia. It was founded in 1991 as the successor of earlier cultural societies: the Cultural Society of Muslims in Croatia *Preporod*, *Narodna uzdanica* and *Gajret*. The goals of *Preporod* in Croatia are to preserve and improve the national and cultural identity of the Bosniak people and to facilitate the integration of Bosniaks into social and public life in Croatia. Magazines: *Behar*, *Jasmin* and *Journal*.

[5] The choir has about 30 members and three musicians, fosters *sevdalinka*, a traditional urban musical form of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and has been active in *KDBH Preporod* since its foundation.

Bošnjaka grada Siska osigurana su sredstva za nabavu knjiga, organizaciju izložbi te raznih programa i manifestacija.

Program Knjižnice Bošnjaka obuhvaća nabavu građe na jeziku manjine i njezinu stručnu obradu, pružanje informacija i osiguravanje korištenja knjižnične građe te organiziranje tribina, predavanja, izložbi, promocija knjiga, koncerata (Todorcev Hlača, 2015).

Svoju djelatnost promiče putem web i facebook stranice Knjižnice, na kojima korisnici mogu pronaći sve potrebne informacije, kao i na oglasnoj ploči u Knjižnici te kroz promidžbene letke.

Knjižnica Bošnjaka od siječnja 2013. zapošljava stručnu osobu Martinu Maksimkov, koju 2019. godine zamjenjuje Kristina Garibović.

Kako je Knjižnica Bošnjaka u 2014. godini značajno obogatila svoj fond, u kolovozu 2015. opremljena je i novim policama, korisničkim pultom i staklenim ormarom za referentnu građu.

3.1. Osnivanje Središnje knjižnice nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka

Nakon više godina rada u kojima su predstavljene razne kulturne aktivnosti Bošnjaka, uz potporu Ministarstva kulture, u prosincu 2012. godine osnovana je *Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka*. Time se pridružila skupini od deset središnjih knjižnica nacionalnih manjina u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Pismo potpore Ministarstva kulture Republike Hrvatske, na prijedlog Hrvatskoga knjižničnog vijeća o prihvaćanju inicijative za osnivanje *Knjižnice Bošnjaka* pri Narodnoj knjižnici i čitaonici Vlado Gotovac Sisak, uz izjave potpore bošnjačkih udruga i pojedinaca, uručio je, u prosincu 2011., ministar kulture Republike Hrvatske Jasen Mesić ravnateljici Knjižnice Snježani Pokorny.

Uz pomoć bošnjačke zajednice prikupljen je početni fond za Knjižnicu Bošnjaka od 400 knjiga.

Dana 20. rujna 2013. potpisana je Povelja o suradnji između Javne ustanove (JU) Kantonalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bihać i Narodne knjižnice Vlado Gotovac Sisak. Povelja o suradnji uključuje suradnju i edukacijsku razmjenu u područjima knjižničarstva, kulture i multikulturalne raznolikosti dviju susjednih knjižnica i država.[7]

Pod visokim pokroviteljstvom Ministarstva kulture Republike Hrvatske 29. ožujka 2014. održana je Do-

[7] Vidi: Kantonalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bihać. Vijesti. http://www.kbbi.ba/aktuelno1-vijesti.

3. Central Library of the Bosniak national minority

The Central Library of the Bosniak national minority[6] was founded in December 2012 in order to improve and increase the number of contents that promote Bosniak cultural heritage and bring it closer not only to the members of the Community, but also to other users, as well as to all residents of the city of Sisak. Such an approach required an enlargement in the library collection and in space. Through a cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Cultural Society of Bosniaks in Croatia and the Council of Bosniaks in the city of Sisak, funds were ensured for the purchase of books, as well as for the organization of exhibitions and various programs and events.

The program of the Bosniak Library includes the acquisition of materials in the language of the minority and its professional analysis, providing information and ensuring the use of the library materials, as well as organizing panels, lectures, exhibitions, book promotions and concerts (Todorcev Hlača, 2015).

It promotes its activities through the Library's website and Facebook page, where users can find all needed information, as well as on the notice board in the Library and through promotional flyers.

In January 2013, the Bosniak Library employed a full-time employee, Martina Maksimkov, who was replaced by Kristina Garibović in 2019.

As the Bosniak Library significantly enriched its collection in 2014, in August 2015 it was equipped with new shelves, a user desk and a glass cabinet for reference materials.

3.1. Establishment of the Central Library of the Bosniak Minority

After several years of work in which various cultural activities of Bosniaks were presented, with the support of the Ministry of Culture, in December 2012 the Central Library of the Bosniak Minority was established. It thus joined the group of ten central libraries of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia.

A letter of support from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, at the proposal of the Croatian Library Council on accepting the initiative to establish a Library of Bosniak at the Vlado Gotovac Sisak National Library and Reading Room, with statements of support from Bosniak associations and individuals, was presented in December 2011. by the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Cro-

[6] Henceforth, the Bosniak Library.

natorska konferencija *Gdje je knjiga, tu je moj dom…* u organizaciji Grada Siska i Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Vlado Gotovac Sisak– Središnje knjižnice nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka Hrvatske. Povod održavanja konferencije bilo je uređenje prostora površine 50 m^2 u kojem se Knjižnica Bošnjaka sada nalazi.

Na konferenciji su uručene zahvalnice donatorima koji su svojim donacijama upotpunili fond Knjižnice Bošnjaka: Gradu Sarajevu, Kantonalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci u Bihaću, Naučno-istraživačkom institutu *Ibn Sina* iz Sarajeva, Bošnjačkom institutu Fondaciji Adila Zulfikarpašića iz Sarajeva, Fakultetu islamskih nauka u Sarajevu, Nacionalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine, Islamskoj zajednici u Bosni i Hercegovini, Gazi Husrevbegovoj biblioteci iz Sarajeva, Bošnjačkoj zajednici kulture *Preporod*, Vijeću kongresa bošnjačkih intelektualaca, Izdavačkoj kući *Rabic* i Medžlisu Islamske zajednice Sisak.

Nastupili su pjesnik i glumac Enes Kišević, dramaturg i pisac Rusmir Agačević s dječjim *Zvrkteatrom*, a u glazbenom dijelu Bošnjačko kulturnoumjetničko društvo *Nur* iz Siska, ženski pjevački zbor *Bulbuli* iz Zagreba, ansambl *Bosana* i Pavao Anić.

Nakon otvaranja, u novom prostoru Knjižnice Bošnjaka uručene su i Zahvalnice čelnicima institucija koje su donacijama knjiga opremili Središnju knjižnicu Bošnjaka u Sisku.[8]

3.2. Nabava i obrada knjižnične građe

Knjižnica Bošnjaka prikuplja, obrađuje i daje na korištenje knjige iz područja bošnjačke književnosti, kulture i znanosti, većim dijelom bošnjačkih autora. Posjeduje i dječje knjige, a korisnicima je na raspolaganju i referentna zbirka rječnika, enciklopedija, leksikona i priručnika.

Nabavu građe Knjižnica ostvaruje kupnjom, darom i međuknjižničnom posudbom, a sredstva za nabavu osigurava suradnjom s Ministarstvom kulture, Kulturnim društvom Bošnjaka Hrvatske i Vijećem Bošnjaka grada Siska.

Krajem 2013. godine delegacija Grada Siska posjetila je Sarajevo gdje je dogovorena suradnja i podrška Knjižnici Bošnjaka. Uslijedila je donacija od 523 primjerka knjiga i 138 primjeraka časopisa, što je znatno obogatilo knjižnični fond.

U 2014. godini nabavljeno je ukupno 942, a 2015. godine 461 novi naslov, putem kupnje i dara. U fondu se nalaze i raznovrsni časopisi: *Almanah*, *Behar*,

[8] Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka. Knjižnična dokumentacija.

atia, Jasen Mesić, to the director of the Library Snježana Pokorny.

With the help of the Bosniak community, the initial collection for the Bosniak Library of 400 books was established.

The Bihać Cantonal and University Library and the Vlado Gotovac Sisak Library signed a Charter of Cooperation on September 20th 2013, which includes cooperation and educational exchange in the fields of librarianship, culture and multicultural diversity of the two neighboring libraries and countries.[7]

Under the high patronage of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, on March 29th 2014, the Donor Conference "Where the book is, there is my home..." was held, organized by the City of Sisak and the Vlado Gotovac Sisak Public Library – the Central Library of the Bosniak National Minority of Croatia. The reason for holding the conference was the arrangement of the 50m^2 area where the Bosniak Library is now located.

At the conference, certificates of appreciation were presented to the donors who contributed to the Bosniak Library collection with their donations: the City of Sarajevo, the Canton University Library in Bihać, the *Ibn Sina* Scientific Research Institute from Sarajevo, the Bosniak Institute, the Adil Zulfikarpašić Foundation from Sarajevo, the Faculty of Islamic Sciences in Sarajevo, the National and the University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Gazi Husrev Bey Library from Sarajevo, the *Preporod* Bosniak Culture Community, the Council of the Congress of Bosniak Intellectuals, the *Rabic* Publishing House and the Majlis of the Islamic Community of Sisak.

Performances were given by poet and actor Enes Kišević, playwright and author Rusmir Agačević with the children's group *Zvrkteatar*, and in the musical part the Bosniak cultural and artistic society *Nur* from Sisak, the women's choir *Bulbuli* from Zagreb, the ensemble *Bosana* and Pavao Anić.

After the opening, in the new space of the Bosniak Library, Certificates of Appreciation were presented to the leaders of the institutions that furnished the Central Library of Bosniaks in Sisak with book donations.[8]

[7] Kantonalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bihać. *Vijesti*. http://www.kbbi.ba/aktuelno1-vijesti.

[8] Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka. Knjižnična dokumentacija.

Beharistan, *Bilten*, *Bošnjačka pismohrana*, *Bošnjački glas*, *Minber*, *Sabah*, *Bosanski jezik*, *Jasmin*, *Sarajevske sveske* i *Znakovi vremena*.[9]

Zahvaljujući suradnji s Kulturnim društvom Bošnjaka Hrvatske *Preporod*, korisnici Knjižnice Bošnjaka svaki mjesec mogu dobiti besplatan primjerak časopisa *Journal* koji sadrži najnovije članke iz područja bošnjačke kulture.

Knjižnica Bošnjaka početkom 2024. godine posjeduje fond od 4000 primjeraka knjiga i oko 400 primjeraka časopisa.

Knjižnična građa obrađuje se u knjižnično-informacijskom sustavu CROLIST i može se pretraživati u katalogu na internetskoj stranici Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Vlado Gotovac Sisak. Primjerci koji se nalaze u Knjižnici Bošnjaka označeni su u katalogu.

Zbog različitosti u jeziku, a posebice u pismu pojedinih primjeraka, kod obrade građe, potrebno je istražiti podrijetlo i jezičnu pripadnost autora. Primjer su naslovi arapskih i perzijskih autora, kao i autora islamskih vjerskih vođa. Poteškoću predstavlja i samo pismo kojim su neke knjige pisane, tako da je transliteracija imena zahtjevna i složena. Kako neki autori uz ime i prezime imaju i titulu koju je važno naglasiti, pri obradi treba poznavati jezična, vjerska i tradicijska pravila zemalja iz kojih autori knjiga dolaze.

U Egiptu, na primjer, svako novorođenče mora odmah dobiti tri imena i jedno prezime. U Iraku, ime se sastoji od prvog imena, ime oca i imena mjesta. U Maroku se oslovljavaju prezimenima.[10]

Kod predmetne obrade građe, posebno religijske, potrebno je utvrditi i značenje specifičnih izraza koji se koriste u islamskoj religiji kako bi knjige bile dostupnije širem broju korisnika.

3.3. Programi i aktivnosti

Knjižnica Bošnjaka, osim što u svom prostoru nudi posudbu knjiga, čitanje časopisa i novina te korištenje referentne zbirke, organizira različita događanja kojima okuplja djecu i odrasle kako bi se družili, ali i upoznali s bošnjačkom kulturom i običajima. Tako se pripremaju književne večeri, tematske tribine, predstavljanje knjiga, izložbe, predavanja i radionice s djecom, najčešće u suradnji s brojnim kulturnim ustanovama i institucijama iz Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Vidi: *Arapska imena, njihovo značenje i struktura*. https://www.znacenje-imena.com/arapska_imena.

3.2. Acquisition and analysis of library material

The Bosniak Library collects, analyses and makes available books from the field of Bosniak literature, culture and science, mostly by Bosniak authors. It also holds children's books and a reference collection of dictionaries, encyclopedias, lexicons and manuals available to users.

The Library acquires materials through purchase, gift and interlibrary loan; the funds for acquisition are secured through cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Cultural Society of Bosniaks in Croatia and the Council of Bosniaks of the city of Sisak.

At the end of 2013, a delegation from the City of Sisak visited Sarajevo, where cooperation and support for the Bosniak Library was agreed upon. This was followed by a donation of 523 book copies and 138 magazine copies, which significantly enriched the library collection.

In 2014, a total of 942 new titles were acquired, and in 2015, 461 new titles, through purchases and gifts. The collection also includes various magazines: *Almanah*, *Behar*, *Beharistan*, *Bilten*, *Bošnjačka pismohrana*, *Bošnjački glas*, *Minber*, *Sabah*, *Bosanski jezik*, *Jasmin*, *Sarajevske sveske* and *Znakovi vremena*.[9]

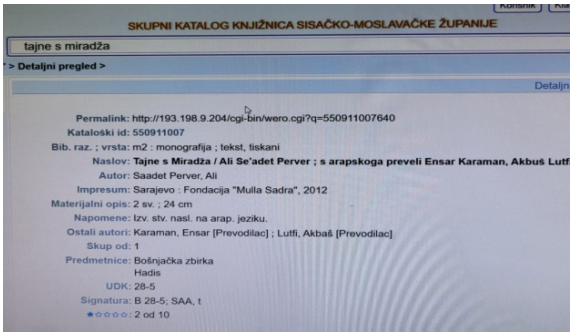
Thanks to the cooperation with the Cultural Association of Bosniaks in Croatia *Preporod*, users of the Bosniak Library can receive a free copy of the *Journal* every month, which contains the latest articles in the field of Bosniak culture.

In early 2024, the Bosniak Library has a collection of 4000 copies (2000 book titles) and around 400 magazine copies.

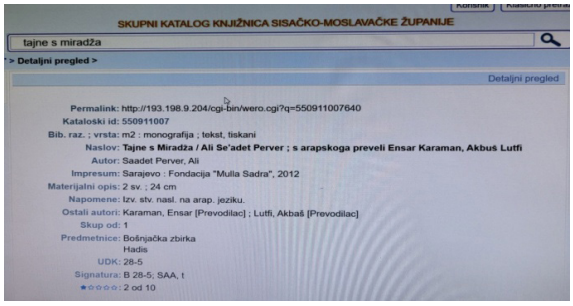
Library materials are analyzed in the library-information system CROLIST, and can be searched in the catalog on the website of the Vlado Gotovac Sisak Public Library. Copies of the Bosniak Library are marked in the catalog.

Due to differences in language, and especially in the script of particular copies, when analyzing the material, it is necessary to investigate the origin and linguistic affiliation of the author. Examples include titles of Arabic and Persian authors, as well as authors among Islamic religious leaders. The difficulty also rests with the script in which some books were written, so the transliteration of names becomes demanding and complex. As some authors have a title in addition to their first and last name, which is

[9] Ibid.



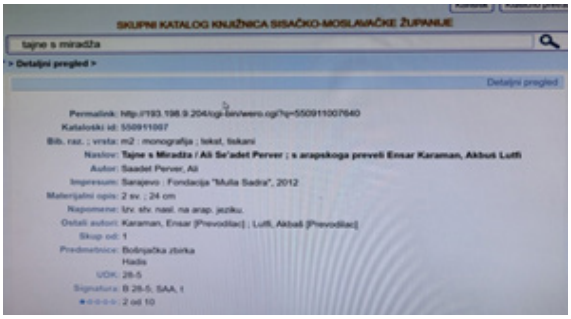
Primjer 1. Shirazi, N. M.: Tefsir Nemune
Example 1. Ibn Tufayl, A. B.: The living son of the vigilant



Primjer 2. Saadet Perver, A.: Tajne s Miradža
Example 2. Juma, E.: Twenty Principles of understanding Islam



Primjer 3. Shirazi, N. M.: Tefsir Nemune
Example 3. Shirazi, N. M.: Tefsir Nemune



Primjer 4. Saadet Perver, A.: Tajne s Miradža
Example 4. Saadet Perver, A.: Secrets from Mirage

Od 2012. godine u Knjižnici Bošnjaka održavaju se manifestacije promicanja multikulturalnosti *Jezik roda moga* i *Tjedan kulturne raznolikosti* u suradnji s vjerskim zajednicama i kulturnim društvima i udrugama. Tijekom cijelog tjedna predstavljaju se različite nacije kroz svoj jezik, kulturu i običaje.

Manifestacija *Jezik roda moga* održava se u rujnu povodom obilježavanja Međunarodnog dana pismenosti. Obuhvaća književne večeri uz bošnjačke, srpske, češke, ruske i hrvatske pisce te održava brojne literarne radionice, izložbe, predstavljanja kulturno-umjetničkih društava, dramskih i pjevačkih skupina. Jedan od dana posvećen je predstavljanju književnosti, tradiciji usmene predaje i vjerskih običaja bošnjačke nacionalne manjine.[11]

Povodom Svjetskog dana kulturne raznolikosti, pod motom "Prijatelji iznad svega", obilježava se *Tjedan kulturne raznolikosti*, kada se kroz četiri dana predstavlja pet nacija. U cijeloj organizaciji su isključivo vjerske organizacije i udruge te u njemu sudjeluju samo djeca. Cilj manifestacije je zbližavanje djece svih vjera i nacija. Manifestacija nastavlja promociju zajedništva, ljepote i radosti življenja u svojoj vjeri i kulturi, a ujedno promovira zajedničke vrijednosti kroz kulturu ponašanja, komuniciranja, poštivanja i uvažavanja. U tjednu multikulturalno-

important to emphasize, one should know the linguistic, religious and tradition-related rules of the countries where the authors of the books come from when analyzing.

In Egypt, for example, every newborn must immediately be given three first names and one last name. In Iraq, a name consists of a first name, a father's name and a place name. In Morocco, they are addressed by their last names.[10]

When analyzing the material, especially religious in nature, it is necessary to determine the meaning of specific expressions used in the Islamic religion in order to make the books more accessible to a greater number of users.

3.3. Programs and activities

The Bosniak Library, in addition to offering books on loan, magazines and newspapers for reading, and using the reference collection, organizes various events that bring together children and adults to socialize and learn about Bosniak culture and customs. This is how literary evenings, thematic panels, book presentations, exhibitions, lectures and workshops with children are prepared, most often in cooperation with numerous cultural institutions and institutions from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[11] Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka. Knjižnična dokumentacija.

[10] See: *Arapska imena, njihovo značenje i struktura*. https://www.znacenje-imena.com/arapska_imena.

sti 2012. predstavila se i bošnjačka nacionalna manjina s nastupom Bošnjačkog kulturnoumjetničkog društva *Nur*, djece polaznika islamskog vjeronauka i članica Bošnjačke žene, plesom, sevdalinkama, recitacijama i dramskim tekstovima.[12]

Sisački imam Alem ef. Crnkić zalaže se za zajedništvo i međusobno poštivanje svih vjera i kultura. Tako je na njegov prijedlog Medžlis Islamske zajednice Sisak jedan od suorganizatora manifestacije *Tjedna kulturne raznolikosti*. Aktivno su sudjelovali 2013. s djecom u realizaciji programa te na taj način podržali inicijativu Dječje igraonice Knjižnice Caprag *Zvončica*.

Povodom Donatorske konferencije, u prostoru Knjižnice Bošnjaka, otvorena je 28. ožujka 2014. godine prigodna izložba pod nazivom *Gdje je knjiga, tu je moj dom...* Bila je izložena bosansko-hercegovačka narodna nošnja i rukotvorine te izložba fotografija s dotadašnjih bošnjačkih manifestacija u prostoru Knjižnice Bošnjaka (Isaković, 2014a).

Iste godine postavljena je i izložba fotografija i knjiga povodom obilježavanja Dana Srebrenice, izložba *Narodne nošnje Bosne i Bošnjaka*, *Istaknuti Bošnjaci* i izložba rukotvorina i starina u suradnji s Aktivom Bošnjačka žena.

U Mjesecu hrvatske knjige, u listopadu 2014., održana je književna večer sa Sanelom Begović, književnoj javnosti poznatijom pod umjetničkim imenom Sara Sabri. U svojim knjigama piše o položaju žena u društvu, ženama u islamu i drugim religijama sve do položaja žena u 21. stoljeću. Autorica je naslova: *Šapućem ti kao ženi*, *Šapućem ti kao žena mužu*, *Šapućem ti kao terorista* i *Šapat ženske suze*. (Isaković, 2014b)

Održan je i književni susret s Rusmirom Agačevićem, autorom knjige *Snovopriče o Sefardima i Aškenazima travničkim*, te promocija knjige *Hava – majka Prijedorčanka* autora Admira Muhića. Aktiv Bošnjačka žena predstavio se i nastupom ženskog pjevačkog zbora *Sevdi* i glazbenika na harmonici Pave Anića.

U prostoru knjižnice postavljene su i brojne izložbe: *Impresije* – izložba slika i unikatnih torbica Liljane Nemer; izložba rukotvorina Ivančice Velić; *Unikatnifimo* – izložba unikatnog nakita; obilježavanje dana rođenja Zilhada Ključanina prigodnom izložbom knjiga i fotografija; izložba *Tragovima bosanskog kraljevstva*; *Od Siscie do Siska, od Vrbine do Siska* – prigodna izložba sisačkog ženskog i muš-

[12] Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka. Knjižnična dokumentacija.

Since 2012, the Bosniak Library has been hosting manifestations promoting multiculturalism, the *Language of My Country* and the *Week of Cultural Differences*, in cooperation with religious communities and cultural societies and associations. Throughout the week, different nations are introduced through their language, culture and customs.

The event *Language of My Country* is held in September on the occasion of International Literacy Day. It includes literary evenings with Bosniak, Serbian, Czech, Russian and Croatian writers and holds numerous literary workshops, exhibitions, presentations of cultural and artistic societies, drama and singing groups. One day is dedicated to the presentation of literature, oral traditions and religious customs of the Bosniak national minority.[11]

On the occasion of the World Day of Cultural Diversity, *the Week of Cultural Diversity* is celebrated under the motto "Friends Above All", when five nations are represented over four days. The entire organization is handled exclusively by religious organizations and associations, and only children participate in it. The goal of the event is to bring children of all religions and nations together. The event maintains the promotion of unity, beauty and joy of living in one's religion and culture, but simultaneously promotes common values through a culture of good behavior, communication, respect and appreciation. During multiculturalism week in 2012, the Bosniak national minority was represented through the performance of the Bosniak Culture and Art Society *Nur*, of children of Islamic religious education and of members of the Bosniak women group, with dance, sevdalinka, recitations and dramatic text.[12]

Sisak's Imam Alem ef. Crnkić endorses unity and mutual respect between all religions and cultures. Thus, at his suggestion, the Majllis of the Islamic Community of Sisak is one of the co-organizers of the *Cultural Diversity Week* event. They actively participated in 2013 with children in the implementation of the program and thereby supported the initiative of the Children's Workshop of the Caprag Library *Zvončica*.

On the occasion of the Donor's Conference, a thematic exhibition was opened in the Bosniak Library on March 28th, 2014, entitled *Where the book is, there is my home...* Bosnian-Herzegovian traditional attire and handicrafts were on display, as well as

[11] Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka. Knjižnična dokumentacija

[12] Ibid.

kog rukometnog kluba; *Dan rijeke Une* – izložba knjiga i fotografija rijeke Une; *Ljepota življenja u bogatstvu različitosti* – izložba o običajima, kulturi, jeziku i pismu nacionalnih manjina Sisačko-moslavačke županije povodom Dana grada Siska; *Minijature* – izložba minijatura Liljane Nemer; *Zagreb u par koraka* – izložba fotografija Ognjena Karabegovića.

Slijedila je promocija knjige *Davna svitanja* autorice Ajko Tiro Srebreniković, promocija slikovnice *Baula moga djetinjstva* autorice Azre Mehić, nakon koje je održana i predstava *Titiz i džomet* (napravljena prema priči iz slikovnice).

Povodom Međunarodnog dana sporta, u svibnju 2015., Abas Arslanagić, rukometni golman, trener i izbornik, predstavio je svoju treću knjigu *Rukometni golman – najvažnija karika uspjeha* u kojoj opisuje svoju karijeru i iskustva golmana i trenera. Nakon promocije knjige održan je i rukometni trening pod vodstvom legendarnog trenera i golmana.

Iste godine, povodom Dana sjećanja na Srebrenicu, predstavljena je knjiga *Stazama bosanskih vitezova* autora Avda Huseinovića, a u Tjednu izbjeglica knjiga kulinarskih umijeća i sjećanja na dom izbjeglica koji žive u Hrvatskoj, pod nazivom *Okus doma*, autorice Emine Bužinkić.

Krajem 2015. godine Knjižnica je ugostila bosanskog pisca Bekima Sejranovića koji je predstavio svoj novi roman o potrazi za vlastitim identitetom i odrastanju *Tvoj sin Huckleberry Finn*.[13]

Organizirana je i *Večer poezije* s Merimom Begić, članicom Aktiva Bošnjačka žena iz Siska. Odrastanje u velikoj, patrijarhalnoj obitelji bilo joj je vječna inspiracija za pisanje pjesama u kojima prevladavaju motivi ljubavi, obitelji i obiteljske povezanosti.

U siječnju 2016. književnik Miljenko Jergović predstavio je svoja najnovija djela *Sarajevo, plan grada* i *Doboši noći*.

Tribina *Nacionalne manjine u RH – gdje smo danas?* održana je u studenom 2016. Gost tribine bio je filozof, politolog i politički analitičar Žarko Puhovski. Tribinu je vodio Adis Keranović, dr. med., tadašnji predsjednik Vijeća bošnjačke nacionalne manjine Grada Siska.

Iste je godine povodom Svjetskog dana hidžaba u suradnji s Vijećem žena MIZ *Nahle* organizirana književna večer s Ammarom Šabić-Langić. Autorica je tri zbirke duhovne poezije: *Skovana od vremena*, *Nedorečena* i *Vasijjet* te zbirke tekstova *Ispod*

[13] Iz knjižnične dokumentacije: Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka

an exhibition of photographs from previous Bosniak manifestations in the Bosniak Library (Isaković, 2014a).

In the same year, an exhibition of photographs and books on the occasion of Srebrenica Day, an exhibition *Traditional Attires of Bosnia and Bosniaks*, *Prominent Bosniaks* and an exhibition of handcrafts and antiques in cooperation with Bosniak Women's Active, were set up.

During Croatian Book Month, in October 2014, a literary evening was held with Sanela Begović, better known to the literary public by her stage name Sara Sabri. In her books, she writes about the position of women in society, women in Islam and other religions, and finally the position of women in the 21st century. She is the author of the titles: *I whisper to you as one woman to another*, *I whisper to you as a wife to a husband*, *I whisper to you as a terrorist* and *The whisper of a woman's tears*. (Isaković, 2014b)

A literary meeting was also held with Rusmir Agačević, the author of the book *Dream Stories about the Sephardim and Ashkenazis of Travnica*, and a promotion of the book *Hava – Mother of Prijedor* by Admir Muhić. The Bosniak Women's Active also presented itself with a performance by the *Sevdi* women's choir and accordion player Pavo Anić.

Many exhibitions have been set up in the library: *Impressions* – an exhibition of paintings and unique handbags by Ljiljana Nemer, exhibition of handcrafts by Ivančica Velić, *Unikatnifimo* – exhibition of unique jewelry, commemoration of Zilhad Ključanin's birthday with an appropriate exhibition of books and photographs, the exhibition *Traces of the Bosnian Kingdom*, exhibition *From Siscia to Sisak, from Vrbina to Sisak* – special exhibition of women's and men's handball club of Sisak, *Day of the Una River* – an exhibition of books and photographs of the Una River, *The beauty of living in the richness of diversity* – an exhibition on the customs, culture, language and script of the national minorities of the Sisak-Moslavina County on the occasion of Sisak City Day, *Miniatures* – an exhibition of miniatures by Ljiljana Nemer, *Zagreb in a few steps* – an exhibition of photographs by Ognjen Karabegović.

This was followed by the promotion of the book *Dawns of Long Ago* by author Ajka Tiro Srebreniković, the promotion of the picture book *The Sounds of My Childhood* by author Azra Mehić, after which the play *Titiz and džomet* (based on a story from the picture book) was held.

tepiha. U svojim djelima govori o muško-ženskim odnosima, braku, identitetu i jednostavnosti.

U travnju 2017. Ibrahim Kajan predstavio je dvije knjige: putopis po Turskoj *Tragom božjih poslanika: turski dnevnik* te *Put u Blagaj* koja govori o 2000 godina dugoj povijesti Blagaja. Gostovanje je ostvareno suradnjom s Vijećem Bošnjačke nacionalne manjine Sisačko-moslavačke županije.

Knjigu *Godine uzdizanja i posrtanja – razgovori s povodom* predstavio je Ismet Isaković, nekadašnji glavni urednik *Journala*, u svibnju 2018. godine. Gosti na promociji bili su povjesničar Hrvoje Klasić, zastupnik u Hrvatskom saboru Goran Beus Richembergh i član Savjeta za nacionalne manjine Republike Hrvatske Bermin Meškić.

U suradnji s Vijećem žena Medžlis Islamske zajednice Sisak *Nahla*, 2018. Knjižnica Bošnjaka organizira gostovanje motivacijske govornice i NLP[14] praktičarke Lejle Tutić koja održava predavanje *Budi ono što možeš postati* te predstavlja svoju knjigu *Život sa svrhom*.

Te godine održano je i nekoliko tribina o položaju Bošnjaka u Republici Hrvatskoj. *Položaj Bošnjaka u RH* održana je u suradnji s Vijećem Bošnjačke nacionalne manjine Grada Siska. Gost je bio Bermin Meškić, član Savjeta za nacionalne manjine Republike Hrvatske, a moderator dr. Adis Keranović. Gost druge tribine *Ostvarivanje prava nacionalnih manjina u Hrvatskoj*, vezane uz položaj Bošnjaka i drugih nacionalnih manjina u Hrvatskoj, bio je Siniša Tatalović.

Knjižnica Bošnjaka i Medžlis islamske zajednice Sisak organizirali su 20. prosinca 2019. predavanje i promociju knjige *Objava – oblikovanje Nove prepoznatljivosti* autora mr. sc. Senada ef. Heveševića. Uz autora o knjizi govorili su i imam Zagrebačke džamije Mirza ef. Mešić te glavni imam sisački Alem ef. Crnkić.

U suradnji s Vijećem žena MIZ Sisak *Nahla*, 6. veljače 2020. godine organizirano je druženje povodom Svjetskog dana hidžaba. Uz šalicu kahve i lokum, okupljeni su mogli poslušati priče gošća te saznati zašto one nose hidžab.

Tijekom ožujka i travnja 2020. pandemija COVID-a dovela je do zatvaranja Knjižnice, a nakon toga vremena korisnicima su se pružale samo usluge posudbe knjižnične građe. U prosincu 2020. Sisak je zadesio potres u kojemu je oštećena i Knjižnica Caprag te je privremeno bila zatvorena za korisnike.

[14] NLP (neurolingvističko programiranje), metodologija koja izučava komunikaciju sa samim sobom, vodi unutarnjoj snazi kako bi preuzeli kontrolu nad svojim mislima, osjećajima i uspjesima.

On the occasion of International Sports Day in May 2015, Abas Arslanagić, handball goalkeeper and coach presented his third book *Handball goalkeeper – the most important link to success*, in withs he describes his career and experiences as a goalkeeper and coach. After the promotion of the book, a handball practice was held under the supervision of the legendary coach and goalkeeper.

In the same year, on the occasion of Srebrenica Remembrance Day, the book *Treading the Paths of Bosnian Knights* by Avdo Huseinović was presented, and during Refugee Week, a book of culinary skills and memories of the home of refugees in Croatia, titled *The taste of home* by Emina Bužinkić.

At the end of 2015, the Library hosted the Bosnian writer Bekim Sejranović, who presented his new novel on the search for his identity and coming-of-age, *Your Son Huckleberry Finn*.[13]

An evening of poetry was also organized with Merima Begić, a member of the Bosniak Women's Active from Sisak. Growing up in a large, patriarchal family was her eternal inspiration for writing songs in which the motifs of love, family and family connection prevail.

In January 2016, writer Miljenko Jergović presented his latest works *Sarajevo, City Plan* and *Drums of the night*.

A panel *National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia – where are we today?* was held in November 2016. The guest of the panel was philosopher, political scientist and political analyst Žarko Puhovski. The panel was led by Adis Keranović, MD, then president of the Council of the Bosniak National Minority of the City of Sisak.

In the same year, on the occasion of World Hijab Day, in cooperation with the Women's Council of the Ministry of Interior *Nahla* organized a literary evening with Ammara Šabić-Langić, author of three collections of spiritual poetry: *Forged by Time*, *Ambiguous* and *Vasijjet,* as well as a collection of texts *Under the Carpet*. In her works, she discusses male-female relationships, marriage, identity and simplicity.

In April 2017, Ibrahim Kajan presented two books: a travelogue of Turkey *In the footsteps of God's messengers*: *a Turkish diary* and *The Journey to Blagaj*, which tells about the 2000-year history of Blagaj. The visit was made in cooperation with the Council of the Bosniak National Minority of the Sisak-Moslavina County.

[13] Ibid.

Od 2022. godine do danas nastavljaju se provoditi književne večeri i predavanja u suradnji s bošnjačkim zajednicama, pričaonice bošnjačke književnosti za djecu, kao i brojne izložbe. Svoju knjigu putopisa *Iran u prezentu* predstavio je Ivan Đogić, 21. 6. 2022. uz virtualnu turističku šetnju Iranom te otkrio kako danas izgleda Iran i sve prisutne upoznao s njegovom poviješću, kulturom i običajima. U 2023. godini organizirane su arapske, perzijske i turske književne večeri i prigodna predavanja o njihovoj kulturi i književnosti.

4. Zaključak

Osnovni cilj knjižnice je između ostalog osigurati svakom korisniku mogućnost očuvanja materinskog jezika korištenjem knjižnične građe na svom jeziku.

S tim je ciljem otvorena Središnja knjižnica nacionalne manjine Bošnjaka pri Narodnoj knjižnici i čitaonici Vlado Gotovac Sisak kao kulturno središte bošnjačke zajednice. Kroz njezinu djelatnost i aktivnosti promovira se kulturno nasljeđe bošnjačkog naroda te animiraju potencijalni korisnici.

Ministarstvo kulture RH prepoznalo je Sisak i sisačku knjižnicu kao mjesto gdje će Knjižnica Bošnjaka okupljati korisnike i pokretati različite aktivnosti s ciljem očuvanja njihove tradicije i kulture.

The book *Years of Rise and Fall – Much Needed Conversations* was presented by Ismet Isaković, the former editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, in May 2018. The guests at the promotion were historian Hrvoje Klasić, member of the Croatian Parliament Goran Beus Richembergh and a member of the Nation Minority Council Bermin Meškić.

In cooperation with the Women's Council of the Majlis of the Islamic Community of Sisak *Nahla*, in 2018, the Bosniak Library organized the guest appearance of motivational speaker and NLP[14] practitioner Lejla Tutić, who held a lecture on *Be what you can become* and presents her book *Life with purpose*.

That year, several panels were held on the position of Bosniaks in the Republic of Croatia, with the cooperation of the Council of the Bosniak Minority of the City of Sisak. The guest was Bermin Meškić, a member of the Council for National Minorities of the Republic of Croatia, and the moderator was Adis Keranović, MD. Siniša Tatalović was the guest of the second panel entitled *Realizing the rights of national minorities in Croatia*, related to the position of Bosniaks and other national minorities in Croatia.

On December 20th, 2019, the Bosniak Library and Majlis of the Islamic Community of Sisak organized a lecture and promotion of the book *Publication – Formation of New Identity*, authored by Senad ef. Hevešević, MA. Apart from the author, the book was commented on by the imam of the Zagreb Mosque Mirza ef. Mešić and the chief imam of Sisak, Alem ef. Crnkić.

In cooperation with the Women's Council of the Ministry of Interior, Sisak *Nahla*, a gathering was organized on the occasion of World Hijab Day on Februrary 6th, 2020. With a cup of coffee and Turkish delight, the gathered listened to the guests' stories and find out why they wear the hijab.

During March and April of 2020, the COVID pandemic led to the closure of the Library, and after that time, only the services of borrowing library materials were provided to users. In December 2020, Sisak was hit by an earthquake in which the Caprag Library was damaged and temporarily closed to users.

Since 2022, literary evenings and lectures continued to be held in cooperation with Bosniak communities, as well as Bosniak literature talks for children and numerous exhibitions. On June 21st, 2022, Ivan Đogić presented his travelogue *Iran in the Present*

[14] NLP (neuro-linguistic programming), a methodology that studies communication with oneself, leads to inner strength to take control of one's thoughts, feelings and achievements.

with a virtual tourist walk through Iran, revealing what Iran looks like today and introducing to all those present its history, culture and customs. In 2023, Arab, Persian and Turkish literary evenings and occasional lectures on their culture and literature were organized.

4. Conclusion

The main goal of the library is, among other things, to provide each user with the opportunity to preserve their mother tongue by using library materials in their own language.

With this aim, the Central Library of the Bosniak National Minority within Vlado Gotovac Sisak Central Library was opened as the cultural center of the Bosniak community. Through its activities, the cultural heritage of the Bosniak people is promoted and potential users are animated.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia recognized Sisak and the Sisak Library as a place where the Bosniak Library will gather users and initiate various activities with the aim of preserving their traditions and culture.

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Analiza autorstva i saradnje u časopisu *Bosniaca* (1996–2023)

Analysis of Authorship and Collaboration in Journal *Bosniaca* (1996–2023)

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Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Cilj ovoga istraživanja je utvrditi obrasce povezane s autorstvom i saradnjom autora čiji su radovi objavljeni u časopisu *Bosniaca: Časopisu Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine* u periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine.
Metodologija/pristup: Kod selekcije i pripremanja istraživačkog korpusa analizirali su se identifikacijski bibliografski podaci objavljenih radova, a u istraživanju se za izračunavanje stepena saradnje koristila formula Subramanyam. Ukupno je analizirano 328 radova i 392 autora po pojavnosti (227 jedinstvenih autora).
Rezultati: Opremljenost objavljenih radova identifikacijskim elementima u vremenskom periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine postepeno se stabilizira, a standardizaciju bibliografske opremljenosti objavljenih radova prati i jačanje međunarodne mreže autora te indeksiranje časopisa u bibliografskim i citatnim bazama podataka. Broj jednoautorskih radova objavljenih u časopisu iznosi 85,98%, dok prema izračunu, stepen saradnje u *Bosniaci* u razmatranom vremenskom periodu iznosi 0,14, pri čemu se od 2019. godine povećava broj koautorskih radova. Od analiziranih, najveći broj jedinstvenih autora dolazi iz Bosne i Hercegovine (132), zatim zemalja regije (69), a kada je zastupljenost po spolnoj strukturi jedinstvenih autora u pitanju, daleko su zastupljenije žene (159 autorica, 70,04%), od kojih većina, 88 autorica, dolazi također iz Bosne i Hercegovine.
Ograničenja: U okviru ovoga istraživanja nisu se mogli utvrditi čvrsti kriteriji za odabir radova za analizu, također, nestandardizirano navođenje identifikacijskih bibliografskih podataka radova u prvim brojevima časopisa i ručni unos prikupljenih podataka mogu utjecati na rezultate istraživanja i eventualne greške.
Originalnost/vrijednost: U Bosni i Hercegovini do sada nisu rađene bibliometrijske analize bosanskohercegovačkih časopisa iz oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka. Kao prilog takvim istraživanjima, ovaj rad donosi prvu bibliometrijsku analizu časopisa *Bosniaca: Časopisa Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine*.

Goal: The goal of this research is to explore the patterns related to authorship and collaboration of authors of the papers published in the journal *Bosniaca: Journal of National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina* in the period from 1996 to 2023.
Approach/Methodology: During the selection and preparation of the corpus for analysis, bibliographic identifiers of published papers were analysed, and Subramanyam K. formula was used for calculation of the degree of collaboration. A total of 328 papers and 392 authors by occurrence were analyzed (227 unique authors).
Results: Identification data of published papers in the period from 1996 to 2023 are gradually stabilizing, and standardization of bibliographic data is accompanied by the strengthening of the international network of authors, and the indexing of the Journal in bibliographic and citation databases. The number of single-authored papers published in the Journal is 85.98%, while the degree of collaboration in *Bosniaca* from 1996 to 2023 is 0.14, with the number of co-authored papers increasing from 2019. Of those analyzed, the largest number of unique authors comes from Bosnia and Herzegovina (132), followed by the countries of the region (69), and when it comes to the gender structure of unique authors, women are far more represented (159 authors, 70.04%), of which the majority, 88 female authors, also come from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Limitations: This research does not have firm criteria for selecting papers for analysis, also, nonstandardized listing of identification data of paper published in the first issues of the Journal, and manual entry of collected data can affect the research results and possible errors.
Originality/value: So far in Bosnia and Herzegovina no bibliometric analysis of Bosnian and Herzegovinian journals in the field of library and information sciences have been conducted. As a contribution to such analysis, this paper presents the first bibliometric analysis of journal *Bosniaca: Journal of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

1. Uvod

Otkako je A. Pritchard davne 1969. godine u članku **"**Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics?" umjesto pojma statističke bibliografije predložio korištenje pojma bibliometrije koju definira kao "primjenu matematičkih i statističkih metoda na knjige i druge medije komunikacije" (Pritchard, 1969: 348), nije izostajao interes za bibliometrijskim istraživanjima naučne komunikacije.[1]

Savremenu bibliometriju, prema Glänzelu, odnosno njene teme i podoblasti, određuju tri temeljne grupe korisnika bibliometrije: 1. bibliometrija za bibliometičare (metodologija) – područje osnovnog bibliometrijskog istraživanja; 2. bibliometrija za naučne discipline (naučne informacije) – istraživači iz različitih naučnih disciplina čine najveću i najrazličitiju interesnu grupu korisnika bibliometrije i 3. bibliometrija za politiku nauke i upravljanje (naučna politika) – oblast vrednovanja naučnog istraživanja, trenutno najvažnija tema u oblasti (Glänzel, 2003: 9/10).

Bibliometrija je danas "jedna od rijetkih istinski interdisciplinarnih istraživačkih oblasti koja se proteže na gotovo sve naučne oblasti" (Glänzel, 2003: 5), a provođenjem bibliometrijskih analiza mogu se dakle dobiti različite vrste informacija: informacije o naučnim rezultatima istraživačke ustanove, naučnom utjecaju publikacije, naučnoj saradnji autora, mobilnosti istraživača, interdisciplinarnosti publikacija, spolu autora, ali i informacije o publikacijama u otvorenom pristupu u kojima se objavljuju radovi (Waltman i Noyons, 2018: 9).

Ovu složenu oblast pokušali su sveobuhvatno i metodično prikazati Donthu et al. koji, praveći razliku između bibliometrije, metaanalize i sistematičnog

[1] Bibliometrijska istraživanja pisane naučne komunikacije, kako Borgman još krajem prošlog stoljeća naglašava, mogu ispitivati jednu ili više varijabli, stvaraoce komunikacije, artefakte komunikacije i komunikacijske koncepte (Borgman, 1990: 15). Dok artefakti predstavljaju formalne proizvode naučne komunikacije (naučna djela), a komunikacijski koncepti podrazumijevaju istraživanja korištenja riječi ili drugih oznaka te istraživanja "koja se fokusiraju na svrhu ili citatnu motivaciju" (Borgman, 1990: 16), pod stvaraocima naučne komunikacije podrazumijevaju se "pojedinačni autori, istraživački timovi, ustanove, naučna područja ili zemlje" (Borgman 1990: 15).

1. Introduction

Since A. Pritchard in 1969 in the article "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics?" proposed the use of the term bibliometrics instead of the term statistical bibliography, which he defines as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other mediums of communication" (Pritchard, 1969: 348), there was no lack of interest in bibliometric research of scientific communication.[1]

According to Glänzel, contemporary bibliometrics, i.e. its topics and sub-areas, are determined by three basic groups of users of bibliometrics: 1. bibliometrics for bibliometricians (Methodology) – domain of basic bibliometric research; 2. bibliometrics for scientific disciplines (Scientific information) – the researchers in scientific disciplines form the bigger, but also the most diverse interest-group in bibliometrics, and 3. Bibliometrics for science policy and management (science policy) – domain of research evaluation, at present the most important topic in the field (Glänzel, 2003: 9/10).

Today, bibliometrics is "one of the rare truly interdisciplinary research fields to extend to almost all scientific fields" (Glänzel, 2003: 5), and by conducting bibliometric analysis, different types of information can be yield: information about the scientific results of a research unit, scientific impact of publication, scientific collaboration of authors, researchers mobility, publications interdisciplinarity, authors gender, but also information about the open access status of publications in which works are published (Waltman & Noyons, 2018: 9).

Donthu et al. tried to comprehensively and methodically present this complex area, distinguishing between bibliometrics, meta-analysis, and systematic

[1] Bibliometric research of written scientific communication, as Borgman emphasized at the end of the last century, can examine one or more variables, communication creators, communication artifacts, and communication concepts (Borgman, 1990: 15). While artifacts represent formal products of scientific communication (scientific works), and communication concepts imply research into the use of words or other labels and research "that focuses on the purpose or citation motivation" (Borgman, 1990: 16), creators of scientific communication are defined as "individual authors, research teams, institutions, scientific fields or countries" (Borgman 1990: 15).

pregleda literature, govore o osnovnim i naprednim bibliometrijskim tehnikama, gdje osnovne tehnike dalje dijele na analizu publikacijskih aktivnosti i naučno mapiranje (Donthu et al., 2021: 287).

Analiza publikacijske aktivnosti deskriptivnoga je karaktera i analizira doprinose "konstituenata" (autora, časopisa, ustanova, naučnih oblasti, država) (Donthu et al., 2021: 287) naučnoj komunikaciji. U okviru analize publikacijske aktivnosti ispituju se: pokazatelji koji su vezani uz publikaciju (ukupan broj publikacija, ukupan broj autora koji učestvuju, publikacije s jednim autorom, publikacije u koautorstvu, broj aktivnih godina publiciranja, produktivnost po aktivnoj godini publiciranja); pokazatelji vezani uz citate (ukupan broj citata, prosječan broj citata) te pokazatelji vezani uz publikacije i citate (indeks saradnje, koeficijent saradnje, broj citiranih publikacija, udio citiranih publikacija, citati po citiranoj publikaciji, h-indeks (h), g-indeks (g), i-indeksi (i-10, 1-100, 1-200) (Donthu et al., 2021: 288).

Kod mapiranja nauke, s druge strane, Donthu et al. izdvajaju citatnu analizu (odnosi između publikacija, najutjecajnije publikacije), analizu kocitata (odnosi između citiranih publikacija, temeljne teme), bibliografsko spajanje (odnosi između citiranih publikacija, periodične ili sadašnje teme), analizu koriječi (postojeće ili buduće veze među temama), napisani sadržaj (riječi), te analizu koautorstva (društvene interakcije ili veze između autora, autori i afilijacije autora (ustanove, države)) (Donthu et al., 2021: 288).

Bibliometrijske analize pokazale su se kao "ključno sredstvo za mjerenje naučnih rezultata različitih naučnih jedinica (npr. radova, autora, ključnih riječi, časopisa, ustanova i zemalja) u bilo kojoj oblasti istraživanja" (Öztürk, Kocaman i Kanbach, 2024), a u okviru bibliometrije, istraživanje autorstva kao "grana bibliometrije koja istražuje različite elemente autorstva" (Kirtania, 2021), kako Jokić pojašnjava, "kao tema postaje u bibliometriji interesantna s aspekta vrednovanja doprinosa svakog pojedinog autora u koautorstvu, kao rezultat suradnje među znanstvenicima; služi kao izvor za bolje upoznavanje nastanka i razvoja novih poddisciplina i interdisciplinarne aktivnosti; te upoznavanje strukture i komunikacija u znanosti" (Jokić, 2005: 19).

Za izračunavanje autorske produktivnosti najčešće se koristi Lotkin zakon, po kojem "broj autora koji su objavili n radova približno je jednak $1/n^2$ broju autora koji su napisali samo jedan rad" (Lotka, 1926: 323), gdje po Lotkinom izračunu broj autora

literature review. They talk about basic and advanced bibliometric techniques, where the basic techniques are further divided into performance analysis and science mapping (Donthu et al., 2021: 287).

Performance analysis is descriptive in nature and analyzes the contribution of "constituents" (e.g., authors, journals, institutions, scientific fields and countries) (Donthu et al., 2021: 287) in scientific communication. As part of the performance analysis, the following are examined: publication-related metrics (total publications, number of contributing authors, sole-authored publications, co-authored publications, number of active years of publication, productivity per active years of publication); citation-related metrics (total citations, average citations) and citation-and-publication-related metrics (collaboration metrics, collaboration coefficient, number of cited publication, proportion of cited publication, citations per cited publication, h-index (h), g-index (g), i-index (i-10, 1-100, 1-200) (Donthu et al., 2021: 288).

In science mapping, on the other hand, Donthu et al. separate citation analysis (relationships among publications, most influential publications), co-citation analysis (relationships among cited publications, foundational themes), bibliographic coupling (relationships among citing publications, periodical or present themes), co-word analysis (existing or future relationships among topics), written content (words), and co-authorship analysis (social interactions or relationships among authors, authors and author affiliations (institutions, countries)) (Donthu et al., 2021: 288).

Bibliometric analysis proved to be a "crucial tool for measuring the scientific outputs of different scientific items (e.g., papers, authors, keywords, journals, institutions, and countries) in any research field" (Öztürk, Kocaman & Kanbach, 2024), and within bibliometrics, authorship research as "branch of bibliometrics which investigates the different elements of authorship" (Kirtania, 2021), as Jokić explains, "as a topic, it becomes interesting in bibliometrics from the aspect of evaluating the contribution of each individual author in co-authorship, as a result of collaboration between scientists; serves as a source for better familiarization with the emergence and development of new subdisciplines and interdisciplinary activities; and getting to know the structure and communication in science" (Jokić, 2005: 19).

To calculate the author's productivity, Lotka's law is most often used, according to which "the number of authors who published n papers is approximately

koji objave po jedan rad iznosi 60%. Mišljenja su podijeljena o primjeni Lotkinog zakona, donesenog davne 1926. godine, prije skoro stotinu godina, u bibliotečko-informacijskim naukama, ali pojedina istraživanja govore u prilog tome da je on primjenjiv i u ovoj oblasti (Kumar, 2017: 240), odnosno da se može koristiti kao "standardiziran način mjerenja produktivnosti autora" (Askew, 2008: 6/7). Uz Lotkin zakon, Bradfordov zakon raspršenosti te Zipfov zakon učestalosti pojave riječi u tekstu čine temeljne bibliometrijske zakone.

Bibliometrijska istraživanja autorstva[2] "diskutiraju karakteristike autorstva", ali i "nivo saradnje između određenog skupa autora" (Kumar i Behera, 2022: 29). U zavisnosti od učesnika, Subramanyam tako izdvaja sljedećih šest vrsta saradnje u naučnim istraživanjima: 1. saradnja nastavnika i učenika (uobičajen način saradnje u akademskom okruženju); 2. saradnja među kolegama (u okviru koje svako od učesnika vlastitom stručnošću doprinosi određenom projektu); 3. saradnja supervizora i asistenta; 4. saradnja istraživača i konsultanta; 5. saradnja između organizacija i 6. međunarodna saradnja (Subramanyam, 1983: 34). Subramanyam donosi i formulu za izračunavanje stepena saradnje, pri čemu akcentira da postoje razlike po naučnim oblastima u smislu ostvarivanja saradnje među naučnicima. Naime, ova saradnja, koja se povezuje sa "velikom naukom" (Price, 1986) i razvija nakon Drugog svjetskog rata u bogatijim zemljama, "karakteristična je za gotovo sva područja, izuzev područja humanističkih znanosti" (Jokić, 2005: 27).

Kada je oblast bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka u pitanju, do sada su provedene brojne bibliometrijske analize obrazaca povezanih s autorstvom, saradnjom autora u časopisima iz ove oblasti, kako s ciljem analize ovih trendova u pojedinačnim časopisima (npr. Mokhtari et al., 2021; Kirtania, 2021; Khaparde i Pawar, 2013; Khanna et al., 2018; Patel i Verma, 2020), tako i u više njih, a s različitih aspekata (npr. He i Spink, 2002; Barik i Jena, 2018; Park, 2008; Chang, 2019; Chang, 2015; Reece-Evans, 2010; Barik i Jena, 2021), dok je sveobuhvatnu analizu autorstva i autorske saradnje u časopisima iz oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka u zemljama centralne i istočne Evrope, indeksiranim u Scopus bazi podataka (za period od 1996. do 2017. godine), dala

[2] U novije vrijeme fokus bibliometrijskih analiza autorstva usredotočen je i na naprimjer analizu ChatGPT-a kao autora ili koautora radova (Nazarovets i Teixeira da Silva, 2024), ili pak na bibliometrijsku analizu uputstava za autore od strane izdavača, odnosno časopisa, a u vezi s korištenjem generativne umjetne inteligencije u pisanju radova (Ganjavi et al., 2024).

equal to $1/n$[2] the number of authors who wrote only one paper" (Lotka, 1926: 323), where, according to Lotka's calculation, the number of authors who publish single paper each is 60%. Opinions are divided about the application of Lotka's law adopted back in 1926, almost a hundred years ago, in library and information sciences, but some researches support the fact that it is applicable in this field as well (Kumar, 2017: 240), that is, that it can be used as "a standardized way of measuring author productivity" (Askew, 2008: 6/7). Along with Lotka's law, Bradford's law of dispersion and Zipf's law of the frequency of occurrence of words in the text form the basic laws of bibliometrics.

Bibliometric authorship studies[2] "discuss the characteristics of the authors" but also "the level of collaboration among a particular set of authors" (Kumar & Behera, 2022: 29). Depending on the participants, Subramanyam distinguishes the following six types of cooperation in scientific research: 1. teacher-pupil collaboration (a very common mode of collaboration in an academic setting); 2. collaboration among colleagues (within which each contributing expertise in a different aspect of the project); 3. supervisor-assistant collaboration; 4. researcher-consultant collaboration; 5. collaboration between organizations; 6. international collaboration (Subramanyam, 1983: 34). Subramanyam also provides a formula for calculating the degree of cooperation, emphasizing that there are differences in scientific fields and in terms of achieving cooperation between scientists. This cooperation, which is associated with "big science" (Price, 1986) and developed after the Second World War in richer countries, "is characteristic for almost all fields, except for the field of humanities" (Jokić, 2005: 27).

When it comes to the field of library and information sciences, numerous bibliometric analyzes of patterns related to authorship, collaboration of authors in journals from this field have been carried out so far, both with the aim of analysing these trends in individual journals (e.g. Mokhtari et al., 2021; Kirtania, 2021; Khaparde & Pawar, 2013; Khanna et al., 2018; Patel & Verma, 2020), as well as in several of them, and from different aspects (e.g. He & Spink, 2002; Barik & Jena, 2018; Park, 2008; Chang, 2019; Chang, 2015; Reece-Evans, 2010; Barik & Jena,

[2] In recent times, the focus of bibliometric analyses of authorship is on, for example, the analysis of ChatGPT as an author or co-author of papers (Nazarovets & Teixeira da Silva, 2024), or on the bibliometric analysis of instructions for authors by publishers or journals, and in connection with the use of generative artificial intelligence in writing papers (Ganjavi et al., 2024).

Jokić, analizirajući predmetne časopise iz 11 država EU (Bugarska, Hrvatska, Češka, Estonija, Mađarska, Letonija, Litvanija, Poljska, Rumunija, Slovačka i Slovenija) i četiri zemlje, potencijalne članice EU (Bosna i Hercegovina, Makedonija, Crna Gora i Srbija), ukupno 160 časopisa (Jokić, 2020).

Časopis *Bosniaca*, čiji je izdavač Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, nije obuhvaćen ovim istraživanjem, jer je u Scopus bazu podataka uključen tek 2023. godine, a kao trenutno jedinom naučno-stručnom časopisu na području Bosne i Hercegovine koji pokriva oblast bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka, ranije mu je pažnju posvetila Selhanović (2023), istražujući njegovu bibliografsku opremljenost, dok su zbog značaja časopisa za bh. zajednicu informacijskih stručnjaka Polimac i Smajić Gačević (2021) sačinile *Bibliografiju časopisa Bosniaca (1996–2020)*. Časopis nije bio predmetom bibliometrijskih analiza, s napomenom da zapravo u Bosni i Hercegovini do sada uopće nisu provođena bibliometrijska istraživanja bh. časopisa iz oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka.

Zbog njihovog značaja i potrebe da se i na ovom području započne s bibliometrijskim analizama, u okviru ovoga istraživanja pažnja se posvećuje obrascima povezanim s produktivnošću i saradnjom autora čiji su radovi objavljeni u časopisu *Bosniaca* u periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine.

2. O časopisu Bosniaca

Prvi bh. časopis iz oblasti bibliotekarstva, *Bilten Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine i Narodne biblioteke NR BiH*, pokrenut je 1955. godine, nakon utemeljenja Narodne biblioteke Federalne Bosne i Hercegovine (1945. godine) i osnivanja Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine (1949. godine). Ovaj časopis, koji će 1960. godine biti preimenovan u časopis *Bibliotekarstvo*, a 1980. godine u časopis *Bibliotekarstvo: Godišnjak Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine*, nakon rata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1992–1995) izlazi neredovito, te njegov posljednji broj biva štampan 2002. godine. Uporedo s njegovim izlaženjem, od 1996. godine pokreće se i *Bosniaca: Časopis Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine*.

Poticaj za nastanak časopisa *Bosniaca* leži u granatiranju zgrade Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine 25/26. augusta 1992. godine, kada je uništen značajan dio njenoga fonda, a naziv časopisa veže se uz ideju potrebe izrade retrospektivne bosanskohercegovačke bibliografije. Svjedočanstva o naporima usmjerenim ka izradi Bi-

2021), while a comprehensive analysis of authorship and author collaboration in journals in the field of library and information sciences in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, indexed in the Scopus database (for the period from 1996 to 2017) gave Jokić, analysing the subject journals from 11 EU countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) and four countries, potential EU members (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia), in total 160 journals (Jokić, 2020).

The journal *Bosniaca*, which is published by the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is not covered in this research, because it was included in the Scopus database only in 2023, and it is currently the only scientific and professional journal in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina that covers the field of library and information science. Selhanović (2023) previously paid attention to the Journal by investigating its bibliographic data, while due to the importance of the Journal for BH community of information experts, Polimac and Smajić Gačević compiled the *Bibliography of journal Bosniaca (1996–2020)*. The journal was not the subject of bibliometric analyses, with a note that no bibliometric research of BH journals in the field of library and information sciences has been carried out so far in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Due to their importance and the need to start with bibliometric analyses in this area as well, within the framework of this research, attention is paid to patterns related to the productivity and cooperation of authors whose works were published in the journal *Bosniaca* in the period from 1996 to 2023.

2. About the journal Bosniaca

The first BH journal in the field of librarianship, *Bilten Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine i Narodne biblioteke NR BiH* (Bulletin of the Society of Librarians of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Library of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina), was launched in 1955, after the establishment of the National Library of the Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina (1945) and the establishment of the Society of Librarians of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1949). This journal, which in 1960 was renamed to journal *Bibliotekarstvo* (Librarianship), and in 1980 to the journal *Bibliotekarstvo: Godišnjak Društva bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine* (Librarianship: Yearbook of the Society of Librarians of Bosnia and Herzegovina), was published

bliografije *Bosniace* ostala su trajno zabilježena na stranicama spomenutoga Biltena, kao i informacije o svim akterima koji su bili angažirani na izradi ovoga značajnog bibliografskog projekta.

Sličan zadatak, ali daleko komplikovaniji, koji se odnosi na obnovu fondova, dali su sebi tadašnji uposlenici Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine (NUBBiH), nakon spomenutih ratnih stradanja. Među mnogim ciljevima oko rekonstrukcije fondova i oživljavanja bibliotečke djelatnosti bilo je i pokretanje bibliotečkog časopisa. U "Predgovoru" o tome događaju navodi se sljedeće: "Koristan prilog ovome poslu bilo je i stručno savjetovanje posvećeno Bibliografiji Bosne i Hercegovine, održano u Sarajevu početkom novembra 1995. godine i izložba bibliografske literature u Galeriji 'Paleta', prikazana tim povodom. Upravo radovi priloženi i pročitani na ovome Savjetovanju, predstavljaju glavninu materijala koji publikujemo u ovom tematskom broju časopisa Bosniaca, koji time počinje svoj život" (Redakcija, 1996: 1).

Od pojavljivanja časopisa 1996. do 2023. godine, kroz 28 godišta (volumena) ukupno je izašlo 28 brojeva časopisa, ali 25 svezaka. Glavni i odgovorni urednik prvog broja časopisa bio je E. Kujundžić, a od 2005. (br. 9/10) do 2023. godine glavni i odgovorni urednik je I. Ovčina. Od njegova osnivanja, članovi redakcije, recenzenti i sl. bili su ugledni pojedinci iz oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka, iz Bosne i Hercegovine i drugih zemalja.

Časopis je trenutno indeksiran u DOAJ, Erih Plus, ICI Journal Master List, Mir@bel, dostupan je na Hrčku, CEEOL-u, EBSCO – Central & Eastern European Academic Source, EBSCO – The Belt and Road Initiative Reference Source, Slavic Humanities Index, Index Copernicus, Internet Archive Scholar, EuroPub, Semantic Scholar, HAL Open Science, a naveden je u MIAR (Information Matrix for the Analysis of Journals), Kobson, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Szczepanski's List of Open Access Journals, OpenAire, Fatcat, Scilit, ZDB Catalogue i Sherpa Romeo.[3]

Časopis su od njegovog prvog broja uređivali bibliotekari i bibliotekarke, vodeći računa o dugogodišnjoj tradiciji publicističkog djelovanja NUBBiH, koja je rezultirala i time da časopis *Bosniaca* postane jedan od rijetkih časopisa s područja jugoistočne Evrope koji je, pored navedenih, indeksiran i u citatnim bazama podataka Web of Science (Emerging Sources Citation Index, 2017) i Scopus (2023).

[3] Vidjeti: Bosniaca. *About the Journal*. https://bosniaca.nub.ba/index.php/bosniaca/about.

irregularly after the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–1995), and its last issue was printed in 2002. Along with its publication, since 1996, *Bosniaca: Journal of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina* has been launched.

The incentive for the foundation of the journal *Bosniaca* lies in the shelling of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina building on 25/26th August 1992, when a significant part of the fund was destroyed, and the name of the Journal was associated with the idea and the need to create a retrospective bibliography of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Testimonies about the efforts directed towards the creation of the *Bosniaca* Bibliography remained permanently recorded on the pages of the mentioned Bulletin, as well as information about all the participants who were engaged in the work behind this significant bibliographic project.

A similar task, but far more complicated, which refers to the restoration of funds, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NUBBiH) employees from that period gave themselves, after the mentioned wartime hardships. Among the many goals related to the reconstruction of the funds and the revival of the library functions was the launch of a library journal. The preface regarding this event states: "A useful contribution to this work was the professional conference dedicated to the Bibliography of Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo at the beginning of November 1995, and the exhibition of bibliographic literature in the Gallery 'Paleta', shown on that occasion. The papers contributed and read at this Conference, precisely represent most of the material we publish in this thematic issue of the journal Bosniaca, which life begins with it" (Redakcija, 1996, 1).

From the appearance of the Journal in 1996 to 2023, through 28 years (volumes), a total of 28 issues of the Journal, but 25 volumes, were published. The editor-in-chief of the Journal's first issue was E. Kujundžić, and from 2005 (No. 9/10) until 2023, the editor-in-chief was I. Ovčina. Since its establishment, members of the editorial board, reviewers, etc. have been distinguished individuals in the library and information sciences field, from Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries.

The journal is currently indexed in DOAJ, Erih Plus, ICI Journal Master List, Mir@bel, is available at Hrčak, CEEOL, EBSCO – Central & Eastern European Academic Source, EBSCO – The Belt and Road Initiative Reference Source, Slavic Humanities Index, Index Copernicus, Internet Archive

3. Metodologija i istraživački korpus

Cilj ovoga istraživanja je utvrditi obrasce povezane s autorstvom i saradnjom autora čiji su radovi objavljeni u časopisu *Bosniaca* u periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine. Sa spomenutim ciljem u vezi, postavljena su sljedeća istraživačka pitanja:

IP1: Koji su obrasci povezani s autorstvom?

IP2: Koje su osnovne karakteristike autorske saradnje?

IP3: Koji su autori najproduktivniji?

IP4: Kakva je struktura autora prema spolu i državama iz kojih dolaze?

Kod selekcije i pripremanja istraživačkog korpusa, analizirali su se identifikacijski bibliografski podaci radova, a u istraživanju se kod izračunavanja stepena saradnje koristila formula Subramanyam.

Ukupno je analizirano 328 radova i 392 autora (227 jedinstvenih autora), pri čemu se pri definiranju korpusa za analizu naišlo na nekoliko istraživačkih problema.

Naime, poredeći web-stranicu časopisa i druge digitalne arhive, otkriveno je niz nedosljednosti oko arhiviranja časopisa, odnosno njegova predstavljanja u web-okruženju. Tako, naprimjer, poređenjem radova s web-stranice časopisa i arhiva CEEOL-a (engl. *Central Eastern European Online Library*), utvrđeno je da na web-stranici među rubrikama *Bosniace* nema rubrike "Događanja", koja se pojavljuje od broja 4/5 (1999–2000). S druge strane, rubrika Događanja vidljiva je u CEEOL-ovom arhivu, ali u njemu se časopis arhivira tek od 2004. godine. *Bosniaca* se usto arhivira i na portalu Hrčak, ali tek od 2016. godine.

Pokušaj da se u identifikaciji radova koristi COBISS.BH (prilozi iz *Bosniace* su obrađeni u katalogu) također se pokazao neadekvatnim rješenjem, jer ispis u vidu Bibliografije *Bosniace* (1996–2023)[4] nema podataka o rubriciranju časopisa.

Dakle, s obzirom na to da spomenute baze nisu nudile sveobuhvatan prikaz sadržaja *Bosniace*, te izbjegavajući pobiranje manjeg broja metapodataka, bilo je potrebno *de visu* ustanoviti stvarni broj radova i njima pripadajućih bibliografskih elemenata. To je urađeno konsultiranjem svih štampanih izdanja časopisa, tragom čega je i sačinjen sveobuhvatan uzorak za bibliometrijsku analizu.

Pripremajući korpus za analizu uočeno je da su se bibliografski podaci uz radove vremenom dopunja-

[4] Bibliografija časopisa Bosniaca (1996–2023). Ispis iz: Kooperativni online bibliografski sistem i servisi COBISS.BH, 1. 6. 2024.

Scholar, EuroPub, Semantic Scholar, HAL Open Science, and it is listed in MIAR (Information Matrix for the Analysis of Journals), Kobson, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Szczepanski's List of Open Access Journals, OpenAire, Fatcat, Scilit, ZDB Catalogue i Sherpa Romeo.[3]

Since its first issue, the journal has been edited by librarians, taking into account the long-standing tradition of publishing activities of the NUBBiH. This resulted in *Bosniaca* becoming one of the rare journals from Southeastern Europe that, in addition to the above, is also indexed in the citation databases Web of Science (Emerging Sources Citation Index, 2017) and Scopus (2023).

3. Methodology and research corpus

This research aims to determine the patterns associated with the authorship and collaboration of authors whose works were published in the journal *Bosniaca* in the period from 1996 to 2023. In connection with the mentioned goal, the following research questions were asked:

RQ1: What forms are associated with authorship?

RQ2: What are the basic characteristics of author collaboration?

RQ3: Which authors are the most productive?

RQ4: What is the structure of authors according to gender and the countries they come from?

During the selection and preparation of the research corpus, the identifying bibliographic data of the papers were analyzed, and the Subramanyam formula was used in the research to calculate the degree of cooperation.

A total of 328 papers and 392 authors (227 single authors) were analysed, and several research problems were encountered when defining the corpus for analysis.

Namely, comparing the Journal's website and other digital archives revealed several inconsistencies regarding the archiving of the Journal, i.e. its presentation in the web environment. So, for example, by comparing papers from the website of the Journal and CEEOL archive (Central Eastern European Online Library) it was established that there is no block "Events" on the website among the blocks of *Bosniaca*, which appears from issue 4/5 (1999-2000). On the other hand, the block "Events" is visible in the CEEOL archive, but the Journal has

[3] See: Bosniaca. *About the Journal*. https://bosniaca.nub.ba/index.php/bosniaca/about.

vali i mijenjali, odnosno da se na njegovoj standardizaciji postepeno radilo, te je odabir radova za analizu bio moguć samo ako se uzmu u obzir radovi iz rubrika u kojima većina radova ima obilježja naučnih ili stručnih radova. Pokušaj da se uvede dodatni kriterij za odabir radova za analizu, poput onoga da rad treba imati navedenu literaturu, također nije bio moguć, jer se literatura nije navodila dosljedno uz radove objavljene u prvim brojevima,[5] a oni su značajni zbog kulturno-historijskog konteksta.

U odnosu na prve objavljene brojeve časopisa, s većom bibliografskom opremljenošću radova započinje se od br. 3 (1998), kada se uvode UDK broj i sažetak na b/h/s i engleskom jeziku. Podaci o ustanovi u kojoj je autor zaposlen navode se od broja 4/5 (1999–2000), a u istom broju se objavljuju i "Preporuke autorima"; od ovog broja navode se i naslovi na stranom jeziku te sažetak i ključne riječi na dva jezika.

Od broja 9/10 (2004–2005) navodi se sadržaj *Bosniace* na engleskom jeziku, br. 21 (2016) ima u zaglavlju stranice ime časopisa, broj i podatke o broju stranica rada. Kategorizacija radova (izvorni naučni rad, pregledni rad, stručni rad i izlaganje sa skupa) postoji od broja 22 (2017). Datumi prispijeća i prihvatanja radova u Uredništvo navode se od broja 23 (2018), a DOI identifikator od broja 24 (2019). Časopis se štampa višejezično na engleskom jeziku i jezicima s prostora bivše Jugoslavije od broja 25 (2020), uz korištenje latiničnog i ćiriličnog alfabeta.[6]

S napomenom da pobliže informacije o bibliografskoj opremljenosti radova u časopisu *Bosniaca* donosi Selhanović (2023), ovdje treba izdvojiti još neke dodatne specifičnosti korpusa. U br. 2 (1997) svi radovi su preštampani iz ranije objavljenih izvora, a u broju 6/7 (2001–2002. godina) od 23 rada, devet radova preštampano je iz starih izvora, kao i UNESCO-ova rezolucija 4.8 iz 1993. godine te Pro-

[5] Nestandardiziranost radova u početnoj fazi izlaženja časopisa dovela je do izostanka navođenja literature uz radove. I pored "Preporuka autorima" koje su date u broju 4/5 (1999–2000), tek od broja 9/10 (2005) smanjuje se broj radova koji nemaju prateću literaturu. Pripremajući korpus za analizu ustanovljen je u godini 1997 (br. 2) zamjetan nagli rast, odnosno preokret oko navođenja literature uz radove. U pitanju je tematski broj, *Iz historije štamparstva u Bosni i Hercegovini*, u kojem je objavljeno ukupno šest radova znalaca te oblasti (Krešević, Pejanović, Dizdar, Petrović i dva rada Rešidbegović), koji predstavljaju već ranije objavljene naučne radove s bogatim popisom korištene literature. Vremenom se povećava broj radova uz koje se navodi literatura, što korespondira sa sve većom standardizacijom bibliografskih identifikatora. Dok se u prvom periodu izlaženja časopisa (1996–2003) objavljuje najveći broj radova bez popisa literature, u narednom periodu izlaženja časopisa (2004–2016) stabilizira se broj rubrika, radi se na indeksiranju časopisa i stabilizaciji bibliografskih identifikatora, pa se u sljedećem periodu izlaženja časopisa (2017–2023) u potpunosti stabilizira bibliografska opremljenost radova.

[6] Prvi tekst na ćiriličnom alfabetu javlja se 2015. godine.

been archived there only since 2004. *Bosniaca* is also archived on the portal Hrčak, but only since 2016.

An attempt to use COBISS.BH in the identification of papers (contributions from *Bosniaca* are processed in the catalog) also proved to be an inadequate solution, because the excerpt in the form of the Bibliography of *Bosniaca* (1996–2023)[4] has no information on journal structure.

Therefore, considering that the mentioned databases did not offer a comprehensive presentation of the content of *Bosniaca*, and avoiding the collection of a smaller number of metadata, it was necessary to establish *with own eyes* the actual number of papers and their associated bibliographic elements. This was done by consulting all printed editions of the Journal, after which a comprehensive bibliometric analysis sample was created.

While preparing the corpus for analysis, it was noticed that the bibliographic data along with the papers were supplemented and changed over time, i.e. there was gradual work on its standardization, and the selection of papers for analysis was only possible if the majority of papers taken into account are from blocks of papers with scientific or professional characteristics. An attempt to introduce an additional criterion for the selection of papers for analysis, such as that the paper should have cited literature, was also not possible, because the literature was not consistently cited in addition to the papers published in the first issues,[5] which are significant due to the cultural-historical context.

Concerning the first published issues of the Journal, papers with larger bibliographic data start from no. 3 (1998), when the UDC number and Abstracts

[4] Bibliografija časopisa Bosniaca (1996–2023). Ispis iz: Kooperativni online bibliografski sistem i servisi COBISS.BH (Bibliography of journal Bosniaca (1996–2023). Excerpt from: Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services COBISS.BH), 1. 6. 2024.

[5] The non-standardization of papers in the initial phase of the Journal's publication led to the absence of references with the papers. Despite the "Authors' guidelines" given in no. 4/5 (1999–2000), only from no. 9/10 (2005) the number of papers that do not have accompanying references decrease. While preparing the corpus for analysis, in 1997 (No. 2) a noticeable sudden growth or change in citing literature with papers was established. It is a thematic issue, *From the history of printing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, with six papers written by experts in the field published (Krešević, Pejanović, Dizdar, Petrović and two papers from Rešidbegović), and which papers represent previously published scientific papers with a rich list of used literature. Over time, the number of papers with references is increasing, which corresponds to the increasing standardization of bibliographic identifiers. While in the first period of Journal publishing (1996–2003), the largest number of papers were published without a bibliography, in the following period of Journal publishing (2004–2016) the number of blocks stabilized, and the work was done on journal indexing and stabilization of bibliographic identifiers, so in the next period of Journal publishing (2017–2023) bibliographic data of the papers is fully stabilised.

glas američkih naučnika iz 1993. godine, od kojih ukupno 11 radova nije obuhvaćeno analizom. Poseban broj je i br. 8 iz 2003. godine u kojem je objavljeno 25 radova, od kojih je 17 posvećeno rekonstrukciji Vijećnice. Među tim radovima su i radovi koji po svojim karakteristikama pripadaju književnom žanru (tri rada: Alikadić, Mehmedbašić, Hrenovica). Zbog historijske perspektive, ovi radovi ubrojali su se u grupu radova za analizu, što neće dramatično utjecati na predstavljene parametre date u rezultatima jer se analizira produktivnost dužeg vremenskog perioda.[7]

Prva klasifikacija radova za analizu urađena je korištenjem definiranih rubrika u *Bosniaci*, gdje analizom nisu obuhvaćeni radovi koji pripadaju rubrikama: "Riječ urednika", "Događanja", "Prilozi i prikazi". Preostale rubrike su se tokom vremena mijenjale i dopunjavale i njihov ukupan popis je: "Članci", "Bibliotečko-informacioni sistem", "Kulturno naslijeđe Bosne i Hercegovine", "Biblioteke u BiH i u svijetu", "Dokumentarna baština", "Informacije i servisi u novom tehnološkom okruženju", "Prilozi i prikazi", "Aktuelnosti", "Događanja", "Riječ urednika".[8]

Ustanovljeno je da je stvarni broj radova 551, u koji broj su uključeni uvodni radovi glavnih i odgovornih urednika pod nazivom "Riječ urednika" (21), "Prilozi i prikazi" (105), "Događanja" i "Aktuelnosti" (97),[9] jedan intervju (koji je prikazan samo u kumulativnom broju radova). Ovi radovi su isklju-

in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian and English are introduced. Information regarding authors' affiliation is given from no. 4/5 (1999–2000), and Author Guidelines are published in the same issue, titles are also given in a foreign language, as well as abstract, and keywords in two languages.

As of issue 9/10 (2004–2005), the content of *Bosniaca* is given in English, no. 21 (2016) has in the running head the name of the Journal, issue, and information on the number of pages of the paper. The categorization of papers (original scientific, review, professional, and conference papers) exists from no. 22 (2017). The dates of receiving and accepting papers by the Editorial Office are given from no. 23 (2018), and the DOI identifier from no. 24 (2019). The journal is printed bilingually in English and languages of the former Yugoslavia from no. 25 (2020), using the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets.[6]

With the note that more detailed information about the bibliographic data of the papers in the journal *Bosniaca* is provided by Selhanović (2023), some additional specifics of the corpus should be singled out here. In no. 2 (1997), all papers are reprinted from previously published sources, and in number 6/7 (2001–2002) out of 23 papers, nine papers were reprinted from old sources, as well as UNESCO resolution 4.8 from 1993 and Proclamation of American scientists from 1993, of which a total of 11 papers were not included in the analysis. A special number is also no. 8 from 2003, in which 25 papers were published, of which 17 were dedicated to the reconstruction of the *Vijećnica*. Among these papers, there are also papers that by their characteristics belong to the literary genre (three papers, Alikadić, Mehmedbašić, Hrenovica). Due to the historical perspective, these papers were included in the group of papers for analysis, which will not dramatically affect the presented parameters given in the results, because the productivity of a longer period is analysed.[7]

The first classification of papers for analysis was done using defined blocks in *Bosniaca*, where the analysis did not include papers belonging to blocks: "Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief", "Events", and

[7] Tokom izlaženja izdata su tri dvobroja časopisa, za 1999. i 2000. godinu (br. 4/5), za 2001. i 2002. godinu (br. 6/7) te za 2004. i 2005. godinu (br. 9/10). Pojedini brojevi, u prvoj fazi izlaženja časopisa, imali su i tematske brojeve (ukupno 4): 1996. godine (br. 1) *Bibliografija Bosne i Hercegovine*, 1997. godine (br. 2) *Iz historije štamparstva Bosne i Hercegovine*, 2002. godine (br. 6/7) *Deset godina od razaranje Vijećnice (1992–2002)* te 2003. godine (br. 8) *Obnova i buduća namjena Vijećnice*.

[8] U prvoj godini objavljivanja postojale su dvije rubrike: "Članci", te "Prilozi" i "Prikazi" (kao dvije odvojene rubrike). Od broja 3 (1998) dodane su rubrike: "Bibliotečko-informacioni sistem", "Kulturno naslijeđe Bosne i Hercegovine" i "Aktuelnosti". Rubrika "Aktuelnosti" se pojavljuje samo u ovom broju i nju će zamijeniti rubrika "Događanja" od broja 4/5 do broja 14 (2009). Stabilizacija naziva rubrika počinje s brojem 4/5 (1999-2000) i to su rubrike: "Riječ urednika", "Bibliotečko-informacioni sistem", "Bibliotekarstvo u svijetu", "Kulturno naslijeđe u Bosni i Hercegovini", "Prilozi" i "Prikazi", po prvi put i rubrika "Preporuke autorima", koje u ovom broju nisu navedene kao posebna rubrika. Broj 8 (2003) je specifičan jer je to broj posvećen obnovi Vijećnice te je posebno i rubriciran. Prva rubrika je Obnova i buduća namjena Vijećnice", zatim slijedi rubrika Prilozi na engleskom jeziku", a nakon toga rubrike: "Bibliotekarstvo u svijetu", "Kulturno naslijeđe", "Prikazi događanja" i "Prilozi" i "Preporuke autorima". U narednim brojevima nema značajnijih promjena, izuzev što od broja 15 (2010)"Prilozi i prikazi" čine jednu rubriku. Od broja 20 (2015) rubrika "Kulturno naslijeđe" mijenja naziv u "Dokumentarno naslijeđe" i javlja se nova rubrika "Informacije i servisi u novom tehnološkom okruženju" od broja 20 (2015).

[9] Analizirajući časopis *de visu* utvrđeno je postojanje i rubrike "Aktuelnosti" u br. 3 (1998). Rubrika je postojala samo jednu godinu. U analizi jedan rad iz ove rubrike pridodat je broju radova u rubrici "Događanja" te je njihov ukupan broj 97.

[6] The first text in the Cyrillic alphabet appeared in 2015.

[7] During its publishing, three double issues of the Journal were published, for 1999 and 2000 (No. 4/5), for 2001 and 2002 (No. 6/7), and for 2004 and 2005 (No. 9/10). Certain issues, in the first phase of the Journal's publishing, also had thematic issues (4 in total): in 1996 (No. 1) *Bibliografija Bosne i Hercegovine* (*Bibliography of Bosnia and Herzegovina*), in 1997 (No. 2) *Iz historije štamparstva Bosne i Hercegovine* (*From the history of printing in Bosnia and Herzegovina*), in 2002 (No. 6/7) *Deset godina od razaranje Vijećnice (1992–2002)* (*Ten years since the destruction of Vijećnica (1992–2002)*), and in 2003 (No. 8) *Obnova i buduća namjena Vijećnice* (*Restoration and future use of Vijećnica*).

čeni iz dalje analize, te je korpus umanjen za 223 (40,47%) rada, što je statistički značajno umanjenje korpusa, ali pokazuje prevagu stručnih i naučnih radova (59,53%) u odnosu na ostale radove objavljene u *Bosniaci* u analiziranom vremenskom periodu.

Tragom toga, analiza je provedena na odabranom spomenutom uzorku od 328 radova, 392 autora, odnosno 227 jedinstvenih autora, koji su se statistički obrađivali u Microsoft Excelu, a u rezultatima istraživanja tabelarno prikazivali, pri čemu nestandardizirano navođenje bibliografskih identifikatora i ručni unos prikupljenih podataka mogu utjecati na rezultate ovoga istraživanja i eventualne greške.

4. Rezultati istraživanja

Kako je ranije navedeno, od 1996. do 2023. godine, kroz 28 godišta (volumena) ukupno je izašlo 28 brojeva časopisa, ali 25 svezaka, a kada je godišnja produkcija radova u časopisu *Bosniaca* u pitanju, u Tabeli 1 donosi se ukupan broj objavljenih radova, razvrstanih prema pripadajućim rubrikama: "Riječ urednika", "Prilozi i prikazi", "Događanja" i "Aktuelnosti". U kategoriju Radovi za analizu uvršteni su svi radovi koji se nalaze u rubrikama: "Biblioteko-informacioni sistem", "Kulturno naslijeđe", "Biblioteke u BiH i u svijetu", "Dokumentarna baština" i "Informacije i servisi u novom tehnološkom okruženju".

Oko produkcije radova primjećuje se da je trend objavljivanja radova pozitivan, ali nema pravilnu distribuciju. Vidljivo je da je najmanji broj radova objavljen u br. 2 iz 1997. godine (čine ga preštampani radovi iz drugih izvora). Najveći broj radova objavljen je 2009. godine (br. 14), ukupno 44 rada (10 radova u rubrici "Prilozi i prikazi", 16 radova u rubrici "Događanja" i jedan rad u rubrici "Riječ urednika"), od kojih je 18 radova uvršteno u analizu (40,9% od ukupnog broja radova objavljenih u ovom broju).

U periodu od 1996. do spomenute 2009. godine objavljeno je 270 radova, od kojih su analizirana 142 rada (52,9% od ukupnog broja radova objavljenih u ovom periodu), nakon čega slijedi pravilnija distribucija radova, s evidentnim porastom naučnih i stručnih radova u periodu od 2010. do 2023. godine, kada je objavljeno ukupno 237 radova, od kojih je analizirano 169 radova (71,3% od ukupnog broja radova objavljenih u ovom periodu).

Ukupan broj autora po pojavnosti, koji su objavili 328 radova, iznosi 392, što predstavlja 0,83 rada po autoru (Tabela 2).

"Review". The remaining blocks were changed and supplemented over time, and their final list is: "Papers", "Library-information System", "Cultural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the World", "Documentary Heritage", "Information, and Services in the New Technological Environment", "Reviews", "News", "Events", "Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief".[8]

It was established that the actual number of papers is 551, which include the introductory papers of the editors-in-chief entitled "Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief" (21), "Contributions and Reviews" (105), "Events and News" (97),[9] one interview (which was shown only in a cumulative number of papers). These papers were excluded from further analysis, and the corpus was reduced by 223 (40.47%) papers, which is a statistically significant reduction of the corpus, but shows the outweigh of professional and scientific papers (59.53%) compared to other papers published in *Bosniaca* in the analysed period.

Based on the stated, the analysis was carried out on a selected sample of 328 papers, 392 authors, i.e. 227 single authors, which were statistically processed in Microsoft Excel, and tabulated in the research results, with a non-standardized listing of bibliographic identifiers and manual entry of collected data that may affect the results of this research and possible errors.

4. Research results

As stated earlier, from 1996 to 2023, through 28 years (volumes), a total of 28 issues of the Journal were published, but 25 volumes, and when it comes to the annual production of works in the *Bosniaca* magazine, Table 1 below shows the total the number

[8] In the first year of publishing, there were two blocks: "Articles", and "Contributions" and "Reviews" (as two separate blocks). From number 3 (1998) blocks were added: "Library-information System", "Cultural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina", and "News". The block "News" appears only in this issue and will be replaced by the block "Events" from issue 4/5 to issue 14 (2009). The stabilization of the designated names of blocks begins with the number 4/5 (1999–2000): "Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief", "Library-information System", "Librarianship in the World", "Cultural Heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Contributions" and "Reviews", and for the first time, block "Authors' Guidelines", which is not listed as a separate block in this issue. No. 8 (2003) is specific because it is a number dedicated to the *Vijećnica* restoration and is also rubricated separately. The first block is the "Renovation and Future Purpose of the Vijećnica", followed by the section "Contributions Written in English", followed by blocks: "Librarianship in the World", "Cultural Heritage", "Presentations of Events and Contributions", and "Authors' Guidelines". There are no significant changes in the following numbers, except for the number 15 (2010) where "Contributions and Reviews" form one block. From issue 20 (2015), the block "Cultural Heritage" changes its name to "Documentary Heritage", and a new block "Information and Services in a New Technological Environment" appears from issue 20 (2015).

[9] Analyzing the Journal with own eyes, the existence of the block "News" in no. 3 (1998) was established. The block existed for only one year. In the analysis, one paper from this block was added to the number of papers in the block Events, giving their total number 97.

Tabela 1. *Godišnja produkcija radova u časopisu Bosniaca (1996–2023)*[10]

Table 1. *Annual production of papers in the journal Bosniaca (1996–2023)*[10]

Godina i broj Year and Number	Riječ urednika Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief	Prilozi i prikazi Reviews	Događanja i Aktuelnosti Events and News	Radovi za analizu Papers for analysis	Ukupno radova Total number of papers
1996. (1)	1	1	0	16	18
1997. (2)	-	-	0	6	6*
1998. (3)	-	-	1	19	20
2000. (4/5)	-	3	7	14	24
2002. (6/7)	-	3	9	12*	24
2003. (8)	1	7	9	20	37
2005. (9/10)	1	7	10	16	34
2006. (11)	1	4	12	11	28
2007. (12)	1	9	16	12	38
2008. (13)	1	7	17	16*	41
2009. (14)	1	10	16*	17	44
2010. (15)	1	5	0	14	20
2011. (16)	1	4	0	12	17
2012. (17)	1	4	0	13	18
2013. (18)	1	3	0	11	15
2014. (19)	1	5	0	9	15
2015. (20)	1	2	0	8	11
2016. (21)	1	3	0	9	13
2017. (22)	1	4	0	14	19
2018. (23)	1	5	0	13	19
2019. (24)	1	4	0	17	22
2020. (25)	1	3	0	14	18
2021. (26)	1	2	0	11	14
2022. (27)	1	4	0	11	16
2023. (28)	1	6	0	13	20
Ukupno / Total	**21**	**105**	**97**	**328**	**551**

Analiza obrazaca autorstva, odnosno autorske saradnje, koji se pojavljuju u radovima (Tabela 3) pokazuje da su većina radova od 1996. do 2009. godine jednoautorski radovi (85,98%), s tim da se u brojevima 9/10 (2005) i 11 (2006) javljaju i autori koji objavljuju više radova u tim brojevima. Nakon toga, od br. 15 (2010) pojavljuje se veći broj koautorskih radova, da bi od 2019. godine njihov broj bio u stalnom porastu.

Najveći broj koautorstava je s dva autora (29), slijede koautorstva s tri autora (14), zatim s četiri autora (2), dok jedan rad potpisuje pet autora.

of published works, classified according to the relevant sections: "Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief", "Reviews", "Events", and "News". In the category "Papers" for analysis are included all the papers that are in the blocks: "Library-information System", "Cultural Heritage", "Libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the World", "Documentary Heritage", "Information", and "Services in the New Technological Environment".

Regarding the production of papers, it is noted that the trend of publishing papers is positive, but

[10] U br. 2 (1997) svi radovi su preštampani iz starih izvora. U broju 6–7 (2001/2002) devet radova je preštampano iz starih izvora. Intervju iz br. 13 (2008) nije uračunat u radove za analizu, ali je pridodat kumulativnom broju radova. U ukupan broj tekstova uračunati su i tekstovi koje su u formi uvodnih riječi davali glavni i odgovorni urednici, Kujundžić i Ovčina, i njih je ukupno 21. U vezi s rubrikom "Događanja" treba napomenuti da u izdanju Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine od 2000. godine izlazi *Glasnik Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine* u kojem se štampaju tekstovi s tematikom sličnom onoj koja je bila zastupljena u rubrici "Događanja" u *Bosniaci*, stoga se nakon 2009. godine spomenuta rubrika ukida, a takve vijesti se štampaju u *Glasniku*.

[10] In no. 2 (1997) all papers are reprinted from old sources. In number 6/7 (2001/2002), nine papers were reprinted from old sources. Interview from no. 13 (2008) was not included in the papers for analysis, but was added to the cumulative number of papers. The total number of texts also includes the texts that were given in the form of introductions by the editors-in-chief, Kujundžić and Ovčina, with a total of 21. Regarding block "Events", it should be noted that since 2000, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been publishing the *Herald of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina* in which texts with topics similar to those presented in the block Events in *Bosniaca* have been published, therefore, after 2009, the mentioned section was suspended, and such news are published in the *Herald*.

Tabela 2. *Pregled radova autora po godinama i prosjek po radu (1996–2023)*
Table 2. *Overview of author's papers by year and average per paper (1996–2023)*

Godina i broj Year and number	Broj radova za analizu Number of papers for analysis	Radovi u % Papers in %	Broj autora (pojavnost) Number of authors (occurrence)	Prosjek po radu Average per paper
1996. (1)	16	4,88	16	1
1997. (2)	6	1,83	6	1
1998. (3)	19	5,79	19	1
2000. (4/5)	14	4,27	15	0,93
2002. (6/7)	12	3,66	12	1
2003. (8)	20	6,10	22	0,90
2005. (9/10)	16	4,88	16	1
2006. (11)	11	3,35	11	1
2007. (12)	12	3,66	14	0,85
2008. (13)	16	4,88	16	1
2009. (14)	17	5,18	17	1
2010. (15)	14	4,27	16	0,87
2011. (16)	12	3,66	12	1
2012. (17)	13	3,96	14	0,92
2013. (18)	11	3,36	14	0,78
2014. (19)	9	2,74	12	0,75
2015. (20)	8	2,44	8	1
2016. (21)	9	2,74	15	0,6
2017. (22)	14	4,27	19	0,73
2018. (23)	13	3,96	18	0,72
2019. (24)	17	5,18	20	0,85
2020. (25)	14	4,27	25	0,56
2021. (26)	11	3,35	17	0,64
2022. (27)	11	3,35	17	0,64
2023. (28)	13	3,96	21	0,61
Ukupno / Total	**328**	**100,00**	**392**	**0,83**

Rezultati istraživanja, prema formuli Subramanyam,[11] pokazuju veoma nizak stepen saradnje u časopisu *Bosniaca*, svega 0,14 za ukupni razmatrani vremenski period od 1996. do 2023. godine:

$$C = \frac{46}{46+282} = 0{,}14$$

Ukoliko pratimo stepen saradnje autora, u odnosu na evidentirane promjene u bibliografskoj opremljenosti radova, a u vezi s kojima su izdvojena tri perioda oko razvoja ovih identifikatora (1996–2003, 2004–2016, 2017–2023), vidljivo je kako se najveći stepen saradnje pojavljuje u posljednjem periodu, od 2017. do 2023. godine, koji karakterizira potpuna standardizacija oko bibliografske opremljenosti radova.

there is no proper distribution. It can be seen that the smallest number of papers was published in no. 2 from 1997 (it consists of reprinted papers from other sources). The largest number of papers was published in 2009 (No. 14), a total of 44 papers (10 papers in the block "Contributions and Reviews", 16 papers in the block "Events" and one paper in the block "Foreword by the Editor-in-Chief"), of which 18 papers were included in the analysis (40,9% from the total number of papers published in this issue).

In the period from 1996 to the mentioned year 2009, 270 papers were published, of which 142 papers were analysed (52.9% of the total number of papers published in this period), followed by a more regular distribution of papers, with an evident increase in scientific and professional papers in the period from 2010 to 2023, when a total of 237 papers were published, of which 169 papers were analysed (71.3% of the total number of papers published in this period).

The total number of authors by appearance, who published 328 papers, is 392, which represents 0.83 papers per author (Table 2).

[11] Formula za izračunavanje stepena saradnje je:

$$C = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

gdje je: C = stepen saradnje, N_m = broj višeautorskih radova, N_s = broj jednoautorskih radova (Subramanyam, 1983: 37).

Tabela 3. *Obrasci autorstva i autorske saradnje u časopisu Bosniaca (1996–2023)*
Table 3. *Patterns of authorship and authorial collaboration in the journal Bosniaca (1996–2023)*

Godina, broj Year, Number	Jedan autor One author	Dva autora Two authors	Tri autora Three authors	Četiri autora Four authors	Pet autora Five authors
1996. (1)	15	1	-	-	-
1997. (2)	6	-	-	-	-
1998. (3)	19	-	-	-	-
2000. (4/5)	13	-	1	-	-
2002. (6/7)	12	-	-	-	-
2003. (8)	19	-	1	-	-
2005. (9/10)	16	-	-	-	-
2006. (11)	11	-	-	-	-
2007. (12)	10	2	-	-	-
2008. (13)	16	-	-	-	-
2009. (14)	17	-	-	-	-
2010. (15)	12	2	-	-	-
2011. (16)	12	-	-	-	-
2012. (17)	12	1	-	-	-
2013. (18)	8	3	-	-	-
2014. (19)	7	1	1	-	-
2015. (20)	8	-	-	-	-
2016. (21)	5	3	-	1	-
2017. (22)	12	2	-	-	-
2018. (23)	11	1	-	-	1
2019. (24)	12	4	1	-	-
2020. (25)	8	2	3	1	-
2021. (26)	7	2	2	-	-
2022. (27)	7	2	2	-	-
2023. (28)	7	3	3	-	-
Ukupno / Total	**282**	**29**	**14**	**2**	**1**

Tabela 4. *Stepen saradnje autora (1996–2003, 2004–2016. i 2017–2023)*
Table 4. *The degree of author's collaboration (1996–2003, 2004–2016 and 2017–2023)*

Periodi Periods	Jednoautorski radovi Single author papers	Višeautorski radovi Co-authored papers	Stepen saradnje Degree of collaboration
1996–2003.	84	3	0.03
2004–2016.	134	14	0.09
2017–2023.	64	29	0.31
Ukupno / Total	**282**	**46**	**0.14**

U malom broju koautorskih radova, najčešće sarađuju autori koji dolaze iz istih ustanova, i to najviše autori iz Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine i autori s Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Rjeđa je saradnja autora iz istih država (Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina, Srbija) koja se najčešće pojavljuje u posljednjim godištima. Od 1996. do 2023. godine objavljena su samo dva rada nastala na međudržavnoj saradnji autora.[12]

Istražujući pojedinačnu produktivnost autora, utvrđen je ukupan broj od 227 jedinstvenih autora (Tabela 5).

Broj jedinstvenih autora koji su objavili po jedan rad je 165 (72,69%), broj jedinstvenih autora koji su objavili po dva rada je 31 (31%), po tri rada 13 (5,73%), a jedan autor je objavio 14 radova u časopisu od 1996. do 2023. godine.

Na temelju ovih rezultata dobiveni su i drugi pokazatelji, poput imena najproduktivnijih autora koji su objavljivali u časopisu u analiziranom vremenskom periodu (Tabela 6).

Dok je najveći broj jedinstvenih autora koji objavljuju radove u časopisu *Bosniaca* porijeklom iz Bosne i Hercegovine, ukupno njih 132, pored autora iz Bosne i Hercegovine značajno su zastupljeni i autori iz zemalja regije, iz Hrvatske (30), Srbije (26), Slovenije (8) i Crne Gore (5), dok jedinstvenih autora porijeklom iz drugih zemalja ima ukupno 27.

Također, od ukupnog broja analiziranih jedinstvenih autora, njih 227, 68 je muškaraca (29,96%), a 159 žena (70,04%). Izuzev nekoliko zemalja iz kojih ne dolaze autorice (npr. Grčka, Azerbejdžan, ukupno 7 zemalja), Tabela 7 zapravo pokazuje da su u većini država iz kojih autori dolaze autorice daleko zastupljenije.

Od 1996. do 2023. godine za *Bosniacu* pišu autori porijeklom iz navedenih 18 različitih zemalja, koji dolaze iz različitih ustanova, nacionalnih biblioteka, visokoškolskih biblioteka, visokoškolskih ustanova, javnih biblioteka, srednjih i osnovnih škola, instituta i sl. Podaci o najproduktivnijim ustanovama, iz kojih dolaze autori koji su objavili četiri i više radova, s napomenom da su ti podaci prikupljani od br. 4/5 (2002), kada se uz objavljene radove u časopisu donose i informacije o ustanovama iz kojih autori dolaze, donose se u Tabeli 8.

[12] U radu iz br. 8 (2003) "Dijagnoza i prijedlog sanacije zidanih konstrukcija oštećenih u ratu: primjer ispitivanja 'Gradske vijećnice' u Sarajevu" sarađuju autori D. Almesberger i M. Tončić iz korporacije SER.CO.TEC., Trieste, Italija, s N. Kupusovićem iz firme "Energoinvest" iz Sarajeva, a u radu iz br. 18 (2013) "Novi bibliotečki servisi na univerzitetima Zapadnog Balkana – rezultati Tempus projekta N.L.S.W.B.U." sarađuju B. Mazić iz Univerzitetske biblioteke "Svetozar Marković" i I. Ovčina iz Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine.

The analysis of the patterns of authorship or author collaboration that appear in the papers (Table 3) shows that the majority of papers from 1996 to 2009 are single-author works (85.98%), with the fact that in numbers 9/10 (2005) and 11 (2006) also appear authors who have published several papers in those issues. After that, from no. 15 (2010) a larger number of co-authored papers appear, and from 2019 their number will be constantly increasing.

The largest number of co-authorships is with two authors (29), followed by co-authorships with three authors (14), then with four authors (2), while one paper is signed by five authors.

The research results show, and according to the Subramanyam formula,[11] very low level of cooperation in the journal *Bosniaca*, only 0.14 for the total considered period from 1996 to 2023:

$$C = \frac{46}{46+282} = 0{,}14$$

If we follow the degree of collaboration of the authors, in relation to the recorded changes in the bibliographic data of the papers, and in connection with which three periods have been singled out, around the development of these identifiers (1996–2003, 2004–2016, 2017–2023), it is evident that the highest degree of collaboration appears in the last period, from 2017 to 2023, which is characterized by complete standardization of the bibliographic data of papers.

In a small number of co-authored papers, the authors who come from the same institutions most often collaborate, mostly authors from the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina and authors from the University of Sarajevo. The collaboration of authors from the same countries (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) is rarer and appears foremost in recent years. From 1996 to 2023, only two papers are published as a result of the author's international cooperation.[12]

Investigating the individual productivity of authors, a total number of 227 single authors was determined (Table 5).

[11] The formula for calculating the degree of collaboration is:

$$C = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

where: C = degree of collaboration, N_m = a number of co-authored papers, N_s = a number of single-authored papers (Subramanyam, 1983: 37).

[12] In the paper from no. 8 (2003) "Diagnosis and proposal for sanation of masonry constructions damaged in the war: an example of the examination 'City Hall' in Sarajevo", a collaboration of the authors D. Almesberger and M. Tončić from the corporation SER.CO.TEC., Trieste, Italy with N. Kupusović from the company "Energoinvest" in Sarajevo, and in the work from no. 18 (2013) "New Library Services at Western Balkan Universities – results of the Tempus project N.L.S.W.B.U.", collaborate B. Mazić from the University Library "Svetozar Marković" and I. Ovčina from the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Tabela 5. *Rang-lista jedinstvenih autora s brojem radova (1996–2023)*
Table 5. *Ranking list of single authors with number of papers (1996–2023)*

R.Br. No.	Broj radova u *Bosniaci* *Number of papers in Bosniaca*	Broj autora Number of authors	Autori u % Authors in %
1.	1	165	72,69
2.	2	31	13,66
3.	3	13	5,73
4.	4	2	0,88
5.	5	4	1,76
6.	6	4	1,76
7.	7	2	0,88
8.	8	3	1,32
9.	9	1	0,44
10.	13	1	0,44
11.	14	1	0,44
Ukupno / Total		**227**	**100,00**

Tabela 6. *Najproduktivniji autori u časopisu Bosniaca i ustanove iz kojih dolaze (1996–2023)*
Table 6. *The most productive authors in the journal Bosniaca and their institutions (1996–2023)*

R.Br. No	Ime autora Name of the author	Ukupan br. radova Total no. of papers	Broj radova za analizu Number of papers for analysis	Afilijacija Affiliation
1.	Amra Rešidbegović	29	14	NUBBiH
2.	Ismet Ovčina	15	13	NUBBiH
3	Zijada Đurđević Alidžanović	25	9	NUBBiH
4.	Sadžida Šahmanović	12	8	NUBBiH
	Dženana Tuzlak	12	8	NUBBiH
	Nevenka Hajdarović	17	8	NUBBiH
5	Muamera Smajić	10	7	NUBBiH
	Lejla Hajdarpašić	8	7	UNSA – Filozofski fakultet / Faculty of Philosophy
6.	Enes Kujundžić	7	6	NUBBiH
	Nadina Grebović Lendo	12		NUBBiH
	Senada Dizdar	15		UNSA – Filozofski fakultet / Faculty of Philosophy
	Biljana Zarić	7		NUBBiH
7.	Lejla Kodrić Zaimović	11	5	UNSA – Filozofski fakultet / Faculty of Philosophy
	Džejla Khattab	5	5	UNSA – Filozofski fakultet/ Faculty of Philosophy
	Dragana Bogdanović	6	5	NUBBiH
	Sanja Polimac	6		NUBBiH

Tabela 7. *Zastupljenost autora i autorica (1996–2023)*
Table 7. *Representation of male and female authors (1996–2023)*

Država Country	Broj autora Number of male authors	Broj autorica Number of female authors	Ukupno autora iz države (%) Total authors from the country (%)
BiH / B&H	44	88	58.15
Hrvatska / Croatia	4	26	13.22
Srbija / Serbia	6	20	11.45
Albanija / Albania	1	-	0.44
Grčka / Greece	1	-	0.44
Italija / Italy	2	-	0.88
SAD / USA	2	2	1.76
Engleska / England	1	-	0.44
Slovenija / Slovenia	1	7	3.52
Rumunija / Romania	1	2	1.32
Francuska / France	1	3	1.76
Njemačka / Germany	2	-	0.88
Estonija / Estonia	-	1	0.44
Holandija / Netherlands	-	2	0.88
Crna Gora / Montenegro	-	5	2.20
Sjeverna Makedonija / North Macedonia	-	2	0.88
Rusija / Russia	1	-	0.44
Azerbejdžan / Azerbaijan	1	-	0.44
Ukrajina / Ukraine	-	1	0.44
Ukupno / Total	**68**	**159**	**100.00**

Tabela 8. *Naproduktivnije ustanove iz kojih autori dolaze (1996–2023)*
Table 8. *The most productive institutions from which authors are coming (1996–2023)*

R.Br. Order No.	Ustanova Institution	Broj radova Number of papers	Broj radova % od ukupnog broja analiziranih radova Number of papers % of the total number of analysed papers
1.	Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina	107	32.62%
2.	Univerzitet u Sarajevu University of Sarajevo	45	13.72%
3	Narodna biblioteka Srbije National Library of Serbia	13	3.96%
4.	Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica Zagreb National and University Library Zagreb	8	2.44%
5.	Sveučilište u Rijeci University of Rijeka	6	1.83%
6.	Sveučilište u Zagrebu University of Zagreb	5	1.52%
7.	Institut informacijskih znanosti Maribor Institute of Information Science Maribor	5	1.52%
8.	Gimnazija Zenica Gymnasium of Zenica	4	1.22%
9.	Univerzitetska biblioteka Tuzla Library of the University of Tuzla	4	1.22%

Po broju objavljenih radova, najproduktivnije ustanove iz kojih autori dolaze su Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, čiji autori objavljuju 107 radova, te Univerzitet u Sarajevu, s kojega autori objavljuju 45 radova. Autori iz Narodne biblioteke Srbije objavili su 13 radova, autori iz Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu 8 radova, autori sa Sveučilišta u Zagrebu i iz Instituta informacijskih znanosti Maribor po 5 radova, dok su autori iz Prve gimnazije Zenica i Biblioteke Univerziteta u Tuzli objavili po 4 rada.

5. Diskusija

Kod pripreme korpusa za analizu, ustanovljeno je da je razvoj identifikacijskih elemenata radova prošao kroz tri faze u kojima se stabiliziraju identifikacijski bibliografski podaci. Prva, koja traje od 1996. do 2003. godine, pokazuje da se nakon prva dva tematska broja od 1998. godine počinje s uvođenjem standardiziranih elemenata za bibliografski opis radova i rubriciranjem. Druga faza je od 2004. do 2016. godine, u kojoj se uvode nove rubrike, časopis se indeksira u bazama podataka, izrađuje se web-stranica časopisa i dodjeljuje ISSN identifikacijski broj za online verziju 2016. godine. U trećoj fazi, od 2017. do 2023. godine, radi se na dodatnoj standardizaciji, uvodi se kategorizacija radova te se ulažu napori za povećanje vidljivosti časopisa na međunarodnom nivou, što rezultira indeksiranjem časopisa u citatnim bazama podataka Web of Science (2017. godine) i Scopus (2023. godine).

Kada je godišnja produkcija radova u pitanju, nepravilna distribucija objavljenih radova tokom analiziranog vremenskog perioda vjerovatno je rezultat različitih faktora, među kojima su i ti da je ovaj časopis nastao neposredno nakon rata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1992–1995) i trenutno je jedini časopis iz ove oblasti u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji se od časopisa namijenjenog bibliotekarstvu razvijao postepeno u časopis koji pokriva široko područje informacijskih nauka. Tek s uvođenjem kategorizacije radova i indeksiranjem časopisa distribucija radova je postala pravilnija i časopis je počeo dobijati karakteristike naučnog časopisa, odnosno svrstava se u naučno-stručne časopise.

Od analiziranih 328 radova, jednoautorskih radova je 282 (85,98%), a prema formuli Subramanyam, stepen saradnje autora u časopisu *Bosniaca* iznosi svega 0,14 u razmatranom vremenskom periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine, pa u ovom segmentu *Bosniaca* više podsjeća na časopise iz oblasti humanističkih nauka, što se mijenja od 2019. godine, kada se broj

The number of single authors who published one paper is 165 (72,69%), the number of single authors who published two papers is 31 (31%), three papers 13 (5,73%), and one author published 14 papers in the Journal from 1996 to 2023.

Based on these results, other indicators were also obtained, such as the names of the most productive authors who published in the Journal in the analyzed period (Table 6).

While the largest number of single authors who publish papers in the journal *Bosniaca* originate from Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 132 authors, in *Bosniaca*, in addition to authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina, significantly represented authors from the countries of the region: from Croatia (30), Serbia (26), Slovenia (8) and Montenegro (5), while single authors originating from other countries are a total of 27.

Also, out of the total number of analysed single authors, 227 of them, 68 are men (29.96%), and 159 are women (70.04%). Except for a few countries from which the female authors do not come (e.g. Greece, Azerbaijan, a total of 7 countries), Table 7 below actually shows that in most of the countries where the authors come from, female authors are far more represented.

From 1996 to 2023, authors originating from the mentioned 18 different countries, who come from various institutions, national libraries, academic libraries, academic institutions, public libraries, high schools and elementary schools, institutes, etc., write for *Bosniaca*. Data on the most productive institutions from which the authors are coming and that have published four or more papers, with a note that these data were collected from no. 4/5 (2002), in a time when published papers in the Journal also have information regarding authors' institutions, is provided in Table 8 below.

Regarding the number of published papers, the most productive institutions from which authors come are the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose authors published 107 papers, followed by the University of Sarajevo, from which authors published 45 papers. Authors from the National Library of Serbia published 13 papers, authors from the National and University Libraries in Zagreb 8 papers, authors from the University of Zagreb and the Institute of Information Sciences Maribor 5 papers each, while authors from the First Gymnasium of Zenica and the Library of the University of Tuzla published each 4 papers.

koautorstava povećava, a stepen saradnje autora za period od 2017. do 2023. godine je najveći i iznosi 0,31. Subramanyam je identificirao ranije spomenutih šest oblika autorske saradnje, prema kojem je najčešći oblik saradnje koja se pojavljuje saradnja među kolegama (Subramanyam, 1983: 34), koja je uobičajen način rada u institucijama, jer u istraživanjima i projektima učestvuje veći broj kolega, što je slučaj i s koautorskim radovima u *Bosniaci*. Najviše radova urađeno je u koautorstvu među uposlenicima Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine i među istraživačima s Univerziteta u Sarajevu – Filozofskog fakulteta, Odsjeka za komparativnu književnost i informacijske nauke.

Analiza obrazaca oko autorstva pokazuje da je u odnosu na ukupan promatrani broj jedinstvenih autora (227), broj jedinstvenih autora koji su objavili po jedan rad 165 (72,69%), što odstupa od Lotkinog zakona (60% jednoautorskih radova) i upućuje na to da je dosta disperzan broj autora koji sarađuju u časopisu.

Kada su najproduktivniji autori u pitanju, utvrđeno je da je u analiziranom vremenskom periodu Amra Rešidbegović najproduktivnija autorica koja je objavila 29 radova, od toga 14 radova koji su bili predmetom analize. Drugi autor po broju objavljenih radova je Ismet Ovčina, koji je objavio 15 radova, od kojih je 13 radova analizirano, s napomenom da je veliki broj tih radova urađen u koautorstvu. Zijada Đurđević Alidžanović objavila je 9 radova, a autorice Sadžida Šahmanović, Dženana Tuzlak i Nevenka Hajdarović po osam radova. Te autorice bile su ili su trenutno zaposlene u Nacionalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci Bosne i Hercegovine.

Sljedeća grupa autora koji su objavili po sedam, šest i pet radova afilijacijom pripadaju Univerzitetu u Sarajevu – Filozofskom fakultetu, Odsjeku za komparativnu književnost i informacijske nauke, što se razlikuje od praksi objavljivanja u časopisima iz informacijskih nauka u svijetu, gdje veliki broj radova objavljuju uposlenici visokoškolskih biblioteka. Ali, u poređenju s afilijacijama autora iz naprimjer časopisa *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske*, vidna je slična praksa. Naime, bibliometrijska analiza ovoga časopisa za period od 1950. do 2020. ukazuje na to da "sve je veći broj radova koje objavljuju autori iz akademskih ustanova s akreditiranim studijskim programima u području informacijskih i komunikacijskih znanosti (Zagreb, Osijek i Zadar)" (Pehar, 2022: 19).

Spomenute ustanove, Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine i Univerzitet u Sarajevu, najproduktivnije su ustanove iz kojih dolaze autori, njihovo učešće u ukupnom broju objavljenih radova u periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine iznosi

5. Discussion

With the preparation of the corpus for analysis, it was established that the development of identification elements of the papers went through three phases in which the identification of bibliographic data was stabilized. The first one, which lasted from 1996 to 2003, shows that after the first two thematic issues, since 1998, the introduction of standardized elements for the bibliographic description of papers and their structuring has begun. The second phase is from 2004 to 2016, in which new blocks are introduced, the Journal is indexed in databases, the Journal's website is created and an ISSN for the online version is assigned in 2016. In the third phase from 2017 to 2023, work is being done on additional standardization, the categorization of papers is introduced, and efforts are being made to increase the visibility of the journal at the international level, which results in the indexing of the Journal in the citation databases of the Web of Science (in 2017) and Scopus (in 2023).

When it comes to the annual production of papers, the irregular distribution of published papers during the analyzed period is probably the result of various factors, among which is the fact that this Journal was created immediately after the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–1995) and it is currently the only journal in this field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which gradually developed from a journal intended for librarianship into a journal covering a wide area of information sciences. Only with the introduction of the categorization of papers and the indexing of the Journal in the previously mentioned databases, the distribution of papers is more regular and the Journal has the characteristics of a scientific journal, i.e. it is classified as a scientific-professional journal.

Out of the 328 papers analysed, there are 282 (85.98%) single-author papers, and according to the Subramanyam formula, the degree of collaboration of authors in the journal *Bosniaca* is only 0.14 in the considered period from 1996 to 2023, so in this segment, *Bosniaca* more reminds of journals in the field of humanities, which changes from 2019, when the number of co-authorships increases – the degree of collaboration of authors for the period from 2017 to 2023 is the highest and amounts to 0.31. Subramanyam identified the previously mentioned six forms of author collaboration, according to which division, the most common form of collaboration that appears is collaboration between colleagues (Subramanyam, 1983: 34), which is the usual way of working in institutions, because a large number of colleagues participate in research and projects, and

46,34% (152 rada). Preostale ustanove iz kojih su autori objavili četiri ili više radova također su biblioteke i visokoškolske ustanove.

Od 227 jedinstvenih autora, najviše je autora porijeklom iz Bosne i Hercegovine (58,15%), dok je preostalih 95 autora porijeklom iz 17 različitih zemalja. Pored Bosne i Hercegovine, najveći broj autora dolazi iz zemalja regije, iz Srbije, Hrvatske, Slovenije i Crne Gore. Ukupan broj autora porijeklom iz Bosne i Hercegovine (132) te zemalja regije (69), koji objavljuju radove u *Bosniaci* od 1996. do 2023. godine, iznosi 201 (88,55%), dok je ukupan broj autora porijeklom iz drugih zemalja 26 (11,45%), što upućuje na regionalni karakter časopisa.

Zastupljenost autora iz Bosne i Hercegovine te zemalja regije može biti uzrokovana jezičkim barijerama (u časopisu se prijevodi radova na engleski jezik donose od 2020. godine). Slične zaključke donose Dizdar i Isanović Hadžiomerović u istraživanju o bibliografskoj opremljenosti časopisa *Obrazovanje odraslih* (2001–2017), pojašnjavajući da je u ovom časopisu "većina radova objavljena na standardnim jezicima sa prostora bivše Jugoslavije, što je praksa za 'periferne znanosti' ili discipline koje se tek konstituiraju kao znanost na određenom području i koriste etnički / maternji jezik u znanstvenom objavljivanju" (Dizdar i Isanović Hadžiomerović, 2018: 83).

U pogledu zastupljenosti autora prema spolu, rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da je od ukupnog broja analiziranih jedinstvenih autora 68 muškaraca (29,95%), a 159 žena (70,04%). Ovi rezultati ne odstupaju značajno od rezultata nekih sličnih istraživanja časopisa iz oblasti bibliotečko-informacijskih nauka, i na mnogo većem broju autora, npr. istraživanja u kojem je analizirano deset najviše rangiranih časopisa iz oblasti (*College and Research Libraries (CRL)*, *Information Technology and Libraries (ITL)*, *Journal of Academic Librarianship (JAL)*, *Journal of Documentation (JOD)*, *Library & Information Science Research (LISR)*, *Library Hi Tech (LHT)*, *Library Quarterly (LQ)*, *Library Resources & Technical Services (LRTS)*, *Library Trends (LT)* i portal *Libraries and the Academy (PLA)*) za period od 2003. do 2021. godine, koje pokazuje da je od ukupnog broja analiziranih autora zastupljeno 55% autorica (Monroe-Gulick, Weaver i Morris, 2024). Slične trendove uočava primjerice i istraživanje Vinay i Sampath Kumar (2021) na primjeru druga tri časopisa iz oblasti (*Library Management*, *New Library World* i *Performance Measurement and Metrics*) za period 2008–2019.

I dok rezultati istraživanja oko zastupljenosti autora

this is also the case with co-authored works in *Bosniaca*. Most of the papers were co-authored among employees of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina and among researchers from the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Comparative Literature and Information Sciences.

The analysis of authorship patterns shows that in relation to the total observed number of single authors (227), the number of single authors who published one paper is 165 (72.69%), which deviates from Lotka's law (60% of single-authored works) and refers to the fact that the number of authors who collaborate in the Journal is quite dispersed.

When it comes to the most productive authors, it was determined that in the analysed period, Amra Rešidbegović was the most productive author who published 29 papers, of which 14 were the subject of analysis. By the number of published papers, the second author is Ismet Ovčina, who published 15 papers, of which 13 were analyzed, with a note that a great number of these papers were co-authored. Zijada Đurđević Alidžanović has published 9 papers, the authors Sadžida Šahmanović, Dženana Tuzlak, and Nevenka Hajdarović eight papers each. The mentioned authors were or are currently employed in the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The next group of authors who have published seven, six, and five papers by affiliation belongs to the University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Comparative Literature and Information Sciences, which differs from the practice of publishing in information science journals in the world, where a large number of papers are published employees of academic libraries. But, compared to the affiliations of authors from, for example, the journal *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske*, a similar practice is detectable. Namely, the bibliometric analysis of this Journal for the period from 1950 to 2020 indicates that "there is an increasing number of papers published by authors from academic institutions with accredited study programs in the field of information and communication sciences (Zagreb, Osijek, and Zadar)" (Pehar, 2022:19).

The mentioned institutions, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the University of Sarajevo, are the most productive institutions from which authors come, their participation in the total number of published papers in the period from 1996 to 2023 is 46.34% (152 papers). The remaining institutions from which the authors

po spolu mogu postati predmetom i drugih istraživanja časopisa *Bosniaca*, pogotovo u kontekstu ustanova iz kojih autori dolaze i tema kojima se bave, evidentno je da su u časopisu *Bosniaca*, od njegova pokretanja, žene znatno i kontinuirano prisutne u području autorstva (ali i uredništva i redakcije samoga časopisa, iako su direktori Biblioteke i glavni i odgovorni urednici ovog časopisa od 1996. godine do 2023. godine isključivo muškarci).

6. Zaključak

Analiza obrazaca autorstva i autorske saradnje pokazuje da je u *Bosniaci* od 1996. do 2023. godine doprinos dalo ukupno 227 jedinstvenih autora, koji su objavili 328 radova, od kojih su daleko najzastupljeniji jednoautorski radovi, otuda i stepen saradnje autora od 1996. do 2023. iznosi 0,14. Ipak, od 2019. godine broj koautorskih radova se povećava, ali i dalje, u periodu od 2019. do 2023. godine, broj višeautorskih radova ne prelazi broj jednoautorskih (mada mu se približava), pri čemu je najzastupljeniji oblik autorske saradnje u *Bosniaci* onaj između autora iz iste ustanove, gdje najviše koautorskih radova donose autori iz Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine i autori s Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Upravo su autori iz Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine i najproduktivniji, nakon kojih slijede autori s Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

Pored autora iz Bosne i Hercegovine, koji kontinuirano i s najvećim brojem radova doprinose *Bosniaci*, u časopisu se pojavljuje veći broj autora iz zemalja regije (Srbija, Hrvatska, Slovenija, Crna Gora), nešto manji broj autora iz drugih zemalja, dok postoji jasna razlika između zastupljenosti žena i muškaraca. Od ukupnog broja jedinstvenih autora, dok je nešto manje od jedne trećine muškaraca (68), žena je 159, od kojih većina jedinstvenih autorica iz Bosne i Hercegovine u *Bosniaci* pišu kontinuirano, pa tako imaju i neke stalne rubrike unutar kojih objavljuju svoje radove.

Uporedo sa stabilizacijom identifikacijskih bibliografskih podataka radova objavljenih u časopisu *Bosniaca*, a u vremenskom periodu od 1996. do 2023. godine, povećava se i broj koautorskih radova, razvija međunarodna mreža autora te se povećava i međunarodna vidljivost časopisa u međunarodnoj naučnoj zajednici. Od 2020. godine radovi se u *Bosniaci* objavljuju dvojezično, na jezicima s prostora bivše Jugoslavije i na engleskom jeziku, što dodatno doprinosi promociji i vidljivosti časopisa, odnosno radova koji se u njemu objavljuju, a može povoljno utjecati i na zainteresovanost stranih autora za objavljivanje radova u *Bosniaci*.

published four or more papers are also libraries and academic institutions.

Out of 227 single authors, most authors are from Bosnia and Herzegovina (58.15%), while the remaining 95 authors are from 17 different countries. In addition to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the largest number of authors come from the countries of the region, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Montenegro. The total number of authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina (132) and the countries of the region (69), who published papers in *Bosniaca* from 1996 to 2023, is 201 (88.55%), while the total number of authors from other countries 26 (11.45%), which points to the regional character of the Journal.

The representation of authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the countries of the region may be caused by language barriers (translations of papers into English language are done for the Journal from 2020). Similar conclusions are made by Dizdar and Isanović Hadžiomerović in their research on the bibliographic data of the journal *Adult Education* (2001–2017), explaining that in this Journal "most of the papers are published in standard languages from the region of the former Yugoslavia, which is the practice for 'peripheral sciences' or disciplines that are just being constituted as science in a certain area and use the ethnic / native language in scientific publication" (Dizdar & Isanović Hadžiomerović, 2018: 83).

Regarding the representation of authors by gender, the research results show that of the total number of single authors analyzed, 68 are men (29.95%), and 159 are women (70.04%). These results do not deviate significantly from the results of some similar research of journals in the field of library and information sciences, and on a much larger number of authors, e.g. research in which ten top-ranked journals in the field were analysed (*College and Research Libraries (CRL)*, *Information Technology and Libraries (ITL)*, *Journal of Academic Librarianship (JAL)*, *Journal of Documentation (JOD)*, *Library & Information Science Research (LISR)*, *Library Hi Tech (LHT)*, *Library Quarterly (LQ)*, *Library Resources & Technical Services (LRTS)*, *Library Trends (LT)* and portal *Libraries and the Academy (PLA)*), for the period from 2003 to 2021, which shows that of the total number of analysed authors, 55% are female authors (Monroe-Gulick, Weaver & Morris, 2024). Similar trends are observed, for example, in the research of Vinay & Sampath Kumar (2021) on the example of other 3 journals in the field (*Library Management*, *New Library World* and *Performance Measurement and Metrics*), and for the period from 2008–2019.

While the results of the research on the representation of authors by gender may become the subject of other studies of the journal *Bosniaca*, especially in the context of the institutions from which the authors come and the topics they deal with, it is evident that in journal *Bosniaca*, since its launch, women have been significantly and continuously present in in the field of authorship (but also the editorial and editorial staff of the Journal itself, although the directors of the Library and the editors-in-chief of this Journal from 1996 to 2023 are exclusively men).

6. Conclusion

The analysis of patterns of authorship and author collaboration shows that in *Bosniaca* from 1996 to 2023, 227 single authors in total gave their contributions, with published 328 papers, of which the most represented papers are single-author papers, hence the degree of author collaboration from 1996 to 2023 is 0.14. Nevertheless, since 2019, the number of co-authored papers has been increasing, but still, in the period from 2019 to 2023, the number of multi-authored papers does not exceed the number of single-authored papers (but it is approaching), with the most represented form of authorial collaboration in *Bosniaca* being that between authors from the same institution, where the most co-authored papers are brought by authors from the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina and authors from the University of Sarajevo. Authors from the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina are the most productive, followed by authors from the University of Sarajevo.

In addition to authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina, who continuously and with the largest number of papers contribute to *Bosniaca*, a greater number of authors from the countries of the region (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro) appear in *Bosniaca*, a slightly smaller number of authors from other countries, while there is a clear difference between the representation of women and men. Of the total number of single authors, while slightly less than one-third are men (68), there are 159 women, of whom the majority of single authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina write continuously in *Bosniaca*, so they also have some permanent columns in which they publish their papers.

Along with the stabilization of the identification of bibliographic data of papers published in the journal *Bosniaca*, and in the period from 1996 to 2023, the number of co-authored papers also increased, the international network of authors developed, and the international visibility of the Journal in the international scientific community also increases, in which from 2020, the papers will be published bilingually, in the languages of the former Yugoslavia and English, which additionally contributes to the promotion and visibility of the Journal, i.e. the papers published in it, and can also favorably influence the interest of foreign authors in publishing papers in *Bosniaca*.

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Komparativna analiza odabranih standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine

Comparative Analysis of Selected Metadata Standards for the Processing of Intangible Cultural Heritage

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Abstract / Sažetak

Cilj: Nematerijalna kulturna baština predstavlja "živu" kulturu koja se prenosi s prethodnih na buduće generacije, čineći vitalnu važnost očuvanja kulturnog identiteta jednog naroda. S tim u vezi, a s obzirom na to da nije izvršena komparativna analiza standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine u digitalnom okruženju, cilj ovoga rada je ponuditi standarde metapodataka koji će biti primjenjivi za obradu takve vrste naslijeđa.
Metodologija: Istraživanje je izvršeno analizom Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA i MODS standarda metapodataka. Uz procjenu njihove kvalitete deskriptivnom metodom te njihovom komparativnom analizom ispitana je primjenjivost odabranih standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine na primjeru Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru koji predstavljaju nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu Bosne i Hercegovine.
Rezultati: Rezultati istraživanja kroz istraživačka pitanja rada pokazuju da se od odabranih standarda metapodataka Dublin Core i MODS mogu koristiti za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine, što ilustruje primjer metapodatkovne obrade odabranim standardima metapodataka.
Diskusija: Primjenu Dublin Core i MODS standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine potvrđuju primjeri dobre prakse u ustanovama kulture u Evropi i svijetu. Oba standarda metapodataka kroz opis digitalnog objekta koji opisuju skupom opisnih elemenata omogućavaju kvalitetniju organizaciju i upravljanje digitalnim objektom na mreži. Osim što se koriste za opis različitih objekata i što su široko prihvatljivi, prednosti ovih standarda u odnosu na ostale standarde su što sadrže elemente koji nude bogat opis objekta nematerijalne kulturne baštine izražen u XML sintaksi. Također, jednostavnost za implementaciju i visoka interoperabilnost oba standarda olakšavaju metapretragu preko globalne mreže i pristup potrebnim informacijama u digitalnom okruženju.
Originalnost: Ovo istraživanje predstavlja prvo istraživanje ovog tipa koje daje komparativnu analizu odabranih standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Važnost postojanja standarda metapodataka ogleda se u ključnoj ulozi doprinosu očuvanja kulturne baštine, što se naročito odnosi na nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu Bosne i Hercegovine za buduće generacije, i promicanju njezine važnosti u širem društvenom i kulturnom kontekstu.

Goal: Intangible cultural heritage represents "living" culture transmitted from previous to future generations, making it vital to preserve the cultural identity of a people. In this regard, and considering that no comparative analysis of metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage in the digital environment has been carried out, this work aims to offer metadata standards that will apply to the processing of this type of heritage.
Methodology: The research was performed by analyzing Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA, and MODS metadata standards. Along with the assessment of their quality using a descriptive method, and their comparative analysis, the applicability of selected metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage was examined on the example of the Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar, which represent the intangible cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Results: The research results through the research questions of the work show that of the selected metadata standards, Dublin Core and MODS can be used for the processing of intangible cultural heritage, which illustrates an example of metadata processing with metadata chosen standards.
Discussion: The application of Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage is confirmed by examples of good practice in cultural institutions in Europe and the world. Both metadata standards, through the description of the digital object described by a set of descriptive elements, enable better organization and management of the digital object online. Besides being used to describe various objects and being widely acceptable, the advantages of these standards compared to other standards are that they contain elements that offer a detailed description of an object of intangible cultural heritage expressed in XML syntax. Also, the simplicity of implementation and high interoperability of both standards facilitate meta-search over the global network and access to the necessary information in the digital environment.
Originality: This research represents the first research of its kind that provides a comparative analysis of selected metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage. The importance of the existence of metadata standards is reflected in the key role in the contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage, which especially refers to the intangible cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina for future generations and the promotion of its importance in a wider social and cultural context.

1. Uvod

Razvojem informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologija (IKT) i Interneta de facto je omogućena interpretacija kulturne baštine na moderniji način, u digitalnom okruženju. Kulturni objekti se u takvom okruženju predstavljaju metapodacima – podacima o podacima, putem standarda metapodataka radi pronalaženja i razmjene informacija. Hajdarpašić, Dizdar i Khattab (2023: 108) tvrde da standardizacija osigurava razumljivost metapodataka, kako iz perspektive stvarnih korisnika, tako i iz aspekta softverskih aplikacija. Standardizacija olakšava razumijevanje, upotrebu i upravljanje kroz strukturirane, opisane i organizirane metapodatke.

American Library Association Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access Task Force on Metadata navodi da standard metapodataka pruža formalnu strukturu dizajniranu da identifikuje strukturu znanja date discipline i da poveže tu strukturu na informacije u disciplini kroz stvaranje informacionog sistema koji će pomoći identifikaciji, otkrivanju i korištenju informacija unutar te discipline (Mai Chan i Lei Zeng, 2006: 2).

Prema tome, cilj standarda je izložiti bogat sadržaj koji podržava izradu, deponovanje, razmjenu, vizualizaciju, ponovnu upotrebu i očuvanje resursa u digitalnom okruženju. Postoji veliki broj standarda metapodataka koje su specifični za određeno područje primjene.

U domenu obrade metapodataka kulturne baštine poseban izazov se odnosi na nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu. UNESCO u *The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* (2003:

1. Introduction

The development of information and communication technologies (ICT) and the Internet has de facto enabled the interpretation of cultural heritage in a more modern way, in a digital environment. In such an environment, cultural objects are represented by metadata – data about data, through metadata standards for the purpose of finding and exchanging information. Hajdarpašić, Dizdar & Khattab (2023: 108) claim that standardization ensures the comprehensibility of metadata, both from the perspective of real users and from the perspective of software applications. Standardization facilitates understanding, use and management through structured, described and organized metadata.

The American Library Association Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access Task Force on Metadata states that a metadata standard provides a formal structure designed to identify the knowledge structure of a given discipline and to relate that structure to information in the discipline through the creation of an information system that will aid in the identification, discovery, and use of information within that discipline (Mai Chan & Lei Zeng, 2006: 2).

Therefore, the goal of the standard is to expose rich content that supports the creation, storage, exchange, visualization, reuse and preservation of resources in the digital environment. There are a number of application-specific metadata standards.

In the domain of cultural heritage metadata processing, a special challenge relates to intangible cultural heritage. UNESCO in *The Convention for the Safe-*

4) definiše da nematerijalna kulturna baština označava prakse, reprezentacije, izraze, znanje, vještine – kao i instrumente, predmete, artefakte i kulturne prostore povezane s njima – koje zajednice, grupe i, u nekim slučajevima, pojedinci prepoznaju kao dio svojih kulturnih baština. Bogata nematerijalna kulturna baština na primjeru Bosne i Hercegovine predstavlja kulturni identitet države, a obavezu građanstva da sačuva vrijednosti nematerijalnog kulturnog naslijeđa budućim generacijama.

Pregledom radova koji tematiziraju standarde metapodataka za obradu kulturnog naslijeđa identifikovan je problem nepostojanja istraživanja komparativne analize koji nude standarde metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Stoga postoji potreba da se ponude standardi metapodataka koji će biti primjenjivi za obradu takve vrste naslijeđa. S tim u vezi, cilj ovog rada je predstaviti standarde metapodataka kulturnih objekata te njihovom komparativnom analizom procijeniti kvalitet i primjenjivost standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Sve to je ispitano deskriptivnom, a potom komparativnom analizom najčešće korištenih standarda metapodataka: Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA i MODS koji se koriste za opisivanje kulturnih objekata. Primjena odabranih standarda metapodataka ispitana je na primjeru metapodatkovne obrade Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru koji se nalaze na Preliminarnoj otvorenoj listi nematerijalne kulturne baštine Bosne i Hercegovine.[1]

Prema *The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative* "Dablinsko jezgro", poznato i kao skup elemenata metapodataka Dublin Core,[2] opći je, međunarodno najviše primjenjiv, standard metapodataka u velikom broju modela koji se koristi za opisivanje različitih vrsta digitalnih resursa. Specifičan standard za detaljnije opisivanje kulturnih objekata je Cataloging Cultural Objects – CCO. Visual Resources Association navodi da je CCO priručnik koji će pomoći da se opišu, dokumentiraju i katalogiziraju kulturni artefakti (poput umjetnosti i arhitekture) i vizualni mediji koji ih predstavljaju.[3] Visual Resources Association Core Categories – VRA Core je također specifičan standard metapodataka koji se koristi za detaljnije opisivanje vizualnih resursa. VRA Core

[1] Bosna i Hercegovina, Državna komisija za saradnju sa UNESCO-m. *Preliminarna lista nematerijalne kulturne baštine Bosne i Hercegovine*. http://unescobih.mcp.gov.ba/konkursi/?id=15125.

[2] Vidjeti: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata Terms*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/.

[3] Vidjeti: *Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO)*. Visual Resources Association. https://www.vraweb.org/cco.

guarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003: 4) defines that intangible cultural heritage means practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated with them – which communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. Rich intangible cultural heritage on the example of Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the cultural identity of the state, and the obligation of citizens to preserve the values of intangible cultural heritage for future generations.

By reviewing the papers that thematize metadata standards for the processing of cultural heritage, the problem of the lack of comparative analysis research that offers metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage was identified. Based on the above, there is a need to offer metadata standards that will be applicable for the processing of this type of legacy. In this regard, the goal of this paper is to present the metadata standards of cultural objects, and through their comparative analysis to assess the quality and applicability of metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage. All of this was examined through a descriptive and then comparative analysis of the most commonly used metadata standards: Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA, and MODS, which are used to describe cultural objects. The application of selected metadata standards was examined on the example of metadata processing of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar, which are on the Preliminary Open List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[1]

According to The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, also known as the set of Dublin Core metadata elements,[2] is a general, internationally most applicable, metadata standard in a large number of models used to describe different types of digital resources. A specific standard for describing cultural objects in more detail is Cataloging Cultural Objects – CCO. The Visual Resources Association states that CCO is a manual to help describe, document, and catalog cultural artifacts (such as art and architecture) and the visual media that represent them.[3] Visual Re-

[1] Bosna i Hercegovina, Državna komisija za saradnju sa UNESCO-m. *Preliminarna lista nematerijalne kulturne baštine Bosne i Hercegovine*. (Bosnia and Herzegovina, The State Commission for UNESCO of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Preliminary list of intangible cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.) http://unescobih.mcp.gov.ba/konkursi/?id=15125.

[2] See: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata Terms*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/.

[3] See: *Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO)*. Visual Resources Association. https://www.vraweb.org/cco.

je standard podataka za opis djela vizuelne kulture kao i slika koje ih dokumentuju (An introduction to VRA Core, 2014: 1). Kako bi se osiguralo cjelovito opisivanje i dokumentiranje umjetničkih djela u kombinaciji s VRA Core često se koristio složeniji skup pod nazivom Categories for the Description of Works of Art – CDWA, koji sadrži skup smjernica za najbolju praksu u katalogizaciji i opisivanju (CDWA, 2022: 1). Detaljniji standard metapodataka je i Metadata Object Description Schema – MODS, koji se može koristiti u različite svrhe, a posebno za bibliotečke aplikacije.[4] Predstavljeni standardi služe za opisivanje kulturnih objekata, ali svi se međusobno razlikuju u opsegu podataka i iscrpnosti svog opisa.

U okviru toga u analizu se krenulo od istraživačkih pitanja:

- Koju vrstu digitalnih objekata opisuje standard?
- Koje elemente metapodataka sadrži standard?
- Kakav je opseg podataka?
- Kakva je sintaksa metapodataka?
- Da li je standard metapodataka interoperabilan s drugim standardima?
- Kakva je prihvaćenost standarda?
- Da li je standard jednostavan za implementaciju?
- Kako standard upravlja sigurnošću i zaštitom podataka?

U poglavlju Diskusija, ovaj će rad ponuditi odgovore na postavljena istraživačka pitanja, što će u konačnici rada predstaviti standarde metapodataka koji se mogu koristiti za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine.

2. Pregled literature

Traganjem za radovima koji tematiziraju primjenu standarda metapodataka za metapodatkovnu obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine pronađeno je samo nekoliko istraživanja koja ilustruju primjenu odabranih standarda metapodataka, što ukazuje na neistraženost njihove primjene za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine.

Koautorski rad autora Giannoulakis, Tsapatsoulis i Grammalidis s Kipra i Grčke pod nazivom "Metadata for Intangible Cultural Heritage – The Case of Folk Dances" (2018) rad je koji metapodatkovno obrađuje narodni ples koji predstavlja pravi primjer nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Rad predlaže shemu metapodataka za opisivanje različitih ele-

[4] Vidjeti: MODS, 2022a.

sources Association Core Categories – VRA Core is also a specific metadata standard used to describe visual resources in more detail. VRA Core is a data standard for describing works of visual culture as well as the images that document them (An introduction to VRA Core, 2014: 1). In order to ensure a complete description and documentation of works of art in combination with VRA Core, a more complex set called Categories for the Description of Works of Art – CDWA was often used. It contains a set of guidelines for best practice in cataloging and description (CDWA, 2022; 1). A more detailed metadata standard is Metadata Object Description Schema – MODS, which can be used for various purposes, especially for library applications.[4] The presented standards serve to describe cultural objects, but they all differ from each other in the scope of the data and the exhaustiveness of their description.

Within the framework of the above, the analysis started from research questions:

- What type of digital objects does the standard describe?
- What metadata elements do the standard contain?
- What is the scope of the data?
- What is the metadata syntax?
- Is the metadata standard interoperable with other standards?
- What is the acceptance of the standard?
- Is the standard easy to implement?
- How does the standard manage security and data protection?

In the Discussion chapter, this paper will offer answers to the research questions, which will ultimately present metadata standards that can be used for the processing of intangible cultural heritage.

2. Literature review

Searching for works that discuss the application of metadata standards for the metadata processing of intangible cultural heritage, only a few studies were found that illustrate the application of selected metadata standards, which indicates that their application for the processing of intangible cultural heritage has not been researched.

The co-authored work of the authors Giannoulakis, Tsapatsoulis, and Grammalidis from Cyprus and Greece entitled "Metadata for Intangible Cultural Heritage – The Case of Folk Dances" (2018) is a

[4] See: MODS, 2022a.

menata narodnog plesa, to jest digitalni koreografski model, koji je inspirisan glavnim standardima metapodataka za obradu kulturne baštine, između ostalih najčešće korištenim Dublin Core standardom metapodataka. Iako je rezultat projekta "Transforming Intangible Folkloric Performing Arts into Tangible Choreographic Digital Objects",[5] rad ističe još projekata Evropske komisije poput projekta "i-Treasures: intangible cultural heritage of the past available through advanced modern technologies". Rezultat ovog projekta je otvorena i proširena platforma snimljenih nematerijalnih kulturnih izraza dostupnih u digitalnom obliku, nastala kombinacijom skupa elemenata metapodataka Dublin Corea, modela i-Treasures i ESE – Europeana Semantic Elements.[6] Još jedan evropski projekt je *Wholodance* koji ima cilj zaštititi i očuvati plesne pokrete kao nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu primjenom revolucionarnih tehnologija i Dublin Core standarda metapodataka, u učenju plesa.[7] Kada je riječ o Dublin Core standardu metapodataka u kontekstu organizovanja nematerijalne kulturne baštine u digitalnom okruženju vrijedi istaći princip metapodataka "jedan na jedan" od strane Dublin Core Metadata Initiatives (DCMI) koji se koristi kao temeljni koncept modela pod nazivom Cultural Heritage in Digital Environments (CHDE), a koji je rezultat istraživanja "A Metadata Model to Organize Cultural Heritage Resources in Heterogeneous Information Environments" (2017) autora Wijesundara, Winda i Sugimoto iz Japana. S tim u vezi, istraživanje "Metadata Model for Organizing Digital Archives of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, and Linking Cultural Heritage Information in Digital Space" (2018) autora Wijesundara i Sugimoto prikazuje primjenu CHDE modela koji se odnosi na materijalnu i nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu. Autori O'Neill & Stapleton iz Irske u radu "Digital cultural heritage standards: from silo to semantic web" (2022) ukazuju na fundamentalni pomak od tradicionalnog modeliranja zatvorenih sistema podataka na otvorene skupove podataka za semantičku mrežu evaluacijom standarda metapodataka, što uključuje razvoj proširenih verzija, interoperabilnosti između sistema te sposobnosti opisivanja širokog

work that metadata processes a folk dance that represents a true example of intangible cultural heritage. The paper proposes a metadata scheme for describing different elements of folk dance, i.e. a digital choreographic model, which is inspired by the main metadata standards for cultural heritage processing, among others the most commonly used Dublin Core metadata standard. Although the work is the result of the "Transforming Intangible Folkloric Performing Arts into Tangible Choreographic Digital Objects"[5] project, the work highlights other projects of the European Commission such as the project "i-Treasures: the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Past available through advanced modern technologies". The result of this project is an open and expanded platform of recorded intangible cultural expressions available in digital form, created by the combination of a set of Dublin Core metadata elements, the i-Treasures model, and ESE – Europeana Semantic Elements.[6] Another European project is *Wholodance*, which aims to protect and preserve dance movements as an intangible cultural heritage by applying revolutionary technologies and Dublin Core metadata standards, in learning dance.[7] When it comes to the Dublin Core metadata standard in the context of organizing intangible cultural heritage in a digital environment, it is worth highlighting the one-to-one metadata principle by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiatives (DCMI), which is used as the basic concept of the model called Cultural Heritage in Digital Environments (CHDE), which is the result of the research "A Metadata Model to Organize Cultural Heritage Resources in Heterogeneous Information Environments" (2017) by Wijesundara, Wind and Sugimoto from Japan. In this regard, the research "Metadata Model for Organizing Digital Archives of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, and Linking Cultural Heritage Information in Digital Space" (2018) by Wijesundara and Sugimoto shows the application of the CHDE model related to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Authors O'Neill & Stapleton from Ireland in the work "Digital cultural heritage standards: from silo to semantic web" (2022) indicate a fundamental shift from traditional modeling of closed data systems to open data

[5] Više o projektu na: *Transforming Intangible Folkloric Performing Arts into Tangible Choreographic Digital Objects*. European Commission. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/691218/en.

[6] Više o projektu na: *i-Treasures: intangible cultural heritage of the past available through advanced modern technologies. European Commission*. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/i-treasures-intangible-cultural-heritage-past-available-through-advanced-modern-technologies.

[7] Više o projektu na: *Wholodance: Whole-Body Interaction Learning for Dance Education*. http://www.wholodance.eu/.

[5] More about the project at: *Transforming Intangible Folkloric Performing Arts into Tangible Choreographic Digital Objects*. European Commission. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/691218/en.

[6] More about the project at: *i-Treasures: intangible cultural heritage of the past available through advanced modern technologies. European Commission*. https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/i-treasures-intangible-cultural-heritage-past-available-through-advanced-modern-technologies.

[7] More about the project at: *Wholodance: Whole-Body Interaction Learning for Dance Education*. http://www.wholodance.eu/.

spektra stavki deskriptivnim, strukturnim i administrativnim metapodacima. Iako rad u fokus istraživanja stavlja Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS), ističe se da Dublin Core i MODS standardi metapodataka, posebno odnoseći se na MODS koji je kreirala Kongresna biblioteka inspirisana MARC formatom, kao i METS standard metapodataka, pružaju bogat opis materijalne i nematerijalne kulturne baštine.

Iako je primjena standarda metapodataka u obradi nematerijalne kulturne baštine neistražena, vidno je da postoje radovi koji tematiziraju neke od odabranih standarda metapodataka. S tim u vezi, u nastavku će biti ispitana primjena odabranih standarda metapodataka ovoga istraživanja za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine.

3. Metodologija

Istraživanje kombinuje kvalitativni pristup s deskriptivnom metodom te komparativnom analizom Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA i MODS standarda metapodataka, s ciljem da se ispita primjenjivost odabranih standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Za potrebe analize, kao primjer metapodatkovne obrade odabranim standardima metapodataka odabrani su Skokovi sa Starog mosta u Mostaru, koji predstavljaju nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu Bosne i Hercegovine.

4. Rezultati

4.1. Odabrani standardi metapodataka

Jenn Riley (2010a) u *Glossary of metadata standards* navodi sveukupno 105 standarda koji se koriste za opisivanje kulturnih objekata/resursa u digitalnom okruženju. Jedan od međunarodno najpoznatijih standarda metapodataka je Dublin Core.

4.1.1. Dublin Core

Dublin Core (DC) predstavlja standard metapodataka koji se koristi za opis informacijskih izvora i pronalaženje resursa na mreži. Naziv "Dublin" je zbog njegovog porijekla s pozivne radionice u Dablinu u Ohaju 1995; "Core" jer su njegovi elementi široki i generički, upotrebljivi za opisivanje širokog spektra resursa (Dublin Core, 2012). Standard je u početku definirao trinaest elemenata, a taj broj je vremenom porastao na petnaest Dublin Core elemenata za opis različitih vrsta mrežnih izvora.

Petnaest elemenata "Dublin Core™" opisanih u ovom standardu dio je većeg skupa rječnika metapodataka i tehničkih specifikacija koje održava

sets for the semantic web by evaluating metadata standards that include the development of extended versions, interoperability between systems and the ability to describe a wide range of items with descriptive, structural and administrative metadata. Although the work focuses on the Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS), it is emphasized that the Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards, especially referring to the MODS created by the Library of Congress inspired by the MARC format as well as the METS metadata standard, provide a rich description of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Although the application of metadata standards in the processing of intangible cultural heritage is unexplored, it can be seen that there are works that thematize some of the selected metadata standards. In this regard, the following will examine the application of selected metadata standards of this research for the processing of intangible cultural heritage.

3. Methodology

The research combines a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, and a comparative analysis of Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA, and MODS metadata standards, to examine the applicability of selected metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage. For analysis, the Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar, which represent the intangible cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were selected as an example of metadata processing using selected metadata standards.

4. Results

4.1. Selected metadata standards

Jenn Riley (2010a) in *Glossary of metadata standards* lists a total of 105 standards used to describe cultural objects/resources in the digital environment. One of the most internationally known metadata standards is Dublin Core.

4.1.1. Dublin Core

Dublin Core (DC) is a metadata standard used to describe information sources and find resources online. The name "Dublin" owes its origin to an invitational workshop in Dublin, Ohio in 1995; "Core" because its elements are broad and generic, usable to describe a wide range of resources (Dublin Core, 2012). The standard initially defined thirteen elements, and that number grew over time to fifteen Dublin Core elements to describe different types of network resources.

Dublin Core™ Metadata Initiative (DCMI). Potpuni skup rječnika, termini DCMI metapodataka [DCMI-TERMS], također uključuje skupove klasa resursa (uključujući DCMI tip vokabulara [DCMI-TYPE]), šeme kodiranja rječnika i šeme kodiranja sintakse. Termini u DCMI vokabularima namijenjeni su da se koriste u kombinaciji s terminima iz drugih, kompatibilnih rječnika u kontekstu profila aplikacije i na osnovu DCMI apstraktnog modela [DCAM] (Dublin Core, 2012).

Elementi Dublin Core skupa elemenata metapodataka, verzije 1.1, koji su odobreni u standardima ISO standard 15836:2009, ANSI/NISO standard Z39.85-2012 i IETF RFC 5013 pod imenom *The Dublin Core metadata element set (DCMES)* su sljedeći:

- saradnik (subjekt odgovoran za davanje doprinosa resursu),
- obuhvat (pro storna ili vremenska tema izvora, prostorna primjenjivost izvora ili nadležnost pod kojom je resurs relevantan),
- kreator (subjekt primarno odgovoran za izradu resursa),
- datum (vremenski period povezan s događajem u životnom ciklusu resursa),
- opis (može uključivati, ali nije ograničen na: sažetak, sadržaj, grafički prikaz ili prikaz izvora u slobodnom tekstu),
- format (datoteke, fizički medij ili dimenzije resursa),
- identifikator (nedvosmislena referenca na izvor u datom kontekstu),
- jezik (izvora),
- izdavač (subjekt odgovoran za stavljanje resursa na raspolaganje),
- odnos (srodni resurs),
- prava (informacije o pravima u resursu i nad resursom),
- izvor (povezani resurs iz kojeg je izveden opisani resurs),
- predmet (tema izvora),
- naslov (ime dato izvoru) i
- tip (vrsta izvora).

Bitna odlika DC je što je svaki opisni element unutar zapisa moguće ponavljati po potrebi i što njihov redoslijed nije određen standardom, te nije obavezno navesti sve opisane elemente (Dizdar, 2011: 303). Upravo zbog njegovih podataka opisa i jednostavnosti, što je i bio cilj Dublin Corea, ovaj standard metapodataka je široko rasprostranjen već u ranoj fazi postojanja. Vremenom su implementatori metapodataka tražili strukturalniji opis. Da-

The fifteen "Dublin Core™" elements described in this standard are part of a larger set of metadata vocabularies and technical specifications maintained by the Dublin Core™ Metadata Initiative (DCMI). The full vocabulary set, DCMI Metadata Terms [DCMI-TERMS], also includes sets of resource classes (including DCMI Vocabulary Type [DCMI-TYPE]), dictionary encoding schemes, and syntax encoding schemes. Terms in DCMI vocabularies are intended to be used in combination with terms from other, compatible vocabularies in the context of an application profile and based on the DCMI Abstract Model [DCAM] (Dublin Core, 2012).

The elements of the Dublin Core metadata element set, version 1.1, which are approved in ISO standard 15836:2009, ANSI/NISO standard Z39.85-2012 and IETF RFC 5013 under the name The Dublin Core metadata element set (DCMES), are as follows:

- collaborator (subject responsible for contributing to the resource),
- scope (spatial or temporal theme of the resource, spatial applicability of the resource or jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant),
- creator (subject primarily responsible for creating resources),
- date (time period associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource),
- description (may include, but is not limited to: summary, table of contents, graphic display or free text display of sources),
- format (files, physical media or resource dimensions),
- identifier (unambiguous reference to the source in the given context),
- language (of source),
- publisher (entity responsible for making resources available),
- relationship (related resource),
- rights (information about rights in and over the resource),
- source (related resource from which the described resource was derived),
- subject (topic of source),
- title (name given to the source), and
- type (type of source).

An essential feature of DC is that each descriptive element within the record can be repeated as needed and that their order is not determined by the standard, so it is not mandatory to list all the described elements (Dizdar, 2011: 303). Precisely because of its data description and simplicity, which was the goal

blinska inicijativa za metapodatke jezgra (DCMI), koja održava vokabular, proširila je jednostavni DC "kvalifikatorima" kako bi pružila dodatno preciziranje ključnih elemenata. Ova proširena verzija sada je poznata kao DCTERMS.[8] DC i DCTERMS su definirani i kao XML i RDF vokabulari (Riley, 2017: 24). Korisnost koju pruža složeniji Dublin Core, a koji može biti složen koliko je potrebno, pokazat će vremenom implementacija standarda u projektima.

U nastavku rada bit će predstavljena implementacija metapodatkovne obrade Dublin Core standardom metapodataka na primjeru Skokova sa starog mosta u Mostaru:

of Dublin Core, this metadata standard was widely distributed already in the early phase of its existence. Over time, metadata implementers sought a more structured description. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI), which maintains the vocabulary, has extended the simple DC with "qualifiers" to provide further refinement of key elements. This expanded version is now known as DCTERMS.[8] DC and DCTERMS are defined as both XML and RDF vocabularies (Riley, 2017: 24). The utility provided by the more complex Dublin Core, which can be as complex as necessary, will be shown over time by the implementation of the standards in the projects.

In the continuation of the work, the implementation of metadata processing by the Dublin Core metadata standard will be presented on the example of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar:

```
<metadata xmlns:dcterms="http://purl.org/dc/terms/" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">

 <dc:title>Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar</dc:title>
 <dc:creator>Club of diving "Mostari"</dc:creator>
 <dc:subject>Mostar</dc:subject>
 <dc:subject>Old Bridge</dc:subject>
 <dc:subject>Jumps into the water</dc:subject>
 <dc:subject>Sports tradition</dc:subject>
 <dc:subject>Cultural Events</dc:subject>
 <dc:subject>Bosnia and Herzegovina</dc:subject>
 <dc:description>Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar are an annual sports and cultural event that gathers brave
jumpers from all over the world. Jumpers compete in the categories of leg jumps and head jumps (swallow). This
event is a symbol of courage, tradition and culture of Mostar.</dc:description>
 <dc:publisher>Club of diving "Mostari"</dc:publisher>
 <dc:contributor>Jumpers from around the world</dc:contributor>
 <dc:contributor>Volunteers</dc:contributor>
 <dc:contributor>Tourists</dc:contributor>
 <dc:date>2024-07-28</dc:date>
 <dc:type>Event</dc:type>
 <dc:format>Video</dc:format>
 <dc:format>Photos</dc:format>
 <dc:format>Text</dc:format>
 <dc:identifier>https://example.com/skokovi-mostar-2024</dc:identifier>
 <dc:language>eng</dc:language>
 <dc:coverage>Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</dc:coverage>
 <dc:rights>Protected rights of event organizers and media.</dc:rights>
</metadata>
```

[8] Više o DCTERMS na: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata Terms*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/.

[8] More about DCTERMS at: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata Terms*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/.

Od ukupno petnaest elemenata Dublin Corea, opisu nedostaju sljedeći metapodaci: *Source* koji daje izvor opisanog resursa i *Relation* koji identifikuje povezani resurs. U okviru toga vrijedi spomenuti da se neki elementi ponavljaju više puta, poput *Date* elementa, što je karakteristika DC.

Specifičan standard za detaljnije opisivanje kulturnih objekata je CCO.

4.1.2. CCO – Cataloging Cultural Objects

Cataloging Cultural Objects: A Guide to Describing Cultural Works and Their Images (CCO) iz 2006. godine je standard sadržaja za opisivanje, dokumentiranje i katalogiziranje kulturnih djela i njihovih slika. Razvijen je u partnerstvu između Visual Resources Association i the Getty Foundation, i kao takav pokušava da zadovolji potrebe i vizuelnih resursa (često vezanih za biblioteke) i muzejskih zajednica (Riley, 2010b); kroz smjernice i preporuke o popisu relevantnih informacija o svakom kulturnom objektu.

Baca objašnjava da je CCO osmišljena posebno za članove zajednica koje se bave opisivanjem i dokumentiranjem umjetničkih djela, arhitekture, kulturnih artefakata i slika koje se odnose na njih – specijaliste za muzejsku dokumentaciju, kustose vizuelnih resursa, arhiviste, bibliotekare ili bilo koga ko dokumentira kulturne predmete i njihove slike (Baca et al., 2006: xii). U okviru toga, Visual Resources Association navodi da se CCO koristi za:[9] kreiranje djeljivih metapodataka; izgradnju uobičajene prakse za muzeje, digitalne biblioteke i arhive; dopunjavanje različitih struktura podataka i standarda vrijednosti u bilo kojem sistemu i poboljšanje otkrivanja i pristupa kulturnim djelima. Prema tome, osnovni cilj CCO je putem standardizirane metode katalogizacije dodjeljivanjem metapodataka koje se mogu razmjenjivati među različitim institucijama omogućiti unaprijeđen pristup i razumijevanje informacija o kulturnim objektima. Sve navedeno CCO postiže putem skupina, odnosno elemenata opisa koji će biti predstavljeni u nastavku:[10]

Out of a total of fifteen Dublin Core elements, the description lacks the following metadata: *Source* which gives the source of the described resource and *Relation* which identifies the related resource. Within that, it is worth mentioning that some elements are repeated more than once, like the *Date* element, which is a characteristic of DC that elements are repeated.

A specific standard for describing cultural objects in more detail is CCO.

4.1.2. CCO – Cataloging Cultural Objects

Cataloging Cultural Objects: A Guide to Describing Cultural Works and Their Images (CCO) from 2006 is a content standard for describing, documenting and cataloging cultural works and their images. It was developed in partnership between the Visual Resources Association and the Getty Foundation, and as such attempts to meet the needs of both the visual resources (often related to libraries) and museum communities (Riley, 2010b) through guidelines and recommendations on the list of relevant information about each cultural object.

Baca explains that CCO is designed specifically for members of the communities involved in describing and documenting works of art, architecture, cultural artefacts and related images – museum documentation specialists, curators of visual resources, archivists, librarians or anyone who documents cultural objects, and their images (Baca et al., 2006: xii). Within this, the Visual Resources Association states that CCO is used to:[9] create shareable metadata; building common practice for museums, digital libraries and archives; supplementing different data structures and value standards in any system and improving discovery and access to cultural works. Therefore, the main goal of the CCO is to enable improved access and understanding of information about cultural objects through a standardized method of cataloging by assigning metadata that can be exchanged between different institutions. All of the above CCO achieves through groups or elements of the description that will be presented below:[10]

[9] Vidjeti: *Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO)*. Visual Resources Association. https://www.vraweb.org/cco.

[10] Više o definicijama CCO elemenata na: Baca et al., 2006.

[9] See: *Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO)*. Visual Resources Association. https://www.vraweb.org/cco.

[10] More about the definitions of CCO elements at: Baca et al., 2006.

I – Imenovanje predmeta: Vrsta djela
I – Naming the subject: Type of work
- *Naslov / Title*
- Vrsta naslova / Title type
- Jezik / Language
- Izvor / Source

III – Fizičke karakteristike
III – Physical characteristics
Prikaz mjerenja / Display of measurements
- Vrijednost / Value
- Jedinica / Unit
- Vrsta / Kind
- Opseg / Scope
- Kvalifikator / Qualifier
- Oblik / Shape
- Format / Format
- Ljestvica / A ladder

Prikaz materijala i tehnika / Presentation of materials and techniques
- Materijal / Material
- Vrsta materijala / Type of material
- Tehnika / Technique
- Boja / Color
- Mjesto oznake / Mark location
- Opseg / Scope
- Kvalifikator / Qualifier

Prikaz izdanja / Release view
- Broj impresuma / Imprint number
- Veličina izdanja / Issue size
- Broj izdanja / Issue number

Prikaz stanja / Status display
- Identifikacija stanja / State identification
- Pozbata stanja / Known conditions
- Izvor stanja / State source

Natpis / Caption
- Vrsta natpisa / Type of inscription
- Mjesto natpisa / Place of inscription
- Autor natpisa / The author of the inscription

Izvedba / Performance

Fizički opis / Physical description

Stanje i historija pregleda / View status and history

Historija konzervacije i tretmana / History of conservation and treatment

II – Informacije o stvaratelju: Prikaz stvaratelja
II – Information about the creator: Creator view
- *Kontrolirani stvaratelj / Controlled creator*
- Uloga / Role
- Opseg stvaratelja / Creator range
- Atribucija (Pripisivanje) / Attribution

IV – Stilske kulturne i kronološke informacije
IV – Stylistic, cultural and chronological information
Stil / Style

Kultura / Culture

Datum / Date
- *Najraniji datum / Earliest date*
- *Najkasniji datum / Latest date*
- Kvalifikator datuma / Date qualifier

V – Lokacija i geografski položaj
V – Location and geographic location
Prikaz trenutne lokacije / View current location
- Trenutna lokacija / Current location
- Jedinstveni ID repozitorija / Unique ID of the repository

Prikaz lokacije nastanka / Display of origin location
- Lokacija nastanka / Location of origin

Prikaz lokacije otkrića / Discovery location display
- Lokacija otkrića / Discovery location

Prikaz prijašnjih lokacija / View previous locations
- Prijašnja lokacija / Previous location

VI – Predmet
VI – Subject
Prikaz predmeta / Item display
- *Kontrolisanjo polje predmeta / Controlled subject field*

Opseg / Scope

Vrsta predmeta / Item type

VII – Razred
VII – Grade

Prikaz razreda / Class view

Kontrolisano polje razreda / Controlled class field

VIII – Opis
VIII – Description

Opis (opisna napomena) / Description (descriptive note)
- Izvori / Sources

Druge opisne bilješke / Other descriptive notes
- Izvori / Sources

IX – Informacije prikaza
IX – Display Information:
Opis prikaza / Display description

Vrsta prikaza / Display type

Predmet prikaza / Display subject
- *Kontrolisano polje prikaza / Controlled display field*

Datum prikaza / Display date
- Najraniji datum / The earliest date
- Najkasniji datum / The most recent date

Od predstavljenih, obavezni elementi opisa koje zapis treba imati istaknuti su u kurzivu. Nijedan ostali navedeni element opisa nije nužan u zapisu objekta. Odluka o tome donosi se lokalno, odnosno po primjenjivosti elemenata opisa na objekat koji se opisuje. Također, od objekta će zavisiti sintaksa CCO standarda metapodataka, koja se može izraziti u raznim formatima po potrebi, a najčešće je to XML i/ili RDF.

Iako se, kako je navedeno, CCO standard metapodataka koristi za obradu kulturnih djela i njihovih slika, pokušaj metapodatkovne obrade primjera nematerijalne kulturne baštine ovoga rada CCO standardom metapodataka dat je u nastavku:

Of those presented, the mandatory description elements that the record should are highlighted in italics. All other listed elements of the description are not necessarily owned by the object record. The decision on this is made locally, i.e. according to the applicability of the elements of the description to the object being described. Also, the syntax of the CCO metadata standard will depend on the object, which can be expressed in various formats as needed, most often XML and/or RDF.

Although, as stated, the CCO metadata standard is used for the processing of cultural works and their images, an attempt at metadata processing of examples of intangible cultural heritage of this work using the CCO metadata standard is given below:

```
<cco:record xmlns:cco="http://www.getty.edu/research/publications/electronic_publications/cco/vocabularies">
 <cco:recordID>SM-2024-001</cco:recordID>

 <cco:titleSet>
 <cco:title>
 <cco:titleText>Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar</cco:titleText>
 </cco:title>
 </cco:titleSet>

 <cco:descriptiveNoteSet>
 <cco:descriptiveNote>
 <cco:descriptiveNoteValue>
 Jumping from the Old Bridge in Mostar is an annual sports and cultural event that attracts jumpers from all over
the world. The competition takes place in two main categories: jumps on the feet and jumps on the head (swallow).
This event is known for its tradition and cultural significance in the city of Mostar.
 </cco:descriptiveNoteValue>
 </cco:descriptiveNote>
 </cco:descriptiveNoteSet>

 <cco:agentSet>
 <cco:agent>
 <cco:name>Club of diving "Mostari"</cco:name>
 <cco:role>Organizer</cco:role>
 </cco:agent>
 </cco:agentSet>

 <cco:dateSet>
 <cco:date>
 <cco:dateSingle>2024-07-28</cco:dateSingle>
 </cco:date>
 </cco:dateSet>

 <cco:locationSet>
 <cco:location>
 <cco:locationName>
 <cco:namePart>Old Bridge</cco:namePart>
 <cco:namePart>Mostar</cco:namePart>
 <cco:namePart>Bosnia and Herzegovina</cco:namePart>
 </cco:locationName>
 </cco:location>
```

```
</cco:locationSet>

<cco:classification>
<cco:term>Sports manifestation</cco:term>
</cco:classification>

<cco:materialSet>
<cco:material>
<cco:term>Video</cco:term>
</cco:material>
<cco:material>
<cco:term>Photos</cco:term>
</cco:material>
<cco:material>
<cco:term>Text reports</cco:term>
</cco:material>
</cco:materialSet>

<cco:relationSet>
<cco:relation>
<cco:relationshipType>Relationship with UNESCO World Heritage Site</cco:relationshipType>
<cco:work>
<cco:titleSet>
<cco:title>Old Bridge, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</cco:title>
</cco:titleSet>
<cco:id type="external">UNESCO-946</cco:id>
</cco:work>
</cco:relation>
</cco:relationSet>

<cco:rightsSet>
<cco:rights>
<cco:rightsHolder>Diving Club "Mostari"</cco:rightsHolder>
<cco:rightsType>Video and media copyrights</cco:rightsType>
</cco:rights>
</cco:rightsSet>

</cco:record>
```

Vidno je da zapis CCO standardom metapodataka pruža suštinske informacije o Skokovima sa Starog mosta u Mostaru, ali da od ukupno devet skupina elemenata opisa CCO standard metapodataka ne može pružiti niti obavezne elemente zapisu nematerijalne kulturne baštine.

Osim CCO, za opisivanje kulturnih djela i njihovih slika koriste se dobro uspostavljeni skupovi elemenata, odnosno standardi strukture: VRA Core i CDWA.

4.1.3. VRA Core – Visual Resources Association Core Categories

VRA Core je također specifičan standard metapodataka koji je nastao kao potreba profesionalne zajednice za standardom metapodataka koji će se koristi za detaljnije opisivanje vizuelnih resursa. Djela vi-

It can be seen that the CCO metadata standard record provides essential information about the Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar, but that out of a total of nine groups of description elements, the CCO metadata standard cannot provide even mandatory elements for the intangible cultural heritage record.

In addition to CCO, well-established sets of elements or structure standards are used to describe cultural works and their images: VRA Core and CDWA.

4.1.3. VRA Core – Visual Resources Association Core Categories

VRA Core is also a specific metadata standard that arose out of the need of the professional community for a metadata standard to be used to describe

zuelne kulture mogu uključivati predmete ili događaje kao što su slike, crteži, skulpture, arhitektura, fotografije, kao i knjige, dekorativne i izvedbene umjetnosti (An introduction to VRA Core, 2014: 1). Razvijen je 1996. godine od strane Visual Resources Association u partnerstvu sa Network Development i MARC standardom Kongresne biblioteke. VRA Core je prvobitno izgrađen na bazi Dublin Core, dodajući karakteristike potrebne za opis i upravljanje vizuelnim resursima (Riley, 2010b); a tek u verziji 4.0 postao je shema zasnovana na XML-u (Miller, 2022: 273). Trenutna dostupna VRA Core 4.0 shema objavljena je 2007. godine i ima dvije verzije za implementaciju: verzija neograničeno specificira osnovnu strukturu sheme, dok verzija ograničeno proširuje neograničenu shemu dodavanjem kontroliranih lista tipova i formata datuma.

Karakteristična karakteristika VRA Core je razdvajanje metapodataka o samom umjetničkom djelu i metapodataka o slikama tih djela (Riley, 2017: 34). To znači da pružajući odvojeni opis VRA Core elementima standard omogućava upravljanje podacima o djelu i slici (vizualnom resursu), koji se mogu grupisati u kolekcije. VRA Core sadrži devetnaest elemenata opisa koji će u nastavku biti prikazani s podelementima i atributima u zagradi:[11]

visual resources in more detail. Works of visual culture can include objects or events such as paintings, drawings, sculptures, architecture, photographs, as well as books, decorative and performing arts (An introduction to VRA Core, 2014: 1). It was developed in 1996 by the Visual Resources Association in partnership with Network Development and the MARC standard of the Library of Congress. VRA Core was originally built on top of Dublin Core, adding features needed to describe and manage visual resources (Riley, 2010b), and only in version 4.0 did it become an XML-based schema (Miller, 2022: 273). The currently available VRA Core 4.0 scheme was released in 2007 and has two implementation versions: the unlimited version specifies the basic structure of the schema, and the limited version extends the unlimited schema by adding controlled lists of date types and formats.

A distinctive feature of VRA Core is the separation of metadata about the artwork itself and metadata about the images of those works (Riley, 2017: 34). This means that by providing a separate description to the VRA Core elements, the standard enables the management of work and image (visual resource) data, which can be grouped into collections. VRA Core contains nineteen description elements which will be shown below with sub-elements and attributes in parentheses:[11]

djelo, kolekcija ili slika (id) / work, collection or image (id)
agent / agent
- atribucija / attribution
- kultura / culture
- datumi (vrsta) /dates (type)

najraniji datum (otprilike) / earliest date (approx.)
zadnji datum (otprilike) / last date (approx.)
- naziv (vrsta) / name (species)
- uloga / role

kulturni kontekst / cultural context

datum (vrsta) / date (type)
- najraniji datum (otprilike) / earliest date (approx.)
- zadnji datum (otprilike) / latest date (approx.)

opis / description
natpis / inscription
- autor / the author
- pozicija / position
- tekst (vrsta) / text (type)

lokacija (vrsta) / location (type)
- naziv (vrsta) / name (species)
- refid (tip) / refid (type)

materijal / vrsta / material (type)
mjere (vrsta, jedinica) / measures (type, unit)
odnos (tip, relids) / relation (type, relids)
prava (vrsta) / right (type)
- nosilac prava / the right holder
- tekst / text

izvor / source
- naziv (vrsta) / name (species)
- refid (tip) / refid (type)

državno izdanje (broj, broj, vrsta) / government issue (number, number, type)
- opis / description
- ime / name

stilski period / style period
predmet / subject
- termin (vrsta) / term (type)

tehnika / technique
textref / textref
- naziv (vrsta) / name (species)
- refid (tip) / refid (type)

naslov (vrsta) / title (type)
radni tip / working type

[11] Više o VRA Core elementima na: Miller, 2022; više o definicijama na: *VRA Core 4.0 Element Description.* https://www.loc.gov/standards/vracore/VRA_Core4_Element_Description.pdf.

[11] More about VRA Core elements at: Miller, 2022; more about definitions at: *VRA Core 4.0 Element Description.* https://www.loc.gov/standards/vracore/VRA_Core4_Element_Description.pdf.

Shema također uključuje sljedeće globalne atribute koji se mogu koristiti s bilo kojim elementom ili podelementom: dataDate, extent, href (Hypertext REFerence URL), pref (preferirana vrijednost), refid (veza na interne identifikatore), pravila, izvor, vocab, xml:lang (Miller, 2022: 277). VRA Core strukturni standard metapodataka uz globalne XML atribute, elemente, podelemente i atribute stvara konzistentan opis vizuelnog resursa te njihovih digitalnih kolekcija. Prema tome, VRA Core izražen je u XML sintaksi, ali je pored toga moguće transformisati podatke u RDF.

Primjer metapodatkovne obrade VRA Core standardom metapodataka Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru dat je u nastavku:

The schema also includes the following global attributes that can be used with any element or subelement: dataDate, extent, href (Hypertext REFerence URL), pref (preferred value), refid (link to internal identifiers), rules, source, vocab, xml: long (Miller, 2022: 277). VRA Core metadata structure standard with global XML attributes, elements, sub-elements and attributes creates a consistent description of visual resources and their digital collections. Therefore, VRA Core is expressed in XML syntax, but in addition it is possible to transform the data into RDF.

An example of metadata processing of VRA Core using the metadata standard Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar is given below:

```
<vra:workset xmlns:vra="http://www.vraweb.org/vracore3.htm">

 <vra:work>
 <vra:id type="local">SM-2024-001</vra:id>

 <vra:titleSet>
 <vra:title>Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar</vra:title>
 </vra:titleSet>

 <vra:descriptionSet>
 <vra:description>
Jumping from the Old Bridge in Mostar is an annual sports and cultural event. The competition gathers jumpers
from all over the world, who compete in two main categories: leg jumps and head jumps (swallow). This event is a
symbol of the tradition and culture of the city of Mostar.
 </vra:description>
 </vra:descriptionSet>

 <vra:category>Sports manifestation</vra:category>

 <vra:agentSet>
 <vra:agent>
 <vra:name type="corporate">Club of diving "Mostari"</vra:name>
 <vra:role>Organizer</vra:role>
 </vra:agent>
 </vra:agentSet>

 <vra:dateSet>
 <vra:date>
 <vra:dateSingle>2024-07-28</vra:dateSingle>
 </vra:date>
 </vra:dateSet>

 <vra:locationSet>
 <vra:location>
 <vra:name>Old Bridge, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</vra:name>
 </vra:location>
 </vra:locationSet>

 <vra:materialSet>
 <vra:material>
```

```
<vra:term>Video</vra:term>
</vra:material>
<vra:material>
<vra:term>Photos</vra:term>
</vra:material>
<vra:material>
<vra:term>Text reports</vra:term>
</vra:material>
</vra:materialSet>

<vra:relationSet>
<vra:relation>
<vra:relationshipType>Relationship with UNESCO World Heritage</vra:relationshipType>
<vra:work>
<vra:titleSet>
<vra:title>Old Bridge, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</vra:title>
</vra:titleSet>
<vra:id type="external">UNESCO-946</vra:id>
</vra:work>
</vra:relation>
</vra:relationSet>

<vra:rightsSet>
<vra:rights>
<vra:rightsHolder>Diving Club "Mostari"</vra:rightsHolder>
<vra:rightsType>Video and media copyrights</vra:rightsType>
</vra:rights>
</vra:rightsSet>

</vra:work>

</vra:workset>
```

Poput CCO standarda metapodataka, zapis VRA standardom metapodataka pruža samo suštinske informacije o Skokovima sa Starog mosta u Mostaru. Metapodatkovni zapis VRA standardom metapodataka ne može pružiti metapodatkovni opis elemenata nematerijalne kulturne baštine budući da je eksplicitno osmišljen za obradu djela vizuelne kulture.

Kako bi se osiguralo cjelovito opisivanje i dokumentiranje umjetničkih djela u kombinaciji s VRA Core često se koristio CDWA.

4.1.4. CDWA – Categories for the Description of Works of Art

CDWA predstavlja složeniji strukturni skup elemenata / kategorija od VRA Core. Categories for the Description of Works of Art (CDWA) sadrže skup smjernica za najbolju praksu u katalogizaciji i opisivanju umjetničkih djela, arhitekture, druge materijalne kulture, grupa i zbirki djela i povezanih slika (CDWA, 2022: 1). CDWA se razvijao postepeno, a pokrenut je 1990-ih dogovorom profesionalne zajednice umjetnika i Information Task Force (AITF)

Like the CCO metadata standard, the VRA metadata standard record provides only essential information about Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar. The metadata record of the VRA metadata standard cannot provide a metadata description of elements of intangible cultural heritage since it is explicitly designed for the processing of works of visual culture.

In order to ensure a complete description and documentation of artworks in combination with VRA Core, CDWA was often used.

4.1.4. CDWA – Categories for the Description of Works of Art

CDWA represents a more complex structural set of elements/categories than VRA Core. The Categories for the Description of Works of Art (CDWA) contain a set of guidelines for best practice in cataloging and describing works of art, architecture, other material culture, groups and collections of works and related images (CDWA, 2022: 1). CDWA developed gradually, and was launched in the 1990s by an agreement of the professional artist community and the

koju održava Getty Foundation Art. Rad AITF-a je finansirao J. Paul Getty Trust, s dvogodišnjim odgovarajućim grantom National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) za College Art Association (CAA) (CDWA, 2022: 2). CDWA predstavlja konceptualni okvir koji daje upute za stvaranje kvalitetnog opisa, to jest baze podataka o resursu, te pružanje djelotvornih informacija o njemu.

Smjernice za upotrebu razlikuju elemente podataka namijenjene za prikaz i one namijenjene indeksiranju (Riley, 2010b) kako bi se omogućilo efikasnije pretraživanje dok se istovremeno korisnicima prikazuju koherentne informacije (Riley, 2017: 34). Na taj način, CDWA savjetuje da takvo indeksiranje trebaju obavljati obrazovani katalogizatori. Također promoviše upotrebu mjerodavnih izvora za detalje zabilježene u opisu CDWA, ponekad čak sugerirajući specifične izvore za korištenje u prikupljanju informacija u datoj kategoriji (Riley, 2017: 34). Uz to, smjernice CDWA ukazuju na značaj specifičnosti i iscrpnosti opisa resursa, na neizvjesnost i dvosmislenost, nepoznatost i neutvrđenost, informacije koje se mogu znati naspram nepoznatih, neslaganje među izvorima, indeksiranje važnih informacija i poznavanje izvora informacija.

CDWA skup sastoji se od oko 540 opisnih elemenata / kategorija i potkategorija. Od toga, trenutno sadrži trideset i jednu kategoriju koja daje minimalne informacije o resursu:[12]

Information Task Force (AITF) maintained by the Getty Foundation Art. AITF's work was funded by the J. Paul Getty Trust, with a two-year matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to the College Art Association (CAA) (CDWA, 2022: 2). CDWA represents a conceptual framework that provides instructions for creating a quality description, that is, a resource database, and providing effective information about it.

Usage guidelines distinguish between data elements intended for display and those intended for indexing (Riley, 2010b) to enable more efficient browsing while simultaneously presenting coherent information to users (Riley, 2017: 34). Thus, CDWA advises that such indexing should be performed by trained catalogers. It also promotes the use of authoritative sources for the details recorded in the CDWA description, sometimes even suggesting specific sources to use in gathering information in a given category (Riley, 2017: 34). In addition, the CDWA guidelines point to the importance of specificity and completeness in resource descriptions, uncertainty and ambiguity, unfamiliarity and indeterminacy, knowable versus unknown information, disagreement among sources, indexing of important information, and knowledge of information sources.

The CDWA set consists of about 540 descriptive elements/categories and subcategories. Of these, it currently contains thirty-one categories that provide minimal information about the resource:[12]

Za objekt, arhitekturu ili grupu / For an object, architecture or group	Za lice/korporativno tijelo / For a person/corporate body
Razina kataloga / Catalog level	Ime / Name
Vrsta objekta/djela / Type of object/work	Biografija / Biography
Pojam klasifikacije / The concept of classification	Datum rođenja / Date of birth
Naslov ili ime / Title or name	Datum smrti / Date of death
Opis mjerenja / Description of measurements	Nacionalnost/kultura/rasa / Nationality/culture/race
Opis materijala i tehnika / Description of materials and techniques	Životne uloge / Life roles
Opis kreatora / Creator description	Povezani ljudi/korporativna tijela (ako su hijerarhijski) / Related people/corporate bodies (if hierarchical)
Identitet kreatora / Creator identity	
Uloga kreatora / The role of the creator	Za upravu za mjesto/lokaciju / For site/location management
Datum kreiranja / Creation date	Ime mjesta / Place name
Uslovi indeksiranja predmeta / Subject indexing conditions	Vrsta mjesta / Type of place
Trenutni repozitorij/geografska lokacija / Current repository/geo location	Povezana mjesta (hijerarhijski) / Related places (hierarchical)
Trenutni brojevi repozitorija / Current repository numbers	
Za autoritet za generičke koncepte / For authority on generic concepts	Za autoritet subjekta / For subject authority
Termin / Term	Naziv subjekta / Subject name
Povezani generički koncepti (hijerarhijski) / Related generic concepts (hierarchical)	Povezani predmeti (ako su hijerarhijski) / Related items (if hierarchical)
Opseg napomena / Range note	

[12] Više o definicijama CDWA elemenata na: CDWA, 2022.

[12] More on CDWA element definitions at: CDWA, 2022.

Predstavljene kategorije sadrže veliki broj opisnih potkategorija koje detaljnije opisuju resurs. Bitno je naglasiti da se CDWA redovno ažurira kako bi bio aktuelan, te je zbog toga broj kategorija skupa podložan promjenama. Također, CDWA koristi XML shemu za izražavanje elemenata opisa.

Zapis metapodatkovne obrade Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru CDWA standardom metapodataka dat je u nastavku:

The presented categories contain a large number of descriptive subcategories that describe the resource in more detail. It is important to emphasize that the CDWA is regularly updated in order to be current, and therefore the number of set categories is subject to change. Also, CDWA uses an XML schema to express description elements.

The record of the metadata processing of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar by the CDWA metadata standard is given below:

```
<cdwa:record xmlns:cdwa="http://www.getty.edu/research/publications/electronic_publications/cdwa/
vocabularies">

 <cdwa:identifier>
 <cdwa:id>SM-2024-001</cdwa:id>
 </cdwa:identifier>

 <cdwa:title>
 <cdwa:titleText>Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar</cdwa:titleText>
 </cdwa:title>

 <cdwa:creator>
 <cdwa:creatorName>Club of diving "Mostari"</cdwa:creatorName>
 <cdwa:role>Organizer</cdwa:role>
 </cdwa:creator>

 <cdwa:date>
 <cdwa:dateDate>2024-07-28</cdwa:dateDate>
 </cdwa:date>

 <cdwa:location>
 <cdwa:locationName>Old Bridge</cdwa:locationName>
 <cdwa:locationPlace>Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</cdwa:locationPlace>
 </cdwa:location>

 <cdwa:description>
Jumping from the Old Bridge in Mostar is a traditional sporting and cultural event that gathers jumpers from all
over the world. This event includes foot jumps and head jumps (swallow), and symbolizes the cultural heritage and
traditions of Mostar.
 </cdwa:description>

 <cdwa:type>
 <cdwa:typeTerm>Sports event</cdwa:typeTerm>
 </cdwa:type>

 <cdwa:physicalDescription>
 <cdwa:form>Video</cdwa:form>
 <cdwa:extent>1 video (3 minutes)</cdwa:extent>
 <cdwa:form>Photos</cdwa:form>
 <cdwa:form>Text reports</cdwa:form>
 </cdwa:physicalDescription>

 <cdwa:relatedWork>
 <cdwa:relatedWorkTitle>Old Bridge, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</cdwa:relatedWorkTitle>
 <cdwa:relatedWorkIdentifier type="external">UNESCO-946</cdwa:relatedWorkIdentifier>
 <cdwa:relationshipType>Relationship with UNESCO World Heritage Site</cdwa:relationshipType>
 </cdwa:relatedWork>

 <cdwa:rights>
 <cdwa:rightsHolder>Club of diving "Mostari"</cdwa:rightsHolder>
```

```
<cdwa:rightsDescription>Video and media copyrights</cdwa:rightsDescription>
</cdwa:rights>

</cdwa:record>
```

Potpuno je isto kao slučaj s opisom CCO i VRA standardima metapodataka: pokušaj zapisa CDWA standardom metapodataka pruža samo osnovne informacije o Skokovima sa Starog mosta u Mostaru. CDWA standard metapodataka namijenjen je materijalnim objektima kulturne baštine te se kao takav ne može koristiti za metapodatkovnu obradu elemenata nematerijalne kulturne baštine.

Napokon, detaljniji standard metapodataka koji se koristi za opisivanje različitih vrsta resursa je MODS.

4.1.5. MODS – Metadata Object Description Schema

MODS je standard metapodataka koji se koristi za opis različitih vrsta digitalnih resursa, a ne samo za određenu vrstu objekata ili disciplina. MODS je nastao kao skraćena XML verzija MARC 21 formata za bibliografske podatke (Miller, 2022: 206), i kao takav uključuje podskup MARC polja, koristeći jezične oznake umjesto numeričkih. MARC i MODS imaju visoku razinu kompatibilnosti te istu svrhu – da bibliografski opišu resurs. Iz tog razloga su od posebnog interesa za biblioteke koje ih naširoko koriste. Zato je Kongresna biblioteka i razvila MODS 2002. godine; standard održava The Network Development i ured za MARC standard Kongresne biblioteke (MODS, 2022a). Najnovija verzija MODS standarda metapodataka je MODS 3.8.

XML shema MODS sastoji se elemenata, podelemenata i atributa. MODS elementi su sljedeći: naslov, naziv, vrsta izvora, žanr, izvor, jezik, fizički opis, sažetak, sadržaj, ciljana publika, bilješka, predmet, klasifikacija, srodna stavka, identifikator, lokacija, pristupni uvjeti, dio, ekstenzija i zapis.[13] Prikazani elementi, njih ukupno dvadeset, predstavljaju elemente najviše razine. Nijedan element nije obavezan u MODS zapisu, međutim, svaki MODS zapis zahtijeva barem jedan element (MODS, 2022b), koji zajedno s podelementima i atributima MODS standarda metapodataka grupišu povezane dijelove bibliografskog opisa.

MODS shema ima značajnu karakteristiku označenu kao MODS imenski prostor. Element proširenja

[13] Više o MODS elementima, podelementima i njihovim atributima s definicijama na: MODS, 2022b.

Exactly the same as the case with the description of CCO and VRA metadata standards, an attempt to record the CDWA metadata standard provides only basic information about the Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar. The CDWA metadata standard is intended for material objects of cultural heritage and as such cannot be used for metadata processing of elements of intangible cultural heritage.

And, a more detailed metadata standard used to describe different types of resources is MODS.

4.1.5. MODS – Metadata Object Description Schema

MODS is a metadata standard used to describe different types of digital resources, not just a specific type of object or discipline. MODS was created as a shortened XML version of the MARC 21 format for bibliographic data (Miller, 2022: 206), and as such includes a subset of MARC fields, using language labels instead of numeric ones. MARC and MODS have a high level of compatibility and the same purpose to bibliographically describe a resource. For this reason, they are of particular interest to libraries that use them widely. Actually, MODS was developed by the Library of Congress in 2002; the standard is maintained by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office of the Library of Congress (MODS, 2022a). The latest version of the MODS metadata standard is MODS 3.8.

The MODS XML schema consists of elements, sub-elements and attributes. The MODS elements are as follows: title, name, source type, genre, source, language, physical description, abstract, content, target audience, note, subject, classification, related item, identifier, location, access terms, part, extension, and record.[13] Shown, a total of twenty of them represent the elements of the highest level. No element is mandatory in a MODS record; however, every MODS record requires at least one element (MODS, 2022b) which, together with sub-elements and attributes of the MODS metadata standard, group related parts of the bibliographic description.

The MODS schema has an important feature denoted as the MODS namespace. The extension element is

[13] More about MODS elements, sub-elements and their attributes with definitions at: MODS, 2022b.

posebna je značajka MODS-a, koja omogućuje umetanje dodatnih metapodataka u bilo kojem prostoru imena XML u MODS zapis (Riley, 2017: 31). Uloga MODS imenskog prostora jeste da se zapis proširi dodatnim elementom ukoliko je potreban, a sve s ciljem stvaranja što boljeg opisa resursa, odnosno implementacije MODS standarda metapodataka.

Zapis metapodatkovne obrade MODS standardom metapodataka na primjeru Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru predstavljen je u nastavku rada:

a special feature of MODS, which enables the insertion of additional metadata in any XML namespace in a MODS record (Riley, 2017: 31). The role of the MODS namespace is to expand the record with an additional element if needed, all with the aim of creating the best possible description of the resource, i.e. the implementation of the MODS metadata standard.

The record of metadata processing by the MODS metadata standard on the example of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar is presented in the continuation of the paper:

```
<mods xmlns="http://www.loc.gov/mods/v3" version="3.7">

 <titleInfo>
 <title>Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar</title>
 </titleInfo>

 <name type="corporate">
 <namePart>"Mostari Diving Club"</namePart>
 <role>
 <roleTerm type="text">Organizer</roleTerm>
 </role>
 </name>

 <subject>
 <topic>Mostar</topic>
 <topic>Old Bridge</topic>
 <topic>Jumps into the water</topic>
 <topic>Sports manifestation</topic>
 <topic>Cultural events</topic>
 <geographic>Bosnia and Herzegovina</geographic>
 </subject>

 <abstract>
Jumping from the Old Bridge in Mostar is an annual sports and cultural event that gathers jumpers from all over the world. The competition includes leg jumps and head jumps (swallow). This event symbolizes the courage, tradition and cultural heritage of the city of Mostar.
 </abstract>

 <originInfo>
 <publisher>Club of diving "Mostari"</publisher>
 <dateIssued>2024-07-28</dateIssued>
 </originInfo>

 <typeOfResource>event</typeOfResource>

 <physicalDescription>
 <form authority="marcform">video</form>
 <internetMediaType>video/mp4</internetMediaType>
 <extent>1 video (3 minutes)</extent>
 </physicalDescription>

 <identifier type="uri">https://example.com/skokovi-mostar-2024</identifier>

 <location>
```

```
<physicalLocation>Mostar, Old Bridge</physicalLocation>
<url>https://example.com/skokovi-mostar-2024</url>
</location>

<language>
<languageTerm authority="iso639-2b" type="code">eng</languageTerm>
</language>

<relatedItem>
<titleInfo>
<title>Old Bridge - UNESCO World Heritage</title>
</titleInfo>
<identifier type="uri">https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/946</identifier>
</relatedItem>

<subject>
<geographic>Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina</geographic>
<temporal encoding="w3cdtf">2024</temporal>
</subject>

<accessCondition type="useAndReproduction">Protected right of event organizers and media.</accessCondition>

</mods>
```

Od ukupno dvadeset MODS elementa s njihovim podelementima, predstavljenom zapisu nedostaju metapodaci: *genre* što označava kategoriju, *tableOfContents* koji se odnosi na sadržaj za resurs, *targetAudience* koji daje opis intelektualnog nivoa publike kojoj je resurs napravljen, *note* koji daje opće informacije koje se odnose na izvor, *classification* što označava predmet primjenom sistema kodiranja, *part* koji opisuje dio resursa, *extension* što pruža dodatne informacije koje MODS ne pokriva te *recordInfo* koji daje informacije o zapisu.

Summa summarum, implementacija metapodatkovne obrade na primjeru Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru pokazuje da su određeni standardi metapodataka primjenjivi za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine. To će biti dodatno ispitano i predstavljeno u nastavku odgovorima na istraživačka pitanja rada.

5. Komparativna analiza i diskusija

Uvidom u dosadašnje prakse uočeno je da se za opisivanje kulturnih objekata najčešće koriste Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA i MODS standardi metapodataka koji su predstavljeni. Konsultiranjem postojeće literature o standardima metapodataka za metapodatkovnu obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine definisana su istraživačka pitanja rada. Postavljeno je osam istraživačkih pitanja za komparativnu analizu odabranih standarda metapodataka. Na svako pitanje dat je odgovor posebno za svaki standard metapodataka. Odgovori na pitanja dali su kompa-

From a total of twenty MODS elements with their sub-elements, the presented record lacks metadata: a *genre* which indicates the category, *tableOfContents* which refers to the content for the resource, *targetAudience* which describes the intellectual level of the audience for which the resource was created, *notes* which give general information related to the source, *classification*, which indicates the object by applying the coding system, *part*, which describes a part of the resource, *extension*, which provides additional information not covered by MODS, and *recording*, which provides information about the record.

Summa summarum, that the implementation of metadata processing on the example of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar shows that certain metadata standards are applicable for the processing of intangible cultural heritage. The above will be further examined and presented in the following answers to the research questions of the work.

5. Comparative analysis and discussion

This paper is qualitative in nature. By looking at current practices, it was observed that Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA and MODS metadata standards are most often used to describe cultural objects, which are presented above using the descriptive method. By consulting the existing literature on metadata standards, the research questions of the paper were defined. Eight research questions

rativnu sliku i ujedno diskusiju između odabranih standarda metapodataka, čime je izvršena njihova komparativna analiza. Na taj način procijenjen je kvalitet i primjenjivost standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine, što je cilj ovoga istraživanja.

U nastavku su data pitanja te odgovori na njih:

- Koju vrstu digitalnih objekata opisuje standard?

Dublin Core standard metapodataka koristi se za opisivanje različitih vrsta digitalnih objekata. DCMI za tip vokabulara navodi sljedeće:[14]

> kolekcije (agregacija resursa), dataset (podaci kodirani u definisanoj strukturi koji se odnose na liste, tabele i baze podataka), događaj (pružanje deskriptivnih informacija za npr. izložbu, webcast, konferenciju, radionicu, dan otvorenih vrata, performans, bitku, suđenje, vjenčanje i sl.), slike (vizuelni prikaz npr. slike i fotografije fizičkih objekata, crteži, druge slike i grafike, animacije i pokretne slike, filmovi, dijagrami, karte, notni zapisi, elektronske i fizičke reprezentacije), interaktivni resurs (obrasci na web-stranicama, apleti, multimedijalni objekti za učenje, usluge okruženja virtuelne stvarnosti), pokretna slika (animacije, filmovi, televizijski programi, videozapisi, zoetropi), sve vrste fizičkih objekata, servise, servere (usluga fotokopiranja, bankarska usluga, usluga provjere autentičnosti, međubibliotečka pozajmica, web-server), softvere (C izvorna datoteka, MS-Windows .exe izvršna datoteka ili Perl skripta), zvuk (audiozvukovi), fotografije bez pokreta (slike, crteži, grafički dizajni, planovi i karte) i tekst (knjige, pisma, disertacije, pjesme, novine, članci, arhive mailing lista).

CCO se primarno odnosi na kulturne objekte umjetnosti i arhitekture; također pokriva mnoge druge vrste kulturnih djela, uključujući arheološka nalazišta, artefakte i funkcionalne objekte iz područja materijalne kulture.[15] Kulturna djela uključuju sve vrste opipljive kulturne baštine:

> arhitekturu, pejzažnu arhitekturu, druga građevinska djela, predmete kao što su slike, skulpture, murali, crteži, grafike, fotografije,

were asked for the comparative analysis of selected metadata standards. Each question is answered separately for each metadata standard. The answers to the questions gave a comparative picture and at the same time a discussion between the selected metadata standards, which made their comparative analysis. In this way, the quality and applicability of metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage were assessed, which is the goal of this research.

Below are the questions and their answers:

- What type of digital objects does the standard describe?

The Dublin Core metadata standard is used to describe different types of digital objects. The DCMI for the vocabulary type states the following:[14]

> collection (aggregation of resources), dataset (data encoded in a defined structure referring to lists, tables and databases), event (providing descriptive information for e.g. exhibition, webcast, conference, workshop, open house, performance, battle, trial, wedding, etc.), images (visual representation, e.g. images and photographs of physical objects, drawings, other images and graphics, animations and motion pictures, films, diagrams, maps, sheet music, electronic and physical representations), interactive resource (forms on web pages, applets, multimedia learning objects, virtual reality environment services), moving images (animations, movies, television programs, videos, zoetropes), all kinds of physical objects, services, servers (copying service, banking service, authentication service, interlibrary loan, web server), software (C source file, MS-Windows .exe executable or Perl script), sound (audio sounds), still images (pictures, drawings, graphic designs, plans and maps) and text (books, letters, dissertations, poems, newspapers, articles, mailing list archives).

CCO primarily refers to cultural objects of art and architecture; it also covers many other types of cultural works, including archaeological sites, artefacts and functional objects from the field of material culture.[15] Cultural works include all types of tangible cultural heritage:

[14] Više o tipovima vokabulara u Section 7: DCMI Type Vocabulary na: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata Terms*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/.

[15] Vidjeti: *Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO)*. Visual Resources Association. https://www.vraweb.org/cco.

[14] More about vocabulary types in Section 7: DCMI Type Vocabulary at: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata Terms*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/.

[15] See: *Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO)*. Visual Resources Association. https://www.vraweb.org/cco.

namještaj, keramiku, alate, kostime, tekstil, druge ukrasne ili utilitarne predmete ili bilo koje druge od hiljada vrsta umjetničkog stvaralaštva i drugih kulturnih ostataka. Uključena su umjetnost performansa, instalacije i radovi specifični za lokaciju. Isključeni su književna djela, muzika, scenska umjetnost, jezička umjetnost, kulinarska umjetnost, nauka, religija, filozofija i druga nematerijalna kultura (Baca et al., 2006: 5).

Prema tome, CCO se ne primjenjuje za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine koja je tema ovoga rada. VRA Core poput CCO razvila je Visual Resources Association koja se bazira na opisivanje objekata vizuelne kulture podržavajući discipline umjetnosti i arhitekture. Budući da zasebno opisuje djelo i sliku djela, može se koristiti, odnosno prilagoditi i za opisivanje nematerijalne kulturne baštine, ali to nije praksa. Isti je slučaj i s CDWA, koji je također osmišljen za opisivanje umjetničkih djela i materijalne kulture baštine, prvenstveno za zajednicu muzeja umjetnosti. Za razliku od njih, MODS poput Dublin Core standarda metapodataka koristi se za opisivanje različitih vrsta digitalnih objekata.

Pregledom vrsta digitalnih objekata koje predstavljeni standardi metapodataka opisuju, evidentno je da se od odabranih Dublin Core i MODS standardi metapodataka mogu koristiti za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine, što je ilustrovano metapodatkovnim zapisima Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru.

- Koje elemente metapodataka sadrži standard?

Dublin Core standard metapodataka sastoji se od petnaest elemenata. CCO standard sadržaja sastoji se od devet skupina elemenata opisa. VRA Core sadrži devetnaest elemenata zajedno s podelementima i atributima, uključujući i globalne atribute. CDWA se sastoji od oko 540 elemenata / kategorija i potkategorija. MODS se sastoji od dvadeset elemenata koji imaju svoje podelemente i atribute.

Vidno je da CDWA standard metapodataka sadrži najveći broj elemenata. MODS po broju elemenata ima jedan više od VRA Core koji ima devetnaest, a pet manje od Dublin Core. Najmanji broj elemenata ima CCO. Svi elementi pobrojanih standarda metapodataka detaljnije su predstavljeni u gornjem poglavlju rada; a oni s brojem vlastitih podelemenata i atributa koje sadrže daju opis resursa koji obrađuju. Važnost broja elemenata metapodataka koje sadrže standardi ogleda se u opsegu podataka i iscrpnosti opisa resursa koji opisuju. To je naročito važno za

architecture, landscape architecture, other works of construction, objects such as paintings, sculptures, murals, drawings, prints, photographs, furniture, ceramics, tools, costumes, textiles, other decorative or utilitarian objects or any other of thousands of artistic creations and other cultural remains. Performance art, installations and site-specific works are included. Literary works, music, performing arts, language arts, culinary arts, science, religion, philosophy and other intangible culture are excluded (Baca et al., 2006: 5).

Therefore, CCO is not applied for the processing of intangible cultural heritage, which is the subject of this paper. VRA Core like CCO was developed by the Visual Resources Association which is based on describing objects of visual culture supporting the disciplines of art and architecture. Since it separately describes the work and the image of the work, it can be used or adapted to describe intangible cultural heritage, but this is not a practice. The same is the case with CDWA, which is also designed to describe works of art and material culture of heritage, primarily for the art museum community. In contrast, MODS like the Dublin Core metadata standard is used to describe different types of digital objects.

By reviewing the types of digital objects that the presented metadata standards describe, it is evident that the selected Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards can be used for the processing of intangible cultural heritage, which is illustrated by the metadata records of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar.

- What metadata elements does the standard contain?

The Dublin Core metadata standard consists of fifteen elements. The CCO content standard consists of nine groups of description elements. VRA Core contains nineteen elements along with sub-elements and attributes, including global attributes. CDWA consists of about 540 elements/categories and subcategories. MODS consists of twenty elements that have their own sub-elements and attributes.

It is obvious that the CDWA metadata standard contains the largest number of elements. MODS by number of elements has one more than VRA Core which has nineteen, and five less than Dublin Core. CCO has the least number of elements. All elements of the listed metadata standards are presented in more detail in the above chapter of the paper, and

nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu zbog specifičnosti izazova iscrpnosti njenog opisa koja ne sadrži fizički, to jest materijalni opis resursa, za razliku od materijalne baštine.

- Kakav je opseg podataka?

Dublin Core standard metapodataka pruža metapodatke koje se mogu proširiti kvalifikatorima kako bi se dobio složeniji informacijski opis izvora. CCO pruža podatke kroz obavezne elemente opisa. Dodjeljujući zapisu ostale elemente opisa skupina koje nudi standard, pruža se veoma detaljan opseg podataka objekta. VRA Core strukturni standard metapodataka sadrži više generičke elemente za kulturni materijal koji u cijelosti opisuje resurs. CDWA putem elemenata / kategorija daje minimalne podatke, a uz opis potkategorija daje veoma detaljan opseg podataka. MODS standard metapodataka kroz elemente, podelemente i atribute daje detaljan opis digitalnog objekta te mu se daje prednost naspram Dublin Core standarda zbog kapaciteta koji nudi bogatiji opis.

Primjetno je da cijeli korpus standarda metapodataka može ponuditi opsežne podatke o resursu koji opisno obrađuje, a odluku o iscrpnosti podataka koji se nude donosi implementator, odnosno institucija, rukovodeći se svojim ciljevima i principima te potrebama korisnika.

- Kakva je sintaksa metapodataka?

Metapodatke Dublin Core moguće je implementirati u različitim formatima i jezicima za opsivanje. DC najčešće koristi HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), te sheme XML (eXtensible Markup Language)[16] i RDF (Resource Description Framework).[17] Resurs, kao i tehnologija koja se koristi za implementaciju, odredit će sintaksu Dublin Core standarda metapodataka. CCO XML sintaksa se prilagođava potrebama elementa opisa objekta koji se katalogizira. Vodič CCO preporučuje da se pojmovi zabilježe dosljedno, jasno, prirodnim putem, a ne obrnuto, gramatički ispravno te da se ne koristi interpunkcija, osim crtica po potrebi. VRA Core je izražen u XML sintaksi. VRA Core sadrži strukturu pravila za korištenje metapodataka elemenata. Iako je CDWA konceptualni okvir, CDWA definira samo oznake kategorija i definicije – ne

[16] Više o Dublin Core XML shemama na: *Dublin Core: XML schemas to support the Guidelines for implementing Dublin Core™ in XML*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/schemas/xmls/.

[17] Više o Dublin Core RDF shemama na: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata expressed in RDF Schema Language.* The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/schemas/rdfs/.

with the number of their own sub-elements and their attributes they contain, they give a description of the resource they process. The importance of the number of metadata elements contained in the standards is reflected in the scope of the data and the comprehensiveness of the description of the resource they describe. This is especially important for intangible cultural heritage due to the specificity of the challenge of exhaustiveness of its description, which does not contain a physical, i.e. material description of resources, unlike material heritage.

- What is the data range?

The Dublin Core metadata standard provides metadata that can be extended with qualifiers to provide a more complex informational description of the resource. CCO provides data through mandatory description elements. By assigning to the record other elements of the group description offered by the standard, a very detailed scope of the object's data is provided. The VRA Core metadata structural standard contains multiple generic elements for cultural material that fully describe the resource. CDWA provides minimum data through elements/categories, and with the description of subcategories it provides a very detailed range of data. The MODS metadata standard provides a detailed description of a digital object through elements, sub-elements and attributes, and is preferred over the Dublin Core standard due to its capacity to offer a richer description.

It is noticeable that the entire corpus of metadata standards can offer extensive data on the resource it descriptively processes, and the decision on the completeness of the data offered is made by the implementer, i.e. the institution, guided by its goals and policies, and the needs of users.

- What is the metadata syntax?

Dublin Core metadata can be implemented in a variety of formats and annotation languages. DC most often uses HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), and schemas XML (eXtensible Markup Language)[16] and RDF (Resource Description Framework).[17] The resource as well as the technology used for implementation will determine the syntax of the Dublin Core metadata standard. The CCO XML syntax adapts to the needs of the object description element

[16] More about Dublin Core XML Schemas at: *Dublin Core: XML schemas to support the Guidelines for implementing Dublin Core™ in XML*. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/schemas/xmls/.

[17] More about Dublin Core RDF Schemas at: *Dublin Core: DCMI Metadata expressed in RDF Schema Language.* The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. https://www.dublincore.org/schemas/rdfs/.

definira specifičnu sintaksu za njihovo kodiranje, iako smjernice CDWA predlažu relacionu strukturu koja omogućava jednostavnu ponovnu upotrebu ovlaštenih zapisa (Riley, 2010b). Radi po principu da podatke implementira u softver institucije, te tako nudi informacije za prikaz koje korisnici lako čitaju i razumiju. MODS je zamišljen kao shema koja može predstavljati većinu semantike MARC-a (Riley, 2017: 206), a MODS izražava elemente u XML sintaksi. MODS daje XML strukturu i pravila s definicijama opisa elementima, podelementima i atributima.

Iako imaju određena pravila, sintaksu standarda metapodataka diktira digitalni objekt koji se obrađuje, što je u slučaju ovoga rada nematerijalna kulturna baština te njene specifičnosti, ali ujedno i implementator te tehnologija koja se koristi.

- Da li je standard metapodataka interoperabilan s drugim standardima?

Pokazatelje interoperabilnosti Dublin Corea čini jednostavnost implementacije skupa elemenata metapodataka i fleksibilnost na različite vrste resursa koji se opisuju. Izražavanje Dublin Core metapodataka HTML jezikom te XML i RDF shemama pokazuje semantičku interoperabilnost, dok sintaktičku interoperabilnost pokazuje korištenje strukturirarnog DCMI skupa opisa. Stoga navedena kompatibilnost formata i jezika omogućava integraciju DC standarda metapodataka u različite tehnologije, čime se omogućava interoperabilnost s drugim standardima metapodataka.

CCO je napravljen s ciljem interoperabilnosti zapisa s drugim standardima. Elementi koje pokriva odnose se na područja informacija u kataloškom zapisu koji se mogu mapirati u različite skupove metapodataka kao što su VRA Core, CDWA i CDWA Lite (i, prema proširenju, na MARC i Dublin Core, i slično, jer se ti skupovi elemenata mogu mapirati na VRA i CDWA) (Baca et al., 2006: 1).

Prema tome, CCO se može implementirati ne samo na vlasničke Visual Resources Association i the Getty Foundation već i na druge standarde metapodataka. Poput CCO, i VRA Core koristi XML shemu radi interoperabilnosti i razmjene zapisa. Osim toga, mapiranja se vrše i sa shemama metapodataka:[18] CDWA, CCO, CONA, CDWA Lite, VRA Core, MARC/AACR, MODS, Dublin Core, DACS, EAD i drugim. Iz ovoga, vidno je da je CDWA također

[18] Više o mapiranju standarda metapodatka: *Metadata Standards Crosswalk.* https://www.getty.edu/research/publications/electronic_publications/intrometadata/crosswalks.html.

being cataloged. The CCO guide recommends that terms be recorded consistently, clearly, naturally, not the other way around, grammatically correct, and that punctuation is not used, except for hyphens when necessary. VRA Core is expressed in XML syntax. VRA Core contains a rule structure for using element metadata. Although CDWA is a conceptual framework, it only defines category labels and definitions – it does not define a specific syntax for encoding them, although the CDWA guidelines suggest a relational structure that allows easy reuse of authority records (Riley, 2010b). It works according to the principle of implementing data into the institution's software, thus offering display information that users can easily read and understand. MODS is intended as a schema that can represent most of the semantics of MARC (Riley, 2017: 206), and expresses elements in XML syntax. MODS provides XML structure and rules with description definitions of elements, sub-elements and attributes.

Although they have certain rules, the syntax of metadata standards is dictated by the digital object being processed, which in the case of this paper is the intangible cultural heritage and its specificities, but also the implementer and the technology used.

- Is the metadata standard interoperable with other standards?

The interoperability indicators of Dublin Core are the simplicity of implementing a set of metadata elements and the flexibility for different types of resources to be described. The expression of Dublin Core metadata in HTML and XML and RDF schemas demonstrates semantic interoperability, while syntactic interoperability is demonstrated by the use of the structured DCMI set of descriptions. Therefore, the specified compatibility of formats and languages enables the integration of DC metadata standards into different technologies, thus enabling interoperability with other metadata standards. CCO was created with the goal of interoperability of records with other standards. The elements it covers refer to areas of information in a catalog record that can be mapped to various metadata sets such as VRA Core, CDWA and CDWA Lite (and, by extension, to MARC and Dublin Core, and the like, because those element sets can map to VRA and CDWA) (Baca et al., 2006: 1).

Therefore, CCO can be implemented not only with the proprietary Visual Resources Association and the Getty Foundation, but also with other metadata standards. Like CCO, VRA Core uses XML Schema for interoperability and record exchange. In addi-

interoperabilan s drugim standardima metapodataka. CDWA je mapiran u Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA)[19] i može se preslikati u druge standarde podataka.

CDWA se često kombinira sa standardima metapodataka i modelima podataka. Također, prateći strukturu i pravila XML sheme, MODS je interoperabilan s drugim standardima metapodataka, te je i dizajniran s tom potrebom u svrhu mapiranja zapisa iz MARC-a 21 prema MODS-u.

Prema svemu navedenom, svi predstavljeni standardi metapodataka su interoperabilni. Za interoperabilnost veliki značaj ima popularnost, odnosno prihvaćenost od različitih institucija i implementatora obrade, kao i jednostavnost standarda, a o svemu tome će nadalje biti više riječi. Osim toga, interoperabilnost je važna zbog semantičkog weba i tehnologije zbog ponovne obrade, automatizacije i integracije metapodataka u različitim aplikacijama.

- Kakva je prihvaćenost standarda?

Dublin Core je najpopularniji standard metapodataka, što nije čudno budući da opisuje različite vrste resursa. U prilog tome ide i međunarodna podrška od strane World Wide Weba, IFLA-e i prihvaćenih standarda ISO, ANSI/NISO i IETF. CCO je međunarodno prihvaćen od strane raznih organizacija poput International Council of Museums (ICOM); izdat je od strane American Library Association (ALA), a uključen je kao standard za sadržaj podataka u NISO A Framework of Guidance for Building Good Digital Collections.[20] Danas standard podataka koriste širom svijeta umjetničke i arhitektonske škole, biblioteke, muzeji, arhivi i organizacije koje upravljaju informacijama o djelima kulturnog naslijeđa i njihovim slikama i omogućuju im pristup. Registar implementacije je odabrana lista nekih institucija[21] koje su usvojile VRA Core (An introduction to VRA Core, 2014: 1). Ovaj strukturni standard metapodataka široko je prihvaćen u muzejima, bibliotekama i digitalnim repozitorijima. CDWA je također široko prihvaćen standard metapodataka, pogotovo u zajednici muzeja za koju je i kreiran, ali koristi se i u galerijama, arhivima, raznim kulturnim institucijama i informacijskim ustanovama, često u kombinaciji s drugim standardima metapodataka. Brojne digitalne biblioteke odlučile su se za MODS

[19] CONA prikuplja naslove, atribucije, prikazane subjekte i druge metapodatke o umjetničkim djelima, arhitekturi i kulturnoj baštini, postojećoj i povijesnoj. CONA je povezana s AAT, TGN, ULAN i Getty Iconography Authority (IA)... CDWA, 2022: 2.

[20] Više na: NISO, 2007.

[21] Vidjeti: *VRA Core: Implementation Registry.* http://core.vraweb.org/vracore_registry.html.

tion to the above mapping, they are also performed with metadata schemes:[18] CDWA, CCO, CONA, CDWA Lite, VRA Core, MARC/AACR, MODS, Dublin Core, DACS, EAD, and others. From this, it can be seen that CDWA is also interoperable with other metadata standards. CDWA is mapped to the Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA)[19] and can be mapped to other data standards.

CDWA is often combined with metadata standards and data models. Also, following the structure and rules of the XML schema, MODS is interoperable with other metadata standards, and was designed with that need in mind for the purpose of mapping records from MARC 21 to MODS.

According to all the above, all presented metadata standards are interoperable. Popularity, i.e. acceptance by various institutions and processing implementers, as well as the simplicity of the standard, is of great importance for interoperability, and more will be said about all of this. In addition, interoperability is important due to the Semantic Web and technology due to the reprocessing, automation and integration of metadata in different applications.

- What is the acceptance of the standard?

Dublin Core is the most popular metadata standard, which is not surprising since it describes different types of resources. This is supported by international support from the World Wide Web, IFLA and accepted standards ISO, ANSI/NISO and IETF. The CCO is internationally accepted by various organizations such as the International Council of Museums (ICOM). It was issued by the American Library Association (ALA), and is included as a data content standard in NISO's A Framework of Guidance for Building Good Digital Collections.[20] Today, the data standard is widely used worldwide by art and architecture schools, libraries, museums, archives and organizations that need to manage and provide access to information about cultural heritage works and their images. The Implementation Register is a selected list of some of the institutions[21] that have adopted VRA Core (An introduction to VRA Core, 2014: 1). This structural standard of metadata is

[18] More on metadata standards mapping: *Metadata Standards Crosswalk.* https://www.getty.edu/research/publications/electronic_publications/intrometadata/crosswalks.html.

[19] CONA collects titles, attributions, depicted subjects, and other metadata about works of art, architecture, and cultural heritage, both existing and historical. CONA is affiliated with AAT, TGN, ULAN, and the Getty Iconography Authority (IA)... CDWA, 2022: 2.

[20] More at: NISO, 2007.

[21] See: *VRA Core: Implementation Registry.* http://core.vraweb.org/vracore_registry.html.

radije nego Dublin Core zbog bogatog opisa digitalnog objekta koji nudi MODS. Registar implementacije MODS[22] daje popis institucija i projekata koje ga koriste, a najveći broj korisnika su akademske i istraživačke biblioteke u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama. Također, veoma često se koristi u bibliotekama, arhivima, informacijskim i drugim ustanovama širom svijeta.

Iz svega toga može se potvrditi da su prikazani standardi metapodataka široko prihvaćeni.

- Da li je standard jednostavan za implementaciju?

Dublin Core standard je jednostavan za implementaciju zbog pružanja elementarnih informacija o resursu, što ne zahtijeva dublju analizu i vrijeme od strane implementatora. CCO vodič navodi da metoda katalogiziranja koju pruža može biti složenija zbog alata, upravljačkog sistema i tehnološke infrastrukture, kao i samog objekta, ali da su deskriptorski elementi opisa jednostavni za katalogiziranje. Budući da pruža jasnu strukturu i elemente metapodataka, implementacija VRA Core je jednostavna, ali može biti i kompleksna, u zavisnosti od resursa i potreba institucija. CDWA je strukturni standard koji je jednostavan za implementaciju iz razloga što nudi strukturne upute za opis resursa. Isti je slučaj i sa MODS standardom metapodataka.

Generalno, svi standardi su jednostavni za implementaciju ukoliko postoji znanje, vještine te volja za potrebom cjeloživotnog učenja informacijskih stručnjaka, odnosno implementatora, što se posebno odnosi na prilagođavanje tehnologiji i specifičnim potrebama koje iziskuje digitalni objekt koji se obrađuje, odnosno opisuje.

- Kako standard upravlja sigurnošću i zaštitom podataka?

Dublin Core standard metapodataka kroz elemente opisa metapodataka pruža osnovu za zaštitu podataka pružajući informacije o pravima u resursu i nad resursom izdavaču, to jest subjektu odgovornom za stavljanje resursa na raspolaganje, a zatim izvoru, odnosno povezanom resursu iz kojeg je izveden opisani resurs. CCO standard ne upravlja sigurnošću i zaštitom podataka. Skupovi opisa koje nudi čak ne sadrže ni elemente koji osiguravaju neku vrstu zaštite. Na implementatorima CCO standarda je da provedu odgovarajuće mjere sigurnosti i zaštite privatnosti podataka objekta. Potpuno isto se odnosi i na VRA Core standard metapodataka. CDWA

[22] Vidjeti: MODS, 2022c.

widely accepted in museums, libraries and digital repositories. CDWA is also a widely accepted metadata standard, especially in the museum community for which it was created, but it is also used in galleries, archives, various cultural institutions and information institutions, often in combination with other metadata standards. Many digital libraries have opted for MODS over Dublin Core because of the rich digital object description that MODS offers. The MODS Implementation Registry[22] provides a list of institutions and projects that use it, and the largest number of users are academic and research libraries in the United States of America. Also, it is very often used in libraries, archives, information and other institutions around the world.

From all the above, it can be confirmed that the presented metadata standards are widely accepted.

- Is the standard easy to implement?

The Dublin Core standard is easy to implement because it provides elementary information about the resource, which does not require deep analysis and time on the part of the implementer. The CCO Guide states that the cataloging method it provides may be more complex due to the tools, management system and technology infrastructure, as well as the object itself, but that the descriptive elements of the description are easy to catalog. Because it provides a clear structure and metadata elements, the implementation of VRA Core is simple, but it can also be complex depending on the resources and needs of the institutions. CDWA is a structural standard that is easy to implement because it offers structural instructions for describing resources. The same is the case with the MODS metadata standard.

In general, all standards are easy to implement if there is knowledge, skills and the will for the need for lifelong learning of information experts, i.e. implementers, which especially refers to adaptation to technology and specific needs required by the digital object being processed or described.

- How does the standard manage security and data protection?

The Dublin Core metadata standard through metadata description elements provides a basis for data protection by providing information about rights in and over the resource, to the publisher, i.e. the entity responsible for making the resource available, then to the source, i.e. the associated resource from which the described resource is derived. The CCO

[22] See: MODS, 2022c.

standard kroz smjernice, odnosno kategorije 22. Autorska prava / Ograničenja i 23. Vlasništvo / Povijest prikupljanja nudi osnovu za sigurnost i zaštitu podataka, ali, kao što je već spomenuto, na institucijama je da provedu potrebne sigurnosne mjere zaštite. Poput CCO i VRA Core, isti je slučaj i s MODS standardom metapodataka.

Uzimajući u obzir sve to, vidno je da Dublin Core i MODS standardi metapodataka sadrže elemente i podelemente s atributima za metapodatkovnu obradu koja može ponuditi dosljedne i specifične metapodatke za kulturne objekte koji sadrže elemente ili su oblik i pojava nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Da su Dublin Core i MODS standardi metapodataka primjenjivi za metapodatkovnu obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine pokazuju i primjeri dobre prakse ustanova kulture u Evropi i svijetu, što uz iznesenu prihvaćenost standarda daje konkretniju sliku u kontekstu zaštite i očuvanja nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Najpoznatiji primjer dobre prakse metapodatkovne obrade Dublin Core standardom metapodataka je zasigurno *Europeana*,[23] digitalna platforma evropske kulturne baštine koja od nematerijalne kulturne baštine metapodatkovno obrađuje tradicionalne običaje, prakse, muziku, ples, zanate i usmeno nasljeđe. UNESCO inicijativom *Memory of the World Register*[24] baštini također tradicionalne plesove, festivale i obrede. Primjeri dobre prakse biblioteka su *Digital Public Library of America (DPLA)*[25] sa zapisima tradicionalnih pjesama američkih Indijanaca te British Library s projektom *Save Our Sounds*[26] koji baštini snimke narodne muzike i priče iz različitih dijelova Velike Britanije. Vrijedi spomenuti i digitalni arhiv *The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI)*[27] koji baštini irsku narodnu muziku i tradicionalne običaje, potom španski digitalni agregator pod nazivom *Hispana* koji baštini zbirke o flamenco muzici i španskim narodnim običajima te digitalnu platformu Nacionalne biblioteke Australije pod nazivom *Trove*[28] koja sadrži zbirke aboridžinskih pjesama i priča. S obzirom na bogatu kulturnu baštinu, ustanove kulture u regionu također se ističu s primjerima dobre prakse metapodatkovne obrade nematerijalne kulturne baštine Dublin Core standardom metapodataka. Tako Nacionalna i univer-

[23] Vidjeti: *Europeana*. https://www.europeana.eu/en.

[24] Vidjeti: *UNESCO Memory of the World Register*. https://www.unesco.org/en/memory-world/register2023.

[25] Vidjeti: *Digital Public Library of America (DPLA)*. https://dp.la/.

[26] Vidjeti: *The British Library: Saving our Sounds*. https://music.britishcouncil.org/news-and-features/2023-01-30/british-library-saving-our-sounds.

[27] Vidjeti: Digital Repository of Ireland. *Home*. https://dri.ie/.

[28] Vidjeti: Trove. *Home*. https://trove.nla.gov.au/.

standard does not govern security and data protection. The sets of descriptions it offers do not even contain elements that provide some kind of protection. It is up to the implementers of the CCO standard to implement appropriate security and data privacy protection measures of the facility. The exact same applies to the VRA Core metadata standard. The CDWA standard through guidelines i.e. categories 22. Copyright/Restrictions and 23. Ownership/ Collection History offers a basis for data security and protection, but as already mentioned, it is up to the institutions to implement the necessary security protection measures. Like CCO and VRA Core, the same is the case with the MODS metadata standard.

Considering all the above, it can be seen that the Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards contain elements and sub-elements with attributes for metadata processing that can offer consistent and specific metadata for cultural objects that contain elements or are the form and appearance of intangible cultural heritage. That the Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards are applicable for the metadata processing of intangible cultural heritage is also shown by examples of good practices of cultural institutions in Europe and the world, which, along with the acceptance of the standards presented above, gives a more concrete picture in the context of the protection and preservation of intangible cultural heritage. The best-known example of good practice of metadata processing with the Dublin Core metadata standard is certainly *Europeana*,[23] the digital platform of European cultural heritage; which metadata processes traditional customs, practices, music, dance, crafts, and oral heritage from the intangible cultural heritage. Through UNESCO's *Memory of the World Register*[24] initiative, heritage also includes traditional dances, festivals, and rituals. Examples of good library practice are *the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA)*[25] with recordings of traditional American Indian songs and the British Library with *the Save Our Sounds*[26] project, which inherits recordings of folk music and stories from different parts of Great Britain. It is also worth mentioning the digital archive *The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI)*,[27] which inherits Irish folk music and tradi-

[23] See: *Europeana*. https://www.europeana.eu/en.

[24] See: *UNESCO Memory of the World Register*. https://www.unesco.org/en/memory-world/register2023.

[25] See: *Digital Public Library of America (DPLA)*. https://dp.la/.

[26] See: *The British Library: Saving our Sounds*. https://music.britishcouncil.org/news-and-features/2023-01-30/british-library-saving-our-sounds.

[27] See: Digital Repository of Ireland. *Home*. https://dri.ie/.

zitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine projektom *Digitalne kolekcije*[29] baštini tradicionalne pjesme koje potječu iz različitih dijelova BiH. Nacionalna biblioteka Srbije projektom *Digitalna NBS*[30] baštini stare zapise narodnih pjesama, običaje i festivale iz različitih regija Srbije. Još jedan primjer dobre prakse iz Srbije je i digitalna zbirka zapisa narodne književnosti Biblioteke Matice srpske u Novom Sadu. Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu također baštini digitalne zbirke narodnih pjesama, plesova, običaja i festivala na području Hrvatske. Vođene istim ciljem zaštite i očuvanja, treba spomenuti i digitalne zapise Narodne biblioteke Crne Gore "Đurđe Crnojević", Makedonske nacionalne biblioteke "St. Kliment Ohridski" i Narodne biblioteke Albanije, kao primjere dobre prakse zaštite i očuvanja nematerijalne kulturne baštine Dublin Core standardom metapodataka.

Kada je riječ o metapodatkovnoj obradi nematerijalne kulturne baštine MODS standardom metapodataka u Evropi i svijetu, kao primjer dobre prakse neminovno je navesti *Europeanu*, koja koristi MODS standard metapodataka za obradu videozapisa, audiozapisa, ali i fotografija. Veoma značajan primjer dobre prakse je projekt Australije pod nazivom *AustLit: The Australian Literature Resource*.[31] Projekt predstavlja nacionalnu bio-bibliografsku baza podataka o australskoj književnosti koja koristi MODS standard metapodataka za kategorizaciju i metapodatkovnu obradu usmene književnosti, tradicionalnih priča i pjesama autohtonih zajednica. Postoji nekoliko primjera dobre prakse primjene MODS standarda metapodataka u bibliotekama. Tako se s digitalnim zbirkama nematerijalne kulturne baštine izdvajaju Nacionalna biblioteka Norveške, de facto nacionalna biblioteka SAD-a, Kongresna biblioteka i Francuska nacionalna biblioteka s digitalnim portalom *Gallica*.[32] U regionu, već spomenute Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, Nacionalna biblioteka Srbije i Biblioteka Matice srpske primjenjuju MODS polja za povezivanje najčešće audiozapisa i videozapisa ili transkripta, dok se Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu nalazi na listi institucija koje implementiraju MODS standard metapodataka.

Na kraju, pretpostavka je da će ovo istraživanje poslužiti u daljnjim istraživanjima Dublin Core i

[29] Vidjeti: *Digitalne kolekcije*. https://kolekcije.nub.ba/.

[30] Vidjeti: *Digitalna NBS*. https://digitalna.nb.rs/.

[31] Vidjeti: AustLit. *The Australian Literature Resource*. https://www.austlit.edu.au/.

[32] Vidjeti: *Gallica*. https://gallica.bnf.fr/accueil/en/content/accueil-en?mode=desktop.

tional customs; then the Spanish digital aggregator called *Hispana*, which inherits collections on flamenco music and Spanish folk customs, and the National Library of Australia's digital platform called *Trove*,[28] which contains collections of Aboriginal songs and stories. Considering the rich cultural heritage of cultural institutions in the region, they also stand out with examples of good practice of metadata processing of intangible cultural heritage with the Dublin Core metadata standard. Thus, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina is inheriting traditional songs originating from different parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the *Digital Collection*[29] project. With the *Digital NBS*[30] project, the National Library of Serbia inherits old records of folk songs, customs, and festivals from different regions of Serbia. Another example of good practice from Serbia is the digital collection of folk literature records at the Matica Srpska Library in Novi Sad. The National and University Library in Zagreb also owns a digital collection of folk songs, dances, customs, and festivals in Croatia. Guided by the same goal of protection and preservation, we should also mention the digital records of the National Library of Montenegro "Đurđe Crnojević", the Macedonian National Library "St. Kliment Ohridski" and the National Library of Albania, as examples of good practice in the protection and preservation of intangible cultural heritage with the Dublin Core metadata standard.

When it comes to metadata processing of intangible cultural heritage with the MODS metadata standard in Europe and the world, it is inevitable to cite *Europeana* as an example of good practice, which uses the MODS metadata standard for processing videos, audio recordings, and photos. A very significant example of good practice is the Australian project called *AustLit: The Australian Literature Resource*.[31] The project is a national bio-bibliographic database of Australian literature that uses the MODS metadata standard for the categorization and metadata processing of oral literature, traditional stories, and songs of Indigenous communities. There are several examples of good practice in the application of the MODS metadata standard in libraries. Thus, with digital collections of intangible cultural heritage, the National Library of Norway, the de facto national library of the USA, the Library

[28] See: Trove. *Home*. https://trove.nla.gov.au/.

[29] See: *Digitalne kolekcije*. https://kolekcije.nub.ba/.

[30] See: *Digitalna NBS*. https://digitalna.nb.rs/.

[31] See: AustLit. *The Australian Literature Resource*. https://www.austlit.edu.au/.

MODS standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine. Pogotovo, istraživanje bi potencijalno moglo biti korišteno kao vid potrebe za razvojem novih standarda metapodataka namijenjenih isključivo za metapodatkovnu obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine, što bi bibliotekama, arhivima i muzejima kao čuvarima znanja u praksi znatno pomoglo u zadaći zaštite i očuvanja nacionalnog identiteta metapodacima u digitalnom okruženju.

6. Zaključak

U nedostatku istraživanja koja se bave komparativnom analizom standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine, cilj rada bio je da se ponude standardi metapodataka koji će biti primjenjivi za obradu takve vrste resursa. Prema tome, izvršena je analiza Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA i MODS standarda metapodataka.

Analiza odabranih standarda metapodataka pokazala je da su predstavljeni standardi visoko kvalitetni, ali da se od korpusa za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine mogu koristiti Dublin Core i MODS standardi metapodataka. Pored toga, oba standarda se koriste za opisivanje različitih vrsta digitalnih objekata. Dublin Core kroz petnaest elemenata opisa pruža opis digitalnog objekta i obogaćujući ga svojim klasifikatorima može ponuditi strukturalniji opis. Za razliku od njega, MODS standard kroz dvadeset elemenata, podelemenata i atributa daje primarno bogatiji opis; zbog toga se daje prednost MODS naspram Dublin Core standardu metapodataka. Oba standarda se izražavaju u XML sintaksi, dajući strukture i pravila kroz definicije opisa elemenata i klasifikatora, odnosno podelemenata i njihovih atributa. Široka prihvaćenost standarda, pogotovo u bibliotekama, i njihova jednostavnost za implementaciju rezultirale su visokom interoperabilnošću oba standarda metapodataka. Rezultat toga je metapretraga metapodataka kodiranih u Dublin Core, odnosno MODS shemi metapodataka. Posljedično, to omogućava bolju pretragu i pronalaženje digitalnog objekta, što je i krajnji cilj standarda metapodataka: uz dobar opis olakšati organizaciju objekta na mreži. Kada je riječ o sigurnosti i privatnosti podataka, Dublin Core u odnosu na MODS osigurava osnovu njihove zaštite, ali teret obaveze zaštite zasigurno ostaje na instituciji kao implementatoru.

Analiza primjene Dublin Core i MODS standarda metapodataka na primjeru Skokova sa Starog mosta u Mostaru pokazuje da su standardi primjenjivi u metapodatkovnoj obradi. Njihovu primjenu potvr-

of Congress, and the French National Library with *the Gallica*[32] digital portal stand out. In the region, the already mentioned National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, National Library of Serbia, and Library of Matica Srpska use MODS fields to connect mostly audio recordings and videos or transcripts, while the National and University Library in Zagreb is on the list of institutions that implement the MODS metadata standard.

Finally, it is assumed that this research will serve in further research on Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage. In particular, the research could potentially be used as a form of need for the development of new metadata standards intended exclusively for the metadata processing of intangible cultural heritage, which would in practice significantly help libraries, archives, and museums as guardians of knowledge in the task of protecting and preserving national identity with metadata in the digital environment.

6. Conclusion

In the absence of research dealing with the comparative analysis of metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage, the work aimed to offer metadata standards that will apply to the processing of this type of resource. Therefore, an analysis of Dublin Core, CCO, VRA Core, CDWA, and MODS metadata standards was performed.

The analysis of the selected metadata standards showed that the presented standards are of high quality, but that Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards can be used from the corpus for the processing of intangible cultural heritage. In addition, both standards are used to describe different types of digital objects. Through fifteen description elements, Dublin Core provides a description of a digital object, which, by enriching it with its classifiers, can offer a more structured description. In contrast, the MODS standard primarily provides a richer description through twenty elements, sub-elements, and attributes; this is why MODS is preferred over the Dublin Core metadata standard. Both standards are expressed in XML syntax, providing structures and rules through definitions of element descriptions and classifiers, or sub-elements and their attributes. Wide acceptance of the standards, especially in libraries, and their ease of implementation resulted in high interoperability of both metadata standards. The result is a meta-search of metadata encoded in

[32] See: *Gallica*. https://gallica.bnf.fr/accueil/en/content/accueil-en?mode=desktop.

đuju i primjeri dobre prakse u ustanovama kulture u Evropi i svijetu. Međutim, analiza ukazuje i na to da postoji potreba daljnjeg istraživanja standarda metapodataka za obradu nematerijalne kulturne baštine, te da bi ovaj rad mogao biti od velike koristi za istraživanja, ali i za razvoj standarda metapodataka za nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu.

Na kraju, primjena Dublin Core i/ili MODS standarda metapodataka doprinijet će kvalitetnijem upravljanju izvorima na mreži od strane korisnika. Od potreba, koje funkcije metapodataka trebaju služiti za opis predmetnog izvora, kao i infrastrukture institucije i uveliko znanja implementatora, zavisit će odluka o odabiru standarda metapodataka.

the Dublin Core or MODS metadata scheme. Consequently, it enables better search and retrieval of a digital object, which is the ultimate goal of a metadata standard with a good description to facilitate the organization of the object online. When it comes to data security and privacy, Dublin Core about MODS ensures the basis of their protection, but the burden of the duty of protection certainly remains on the institution as the implementer.

Analysis of the application of Dublin Core and MODS metadata standards on the example of Jumps from the Old Bridge in Mostar shows that the standards are applicable in metadata processing. Their application is also confirmed by examples of good practice in cultural institutions in Europe and the world. However, the analysis also indicates that there is a need for further research into metadata standards for the processing of intangible cultural heritage and that this work could be of great use for research, but also for the development of metadata standards for intangible cultural heritage.

Finally, the application of Dublin Core and/or MODS metadata standards will contribute to better management of online resources by users. Starting from the needs of which functions metadata should serve to describe the source in question, as well as the infrastructure of the institution and the extensive knowledge of the implementer, the decision on the selection of metadata standards will depend.

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Primjena umjetne inteligencije u akademskim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj

Application of Artificial Intelligence in Academic Libraries

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artificial intelligence application, academic libraries, AI survey, Croatia

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Članak ima za cilj istražiti trenutno stanje primjene umjetne inteligencije (UI) u akademskim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj, kao i mogući utjecaj na usluge knjižnica. Člankom se nastoje prikazati izazovi i mogućnosti implementacije UI te čimbenici koji mogu utjecati na njezino usvajanje.
Metodologija: Za istraživanje o primjeni umjetne inteligencije u akademskim knjižnicama koristio se kombinirani pristup koji obuhvaća tehnike prikupljanja kvantitativnih i kvalitativnih podataka. Konkretno, provedena je online anketa s 21 pitanjem otvorenog i zatvorenog tipa. Anketa je provedena među akademskim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj kako bi se prikupili sveobuhvatni podaci o trenutnom stanju implementacije umjetne inteligencije.
Rezultati: Provedeno istraživanje pokazalo je mali odaziv anketnom ispitivanju, svega 22%, jer je implementacija UI u hrvatskim akademskim knjižnicama još uvijek u početnim fazama. Rezultati su pokazali da prepreke poput nedostatka financiranja, stručnosti i institucionalne podrške ometaju širu primjenu, uz zabrinutosti o utjecaju UI na kritičko razmišljanje i ljudske uloge. Također, nedostatak obuke i strateško planiranje oko nadzora UI moguće je rezultiralo malim odazivom na istraživanje, što je otežalo donošenje odgovarajućih zaključaka. No, zato je donijelo naznake korištenja UI u anketiranim visokoškolskim knjižnicama jer su one prepoznale potencijalnu korist u radnim procesima i korisničkim iskustvima.
Originalnost: Ovo istraživanje jedno je od prvih koje istražuju trenutno stanje i buduće implikacije usvajanja UI u akademskim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj. Studija pruža uvide u izazove i prilike implementacije UI te njezin mogući utjecaj na usluge knjižnica u zemlji.

Objective: This paper aims to explore the current state of artificial intelligence (AI) applications in academic libraries in Croatia and its potential impact on library services. It seeks to present the challenges and opportunities in AI implementation and the factors that may influence its adoption.
Methodology: To research the application of AI in academic libraries, a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, was employed. Specifically, an online survey consisting of 21 open- and closed-ended questions was conducted. The survey targeted academic libraries in Croatia to gather comprehensive data on the current state of AI implementation.
Results: The research showed a low response rate to the survey, with only 22%, as AI implementation in Croatian academic libraries is still in its early stages. The results revealed that barriers such as a lack of funding, expertise, and institutional support hinder wider adoption, along with concerns about AI's impact on critical thinking and human roles. The lack of training and strategic planning around AI oversight may have contributed to the low response rate, complicating the drawing of firm conclusions. However, the survey did indicate the potential for AI use in the surveyed higher education libraries, as they recognise its possible benefits in work processes and user experiences.
Originality: This study is among the first to explore the current state and future implications of AI adoption in academic libraries in Croatia. It provides insights into the challenges and opportunities of AI implementation and its potential impact on library services in the country.

1. Uvod

Postoji mnogo definicija umjetne inteligencije (UI). Rječnik stranih jezika definira inteligenciju kao sposobnost apstraktnog razmišljanja, tj. vješto snalaženje u neočekivanom. Iz toga proizlazi kako je umjetna inteligencija sposobnost strojeva da se inteligentno ponašaju, ne prema unaprijed programiranim koracima, već da se nose s neočekivanim i novim situacijama. McCarthy (Andresen, 2002) bio je prvi čovjek koji je prije 70-ak godina upotrijebio izraz UI, iz čega proizlazi kako taj pojam nije nikakva novost. Jedan od tvoraca modernog pristupa UI je Alan Turing. Definirao je mnoge inovacije u svijetu računala te predložio test kao kriterij za procjenu može li stroj pokazati inteligentno ponašanje ekvivalentno i neodvojivo od ljudskog (poznat kao Turingov test). Test se temelji na sposobnosti stroja da komunicira s ljudima na način koji im neće otkriti kako komuniciraju sa strojem. Današnji jezični modeli uglavnom mogu proći navedeni test, iako se ponekad koriste pristupima koji su u stanju zavarati procjenitelje (na primjer korištenjem humora, ponekad neodgovaranjem na postavljeno pitanje i sl.). Mnogi autori su pokušali definirati UI. Dinesh, Kashmira i Vaishnavi (2019) definiraju je kao znanost o strojevima koja se demonstrira kroz vizualnu percepciju, prepoznavanje govora, donošenje odluka i prevođenje jezika. Frankenfield (2020) UI definira kao simulaciju ljudske inteligencije programiranu da se ponaša kao čovjek. To je slično definiciji Merriam-Websterovog rječnika: UI oponaša ljudsko ponašanje, a računala teže ponašati se kao ljudi.

I hrvatski autori aktivno proučavaju umjetnu inteligenciju. Na primjer, Tipurić (2023) opisuje umjetnu inteligenciju kao bilo koji oblik inteligencije koji se može primijeniti na strojeve. On dijeli tehnologiju umjetne inteligencije na deset kategorija: (1) inženjerstvo znanja, (2) robotika, (3) prepoznavanje govora, (4) obrada prirodnog jezika, (5) generiranje prirodnog jezika, (6) analiza slike, (7) strojno učenje, (8) duboko učenje, (9) senzorna percepcija i (10) kognicija. Od navedenih kategorija, istaknuli bismo one za koje vjerujemo da bi mogle poboljšati usluge knjižnica. (1) Inženjerstvo znanja fokusira se na stvaranje i organiziranje znanja u knjižnicama. Pritom koristi razne tehnike za razvoj sveobuhvatne pretražive baze podataka. To uključuje izvlačenje relevantnih ključnih riječi iz tekstova kako bi se omogućilo učinkovito kategoriziranje korisnika i dohvat informacija. Osim toga, (2) robotika predstavlja značajnu ulogu u automatizaciji knjižnica.

1. Introduction

There are many definitions of artificial intelligence (AI). A foreign language dictionary defines intelligence as the ability for abstract thinking, or the skill to navigate unexpected situations. This suggests that artificial intelligence is the ability of machines to behave intelligently, not by following pre-programmed steps, but by responding to unexpected and new situations. McCarthy (Andresen, 2002) was the first person to use the term AI approximately 70 years ago, making it clear that the concept is not new. One of the pioneers of the modern AI approach was Alan Turing, who defined many innovations in the world of computing and proposed a test as a criterion for assessing whether a machine can demonstrate intelligent behaviour equivalent to and indistinguishable from human behaviour (commonly known as the Turing test). The test is based on a machine's ability to communicate with humans in a way that does not reveal that they are interacting with a machine. Today's language models can mostly pass this test, although they sometimes use methods that mislead evaluators (for example, by using humour, not answering the question directly, etc.). Many authors have attempted to define AI. Dinesh, Kashmira and Vaishnavi (2019) define it as the science of machines demonstrated through visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. Frankenfield (2020) defines AI as the simulation of human intelligence programmed to behave like humans. This is similar to the Merriam-Webster dictionary's definition: AI imitates human behaviour, and computers strive to behave like humans.

Croatian authors are also actively studying artificial intelligence. For example, Tipurić (2023) describes AI as any form of intelligence that can be applied to machines. He divides AI technology into ten categories: (1) knowledge engineering, (2) robotics, (3) speech recognition, (4) natural language processing (NLP), (5) natural language generation (NLG), (6) image analysis, (7) machine learning, (8) deep learning, (9) sensory perception, and (10) cognition. We would highlight these categories that we believe could improve library services. (1) Knowledge engineering focuses on creating and organising knowledge in libraries, using various techniques to develop a comprehensive searchable database. This includes extracting relevant keywords from texts to facilitate effective user categorisation and information retrieval. Additionally, (2) robotics plays a significant role in automating libraries. Robots can

Roboti mogu obavljati ponavljajuće zadatke poput postavljanja knjiga na police i njihovo posuđivanje korisnicima. To racionalizira operacije, poboljšava učinkovitost i poboljšava korisničko iskustvo. (7) Strojno učenje i (8) duboko učenje čvrsto su povezani s umjetnom inteligencijom (UI). Uključuju treniranje računala da uče iz podataka kako bi donosila predviđanja ili odluke. Međutim, postoje ključne razlike.

Konkretno, (7) strojno učenje obuhvaća različite tehnike za treniranje računala koristeći podatke. Nasuprot tome, (8) duboko učenje specifično koristi neuronske mreže za učenje i donošenje predviđanja/odluka. Duboko učenje pokazalo je impresivne rezultate u računalnom videu i obradi prirodnog jezika, a u knjižnicama u pružanju preporuka korisnicima tijekom istraživanja ili prijedloga za nove naslove na temelju pretraživanja. Također, može pomoći u organiziranju velikih količina podataka. (4) Obrada prirodnog jezika (NLP) uključuje korištenje algoritama za generiranje jezika sličnog ljudskom iz podataka ili strukturiranih informacija. Također može automatski generirati sažetke knjiga/članaka ili opise, što olakšava knjižničarima pružanje relevantnih informacija korisnicima.

Danas, u 21. stoljeću, umjetna inteligencija je postala prisutna u našem svakodnevnom životu potpuno mijenjajući način na koji prikupljamo, analiziramo i sintetiziramo informacije. To je postalo jasno već nekoliko dana nakon otvaranja pristupa sustavu chatGPT od OpenAI platforme krajem 2022. godine. U samo nekoliko mjeseci gore navedeni koncepti i tehnički pojmovi postali su jasni i prosječnom korisniku interneta, a ne samo stručnjacima iz područja UI.

S povećanjem digitalizacije knjižničnih zbirki, analiza slike korisna je za knjižničare za kategorizaciju i organizaciju vizualnih resursa te može automatski označavati i klasificirati slike. Takve analize posebno su korisne za fotografije, umjetnička djela ili zbirke povijesnih dokumenata. Dok druge kategorije UI-a poput prepoznavanja govora i senzorne percepcije možda nemaju trenutnu upotrebu u knjižnicama, mogle bi postati relevantnije napretkom tehnologije. Na primjer, sustavi upravljani glasom mogli bi omogućiti pretraživanje putem glasovnih naredbi. Senzorna percepcija mogla bi pomoći u praćenju uvjeta i optimizaciji potrošnje energije ili sigurnosti. Kao što je spomenuto, tehnologije UI-a poput NLP-a, analize slike i drugih mogle bi znatno poboljšati poslovne procese knjižnica. Mogu pomoći u automatizaciji zadataka, poboljšanju pretraživa-

perform repetitive tasks such as shelving and lending books to users. This streamlines operations, improves efficiency, and enhances user experience. (7) Machine learning and (8) deep learning are closely linked to artificial intelligence (AI). They involve training computers to learn from data to make predictions or decisions. However, there are key differences.

Specifically, (7) machine learning encompasses various techniques for training computers using data, while (8) deep learning specifically uses neural networks for learning and making predictions or decisions. Deep learning has shown impressive results in computer vision and natural language processing, and in libraries, it can provide users with recommendations during research or suggest new titles based on searches. It can also help organise large amounts of data. (4) Natural Language Processing (NLP) involves using algorithms to generate human-like language from data or structured information. It can also automatically create summaries of books, articles, or descriptions, making it easier for librarians to provide relevant information to users.

In the 21st century, artificial intelligence has become part of our everyday lives, completely changing how we gather, analyse, and synthesise information. This became clear just days after OpenAI's ChatGPT system was launched in late 2022. Within just a few months, the aforementioned concepts and technical terms became clear to experts and the average internet user.

With the increasing digitisation of library collections, image analysis is valuable for librarians in categorising and organizing visual resources and can automatically tag and classify images. Such analyses are particularly useful for photographs, artwork, or collections of historical documents. While other AI categories, such as speech recognition and sensory perception, may not currently be used in libraries, they could become more relevant as technology advances. For example, voice-operated systems could enable searches via voice commands, and sensory perception could help monitor conditions and optimise energy consumption or security. As mentioned, AI technologies such as NLP, image analysis, and others could significantly improve library business processes. They can help automate tasks, improve search/recommendation functionalities, and assist librarians in managing and organising large amounts of data. Using AI, librarians can provide better services and resources, making the library experience more efficient and enjoyable. Ad-

nja/preporuka i pomoći knjižničarima u upravljanju i organiziranju velikih količina podataka. Koristeći UI, knjižničari mogu pružiti bolje usluge i resurse, čineći iskustvo u knjižnici učinkovitijim i ugodnijim. Osim toga, UI može dosta pomoći i osobama s invaliditetom pri korištenju usluga knjižnica – što potiče inkluziju.

Onako kako su 1990-e i 2000-e bile doba web-stranica i novih usluga temeljenih na Internetu, tako je sada, 20-ak godina kasnije, doba ulaska UI u sve pore privatnog i poslovnog života. U takvom svijetu knjižnice bi trebale igrati značajnu ulogu jer su tijekom svoje dugogodišnje povijesti, ne samo u Hrvatskoj već i u svijetu, uvijek podržavale istraživanje i obrazovanje svojih korisnika. Ulaskom UI u svakodnevicu knjižnice će morati promijeniti svoje uloge kako bi zadovoljile nova očekivanja i drugačije potrebe korisnika.

Ovaj će članak istražiti trenutnu situaciju u hrvatskim visokoškolskim knjižnicama u pogledu umjetne inteligencije te njezin potencijal i rizike tijekom njezine implementacije, kao i spremnost knjižničara za nove promjene u svom poslovanju.

2. Pregled literature

2.1. Knjižnica i umjetna inteligencija

U posljednjih nekoliko godina postoji niz rasprava o tome kako umjetna inteligencija može pomoći knjižnicama u njihovim svakodnevnim poslovnim procesima, a ovaj će rad predstaviti rezultate autora koji su već proveli opsežna istraživanja na tu temu.

Istraživanje akademskih knjižničara u Mađarskoj koje su proveli Winkler i Kiszl (2021) pokazalo je da većina njih pozitivno gleda na umjetnu inteligenciju, smatrajući da ima potencijalne koristi za knjižnične usluge, iako mnogi izražavaju zabrinutost zbog rizika i ograničenja UI-a. Većina smatra da UI pruža priliku da knjižničari dobiju više vremena za obavljanje složenijih zadataka, iako gotovo jednako mnogo njih vjeruje kako bi UI mogao zamijeniti neka radna mjesta u knjižnicama. Kao što su autori istaknuli, dodatna istraživanja su i dalje potrebna kako bi se razumjela implementacija UI u akademske knjižnice te kako bi se maksimizirale koristi i minimizirala šteta.

UI u akademskim knjižnicama nudi nekoliko potencijalnih koristi, pri čemu je najvažnije povećanje učinkovitosti katalogizacije i klasifikacije. Kako sugeriraju Mallikarjuna (2020) i Hussain (2023), primjena UI-a u ekspertnim sustavima mogla bi olakšati automatsko dodjeljivanje kategorija u uslugama poput referenciranja i klasifikacije. To ne samo da

ditionally, AI can greatly assist individuals with disabilities in accessing library services and promote inclusion.

Just as the 1990s and 2000s were the age of websites and new services based on the Internet, so now, some 20 years later, is the age of UI stealing in private and business life. In such a world, libraries should play an important role because during their long history, not only in Croatia but also in the world, they have always supported research and education of their users. With the introduction of UI into everyday life, libraries will have to change their roles in order to meet the new expectations and different needs of users.

This article will investigate the current situation in Croatian higher education libraries regarding artificial intelligence and its potential and risks during its implementation, as well as the readiness of librarians for new changes in their business.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Libraries and Artificial Intelligence

In recent years, there has been considerable discussion about how artificial intelligence can assist libraries in their daily business processes. This section presents the findings of authors who have already researched this topic extensively.

A study of academic librarians in Hungary conducted by Winkler and Kiszl (2021) revealed that most view artificial intelligence positively, recognising its potential benefits for library services, although many express concerns about the risks and limitations of AI. Most librarians believe AI can free up more time for them to perform more complex tasks, though an almost equal number believe AI could replace certain library jobs. As the authors noted, additional research is still needed to understand AI implementation in academic libraries and to maximise its benefits while minimising harm.

AI in academic libraries offers several potential benefits, the most important being increased efficiency in cataloguing and classification. As suggested by Mallikarjuna (2020) and Hussain (2023), applying AI in expert systems could facilitate the automatic assignment of categories in services like referencing and classification. This would not only minimise errors but also speed up the flow of information. In his book, Marr (2022) describes 50 successful companies that have used artificial intelligence and machine learning to solve problems. One example from healthcare involves combining research with similar findings and patient diagnoses

bi minimiziralo pogreške već bi i ubrzalo protok informacija. U svojoj knjizi, Marr (2022) opisuje 50 uspješnih tvrtki koje su koristile umjetnu inteligenciju i strojno učenje za rješavanje problema. Jedan primjer dobre prakse u zdravstvu je kombiniranje svih istraživanja, sličnih nalaza i dijagnoza pacijenata kako bi se precizno definirala dijagnoza te utvrdila jedinstvena terapija. Dakle, svaka primjena umjetne inteligencije nosi i neke etičke dvojbe te je primjenu potrebno sagledati iz više perspektiva.

Istraživanje Faraga, Mahfouza i Alhajrija (2021) potvrđuje ovaj pogled, naglašavajući ulogu UI-a u poboljšanju indeksiranja i pohrane unutar akademskih knjižnica. S obzirom na obično skromne proračune knjižnica za ulaganja u nove tehnologije, automatska pomoć koju pruža UI u tim procesima pokazuje se neprocjenjivom. To smanjuje pogreške i povećava količinu generiranih online podataka, što oslobađa vrijeme knjižničara za fokusiranje na druge zadatke.

Još jedna značajna prednost UI-a je njezin potencijal za poboljšanje korisničkog iskustva. Jagdale (2017) napominje da UI može voditi korisnike u pronalaženju relevantne literature i odgovaranju na upite. A prema Oyelude (2021) trenutne primjene UI-a u knjižnicama, kao što su prepoznavanje lica i glasa, virtualni asistenti te pomoć u citiranju, usporedbi i sažimanju dokumenata, često ostaju nezamijećene.

Cox, Pinfield i Rutter (2019) istražuju vodeće knjižnice i njihova razmišljanja o potencijalnim utjecajima umjetne inteligencije na akademske knjižnice. Intervjuirani stručnjaci ističu prilike za UI da poboljša knjižnične usluge i poslovne procese automatizacijom ponavljajućih zadataka te rizike povezane s gubitkom radnih mjesta, privatnošću i pristranošću. Općenito, autori tvrde kako knjižnice moraju proaktivno oblikovati razvoj i primjenu sustava UI kako bi maksimizirale koristi i ublažile izazove.

U pregledu literature o primjeni UI-a u akademskim knjižnicama postaje jasno kako je strateško planiranje ključno za uspješnu implementaciju. Grigoriadou (2022) tvrdi da bi to dovelo do učinkovitije analize skupova podataka. Međunarodna udruga knjižničnih udruženja i institucija (IFLA) dijeli ovo mišljenje, zagovarajući da knjižnice prihvate UI kako tehnologija napreduje. Međutim, upozoravaju da njezina upotreba treba biti sigurna, zakonita i da treba poštivati etičke standarde privatnosti.

Prošla istraživanja naglašavaju prikladnost UI-a za poboljšanje pretraživanja informacija i preuzimanja podataka, procjenu kvalitete podataka te preporuku novih naslova putem društvenih mreža. UI bi tako-

to define diagnoses more accurately and determine unique therapies. Each application of artificial intelligence also brings certain ethical dilemmas, which should be considered from multiple perspectives.

Research by Farag, Mahfouz and Alhajri (2021) supports this view, emphasising the role of AI in improving indexing and storage within academic libraries. Given that library budgets for new technologies are often modest, the automated assistance provided by AI in these processes is invaluable. It reduces errors and increases the data generated online, freeing up time for librarians to focus on other tasks.

Another significant advantage of AI is its potential to improve the user experience. Jagdale (2017) notes that AI can guide users in finding relevant literature and responding to queries. According to Oyelude (2021), current AI applications in libraries – such as facial and voice recognition, virtual assistants, and assistance with citations, comparisons, and document summarisation – often go unnoticed.

Cox, Pinfield and Rutter (2019) explore the perspectives of leading libraries on the potential impacts of artificial intelligence on academic libraries. Interviewed experts highlight opportunities for AI to improve library services and business processes by automating repetitive tasks and risks related to job loss, privacy, and bias. Overall, the authors argue that libraries must proactively shape the development and application of AI systems to maximise benefits and mitigate challenges.

The literature review on AI applications in academic libraries clarifies that strategic planning is crucial for successful implementation. Grigoriadou (2022) argues this would lead to more effective data set analysis. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) shares this view, advocating that libraries embrace AI as technology advances. However, they caution that its use should be safe, legal, and comply with ethical privacy standards.

Previous research emphasises the suitability of AI for improving information retrieval and data downloading, assessing data quality, and recommending new titles via social networks. AI could also be used to employ robots to answer readers' questions.

Bi et al. (2022) provide a timely review of the application of artificial intelligence and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in developing intelligent library systems. The authors highlight several AI-enabled and IoT-enabled applications, such as automated book sorting, user behaviour analytics,

đer mogla biti upotrijebljena u korištenju robota za odgovaranje na upite čitatelja.

Bi i dr. (2022) pružaju pravovremeni pregled primjene umjetne inteligencije i tehnologija Interneta stvari (IoT) u razvoju inteligentnih knjižničnih sustava. Autori ističu nekoliko aplikacija omogućenih UI-om i IoT-om, kao što su automatizirano sortiranje knjiga, analitika ponašanja korisnika, pretraživanje informacija i prilagođene usluge, koje imaju za cilj poboljšati upravljanje knjižničnim resursima i korisničko iskustvo. Međutim, izazovi ostaju u pogledu privatnosti, sigurnosti, složenosti integracije, nedostatka standarda i troškova implementacije ovih brzo razvijajućih tehnologija u knjižnicama.

Navedena istraživanja pokazuju kako je vidljiv potencijal primjene UI u knjižnicama i knjižničnim uslugama, međutim, postoji zabrinutost koja se veže uz rizike kao što su gubitak radnih mjesta i privatnost. Iz navedenih primjera može se zaključiti kako postojeća literatura pruža pozitivan pogled na ulogu UI-a u knjižnicama te sugerira kako će njeno usvajanje dugoročno biti korisno.

2.2. Prednosti i nedostaci primjene UI u knjižnicama

Postojeća istraživanja pružaju sveobuhvatan pregled prednosti i nedostataka primjene UI, a prikazat ćemo ih kroz nekoliko točaka uz napomenu kako je jedna od značajnih prednosti UI-a upravo transformativni potencijal. Khanzode i Sarode (2020) te Bhbosale, Pujari i Multani (2020) sumirali su sljedeće glavne prednosti umjetne inteligencije:

- ima potencijal izvršiti posao brže od čovjeka,
- za čovjeka stresan i složen posao provodi se brzo i učinkovito,
- istovremeno se mogu obavljati različite operacije (poslovni procesi),
- visoka razina uspjeha u provedbi planiranih aktivnosti,
- uglavnom ima manje pogrešaka u provedenim zadacima u odnosu na čovjeka, te
- sposobnost otkrivanja neistraženih stvari (uzročno-posljedičnih veza u podacima).

Nedostaci umjetne inteligencije mogu se vidjeti u radovima Mallikarjune (2020) kao i Bhbosale, Pujari i Multani (2020):

- povećani troškovi uslijed uvođenja novih tehnologija,
- malo iskusnih programera koji znaju programirati sustave UI (nova tehnologija),
- nedostaje "ljudski dodir",

information searching, and personalised services to improve library resource management and user experience. However, challenges remain regarding privacy, security, integration complexity, lack of standards, and the costs of implementing these rapidly developing technologies in libraries.

These studies show the potential of AI in library services, though concerns remain about risks such as job loss and privacy. From the examples provided, it can be concluded that existing literature provides a generally positive outlook on AI's role in libraries and suggests that its adoption will be beneficial in the long term.

2.2. Advantages and Disadvantages of AI in Libraries

Existing research provides a comprehensive overview of the advantages and disadvantages of AI, which we will summarise in several points. One of AI's most significant advantages is its transformative potential. Khanzode and Sarode (2020), along with Bhbosale, Pujari, and Multani (2020), summarised the following key benefits of AI:

- AI has the potential to perform tasks faster than humans.
- Tasks that are stressful or complex for humans can be carried out quickly and efficiently.
- Multiple operations (business processes) can be performed simultaneously.
- AI tends to achieve high success in executing planned activities.
- AI generally makes fewer errors in completed tasks compared to humans.
- AI can discover unexplored relationships (cause-effect relationships in data).

However, the disadvantages of AI can also be seen in the works of Mallikarjuna (2020) as well as Bhbosale, Pujari, and Multani (2020):

- Increased costs due to the introduction of new technologies.
- A shortage of experienced programmers who can program AI systems (new technology).
- A lack of the "human touch."
- AI may replace human jobs.
- It can malfunction (lack of control) and do the opposite of what it was programmed to do.
- AI can be misused.

Artificial intelligence is perceived as a transformative force with the potential to completely reshape how we consume information. However, this development has caused concern among many librarians

- može zamijeniti ljudska radna mjesta,
- može se pokvariti (nedostatak kontrole) i učiniti suprotno od onoga za što je programirana te
- može se zloupotrijebiti.

Umjetna inteligencija percipira se kao transformativna sila koja ima mogućnost potpuno preoblikovati načine na koje konzumiramo informacije. No taj je razvoj izazvao zabrinutost među mnogim knjižničarima koji strahuju od mogućeg zamjenjivanja poslova robotima i sustavima temeljenim na UI. Takvi osjećaji nelagode i otpora uobičajeni su u kontekstu organizacijskih promjena i razvoja (Gutić Martinčić, 2017). Čovječanstvo uglavnom spremno prihvaća napredak koji olakšava, pojeftinjuje i ubrzava poslovne procese, a istovremeno olakšava posao i povećava sigurnost. Kontinuirani razvoj, uključujući i UI, istovremeno potiče i zabrinutost vezanu za moguću zamjenu ljudskog rada strojevima. Nisu isključene niti knjižnice. Takva zabrinutost uvijek je bila prisutna prilikom uvođenja disruptivnih tehnologija u prošlosti (parni stroj i mehanički tkalački strojevi u 18. i 19. stoljeću te nakon toga mehanizacija poljoprivrede, automatizacija u tvornicama te informatizacija u 20. stoljeću, a u 21. stoljeću je to robotizacija i umjetna inteligencija).

Dolazak razdoblja visoke ovisnosti o UI nije samo izgledan već se upravo i događa. Poslovni svijet i industrija moraju evoluirati i prilagoditi se kako bi iskoristili prednosti ove tehnološke revolucije (Gračanin, 2023; Erdelez, 2023). Sa svojim istraživačkim vještinama knjižničari su dobro pozicionirani te mogu igrati ključnu ulogu u ovom prijelazu. Prethodno su pokazali prilagodljivost prelaskom iz čuvara znanja u posrednike, čineći vrijedne informacije dostupnima javnosti. U doba UI-a, knjižničari mogu ponovno prilagoditi svoje uloge kako bi postali stručnjaci za UI. Mogu voditi korisnike u primjerenom korištenju tehnologije, osiguravajući im pristup potrebnim informacijama brzo i učinkovito (Lo, 2023).

2.3. Prilike i izazovi implementacije UI u knjižnicama

S obzirom na navedene prednosti i nedostatke, možemo izdvojiti primjere korisnog utjecaja UI na funkcije knjižnica i potencijalne zamke na koje treba obratiti pozornost u budućnosti. UI je poboljšala poslovne procese u knjižnicama ističući potencijalne rizike i nedostatke koji bi trebali biti pod kontrolom u budućnosti (Barsha i Munshi, 2023). Navodimo redom pet prilika te jedan izazov umjetne inteligencije u knjižnicama.

who fear the possible replacement of jobs by robots and AI-based systems. Such feelings of discomfort and resistance are common in the context of organisational change and development (Gutić Martinčić, 2017). In general, humanity is willing to accept advancements that simplify, reduce costs, and accelerate business processes, while at the same time making work easier and safer. The ongoing development of AI also raises concerns about machines' potential replacement of human labor. Libraries are not exempt from these concerns. Such fears have always accompanied the introduction of disruptive technologies in the past (e.g., steam engines and mechanical looms in the 18th and 19th centuries, followed by mechanisation in agriculture, automation in factories, and informatisation in the 20th century, and in the 21st century, it is robotics and artificial intelligence).

The advent of an era of heavy reliance on AI is not just likely, it is already happening. The business world and industries must evolve and adapt to harness the advantages of this technological revolution (Gračanin, 2023; Erdelez, 2023). With their research skills, librarians are well-positioned to play a key role in this transition. In the past, they demonstrated adaptability by transitioning from gatekeepers of knowledge to intermediaries, making valuable information available to the public. In the AI era, librarians can again adapt their roles to become AI experts, guiding users in the proper use of technology and ensuring they access the necessary information quickly and efficiently (Lo, 2023).

2.3. Opportunities and Challenges of AI Implementation in Libraries

Given the aforementioned advantages and disadvantages, we can highlight examples of AI's beneficial impact on library functions and potential pitfalls to be aware of. AI has improved business processes in libraries, emphasising potential risks and shortcomings that should be carefully managed in the future (Barsha & Munshi, 2023). Below, we outline five opportunities and one challenge related to AI in libraries.

2.3.1. Enhanced Information Search

There is a great opportunity to implement advanced search algorithms that enable libraries to provide more accurate and relevant results to their users. Machine learning techniques improve the efficiency and effectiveness of search queries, reducing the time required to find desired information. Personalised recommendations based on user preferences

2.3.1.Poboljšano pretraživanje informacija

Postoji odlična prilika implementacije algoritama naprednog pretraživanja koji omogućuju knjižnicama pružanje točnijih i relevantnijih rezultata svojim korisnicima. Tehnike strojnog učenja poboljšaju učinkovitost i djelotvornost upita za pretraživanje, smanjujući potrebno vrijeme za pronalaženje željenih informacija. Personalizirane preporuke temeljene na preferencijama i ponašanju korisnika pomažu korisnicima otkriti nove resurse i poboljšati njihovo iskustvo istraživanja.

2.3.2. Automatizirano katalogiziranje i klasificiranje

Druga značajna prilika su algoritmi umjetne inteligencije koji mogu automatski klasificirati i katalogizirati knjižnične resurse, smanjujući opterećenje knjižničara i poboljšavajući brzinu i točnost. Tehnike obrade prirodnog jezika omogućuju strojevima razumijevanje i analizu tekstualnih materijala, poboljšavajući kvalitetu katalogizacije i osiguravajući konzistentne meta podatke (Tella, Odunola i Lawal, 2023). To je posebno važno u doba chatGPT-a (Lund i Wang, 2023) i drugih velikih jezičnih modela, a bit će ključno u budućnosti, kada će biti moguće raditi s većim količinama teksta i materijala nego što je to slučaj sada.

2.3.3. Virtualni asistenti i chatbotovi

Treća prilika su virtualni asistenti i chatbotovi koji pružaju trenutnu pomoć i podršku korisnicima knjižnice. Odgovaraju na često postavljana pitanja, pomažu u pronalaženju resursa i vode korisnike kroz usluge knjižnice. Chatbotovi pružaju personalizirane preporuke, sugeriraju relevantne resurse i uključuju korisnike u interaktivne razgovore, čak i s gotovom ljudskom interakcijom zasnovanom na tehnologiji pretvorbe teksta u govor (Shafeeg i dr., 2023).

2.3.4. Prediktivna analitika i donošenje odluka

Četvrta prilika su tehnologije umjetne inteligencije koje omogućavaju knjižnicama analizu korisničkih podataka i uzoraka kako bi predvidjele buduće potrebe za resursima, optimizirale razvoj kolekcija i poboljšale raspodjelu resursa. Prediktivna analitika može pomoći knjižnicama u donošenju odluka temeljenih na podacima, kao što su budžetiranje, nabave i planiranje usluga. Algoritmi strojnog učenja mogu automatski analizirati ponašanje korisnika, upotrebu kolekcije i povratne informacije, omogućavajući knjižnicama poboljšanje svoje ponude na temelju potreba i preferencija korisnika.

and behaviour help users discover new resources and enhance their research experience.

2.3.2. Automated Cataloging and Classification

Another significant opportunity lies in AI algorithms that can automatically classify and catalogue library resources, reducing the burden on librarians while improving speed and accuracy. Natural language processing (NLP) techniques enable machines to understand and analyse textual materials, enhancing cataloguing quality and ensuring consistent metadata (Tella, Odunola & Lawal, 2023). This is particularly important in the era of ChatGPT (Lund & Wang, 2023) and other large language models, which will be key in the future as it becomes possible to work with larger volumes of text and materials than is currently feasible.

2.3.3. Virtual Assistants and Chatbots

A third opportunity lies in virtual assistants and chatbots that provide instant assistance and support to library users. These systems answer frequently asked questions, help users locate resources, and guide them through library services. Chatbots offer personalised recommendations, suggest relevant resources, and engage users in interactive conversations, sometimes even with human-like interaction based on text-to-speech technology (Shafeeg et al., 2023).

2.3.4. Predictive Analytics and Decision-Making

AI technologies allow libraries to analyze user data and patterns to predict future resource needs, optimise collection development, and improve resource allocation. Predictive analytics can help libraries make data-driven decisions, such as budgeting for acquisitions and planning services. Machine learning algorithms can automatically analyse user behaviour, collection usage, and feedback, enabling libraries to enhance their offerings based on users' needs and preferences.

2.3.5. Process Automation through Robotics

AI-based technologies can automate routine tasks, freeing time for librarians to focus on more complex and strategically important activities (Yoon, Andrews, & Ward, 2022). Process automation through robotics can handle repetitive tasks such as lending and returning books, inventory management, and shelf organisation. This technology allows librarians to concentrate on higher-value services, such as teaching information literacy and providing research consultations.

2.3.5. Automatizacija procesa putem robota

Peta prilika su tehnologije zasnovane na UI koje mogu automatizirati rutinske zadatke, oslobađajući vrijeme knjižničara za složenije i strateške važne aktivnosti (Yoon, Andrews i Ward, 2022). Automatizacija procesa putem robota može se baviti ponavljajućim zadacima kao što su posudba i vraćanje knjiga, upravljanje inventarom i organizacija polica. Ova tehnologija omogućava knjižničarima da se usredotoče na usluge veće vrijednosti, kao što su podučavanje informacijske pismenosti i konzultacije vezane uz istraživanje.

2.3.6. Etička razmatranja

Uz sve navedene prilike, najveći izazov je integracija umjetne inteligencije u knjižnice koja podiže etičke dileme poput privatnosti, pristranosti i sigurnosti podataka. Knjižnice moraju osigurati zaštitu korisničkih podataka te njihovu primjenu u skladu s propisima o privatnosti. Pristranost u algoritmima UI mora se aktivno rješavati kako bi se izbjegla diskriminacija i omogućio pravedan pristup informacijama za sve korisnike. Transparentnost u procesima odlučivanja i pristanak korisnika trebali bi biti prioritet kako bi se održalo povjerenje i odgovornost (Erdelez, 2023).

3. Metodologija istraživanja

Istraživanje smo usmjerili prema Hrvatskoj, a cilj nam je procijeniti spremnost knjižnica za uključivanje umjetne inteligencije (UI) u svoje usluge. Istražili smo prednosti i nedostatke korištenja UI u akademskim knjižnicama diljem zemlje, a najrelevantniji rezultati istraživanja predstavljeni su u ovom radu. Cilj istraživanja bio je napraviti dubinsku analizu trenutnog stanja spremnosti za UI i njezine moguće implikacije unutar hrvatskog knjižničnog sustava.

Studija je provedena sljedećim istraživačkim pitanjima:

Pitanje 1: Koristi li se umjetna inteligencija u knjižnicama visokog obrazovanja, na koji način i u kojoj mjeri?

Pitanje 2: Koje su prednosti umjetne inteligencije iz perspektive akademskih knjižničara?

Pitanje 3: Koji su izazovi povezani s primjenom umjetne inteligencije?

Kako bi se dalo odgovor na navedena pitanja, konstruiran je upitnik te je provedena online anketa. Anketa je sadržavala 21 zatvoreno i otvoreno pitanje koje istražuje različite aspekte korištenja alata umjet-

2.3.6. Ethical Considerations

The greatest challenge in integrating AI into libraries is the ethical dilemmas it raises, such as privacy, bias, and data security. Libraries must ensure user data protection and use in compliance with privacy regulations. Bias in AI algorithms must be actively addressed to prevent discrimination and ensure fair access to information for all users. Transparency in decision-making processes and user consent should be prioritised to maintain trust and accountability (Erdelez, 2023).

3. Research Methodology

This research focuses on Croatia, to assess the readiness of libraries to incorporate artificial intelligence (AI) into their services. We investigated the advantages and disadvantages of using AI in academic libraries across the country, and the most relevant findings are presented in this paper. The study aimed to conduct an in-depth analysis of the current level of AI readiness and its potential implications within the Croatian library system.

The study was conducted through the following research questions:

1. Is artificial intelligence being used in higher education libraries, in what ways, and to what extent?
2. What are the perceived benefits of artificial intelligence from the perspective of academic librarians?
3. What challenges are associated with the implementation of artificial intelligence?

To address these questions, a questionnaire was developed, and an online survey was conducted. The survey contained 21 closed- and open-ended questions that explored different aspects of library professionals' usage of AI tools. It was distributed via email to employees of Croatian academic libraries through the Croatian Library Association's mailing list. In total, 171 surveys were sent out, and 38 valid responses were collected, resulting in a response rate of 22%.

The survey was conducted using the online tool SurveyMonkey and consisted of multiple-choice questions, a Likert scale, and several open-ended questions. Participants received a personalised link tied to their email addresses, which allowed them to resume incomplete surveys and enabled survey completion tracking. Participants were reminded twice to complete surveys they had started or to begin surveys they had not yet opened. Data were

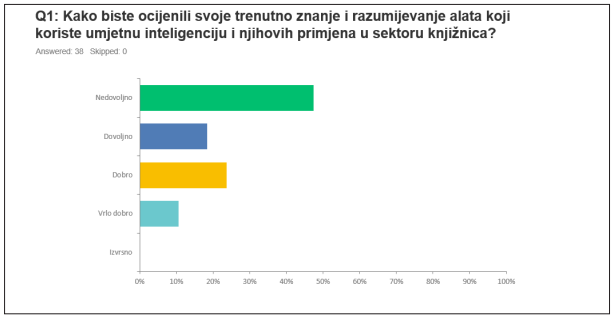
ne inteligencije od strane stručnjaka u knjižnicama. Anketa je distribuirana putem e-maila među zaposlenicima hrvatskih akademskih knjižnica koristeći *mailing* listu Hrvatskog knjižničarskog društva. Ukupno je poslana 171 anketa, a dobiveno je 38 valjanih odgovora, što rezultira stopom odaziva od 22%.

Anketa je provedena koristeći online sustav anketiranja SurveyMonkey i sastojala se od pitanja s višestrukim izborom, Lickertovom skalom i setom otvorenih pitanja. Sudionici su primili poveznicu koja je bila vezana uz njihovu email adresu, što im omogućava nastavak ispunjavanja započete ankete te praćenje ispunjenosti ankete od strane ispitanika. U dva navrata ispitanici su bili ponovo zamoljeni za dovršetak već započetih anketa te za ispunjenje anketa koje nisu započete/otvorene. Podaci su prikupljeni tijekom tri tjedna od rujna do prosinca 2023, a prosječno vrijeme odgovaranja na anketu bilo je 10 minuta.

Za zatvorena pitanja izračunate su distribucije frekvencija odgovora. Za pitanja na Lickertovoj skali analizirani su medijan i interkvartilni raspon. Kvalitativna analiza otvorenih odgovora provedena je tematskom analizom. Istraživanje je provedeno u skladu s etičkim standardima, a pri analizi podaci su anonimizirani te su korišteni isključivo za ovo istraživanje.

4. Rezultati

Na temelju odgovora na početno pitanje, korištenje alata umjetne inteligencije u akademskim knjižnicama još uvijek nije raširenо. Većina sudionika nije dovoljno upoznata s tim alatima.



Slika 1. *Trenutno poznavanje AI-a od strane knjižničara*

Kao što je vidljivo na slici 1., samo 10% knjižničara smatra sebe vrlo upućenima u alate umjetne inteligencije. Štoviše, to su uglavnom djelatnici Medicinskog fakulteta i Katoličkog bogoslovnog fakulteta. Nije neočekivano da Medicinski fakultet posjeduje stručnost u ovim alatima s obzirom na potrebu za praćenjem novih tehnologija, no zanimljivo je da i Katolički bogoslovni fakultet pokazuje interes u ovom području.

collected over three weeks, from September to December 2023, with an average completion time of 10 minutes.

Response frequencies were calculated for the closed questions. For Likert scale questions, the median and interquartile range were analysed. The qualitative analysis of open-ended responses was conducted using thematic analysis. The research adhered to ethical standards, and all data were anonymised and used exclusively for this study.

4. Results

Based on the responses to the initial question, the use of artificial intelligence tools in academic libraries is still not widespread. Most participants are not sufficiently familiar with these tools.

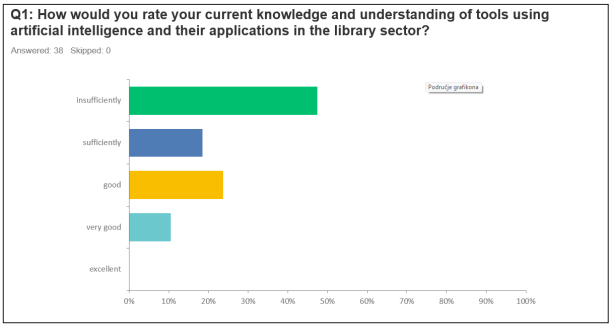


Figure 1. *Current Knowledge of AI among Librarians*

As shown in Figure 1, only 10% of librarians consider themselves well-versed in artificial intelligence tools. Interestingly, this group predominantly comprises staff from the Faculty of Medicine and the Catholic Faculty of Theology. Given the need to keep up with technological advancements, it is unsurprising that the Faculty of Medicine has expertise in these tools. However, it is notable that the Catholic Faculty of Theology also shows interest in this area.

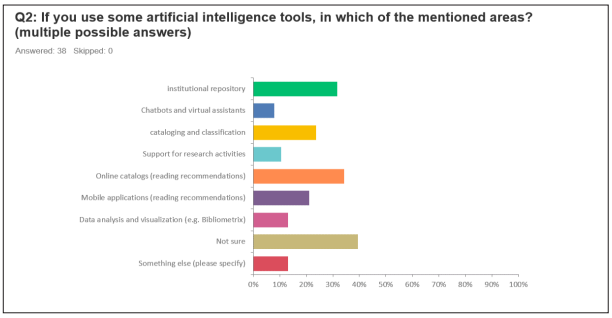
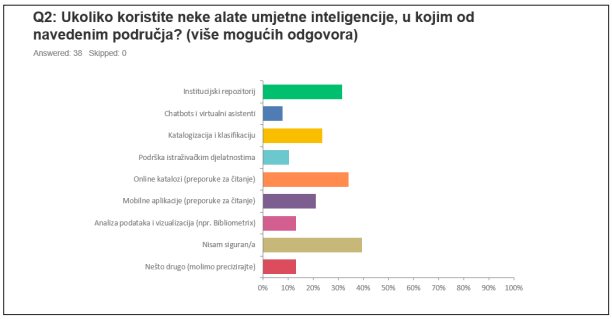


Figure 2. *Areas of AI Application in Libraries*

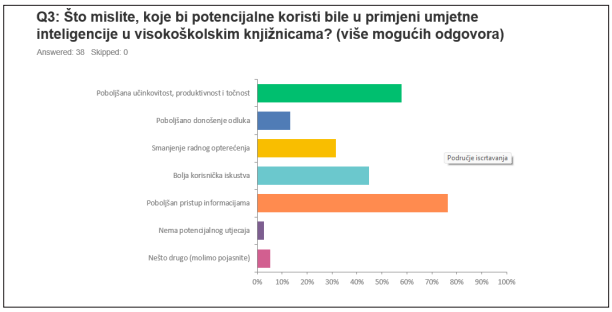
This question aimed to assess librarians' knowledge regarding the use of artificial intelligence in library services. Many librarians are unsure or lack



Slika 2. *Područja primjene umjetne inteligencije u knjižnicama*

Ovim pitanjem planirano je ispitati razinu znanja knjižničara o korištenju umjetne inteligencije u uslugama knjižnica. Za zaključiti je kako mnogi knjižničari nisu sigurni ili nemaju dovoljno informacija o područjima u kojima se UI koristi, kako je vidljivo na slici 2. Također, većina knjižničara zapravo ne razumije kako UI alati funkcioniraju s tehničke strane, iako ih možda i koriste. Mali postotak knjižničara, otprilike 10%, dobro razumije UI i njegove primjene. Ti pojedinci koriste UI u različitim aspektima svog rada, kao što su institucionalni repozitoriji i online katalozi, posebno u pružanju preporuka za čitanje korisnicima. Ti sustavi pomažu korisnicima u pronalaženju relevantnih materijala za njihove istraživačke ili čitalačke potrebe.

Osim toga, knjižničari također koriste UI za analizu i vizualizaciju. Na primjer, spomenuli su primjenu alata nazvanog Bibliometrix, koji koristi UI za analizu bibliografskih podataka. Iako mnogi knjižničari nisu svjesni upotrebe UI u svom polju, manjina od otprilike 10% dobro je upućena u UI i koristi ga za poboljšanje usluga svojih knjižnica, uključujući analizu i vizualizaciju podataka.



Slika 3. *Prednosti primjene umjetne inteligencije u knjižnicama*

Unatoč ograničenim i/ili nedovoljnim informacijama, većina knjižničara vjeruje kako umjetna inteligencija ima potencijal ponuditi nekoliko prednosti. Te prednosti uključuju poboljšani pristup informacijama, pojednostavljeni proces donošenja odluka, poboljšano korisničko iskustvo i smanjeno radno opterećenje. Međutim, jedan ispitanik se ne slaže, tvrdeći da povećana učinkovitost i produktivnost

sufficient information about the areas in which AI is used, as indicated in Figure 2. Additionally, most librarians do not fully understand how AI tools function from a technical perspective, even though they may use them. A small percentage of librarians, approximately 10%, have a good understanding of AI and its applications. These individuals use AI in various aspects of their work, such as institutional repositories and online catalogues, particularly for providing reading recommendations to users. These systems help users find relevant materials for their research or reading needs.

In addition, librarians are also using AI for data analysis and visualisation. For example, they mentioned using a tool called Bibliometrix, which employs AI to analyse bibliographic data. Although many librarians are unaware of the use of AI in their field, a minority, around 10%, are well-versed in AI and use it to enhance library services, including data analysis and visualisation.

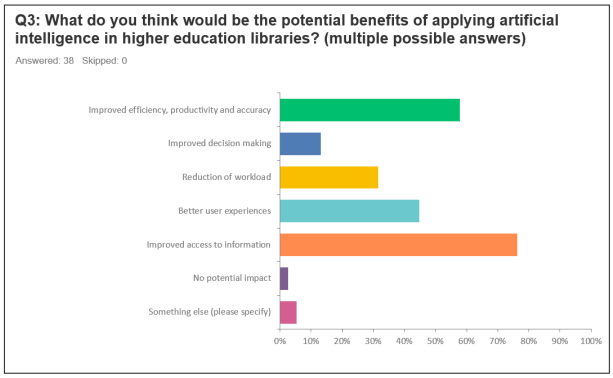


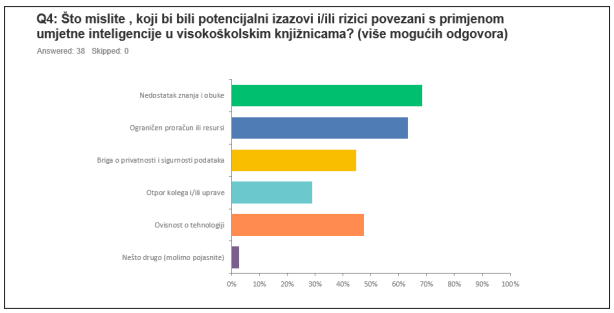
Figure 3. *Advantages of AI in Libraries*

Despite limited or insufficient information, most librarians believe that artificial intelligence has the potential to offer several advantages. These include improved access to information, streamlined decision-making processes, enhanced user experience, and reduced workload. However, one respondent disagreed, stating that increased efficiency and productivity do not guarantee accuracy. Additionally, another respondent expressed concerns about the current reliability of AI without additional human oversight.

Implementing AI technologies in any organisation presents challenges and risks. One of the main obstacles is the need for greater knowledge and education about AI among individuals. Limited financial resources and growing dependence on technology add to these challenges. Concerns about security and privacy are lower on the list of barriers related to AI integration. From the results, it can be

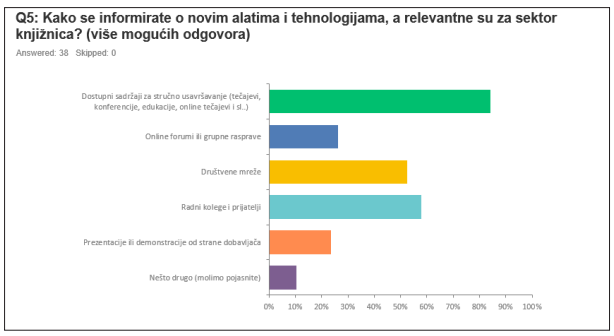
ne garantiraju i točnost. Osim toga, drugi ispitanik izražava zabrinutost o trenutnoj pouzdanosti UI-a bez dodatnog ljudskog nadzora.

Implementacija tehnologija UI-a u bilo kojem poslovanju predstavlja izazove i rizike. Jedna od glavnih prepreka je potreba za većim znanjem i edukacijom o UI-u među pojedincima. Ograničeni financijski resursi i rastuća ovisnost o tehnologiji stavljaju dodani naglasak na to. Zabrinutosti vezane za sigurnost i privatnost niže su po prioritetima na popisu prepreka vezanih uz integraciju UI. Iz rezultata se može istaknuti kako oko 30% knjižničara pruža otpor usvajanju UI. Još uvijek nije određeno proizlazi li ovaj otpor iz demografije radnika u knjižnicama ili jednostavno iz straha od nepoznatog i njegovog utjecaja na njihove poslove. Kao što je prikazano na slici 3., očekuje se da će koristi od UI-a u knjižnicama uključivati pristup informacijama i poboljšanu učinkovitost.



Slika 4. *Potencijalni rizici i izazovi primjene umjetne inteligencije u knjižnicama*

Osim prednosti koje može donijeti implementacija UI u knjižnicama, također postoje određeni potencijalni rizici i izazovi koji su prvenstveno povezani s nedostatkom znanja i nedovoljnom obukom knjižničara u tome području. Prema Slici 4. možemo vidjeti kako velik broj knjižničara smatra kako uvođenje UI u knjižnice ovisi o resursima s kojima je većina knjižnica ograničena. Čak 47% ispitanika smatra kako bi njezinom primjenom postali ovisni o tehnologiji koju ona pruža i kako bi se time zapravo narušila privatnost i sigurnost podataka kao jedan od najvažnijih rizika primjene UI u knjižnicama.



Slika 5. *Informiranost o tehnologijama i novim alatima*

highlighted that approximately 30% of librarians resist adopting AI. It remains unclear whether this resistance stems from the demographics of library workers or simply from fear of the unknown and its impact on their jobs. As shown in Figure 3, AI is expected to benefit libraries, including improved access to information and increased efficiency.

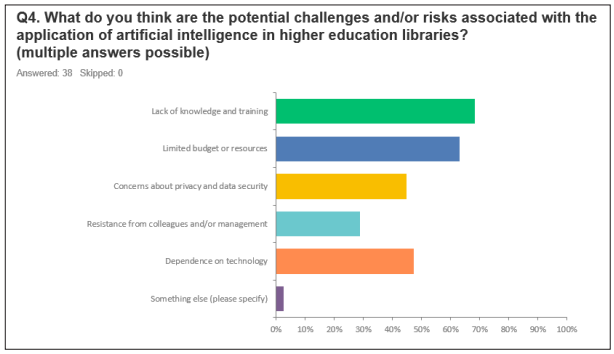


Figure 4. *Potential Risks and Challenges of AI in Libraries*

In addition to AI's benefits to libraries, there are certain potential risks and challenges, primarily related to a lack of knowledge and inadequate training of librarians in this field. As seen in Figure 4, many librarians believe that the implementation of AI in libraries depends on the resources available, with many libraries being limited in this regard. As many as 47% of respondents believe its application would make them overly dependent on the technology it provides, potentially compromising privacy and data security, one of the most significant risks associated with AI implementation in libraries.

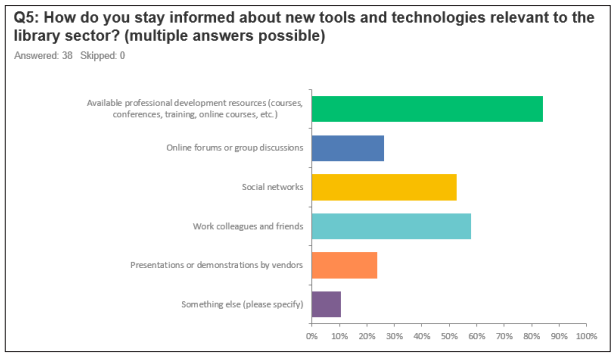
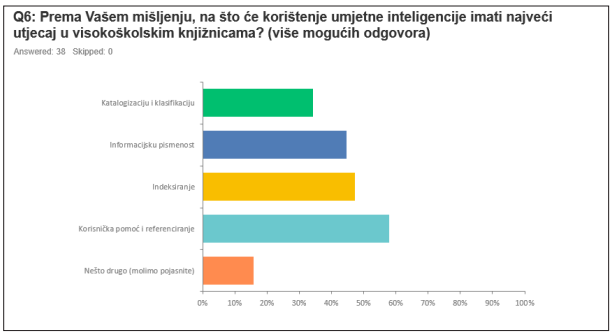


Figure 5. *Awareness of Technologies and New Tools*

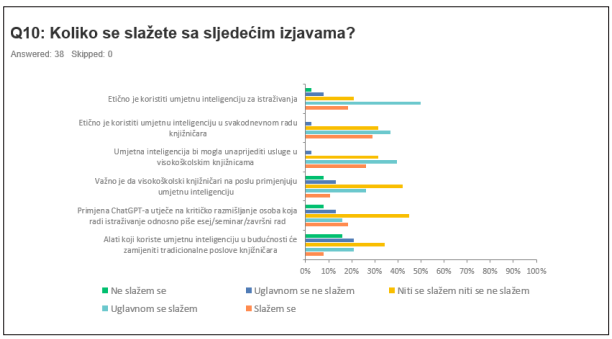
According to the available data, most respondents (84%) are waiting for courses and training, mostly organized in Croatia by the Center for Continuing Professional Development of Librarians. Only 10% independently explore new technologies through presentations or demonstrations by foreign vendors, some through articles, and others through blogs. This further supports the previously mentioned

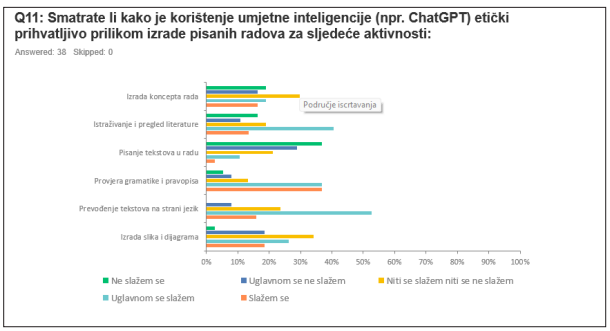
Prema dostupnim podacima možemo vidjeti kako većina ispitanika (njih 84%) čeka tečajeve i edukacije koje u Hrvatskoj uglavnom organizira Centar za stalno stručno usavršavanje knjižničara, dok samo 10% samostalno istražuje putem prezentacija ili demonstracija stranih dobavljača, neki putem članka, a neki putem blogova. To samo potvrđuje već dobiveni odgovor o vrlo niskoj razini primjene i poznavanja UI alata. Moguće je kako će masovna primjena UI u knjižnicama izostati sve dok na nacionalnoj razini ne budu definirana područja primjene i alati te pripremljene potrebne edukacije.



Slika 6. *Najveći utjecaj umjetne inteligencije u knjižnicama*

Polovica ispitanika smatra kako će najveći utjecaj UI u visokoškolskim knjižnicama zapravo biti u području pretraživanja i referenciranja izvora. Dosta njih smatra kako će se time postići i veća informacijska pismenost, a tek onda kako će imati veliki utjecaj u knjižničnom poslovanju, posebice u katalogizaciji i klasifikaciji.





Slika 7. *Stavovi knjižničara prema korištenju UI-a*

finding about the low level of AI tool adoption and familiarity. It is possible that the widespread implementation of AI in libraries will be delayed until national guidelines are established for areas of application and tools, and the necessary training is provided.

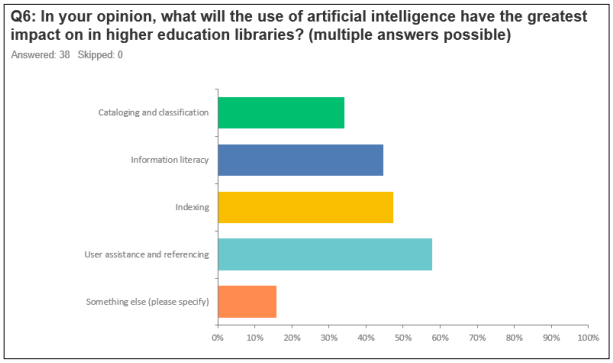


Figure 6. *The Greatest Impact of AI in Libraries*

Half of the respondents believe that AI will impact higher education libraries most regarding searching and referencing sources. Many believe this will also lead to greater information literacy, and only then will they see significant impacts on library operations, especially in cataloguing and classification.

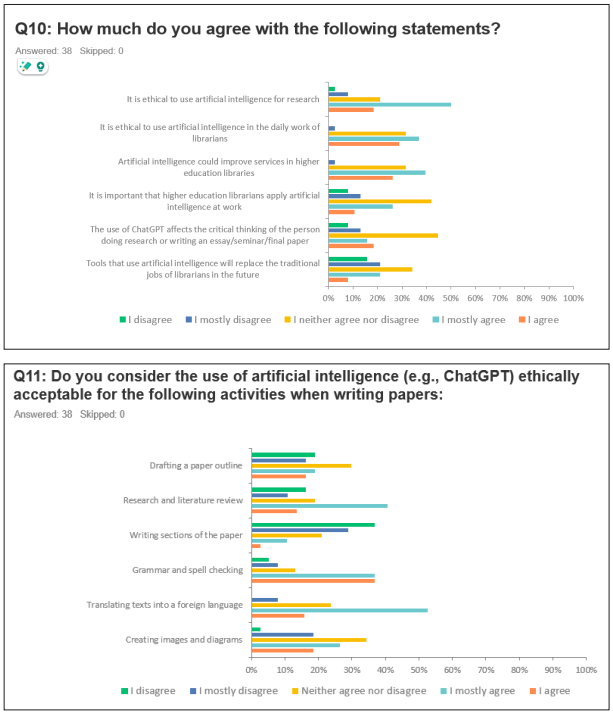


Figure 7. *Librarians' Attitudes Towards AI Use*

These questions aimed to gather more information about the areas where librarians believe AI could be most beneficial. The majority believe that AI can be used in referencing information, as indicated by more than 50% of respondents. This can improve in-

Ovim pitanjima željelo se istražiti više informacija o područjima u kojima knjižničari misle kako UI može biti najkorisnija. Većina vjeruje kako se UI može koristiti prilikom referenciranja informacija, što je izjavilo više od 50% respondenata. To može poboljšati informacijsku pismenost i pomoći u zadacima indeksiranja, katalogizacije i klasifikacije. Nadalje, većina smatra kako je korištenje UI-a za prevođenje stranih tekstova i pomoć pri pisanju znanstvenih radova etično. Međutim, mnogi još uvijek nisu sigurni hoće li korištenje UI-a utjecati na promjenu kritičkog razmišljanja istraživača. Ispitanici se također pitaju može li UI, bez obzira na to koliko bila dobra, u potpunosti zamijeniti rad koji obavljaju knjižničari. Zanimljivo je kako samo nekoliko njih izražava svoju zabrinutost u budućnost koju donosi UI. Istovremeno, značajniji postotak percipira je kao prednost i koristan alat ako se pravilno primjenjuje u postojećim poslovnim procesima.

5. Rasprava

Istraživanje provedeno u akademskim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj pokazalo je kako zapravo vrlo malo knjižničara koristi umjetnu inteligenciju u svom poslovanju iz razloga nedovoljne informiranosti. One knjižnice koje koriste bazirane su na institucijske repozitorije i online kataloge (kao preporuke za čitanje). Zanimljivo je da ipak, bez obzira na nedovoljnu informiranost, većina knjižničara vidi potencijal u implementaciji umjetne inteligencije u svom poslovanju, naravno uz pravilnu primjenu. Ono što smatraju istaknuti važnim jest kako bi ona u knjižničnom poslovanju mogla poboljšati učinkovitost, produktivnost i točnost. Također će biti i poboljšani pristup informacijama, a time i bolje korisničko iskustvo. Za očekivati je kako će se smanjiti radno opterećenje te kako će se knjižničari moći posvetiti drugim važnim poslovima.

Osim potencijala, postoje i znatni rizici korištenja UI-a (briga o sigurnosti i privatnosti podataka kao najistaknutiji rizik). Kao izazov, knjižničari smatraju da je primjena umjetne inteligencije nešto o čemu treba pažljivo razmisliti jer postoji mogućnost da zbog toga postanu previše oslonjeni na tehnologiju.

No, istraživanjem nismo dobili potpune odgovore jer se UI još uvijek nedovoljno koristi u knjižničnom poslovanju. Smatramo kako bi trebalo provesti dodatna istraživanja s ciljem boljeg razumijevanja na koji način ona trenutno utječe na rad knjižnica

formation literacy and assist in indexing, cataloguing, and classification tasks. Furthermore, most believe using AI to translate foreign texts and assist in writing scientific papers is ethical. However, many are still unsure whether AI will affect researchers' critical thinking skills. Respondents also questioned whether AI, no matter how advanced, could fully replace the work performed by librarians. Interestingly, only a few expressed concerns about the future that AI brings, while a significant percentage perceive it as an advantage and a useful tool if applied correctly in existing business processes.

5. Discussion

The research conducted in academic libraries in Croatia revealed that very few librarians currently use artificial intelligence in their daily work, primarily due to insufficient awareness and familiarity with the tools. Those libraries that use AI primarily focus on institutional repositories and online catalogues (specifically for providing reading recommendations). Interestingly, despite the lack of familiarity, most librarians recognise the potential of AI to improve their operations, assuming it is properly implemented. They emphasise that AI could enhance efficiency, productivity, and accuracy. Additionally, it could improve access to information, leading to a better user experience. It is also expected to reduce the workload, allowing librarians to focus on other important tasks.

Along with these potential benefits, there are also significant risks associated with using AI, with data security and privacy concerns being the most prominent. Librarians consider the application of artificial intelligence to require careful consideration, as they could become overly reliant on the technology.

However, the research did not provide complete answers since AI is still underutilised in library operations. We believe that additional studies are needed to better understand how AI currently impacts libraries and what changes can be expected in the future.

Based on the analysis of the results obtained from the survey, the answers to the research questions are as follows:

Question 1: Is artificial intelligence being used in higher education libraries, and if so, in what ways and to what extent?

Artificial intelligence is used in higher education libraries, but only to a limited extent. According to the research results, most academic

te kakve promjene možemo očekivati u budućnosti.

Na temelju analize dobivenih rezultata u provedenoj anketi, odgovori na istraživačka pitanja su sljedeći:

Pitanje 1: Koristi li se umjetna inteligencija u knjižnicama visokog obrazovanja, na koji način i u kojoj mjeri?

Umjetna inteligencija se koristi u knjižnicama visokog obrazovanja, ali u vrlo ograničenoj mjeri. Prema rezultatima istraživanja, većina akademskih knjižničara u Hrvatskoj nije dovoljno upoznata s alatima umjetne inteligencije, a samo 10% njih smatra sebe vrlo upućenima u te alate. Korisnici UI u knjižnicama koriste je uglavnom u institucionalnim repozitorijima i online katalozima, posebno za pružanje preporuka za čitanje korisnicima. Osim toga, AI se koristi za analizu i vizualizaciju podataka, no opća primjena je još uvijek u početnim fazama.

Pitanje 2: Koje su prednosti umjetne inteligencije iz perspektive akademskih knjižničara?

Prednosti umjetne inteligencije, prema akademskim knjižničarima, uključuju poboljšani pristup informacijama, pojednostavljeni proces donošenja odluka, poboljšano korisničko iskustvo te smanjenje radnog opterećenja. Knjižničari smatraju da bi implementacija UI-a mogla poboljšati učinkovitost, produktivnost i točnost u njihovom radu, omogućujući im da se posvete važnijim zadacima.

Pitanje 3: Koji su izazovi povezani s primjenom umjetne inteligencije?

Glavni izazovi povezani s primjenom umjetne inteligencije u knjižnicama uključuju nedostatak financijskih resursa, nedovoljnu edukaciju i znanje o UI-u među knjižničarima, kao i zabrinutosti vezane za sigurnost i privatnost podataka. Također, postoji strah od pretjerane ovisnosti o tehnologiji, koja bi mogla narušiti ljudske uloge i kritičko razmišljanje. Otpor prema usvajanju UI-a prisutan je kod otprilike 30% knjižničara, što dodatno otežava širu implementaciju tehnologije.

6. Zaključak

Istraživanje je pokazalo trenutno stanje usvajanja umjetne inteligencije (UI) u akademskim knjižnicama diljem Hrvatske. Nalazi otkrivaju kako je implementacija UI-a još uvijek u početnim fazama s tek malim postotkom knjižnica koje aktivno koriste AI alate. Većina knjižničara u Hrvatskoj nije dovoljno upoznata s AI alatima, samo 10% njih smatra se vrlo upućenima u te alate. AI se uglavnom koristi u institucionalnim repozitorijima i online katalozima, posebno za preporuke čitanja, analizu i vizualizaciju podataka, ali opća primjena je još u početnim fazama.

librarians in Croatia are not sufficiently familiar with AI tools, with only 10% considering themselves highly knowledgeable about these tools. AI is mainly used in institutional repositories and online catalogues, particularly for providing reading recommendations to users. Additionally, AI is used for data analysis and visualisation, but overall implementation is still in its early stages.

Question 2: What are the benefits of artificial intelligence from the perspective of academic librarians?

From the perspective of academic librarians, artificial intelligence's benefits include improved access to information, simplified decision-making processes, enhanced user experience, and reduced workload. Librarians believe that AI implementation could increase efficiency, productivity, and accuracy in their work, allowing them to focus on more important tasks.

Question 3: What challenges are associated with the implementation of artificial intelligence?

The main challenges associated with implementing artificial intelligence in libraries include a lack of financial resources, insufficient education and knowledge about AI among librarians, and concerns related to data security and privacy. There is also a fear of becoming too dependent on technology, which could undermine human roles and critical thinking. Approximately 30% of librarians resist adopting AI, which further complicates the broader implementation of this technology.

6. Conclusion

The research has shown the current state of artificial intelligence (AI) adoption in academic libraries across Croatia. The findings reveal that AI implementation is still in its early stages, with only a small percentage of libraries actively using AI applications. The lack of financial resources, staff expertise, and institutional support are significant barriers to the broader adoption of AI.

However, academic librarians recognise the potential benefits of AI, including improved user experience, more efficient work processes, and enhanced decision-making. Most believe that AI can significantly assist in referencing, cataloguing, classification, and other aspects of information organisation. There is also optimism regarding AI's role in trans-

ste aplikacije UI-a. Nedostatak financijskih resursa, stručnosti osoblja i institucionalne podrške predstavljaju prepreke za šire usvajanje UI-a.

Međutim, akademski knjižničari prepoznaju potencijalne prednosti UI-a, uključujući poboljšano korisničko iskustvo, učinkovitije radne procese i poboljšano donošenje odluka. Većina vjeruje kako UI može značajno pomoći u referenciranju, katalogizaciji, klasifikaciji i drugim zadacima organizacije informacija. Postoji optimizam u vezi s ulogom UI-a u prevođenju stranih jezika i podršci pisanju znanstvenih radova studenata.

Ipak, zabrinutosti ostaju u vezi s utjecajem sve veće ovisnosti o UI-u i naprednim tehnologijama. Postoje otvorena pitanja o tome kako UI može utjecati na sposobnosti kritičkog razmišljanja i može li u potpunosti zamijeniti stručnost ljudskih knjižničara. Dodatno, oko 30% voditelja knjižnica i osoblja odupire se prihvaćanju UI-a, što proizlazi iz straha od gubitka poslova i/ili općeg nepovjerenja prema novim tehnologijama.

U budućnosti, akademske knjižnice moraju preuzeti proaktivan pristup u oblikovanju implementacije UI-a usklađenog s njihovim misijama i vrijednostima. Kako se sposobnosti UI-a brzo razvijaju, knjižničari se mogu preobraziti u specijaliste za UI, vodeći korisnike u odgovornoj i etičkoj primjeni ovih alata. Sa strateškim planiranjem oko edukacije, angažmana zajednice i nadzora tehnologije, knjižnice mogu iskoristiti UI za poboljšanje pristupa informacijama, a pri tome minimizirati rizike.

Ovo istraživanje pruža određene uvide u prilike i izazove povezane s usvajanjem UI-a u hrvatskim akademskim knjižnicama. Daljnje istraživanje koje procjenjuje perspektive korisnika i kvantificira troškove naspram koristi od aplikacija UI-a moglo bi olakšati tranziciju trenutnih poslovnih procesa u knjižnicama, omogućujući im ostvarivanje punog potencijala umjetne inteligencije.

Za očekivati je kako će se knjižnice i knjižničari značajno transformirati, prelazeći iz čuvara fizičkih knjiga u pružatelje digitalnog pristupa. Možemo zaključiti slično kao Erdelez (2023), koja je naglasila kako knjižničari trebaju igrati ključnu ulogu u obrazovanju i podršci korisnika o korištenju UI-a, uzimajući u obzir etička, sigurnosna i pitanja privatnosti.

lating foreign languages and supporting students in writing scientific papers.

Nevertheless, concerns persist regarding the increasing reliance on AI and advanced technologies. There are open questions about how AI might affect critical thinking skills and whether it can fully replace the expertise of human librarians. Additionally, around 30% of library managers and staff resist adopting AI, largely due to fears of job loss or general distrust of new technologies.

In the future, academic libraries must adopt a proactive approach to shaping the implementation of AI that aligns with their missions and values. As AI capabilities evolve rapidly, librarians can transform into AI specialists, guiding users in the responsible and ethical use of these tools. With strategic planning around education, community engagement, and technology oversight, libraries can harness AI to improve access to information while minimising the risks.

This study provides insights into the opportunities and challenges related to the adoption of AI in Croatian academic libraries. Further research, evaluating user perspectives and quantifying the costs versus benefits of AI applications, could facilitate the transition of current library business processes to fully realise the potential of artificial intelligence.

Libraries and librarians are expected to undergo significant transformations, shifting from custodians of physical books to providers of digital access. As Erdelez (2023) noted, librarians should play a key role in educating and supporting users in using AI while considering ethical, security, and privacy concerns.

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Digitalna knjižnica Uniri* – potpora otvorenoj znanosti na Sveučilištu u Rijeci

Uniri Digital Library – Supporting Open Science at the University of Rijeka

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digital library, repository, open access, copyright

Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Glavni cilj ovoga rada jest istražiti, analizirati i prikazati kako je uređena Digitalna knjižnica Uniri.
Metodologija: Rad daje pregled aktivnosti koje je Sveučilišna knjižnica Rijeka, u suradnji sa Sveučilištem u Rijeci te sastavnicama[1] Sveučilišta, poduzela za povećanje broja pohranjenih i objavljenih objekata u repozitorijima sastavnica Sveučilišta.
Rezultati: U radu su analizirani digitalni objekti pohranjeni i objavljeni u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri prema vrsti radova i otvorenosti. Analizom je utvrđena nedovoljna otvorenost objekata unatoč zakonskim propisima i obvezama pohrane na nacionalnoj i institucijskoj razini. Podatci ukazuju na nužnu uspostavu poticajnih mjera i promjenu sustava vrednovanja i nagrađivanja u provođenju praksi otvorene znanosti, ali i kontinuirano provođenje edukacije i podizanje razine svijesti o važnosti otvorenih znanstvenih informacija.
Originalnost: U radu je prikazan teorijski koncept te pravni okvir za uspostavu Digitalne knjižnice Uniri. Do donošenja Standarda za digitalne knjižnice, Digitalna knjižnica Uniri nosila je naziv Repozitorij Sveučilišta u Rijeci.[2]

Goal: The main objective of this paper is to investigate, analyse and present how the Uniri Digital Library is organised.
Methodology: The paper gives an overview of important activities which the University of Rijeka Library has in cooperation with the University of Rijeka and the University constituents[1] taken to increase the number of objects stored and published in the institutional repositories.
Results: The paper analyses digital objects stored and published in the Uniri Digital Library by the type of papers and openness. The analysis has identified insufficient openness of objects in spite of legal regulations and storage obligations on the national and institutional levels. Data suggests that it is necessary to establish new evaluation and reward system in implementing the practices of open science, but also to continuously perform education and raise awareness about the importance of open scientific information.
Originality: The paper presents the theoretical concept and the legal framework for the establishment of the Uniri Digital Library. Until the adoption of the Digital Library Standard, the Uniri Digital Library was called University of Rijeka[2] Repository.

* Uniri je skraćeni naziv Sveučilišta u Rijeci na engleskom jeziku University of Rijeka. / Uniri is the abbreviated title of the University of Rijeka.

[1] Sastavnice Sveučilišta djeluju kao sastavnice za obavljanje djelatnosti visokog obrazovanja, znanstvene, odnosno umjetničke, i stručne djelatnosti s pravnom osobnosti i bez pravne osobnosti.
The University constituents act as constituents to perform higher education, scientific or artistic and professional activity with legal personality and without legal personality.

[2] Sveučilište u Rijeci osnovano je 1973. godine, a danas je ono suvremeno europsko sveučilište i centar izvrsnosti unutar regije i šire. S ukupno 16 fakulteta, ono je istraživačko i znanstveno-obrazovno sveučilište odgovorno za društveni i gospodarski razvoj zajednice, grada Rijeke i regije. Riječko je sveučilište društveno odgovorno i otvoreno sveučilište – otvoreno stranim studentima, nastavnome osoblju, istraživačima, ali i suvremenim trendovima u visokome školstvu (https://uniri.hr/o-sveucilistu/uniri/).
The University of Rijeka was founded in 1973 and is now a modern European university and a centre of excellence in the region and beyond. With a total of 16 faculties, it is a research and scientific teaching university responsible for the socio-economic development of the community, the city of Rijeka and the region. The University of Rijeka is a socially responsible and open university – open to international students, teaching staff, researchers, but also to contemporary higher education trends (https://uniri.hr/o-sveucilistu/uniri/).

1. Uvod

Inicijativa za otvoreni pristup znanstvenim informacijama javila se kao reakcija na krizu znanstvenog izdavaštva uzrokovanu velikim povećanjem cijena pretplate znanstvenih časopisa te istovremeno naglim razvojem novih tehnologija – računala i interneta, koje su omogućile objavljivanje znanstvenih radova besplatno putem interneta (Hebrang Grgić, 2004). Prvi dokument koji definira načela i ciljeve otvorenog pristupa, "Budimpeštanska inicijativa", objavljen je 2002. godine. Otvoreni pristup definira se kao "slobodna dostupnost na javnom internetu, koja dopušta svim korisnicima čitanje, preuzimanje, kopiranje, distribuiranje, ispis, pretraživanje, povezivanje na cjeloviti tekst (...), bez financijaških, pravnih ili tehničkih ograničenja" (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002). Budimpeštanska inicijativa predlaže i dva glavna načina ostvarivanja otvorenog pristupa: samoarhiviranje radova u digitalne repozitorije (zeleni put) te publiciranje radova u časopisima s otvorenim pristupom (zlatni put).

Sama znanost u današnje vrijeme postaje sve više digitalna, što znači da se za provođenje znanstvenih istraživanja koriste digitalni podatci i razni digitalni alati, a rezultati znanstvenih istraživanja više nisu samo publikacije već i skupovi podataka, softver, metodologija, eksperimenti, laboratorijske bilježnice i sl. koji se mogu dijeliti putem digitalnih repozitorija, tj. digitalnih knjižnica (Manghi et al., 2020). Kada govorimo o otvorenom pristupu znanstvenim informacijama, danas se kao krovni pojam upotrebljava pojam otvorena znanost. Otvorena znanost podrazumijeva otvaranje cjelokupnog istraživačkog procesa, odnosno provođenje znanosti na otvoren i suradnički način s ciljem da svi rezultati znanstvenih istraživanja – publikacije, istraživački podatci, infrastruktura, softverski kôd i znanstvena komunikacija budu otvoreni, javno dostupni i transparentni (Bueno de la Fuente, s. a.). U tom smislu, digitalne knjižnice igraju ključnu ulogu u podršci provođenja praksi otvorene znanosti na način da omogućuju trajnu pohranu, organizaciju i dijeljenje rezultata istraživanja, uključujući i otvoreni pristup publikacijama i istraživačkim podatcima (Manghi et al., 2020).

U Hrvatskoj je na nacionalnoj razini razvijena e-infrastruktura za podršku otvorenoj znanosti – sustav repozitorija Dabar – Digitalni akademski arhivi i repozitoriji (u daljnjem tekstu: Dabar) koji visokoškolskim i istraživačkim ustanovama omogućuje uspostavljanje pouzdanih i interoperabilnih institucijskih repozitorija, te ujedno promiče i slijedi načela otvorenog pristupa (Celjak et al., 2017).

1. Introduction

The initiative for open access to scientific information has emerged in reaction to the crisis of scientific publishing caused by a strong increase in the price of subscription to scientific journals and at the same time by simultaneous development of new technologies – computers and the Internet – which made it possible to publish scientific papers free of charge on the Internet (Hebrang Grgić, 2004). The first document that defines the principles and goals of open access, "Budapest Initiative", was made public in 2002. Open access is defined as "free availability on the public Internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts (…), without financial, legal, or technical barriers" (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002). The Budapest Initiative also recommends two main ways to achieve open access: self-archiving of articles in digital repositories (Green Open Access) and publishing articles in open-access journals (Gold Open Access).

Science itself is nowadays increasingly becoming digital, which means that digital data and different digital tools are used for scientific research, with research results no longer only publications but also datasets, software, methodology, experiments, laboratory notebooks, etc. that can be shared through digital repositories, i.e. digital libraries (Manghi et al., 2020). When talking about open access to scientific information, the overarching term used today is "open science". Open science implies the opening of the entire research process, i.e. conducting scientific research in an open and collaborative manner with the aim that all results of scientific research – publications, research data, infrastructure, software code and scientific communication – are open, publicly available, and transparent (Bueno de la Fuente, s. a.). In that sense, digital libraries play a key role in supporting the implementation of open science practices by enabling permanent storage, organisation and sharing of research results, including open access to publications and research data (Manghi et al., 2020).

In Croatia, the e-infrastructure to support open science has been developed on the national level – the system of Digital Academic Archives and Repositories (hereinafter: DABAR), which makes it possible for higher education and research institutions to establish reliable and interoperable institutional repositories, at the same time fostering and following the open access principles (Celjak et al., 2017).

This paper will present the theoretical concept of establishing the University of Rijeka Repository, i.e.

U ovom radu bit će prikazan teorijski koncept uspostave Repozitorija Sveučilišta u Rijeci, tj. Digitalne knjižnice Uniri, prateća legislativa za otvoreni pristup s autorskopravnim pitanjima te će biti analizirani pohranjeni i objavljeni objekti.

2. Repozitoriji Sveučilišta u Rijeci u sustavu Dabar

Otvoreno dijeljenje znanstvenih informacija i istraživačkih podataka moguće je uz odgovarajuću e-infrastrukturu koju čine digitalni repozitoriji. Pohrana, okupljanje, objavljivanje i otvoreno dijeljenje znanstvenoistraživačkog, intelektualnog i kreativnog rada dionika iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske omogućeno je putem digitalnih repozitorija u sklopu sustava Dabar – Digitalni akademski arhivi i repozitoriji, koji razvija i održava Sveučilišni računski centar (Srce) iz Zagreba u suradnji s partnerskim ustanovama iz visokog obrazovanja. Visokoškolske i znanstvene ustanove putem sustava Dabar mogu besplatno uspostaviti digitalni institucijski repozitorij u koji će okupiti, trajno pohraniti i dati na korištenje digitaliziranu građu i sadržaje koji su afilijacijom vezani za ustanovu. Kako bi se ispunila svrha da podatke učinimo dostupnim široj znanstvenoj zajednici, uspostava repozitorija mora zadovoljiti standarde i kontrolu kvalitete unesenih metapodataka koji se koriste prilikom unosa zapisa, kao i mogućnost razmjene podataka i interoperabilnost s drugim sustavima. Uspostavom institucijskog repozitorija povećava se vidljivost i citiranost radova, autora i ukupne znanstvene produkcije ustanove.

Dabar je s pokretanjem repozitorija krenuo 2015. godine, a do danas su uspostavljena 172 repozitorija. Repozitorije u sustavu Dabar čine zbirni i institucijski repozitoriji ustanova iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja, uključujući najveća hrvatska sveučilišta i njihove sastavnice. Prvi institucijski repozitoriji sastavnica Sveučilišta u Rijeci uspostavljeni su 2015. godine, kao i sam Repozitorij Sveučilišta u Rijeci, koji daje agregirani prikaz svih radova pohranjenih u institucijske repozitorije sastavnica i sveučilišnih studija, centara i službi[1] Sveučilišta. Repozitorij Sveučilišta u Rijeci daje prikaz objekata iz sljedećih institucijskih repozitorija:

1. Repozitorij Ekonomskog fakulteta
2. Repozitorij Medicinskog fakulteta
3. Repozitorij Pravnog fakulteta
4. Repozitorij Fakulteta za menadžment u turizmu i ugostiteljstvu

[1] Sveučilišni studiji Logopedija i Politehnika te centri i službe pohranjuju radove u jedinstveni, zajednički Repozitorij sveučilišnih studija, centara i službi Sveučilišta u Rijeci, za razliku od sveučilišnih sastavnica koje imaju vlastite repozitorije u sustavu Dabar.

the Uniri Digital Library, the supporting legislation on open access including copyright issues, and will analyse the stored and published objects.

2. University of Rijeka repositories within the DABAR system

Scientific information and research data can be openly shared with appropriate e-infrastructure made up of digital repositories. The storage, collection, publication and open sharing of scientific research, intellectual and creative work of stakeholders in the system of science and higher education of the Republic of Croatia is made possible through digital repositories within the system of Digital Academic Archives and Repositories (DABAR) developed and maintained by the University Computing Centre (Srce) from Zagreb in cooperation with higher education partner institutions. Higher education and scientific institutions can through the DABAR system free of charge establish a digital institutional repository which will collect, permanently store, and provide for use digitised material and contents affiliated with the institution. In order to fulfil the purpose of making data available to the wider scientific community, the establishment of a repository has to meet quality standards and control of the entered metadata used when making entries, as well as the possibility of data exchange and interoperability with other systems. The establishment of an institutional repository increases the visibility and citation of papers, authors, and the overall scientific output of an institution.

The DABAR started launching repositories in 2015, with 172 repositories established so far. The repositories within the DABAR system consist of collective and institutional repositories of institutions within the science and higher education system, including Croatia's biggest universities and their constituents. The first institutional repositories of the University of Rijeka constituents were established in 2015, as well as the University of Rijeka Repository itself which gives an aggregate overview of all the papers stored in the institutional repositories of the University constituents and university studies, centres, and services.[1] The University of Rijeka Repository gives an overview of objects from the following institutional repositories:

1. Repository of the Faculty of Economics
2. Repository of the Faculty of Medicine

[1] University studies "Speech and Language Pathology" and "Polytechnics" and centres and services store their papers in a single, joint Repository of university studies, centres, and services of the University of Rijeka, unlike the university constituents which have their own repositories within the DABAR.

5. Repozitorij Tehničkog fakulteta
6. Repozitorij Fakulteta za fiziku
7. Repozitorij Fakulteta za matematiku
8. Repozitorij Fakulteta informatike i digitalnih tehnologija
9. Repozitorij Fakulteta biotehnologije i razvoja lijekova
10. Repozitorij Fakulteta zdravstvenih studija
11. Repozitorij Fakulteta dentalne medicine
12. Repozitorij Filozofskog fakulteta
13. Repozitorij Akademije primijenjenih umjetnosti
14. Repozitorij Građevinskog fakulteta
15. Repozitorij Učiteljskog fakulteta
16. Repozitorij Pomorskog fakulteta
17. Repozitorij Sveučilišne knjižnice Rijeka
18. Repozitorij sveučilišnih studija, centara i službi Sveučilišta u Rijeci

Pristup i pohrana objekata omogućena je autoru, uredniku repozitorija i administratoru putem autentifikacije u institucijski repozitorij svoje ustanove putem AAI@EduHr elektroničkog identiteta.[2] U institucijske repozitorije u sustavu Dabar moguće je pohraniti sljedeće vrste radova:

- Završni, diplomski i specijalistički radovi
- Umjetnički završni i diplomski radovi
- Disertacije i znanstveni magistarski radovi
- Radovi objavljeni u časopisu
- Radovi objavljeni u zborniku
- Poglavlja u knjizi
- Izlaganje na skupu
- Knjiga
- Slikovna građa
- Audio građa
- Audiovizualna građa
- Skup podataka
- Obrazovni sadržaj
- Ostale vrste dokumenata
- Plan upravljanja istraživačkim podacima
- Virtualne zbirke

Objekti koji se pohranjuju opisuju se detaljnim metapodatcima te je za svaki pojedini objekt definiran nacionalno usuglašeni skup metapodataka.[3] Objektima se prilikom objave dodjeljuje trajni identifikator URN:NBN.[4] Istraživački podatci pohranjuju se

[2] Elektronički identitet u sustavu AAI@EduHr je skup podataka o pojedincu koji se koristi za potrebe provjere identiteta (autentikacija) i prava pristupa (autorizacija)

[3] Specifikacije metapodataka za sve objekte dostupne su putem internetske stranice sustava Dabar.

[4] Uniform Resource Name: National Bibliography Number – osigurava jedinstveno i trajno identificiranje digitalne (izvorno digitalne i digitalizirane) građe bez obzira na mjesto njezine pohrane.

3. Repository of the Faculty of Law
4. Repository of the Tourism and Hospitality Management
5. Repository of the Faculty of Engineering
6. Repository of the Faculty of Physics
7. Repository of the Faculty of Mathematics
8. Repository of the Faculty of Information and Digital Technologies
9. Repository of the Faculty of Biotechnology and Drug Development
10. Repository of the Faculty of Health Studies
11. Repository of the Faculty of Dental Medicine
12. Repository of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
13. Repository of the Academy of Applied Arts
14. Repository of the Faculty of Civil Engineering
15. Repository of the Faculty of Teacher Education
16. Repository of the Faculty of Maritime Studies
17. Repository of the University of Rijeka Library
18. Repository of the university studies, centres, and services of the University of Rijeka

Objects can be accessed and stored by the author, the repository editor, and the administrator through authentication in the institutional repository of their institution through the AAI@EduHr electronic identity.[2] The following types of papers can be stored in the institutional repositories within the DABAR system:

- Bachelor's, master's, and specialist theses;
- Bachelor's and master's theses in arts;
- Dissertations and scientific master's theses;
- Articles published in journals;
- Papers published in proceedings;
- Chapters in a book;
- Presentation at a conference;
- Book;
- Images;
- Audio material;
- Audio-visual material;
- Dataset;
- Educational content;
- Other types of documents;
- Research data management plan;
- Virtual collections.

[2] Electronic identity within the AAI@EduHr system is a set of data about an individual that is used in order to check their identity (authentication) and access right (authorisation).

u skladu s načelima FAIR (*Findable*, *Accessible*, *Interoperable*, *Resuable*).[5] Kako bi zaštitili autorska prava, autori objektima koje pohrane dodjeljuju *Creative Commons*[6] licenciju koja određuje uvjete pod kojim se radovi mogu koristiti. Vidljivost pohranjenih objekata i autora, kao i samih repozitorija, osigurana je zahvaljujući interoperabilnosti repozitorija u Dabru s drugim sustavima te diseminacijom metapodataka u druge sustave kao što su npr. OpenDOAR[7] i OpenAIRE,[8] a digitalni objekti pohranjeni u sustav Dabar vidljivi su i zahvaljujući tražilicama poput Google Scholara.

3. Digitalna knjižnica Uniri

Digitalne knjižnice imaju snažan utjecaj na učenje i poučavanje te se mogu shvaćati i kao informacijsko okruženje u kojem se studenti umno kreću, susreću se s novim znanjima i u zajedničkom radu s nastavnicima i ostalim kolegama nastoje logički usvajati informacije s kojima se susreću (UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, 2007).

Termin digitalna knjižnica uvršten je u Zakon o knjižnicama i knjižničnoj djelatnosti 2019. godine gdje se navodi "digitalna knjižnica je knjižnica koja pruža usluge korisnicima na temelju sustavnog upravljanja digitalnim sadržajem uz posebne funkcionalnosti vezane uz taj sadržaj, u skladu s utvrđenim pravilima". Istim Zakonom je propisano da knjižnice svoju djelatnost obavljaju sukladno i standardima propisanim za pojedine vrste knjižnica kojima se uređuju poslovi i usluge, kadrovski i tehnički uvjeti svojstveni pojedinim vrstama knjižnica, *standardi za digitalnu knjižnicu*, kao i prava i dužnosti korisnika knjižničnih usluga.

Standardi za digitalne knjižnice (u daljnjem tekstu: Standardi) stupili su na snagu u mjesecu rujnu 2021. godine. Standarde je donijelo Ministarstvo kulture i medija Republike Hrvatske, poštujući obvezu donošenja sukladno odredbama Zakona o knjižnicama i knjižničnoj djelatnosti.

The stored objects are described with detailed metadata, and a nationally harmonized set of metadata[3] is defined for each individual object. The objects are assigned a permanent identifier URN:NBN[4] upon publication. Research data is stored in accordance with the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) principles.[5] To protect their copyright, authors assign a *Creative Commons*[6] licence to the objects they store, defining conditions under which papers can be used. The visibility of stored objects and authors, as well as of the repositories themselves, is ensured due to the interoperability of the repositories in the DABAR with other systems and through dissemination of metadata into other systems such as OpenDOAR[7] and OpenAIRE.[8] Digital objects stored in the DABAR system are also visible thanks to search engines such as Google Scholar.

3. Uniri Digital Library

Digital libraries have an enormous impact on learning and teaching and can be seen as an information space in which students are moving around intellectually, encountering new information, and working with the teacher and other students to make sense of what they encounter (UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, 2007).

The term digital library was incorporated into the 2019 Libraries and Library Activity Act, specifying that "the digital library is a library that provides services to its users based on systematic management of digital content with special functionalities associated with such content, in accordance with defined rules." The same Act lays down that libraries shall perform their activity according to standards specified for particular types of libraries which regulate tasks and services, personnel, and technical conditions specific for particular types of libraries, *digital library standards*, as well as the rights and obligations of users of library services.

[5] FAIR je akronim četiri osnovna načela na kojima se temelji dijeljenje istraživačkih podataka – pronalaženje (engl. *Findable*), dostupnost (engl. *Accessible*), interoperabilnost (engl. *Interoperable*) te ponovna upotrebljivost (engl. *Reusable*).

[6] Creative Commons je sustav licencija koji omogućuje otvoreni pristup autorskim djelima.

[7] OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories) kontrolirani je direktorij akademskih repozitorija sa sadržajima u otvorenom pristupu.

[8] Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe je H2020 projekt Europske komisije koji promiče provedbu otvorenog pristupa znanstvenim publikacijama i istraživačkim podatcima i gradi europsku znanstvenoistraživačku infrastrukturu za pohranu, pronalaženje i ponovno korištenje rezultata istraživanja.

[3] Metadata specifications for all objects are available via the Dabar system website.

[4] Uniform Resource Name: National Bibliography Number – enables unique and persistent identification of digital (originally digital and digitised) collections regardless of their place of storage.

[5] FAIR is an acronym of the four basic principles on which the sharing of research data is based – Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable.

[6] Creative Commons is a system of licences enabling open access to copyrighted work.

[7] OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories) is a controlled directory of academic open-access repositories.

[8] Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe is a European Commission's H2020 project promoting the application of open access to scientific publications and research data and building the European science and research infrastructure to store, find, and reuse research results.

Predmet Standarda je između ostalog da utvrđuju stručne kriterije i mjerila za promicanje kvalitete digitalnih knjižnica, zbirki i usluga sukladno odredbama Zakona o knjižnicama i knjižničnoj djelatnosti.

Standard je tako namijenjen i digitalnim knjižnicama i knjižnicama koje izgrađuju digitalne zbirke kao alat za njihovu samoevaluaciju i razvoj djelatnosti.

Glavne zadaće digitalne knjižnice, sukladno Standardima, proizlaze iz njihove uloge u izgradnji i upravljanju digitalnim zbirkama, osiguravanju pristupa informacijama o digitalnoj građi uz zaštitu prava intelektualnog vlasništva, podržavanju standarda najbolje prakse, uključivanju u mreže digitalnih knjižnica i uspostavu interoperabilnih sustava digitalne knjižnice koji omogućuju upravljanje građom i metapodatcima te funkcionalnosti i usluge bitne za provođenje zadaća digitalne knjižnice.

Odredbe Standarda navode da digitalnu knjižnicu uspostavlja knjižnica na temelju sustavnog upravljanja digitalnim sadržajem uz posebne funkcionalnosti vezane uz taj sadržaj, u skladu s utvrđenim pravilima i normama, dok se ustrojstvo i upravljanje digitalnom knjižnicom i digitalnim zbirkama provodi sukladno odredbama Zakona o knjižnicama i knjižničnoj djelatnosti, Standarda te ostalih zakona i podzakonskih akata i stručnih standarda koji se odnose na područje digitalne knjižnice.

Nadalje, Standardi sadrže odredbu da digitalna knjižnica organizira i pruža usluge specifičnoj kategoriji korisnika za čije potrebe izgrađuje digitalne zbirke, odnosno nabavlja, prikuplja i/ili osigurava pristup određenim oblicima izvorno digitalne i digitalizirane knjižnične građe, te da omogućuje pristupačnost digitalne građe i informacija korisnicima sukladno zakonu koji uređuje pristupačnost mrežnih stranica i programskih rješenja za pokretne uređaje i tijela javnog sektora.

Vrlo važna odredba Standarda za Sveučilišnu knjižnicu i Sveučilište u Rijeci jest da digitalne zbirke sveučilišnih knjižnica predstavljaju izvor informacija za znanstvena i razvojna istraživanja te obrazovni proces, a ujedno su i rezultat nakladničke, znanstvene i nastavne aktivnosti sveučilišta u digitalnom obliku. U knjižničnom sustavu Republike Hrvatske dio su Nacionalnog repozitorija disertacija i znanstvenih magistarskih radova,[9] Nacional-

The Digital Library Standards (hereinafter: "the Standards") came into effect in September 2021. The Standards were adopted by the Croatian Ministry of Culture and Media, complying with the obligation on their adoption pursuant to the provisions of the Libraries and Library Activity Act.

The purpose of the Standards is, among other things, to define professional criteria and benchmarks to promote the quality of digital libraries, collections, and services pursuant to the provisions of the Libraries and Library Activity Act.

The Standards are thus intended both for digital libraries and for libraries that create digital collections as a tool for their self-evaluation and development of activities.

According to the Standards, the main tasks of the digital library stem from its role in creating and managing digital collections, ensuring access to information on digital material including protection of intellectual property rights, supporting best practice standards, the inclusion into networks of digital libraries and establishment of interoperable digital library systems that facilitate the management of materials and metadata, and the functionalities and services important for the performance of tasks of the digital library.

The provisions of the Standards specify that the digital library shall be established by a library based on systematic management of digital content with special functionalities related to such content, in accordance with defined rules and standards. Furthermore, the digital library and digital collections shall be organised and managed according to the provisions of the Libraries and Library Activity Act, the Standards, and other acts and subordinate legislation and professional standards related to the field of digital library.

Furthermore, the Standards contain a provision that the digital library shall organise and provide services to a specific category of users for the purpose of which it shall create digital collections, i.e. procure, collect and/or ensure access to certain forms of originally digital and digitised library material, and to enable accessibility of digital material and information to users pursuant to the act regulating the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies.

A very important provision of the Standards for the University Library and the University of Rijeka is that digital collections of university libraries represent a source of information for scientific and development research and the educational process and are at the

[9] Nacionalni repozitorij disertacija i znanstvenih magistarskih radova uspostavljen je u Nacionalnoj i sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Zagrebu radi trajne pohrane i javnog pristupa svim disertacijama / doktorskim radovima obranjenim u Republici Hrvatskoj. Nacionalni repozitorij objedinjuje sadržaj svih repozitorija disertacija visokih učilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj.

nog repozitorija diplomskih i završnih radova[10] te Hrvatske digitalne knjižnice.[11] Digitalna knjižnica osigurava dostupnost i korištenje digitalne građe, poštujući prava i interese korisnika te autora i drugih nositelja autorskog prava i srodnih prava.

Digitalne knjižnice imaju pravo, u skladu s pravilima zaštite osobnih podataka i pravilima knjižnice, prikupljati i obrađivati osobne podatke svojih članova i korisnika u svrhu obavljanja djelatnosti, zaštite knjižnične građe i pružanja usluga korisnicima (Hrvatski sabor, 2021).

Uzimajući u obzir prethodno navedeno, digitalni Repozitorij Sveučilišta u Rijeci, koji je ustrojen kroz sustav repozitorija Dabar, Sveučilišna knjižnica je temeljem važećih odredbi Zakona o knjižnicama i knjižnične djelatnosti te važećih Standarda za digitalne knjižnice preimenovala u Digitalnu knjižnicu Uniri.

Sveučilišna knjižnica ima važnu ulogu u uspostavi i funkcioniranju Digitalne knjižnice Uniri jer znanjem svojih informacijskih stručnjaka vodi brigu o održavanju digitalne knjižnice i postavljanju određenih pravila za pohranjivanje i objavljivanje digitalnih objekata kao što su završni i diplomski radovi studenata, disertacije, znanstveni i stručni radovi, knjige, obrazovni sadržaji, istraživački podatci, slike, video i audio zapisi, prezentacije, digitalizirana građa te ostale vrste dokumenata (izvještaji, studije, tehničke dokumentacije, planovi upravljanja istraživačkim podatcima...), a u skladu s praksom otvorenog pristupa te Zakonom o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima, Zakonom o visokom obrazovanju i znanstvenoj djelatnosti i Izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o pravu na pristup informacijama, kao i drugim relevantnim obvezama objave radova putem repozitorija propisanim na razini ustanove i financijera.

S obzirom na to da je do nedavno Digitalna knjižnica Uniri bila, odnosno imala naziv Repozitorij Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Sveučilišna knjižnica je i na taj način svojim znanjem i iskustvom doprinijela razvoju novih trendova, a opet poštujući određena pravila, konkretnije najnovije zakonske propise Republike Hrvatske.

[10] Nacionalni repozitorij završnih radova uspostavljen je u Nacionalnoj i sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Zagrebu radi trajne pohrane i javnog pristupa svim završnim radovima obranjenim u Republici Hrvatskoj. Nacionalni repozitorij objedinjuje sadržaj svih repozitorija završnih radova visokih učilišta – sveučilišta, fakulteta, veleučilišta i visokih škola.

[11] Hrvatska digitalna knjižnica izgrađuje nacionalnu digitalnu knjižničnu zbirku uz primjenu odgovarajućih standarda i formata s ciljem osiguranja interoperabilnosti sustava s domaćim i međunarodnim sustavima (čl. 3. Standarda za digitalne knjižnice).

same time the result of the university's publishing, scientific and teaching activities in digital form. In the library system of the Republic of Croatia they are part of the Croatian Digital Dissertations Repository,[9] the Croatian Digital Theses Repository,[10] and the Croatian Digital Library.[11] The digital library ensures the availability and use of digital material, respecting the rights and interests of users, authors, and other holders of copyright and related rights.

Digital libraries have the right, in accordance with personal data protection rules and library rules, to collect and process personal data of their members and users in order to perform their activity, protect library material, and provide services to their users (Hrvatski sabor, 2021).

Taking the above into account, the digital Repository of the University of Rijeka, established through the DABAR system, was, based on the applicable provisions of the Libraries and Library Activity Act and of the applicable Digital Library Standards, renamed into Uniri Digital Library by the University Library.

The University Library has an important role in the establishment and functioning of the Uniri Digital Library because with the know-how of its information experts it takes care about maintaining the digital library and setting certain rules about the storage and publication of digital objects such as students' bachelor's and master's theses, dissertations, scientific and professional papers, books, educational content, research data, images, video and audio files, presentations, digitised material, and other types of documents (reports, studies, technical documentation, research data management plans, etc.), in accordance with the open access practice and the Copyright and Related Rights Act, the Higher Education and Scientific Activity Act, and the Amendments to the Act on the Right to Access to Information, as well as other relevant obligations to publish papers through repositories specified on the level of the institution and the financier.

[9] The Croatian Digital Dissertations Repository was established in the National and University Library in Zagreb for permanent storage and public access to all dissertations / PhD theses defended in Croatia. It consolidates the content of all repositories of dissertations of higher education institutions in Croatia.

[10] The Croatian Digital Theses Repository was established in the National and University Library in Zagreb for permanent storage and public access to all final papers (from undergraduate, graduate, and specialist studies) defended in Croatia. It consolidates the content of all repositories of final papers of higher education institutions – universities, faculties, polytechnics, and colleges.

[11] The Croatian Digital Library shall form the national digital library collection with the application of appropriate standards and formats with the aim to ensure interoperability of the system with national and international systems (Art. 3 of the Digital Library Standards).

Digitalna knjižnica Uniri tako na jednom mjestu objedinjuje sve vrste radova sa svih sastavnica Sveučilišta u Rijeci koji su pohranjeni i objavljeni u institucijskim repozitorijima sastavnica Sveučilišta u Rijeci.

Redovitim održavanjem radionica u sklopu Centra za otvorenu znanost i upravljanje znanstvenim informacijama – COZ (u daljnjem tekstu: Centar za otvorenu znanost, COZ), koji djeluje u sastavu Sveučilišne knjižnice, educira se autore o njihovim pravima te nositelje prava korištenja za djela koja se pohranjuju i objavljuju u otvorenom pristupu. Centar za otvorenu znanost ustrojstvena je jedinica posebne namjene, osnovan u rujnu 2021. godine u svrhu obavljanja znanstvenih i visokostručnih poslova u sklopu djelatnosti Sveučilišne knjižnice, a radi pružanja potpore provođenju Politike otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci.[12]

Slijedeći europske, ali i svjetske trendove, Sveučilište u Rijeci prepoznalo je Sveučilišnu knjižnicu Rijeka kao glavno mjesto za praćenje svih izdanja Sveučilišta u Rijeci te osnovalo Centar za elektroničko nakladništvo Sveučilišta u Rijeci – CEN (u daljnjem tekstu: Centar za elektroničko nakladništvo, CEN) u okviru djelatnosti Sveučilišne knjižnice, a radi poticanja, promicanja i diseminacije elektroničkih izdanja, implementacije izdavačkih standarda te uopće radi uspostavljanja mehanizama za sustavnu provedbu Pravilnika o izdavačkoj djelatnosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci.

Centar za elektroničko nakladništvo posebna je ustrojstvena jedinica Sveučilišne knjižnice koja ima svog voditelja i pruža usluge cjelokupnoj sveučilišnoj zajednici. Sukladno važećem Pravilniku o unutarnjem redu Sveučilišne knjižnice Rijeka, Centar za elektroničko nakladništvo obavlja sve poslove vezane za produkcijsku aktivnost Sveučilišta u Rijeci koja služi kao nadogradnja uspostavljanju digitalne knjižnice.

Temeljna zadaća Centra za elektroničko nakladništvo je izrada elektroničkih izdanja Sveučilišta u Rijeci, uključujući sve njegove sastavnice i sve autore koji pod Sveučilištem žele objaviti elektronički naslov.

Osim izrade elektroničkih publikacija za krajnjeg korisnika, uloga Centra za elektroničko nakladništvo bit će i praćenje svih sveučilišnih izdanja kroz sustav pohrane u repozitorijima sastavnica i Digitalne knjižnice Uniri. Autori svoja izdanja pohranjuju

[12] Politika otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci usvojena je na 58. sjednici Senata Sveučilišta u Rijeci održanoj 21. rujna 2021. godine.

Since until recently the Uniri Digital Library was called University of Rijeka Repository, the University Library has in that way with its know-how also contributed to the advancement of new trends, yet respecting certain rules, i.e. Croatia's latest legislation.

The Uniri Digital Library thus brings together all types of papers from all constituents of the University of Rijeka which are stored and published in the institutional repositories of the University of Rijeka constituents.

Regular workshops held within the Centre for Open Science and Management of Scientific Information (hereinafter: Open Science Centre, OSC), which is active as part of the University Library, educate authors about their rights and the holders of the right to use the papers stored and published in open access. The OSC is a special-purpose organisational unit established in September 2021 in order to perform scientific and highly professional activities within the University Library affairs in order to provide support in the implementation of the Open Science Policy of the University of Rijeka.[12]

Following European as well as global trends, the University of Rijeka has identified the University of Rijeka Library as the hub to keep track of all the publications of the University of Rijeka and has established the Centre for Electronic Publishing of the University of Rijeka (hereinafter: Centre for Electronic Publishing, CEP) within the University Library activities, to encourage, promote and disseminate electronic publications, implement publishing standards, and generally to establish mechanisms for consistent implementation of the University of Rijeka Rules on Publishing Activity.

The Centre for Electronic Publishing is a special organisational unit of the University Library that has its manager and provides services to the entire university community. According to the governing Rules on Internal Order of the University of Rijeka Library, the Centre for Electronic Publishing performs tasks related to the production activity of the University of Rijeka that serves as an upgrade to the establishment of the digital library.

The basic task of the Centre for Electronic Publishing is the production of electronic publications of the University of Rijeka, including all of its constituents and all the authors who wish to publish an electronic title under the University.

[12] The Open Science Policy of the University of Rijeka was adopted at the 58th session of the University of Rijeka Senate held on 21 September 2021.

u digitalnu knjižnicu, a u dogovoru s izdavačima odlučuju o ograničenju vidljivosti, odnosno objavi izdanja. Na ovaj način će sva izdanja svih autora Sveučilišta u Rijeci biti dostupna na jednom mjestu u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri, ali i vidljiva u mrežnom okruženju, bilo putem kataloga za tiskanu građu bilo putem platforme za upravljanje elektroničkom građom, a dostupna krajnjim korisnicima sukladno autorskim pravima.

Sveučilišna knjižnica je na taj način osigurala "promociju" svih e-izdanja Sveučilišta u Rijeci kroz jedinstvenu platformu za upravljanje digitalnim sadržajima – Digitalnu knjižnicu Uniri.

4. Obveze pohrane i objave putem repozitorija

Kako bi se osiguralo "punjenje" institucijskih digitalnih repozitorija i kako oni ne bi ostali samo prazna i neiskorištena e-infrastruktura, potrebno je donijeti određene odluke o obvezi pohrane radova u repozitorije (Macan, 2017). Repozitoriji u sustavu Dabar primarno su uspostavljeni kako bi se omogućilo ustanovama iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja ispunjavanje zakonske obveze o objavi ocjenskih radova na javnoj internetskoj bazi. Naime, 2013. godine usvojen je Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o znanstvenoj djelatnosti i visokome obrazovanju koji u članku 40. navodi kako su sveučilišta i fakulteti dužni završne radove studija sveučilišta i fakulteta "...trajno objaviti na javnoj internetskoj bazi sveučilišne knjižnice u sastavu sveučilišta te kopirati u javnu internetsku bazu završnih radova Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice...", a doktorske disertacije "...visoko učilište dužno je trajno objaviti na javnoj internetskoj bazi doktorskih disertacija Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice" (Hrvatski sabor, 2013).

Stupanjem na snagu novog Zakona o visokom obrazovanju i znanstvenoj djelatnosti 2022. godine, navodi se odredba da je visoko učilište dužno objaviti diplomski rad u roku od 30 dana od dana obrane na nacionalnom repozitoriju, odnosno repozitoriju visokog učilišta. Također, nositelj doktorskog studija obvezan je doktorski rad učiniti dostupnim javnosti objavom na mrežnim stranicama najmanje 30 dana prije dana obrane doktorskog rada. Nositelj doktorskog studija dužan je objaviti doktorski rad u roku od 30 dana od dana obrane na nacionalnom repozitoriju, odnosno repozitoriju visokog učilišta, u protivnom, isti zakon je predvidio i prekršajne kazne.

Osim navedenih zakonskih obveza o objavi radova putem repozitorija propisanih na nacionalnoj razini, takve obveze mogu biti donesene i na razini ustano-

In addition to the production of electronic publications for the end user, the CEP's role will also be to keep track of all university publications through the system of storage in the repositories of the University constituents and the Uniri Digital Library. Authors store their publications in the digital library, deciding in agreement with publishers about the restriction of visibility or publication. In that way, all the publications of all the authors of the University of Rijeka will be centrally available in the Uniri Digital Library, but will also be visible in a network environment, either through a catalogue of printed material or through a platform to manage electronic material, all available to end users in accordance with copyright.

The University Library has thus ensured the "promotion" of all e-issues of the University of Rijeka through a unique platform for digital content management – Uniri Digital Library.

4. Obligation to store and publish through repositories

In order to make sure that institutional digital repositories are "filled" and for them not to remain only empty and unused e-infrastructure, certain decisions about the obligation to store papers in repositories have to be made (Macan, 2017). Repositories in the DABAR system were established primarily to make it possible for institutions in the system of science and higher education to fulfil their legal obligation to publish assessed papers in a public web database. Namely, in 2013 the Act on Amendments to the Scientific Activity and Higher Education Act was adopted, specifying in Article 40 that universities and faculties shall "…permanently publish final papers from studies at universities and faculties in a public web database of the university library within the university and copy them in the public web database of final papers of the National and University Library…", whereas PhD dissertations "...shall be permanently published by a higher education institution in the public web database of PhD dissertations of the National and University Library" (Hrvatski sabor, 2013).

With the entry into effect of the new Higher Education and Scientific Activity Act in 2022, there is a provision specifying that a higher education institution shall publish a graduation thesis in the national repository or the repository of the higher education institution within 30 days from its defence date. A PhD study holder shall also make a PhD thesis available to the public by publishing it on its web-

ve. Sveučilište u Rijeci je, na 58. sjednici Senata[13] Sveučilišta u Rijeci održanoj 21. rujna 2021. godine, usvojilo Politiku otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci (u daljnjem tekstu: Politika otvorene znanosti). Kako bi se osiguralo provođenje Politike otvorene znanosti, usvojena je i Odluka o obvezi pohrane i objave znanstvenih, stručnih i popularnih radova te istraživačkih podataka u institucijski repozitorij Sveučilišta i sastavnica Sveučilišta u Rijeci na 66. sjednici Senata održanoj 22. ožujka 2022. te je time Odluka postala obvezna na svim sastavnicama Sveučilišta u Rijeci.

Navedena Odluka odnosi se na:

1. publikacije
a) znanstvene i stručne radove objavljene u časopisima i zbornicima radova sa skupova;
b) monografije i poglavlja u knjigama;
c) zbornike radova znanstvenih i/ili stručnih skupova u organizaciji Sveučilišta ili njegovih sastavnica;
d) udžbenike;
e) referentna djela (stručne radove);[14]
f) ocjenske (završne, diplomske i doktorske) radove koji nastaju na Sveučilištu ili njegovoj sastavnici;
g) obrazovne sadržaje;[15]
h) prezentacije i postere s izlaganja na konferencijama, te
i) ostale materijale Sveučilišta i njegovih sastavnica.
2. Istraživačke podatke.

Prilikom pohranjivanja radova iz točke 1. od a) do d) ove Odluke autori su obvezni pohraniti konačni recenzirani rukopis koji je prihvaćen za objavljivanje ili objavljenu verziju izdavača rada te joj osigurati otvoreni pristup, ako je to u skladu s autorskim pravima izdavača.

U slučaju da se prilikom objave pojedinih radova od autora traži da dio autorskih prava prenesu na izdavača, autori trebaju nastojati osigurati pravo pohranjivanja određene verzije rada u otvorenom pristupu (poželjno završne verzije rukopisa koja je

[13] Sveučilišni Senat je izborno stručno i poslovodno tijelo sveučilišta koje se bira tako da budu zastupljene znanstveno-nastavne i umjetničko-nastavne sastavnice sveučilišta, različita područja znanosti i umjetnosti i predstavnici studenata preddiplomskih, diplomskih i poslijediplomskih studija.

[14] Nastavni priručnik, gramatika, rječnik, leksikon, zbirka zadataka, enciklopedijsko izdanje, monografija o Sveučilištu ili njezinim sastavnicama i sl.

[15] Obrazovnim sadržajima smatraju se materijali dostupni u elektroničkom obliku kao što su udžbenik (priručnik, skripta, knjiga), prezentacija, slika, graf, dijagram, animacija, rječnik, video zapis, audio zapis, baza pitanja i dr. koje Sveučilište i njegove sastavnice koriste prilikom poučavanja kako studenata, tako i ostalih dionika društva.

site at least 30 days prior to its defence date. The PhD study holder shall publish a PhD thesis in the national repository or the repository of the higher education institution within 30 days from its defence date. Failing that, minor offence penalties are foreseen by the Act.

In addition to the above-mentioned legal obligations about the publication of papers in repositories specified on the national level, such obligation can also be made on the level of an institution. At the 58th meeting of the University of Rijeka Senate[13] held on 21 September 2021, the University of Rijeka adopted its Open Science Policy (OSP). In order to make sure that the OSP is indeed implemented, a Decision on the obligation to store and publish scientific, professional, and popular papers and research data in the institutional repository of the University of Rijeka and its constituents was adopted at the 66th Senate meeting held on 22 March 2022, with the Decision thus becoming binding for all constituents of the University of Rijeka.

The Decision refers to:

1. Publications
a) Scientific and professional papers published in journals and conference proceedings;
b) Monographs and chapters in books;
c) Proceedings of scientific and/or professional conferences organised by the University or its constituents;
d) Textbooks;
e) Reference papers (professional papers);[14]
f) Assessment (bachelor's, master's, and PhD) papers written at the University or its constituent;
g) Educational content;[15]
h) Conference presentations and posters; and
i) Other material of the University and its constituents.
2. Research data

When storing the papers referred to in point 1, a) through d) of the above Decision, authors shall store the final reviewed manuscript accepted for

[13] The University Senate is an elected professional and managerial body whose members represent different scientific-educational and artistic-educational constituents, diverse scientific and artistic areas, and student representatives at the undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate levels.

[14] Teaching manual, grammar book, dictionary, lexicon, workbook, encyclopaedic edition, monograph on the University or its constituents, etc.

[15] Educational content is considered to be materials available in electronic form such as a textbook (manual, script, book), presentation, image, graph, diagram, animation, dictionary, video, audio, database of questions, etc. provided by the University and its constituents used in teaching both students and other stakeholders.

prihvaćena za objavljivanje). Ovaj se korak primjenjuje i u slučaju objavljivanja radova u otvorenom pristupu (zlatni put otvorenog pristupa).

Prilikom pohranjivanja radova iz točke 1. od e) do i) ove Odluke, autori su dužni pohraniti završnu verziju rada i osigurati otvoreni pristup njoj. U iznimnim slučajevima i na temelju opravdanih razloga autori mogu tražiti odgodu objavljivanja pojedinih radova ukoliko su ocjenski radovi (bilo koje razine) dio patenata ili čekaju integralnu objavu u nekom znanstvenom istraživanju. Radove iz časopisa, zbornika sa skupova i knjiga potrebno je pohraniti u trenutku njihovog prihvaćanja za objavljivanje, a najkasnije u trenutku objave publikacije. Ocjenske radove potrebno je pohraniti prije obrane. Ostale vrste radova potrebno je pohraniti u što kraćem roku od njihovog nastanka. Autori su odgovorni za pravovremeno pohranjivanje publikacija u institucijski repozitorij.

Istraživačke podatke potrebno je pohraniti u institucijski repozitorij nakon završetka istraživanja te kada god je to moguće učiniti ih javno dostupnima uz uporabu standardne otvorene licencije. Istraživačke podatke potrebno je digitalno povezati s odgovarajućim publikacijama.

Obveze o pohrani i objavi rezultata istraživanja u repozitorije donose i financijeri znanstvenih istraživanja. Hrvatska zaklada za znanost (HRZZ)[16] uvela je 2022. godine obvezu izrade Plana upravljanja istraživačkim podatcima za svoje istraživačke projekte. HRZZ preporuča pohranu istraživačkih podataka u repozitorije u Dabru u skladu s Izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o pravu na pristup informacijama koji je stupio na snagu u lipnju 2022., a prema kojem istraživački podatci financirani javnim sredstvima moraju biti javno dostupni. Predmetni Zakon tako navodi odredbu da su tijela javne vlasti dužna istraživačke podatke financirane javnim sredstvima i već javno dostupne putem institucijskih i tematskih repozitorija objaviti za ponovnu uporabu u strojno čitljivom i otvorenom obliku u skladu s otvorenim standardima.

Nastavno na promjene u Zakonu, od travnja 2023. godine Obrazac "Plana upravljanja istraživačkim podatcima" više se ne dostavlja Hrvatskoj zakladi

[16] Hrvatsku zakladu za znanost osnovao je Hrvatski sabor posebnim zakonom (NN 117/2001) 21. prosinca 2001. godine kao Nacionalnu zakladu za znanost, visoko školstvo i tehnologijski razvoj Republike Hrvatske. Od 2009. godine Zaklada djeluje pod imenom Hrvatska zaklada za znanost. Od svojega osnutka Zaklada je financirala kompetitivne znanstvene, razvojne i inovacijske projekte. Zakonskim izmjenama iz 2009. i 2012. godine (NN 78/2012) započelo je novo poglavlje u radu Zaklade jer je Zaklada 2013. godine od Ministarstva znanosti i obrazovanja preuzela financiranje nacionalnih znanstveno-istraživačkih projekta, a 2014. godine i financiranje razvoja karijera mladih istraživača.

publication or the published version of the paper's publisher, ensuring open access to it, if that complies with the publisher's copyright.

If during the publication of individual papers authors are requested to transfer part of their copyright to the publisher, authors shall make an effort to secure the right to store a certain version of the paper in open access (preferably of the final version of manuscript accepted for publication). This step is also used in case of publishing papers in open access (Gold Open Access).

When storing the papers referred to in point 1, e) through i) of the above Decision, authors shall store the final version of the paper, ensuring open access to it. In exceptional circumstances and based on justified reasons, authors may request that the publication of certain papers is delayed if assessment papers (of any level) are a part of patents or their integral publication in some scientific research is pending. Papers from journals, conference proceedings and books shall be stored at the moment of their acceptance for publication, and at the latest at the moment the publication is issued. Assessment papers shall be stored prior to their defence. Other types of papers shall be stored as soon as possible after their creation. Authors are responsible for timely storage of publications in an institutional repository.

Research data shall be stored in an institutional repository once the research ends and shall be made publicly available whenever possible using standard open licence. Research data shall be digitally linked to appropriate publications.

Obligations about the storage and publication of research results in repositories are also introduced by the financiers of scientific research. In 2022, the Croatian Science Foundation (HRZZ)[16] introduced the need to prepare a Research Data Management Plan for its research projects. HRZZ recommends that research data is stored in the DABAR in accordance with the Amendments to the Act on the Right of Access to Information that came into effect in June 2022, according to which publicly financed

[16] The Croatian Science Foundation was founded by a special act (OG 117/2001) of Croatian Parliament on 21 December 2001 as the National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia. Since 2009, the Foundation has been operating under the name Croatian Science Foundation. Ever since its establishment, the Foundation has been funding competitive scientific, developmental and innovation projects. The 2009 and 2012 legislative amendments (NN 78/2012) introduced a new aspect to the Foundation's work since, in 2013 the Foundation assumed the role of funding national scientific research projects, previously held by the Ministry of Science and Education. In 2014, the Foundation also took up funding of young researchers' career development.

za znanost u .docx ili .pdf formatu, već je dovoljno dostaviti poveznicu na obrazac koji mora biti otvoreno dostupan u institucijskom repozitoriju uspostavljenom u sustavu Dabar.

U okviru EU programa financiranja znanstvenih istraživanja Horizon Europe 2021–2027, otvorena znanost postala je obveza na razini cijelog programa. Obavezan je otvoreni pristup publikacijama te osiguran otvoreni pristup istraživačkim podatcima u skladu s načelom "otvoreni koliko je to moguće, zatvoreni koliko je to potrebno", a obvezna je i izrada Plana upravljanja istraživačkim podatcima u skladu s načelom FAIR (Horizon Europe 2021–2027, 2022). Institucijski repozitoriji u sustavu Dabar prihvatljivi su za dijeljenje rezultata znanstvenih istraživanja financiranih kroz program EU Horizon Europe 2021–2027 jer su u potpunosti usklađeni s europskom istraživačkom infrastrukturom – OpenAIRE su kompatibilni, u skladu su s FAIR načelima te su usklađeni s tehničkim specifikacijama EOSC-a (*European Open Science Cloud*).[17]

5. Autorsko pravo i objava u otvorenom pristupu

Zakon o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima stupio je na snagu 2021. godine, te je na taj način Hrvatska uskladila svoje nacionalno zakonodavstvo s direktivama Europske unije. Zakon uređuje pojam autorskog prava kao pravo autora na njegovim djelima iz književnoga, znanstvenoga i umjetničkog područja. Autorsko pravo pripada fizičkoj osobi koja stvori autorsko djelo, dok nositelj prava može biti svaka fizička i pravna osoba koja je stekla pravo iskorištavanja djela. Na taj način možemo reći i da je autorsko pravo jedno od osnovnih ljudskih prava te da se izjednačava s pravom na slobodu izražavanja. Autorsko pravo je u Hrvatskoj zajamčeno Ustavom, gdje stoji: "jamči se zaštita moralnih i materijalnih prava koja proistječu iz znanstvenoga, kulturnog, umjetničkog, intelektualnog i drugog stvaralaštva". U Hrvatskoj autorsko pravo traje za života autora i sedamdeset godina nakon njegove smrti.

Temeljni pojam autorskog prava je autorsko djelo. Autorsko djelo sukladno Zakonu je originalna intelektualna tvorevina iz književnoga, znanstvenog i umjetničkog područja koja ima individualni karakter, bez obzira na način i oblik izražavanja, vrstu, vrijednost ili namjenu. Zakonom su zaštićeni izražaji, a ne ideje, postupci, metoda rada ili matematički koncepti. Autor je definiran u članku 19. kao fizička osoba koja je autorsko djelo stvorila, te je

[17] Europski oblak za otvorenu znanost

research data shall be publicly available. The Act specifies that publicly financed research data and already publicly available through institutional and thematic repositories shall be published by public authorities for re-use in machine-readable and open format in accordance with open standards.

Following the amendments to the Act, as of April 2023 the form "Research Data Management Plan" is no longer submitted to the Croatian Science Foundation in a .docx or .pdf format. Instead, it suffices to submit a link to the form which has to be openly available in the institutional repository established within the DABAR system.

Within the EU's scientific research funding programme Horizon Europe 2021–2027, open science has become mandatory on the level of the overall programme. Open access to publications is mandatory, as well as open access to research data in accordance with the "as open as possible and as closed as necessary" principle. The preparation of the Research Data Management Plan in accordance with the FAIR principle (Horizon Europe 2021–2027, 2022) is also mandatory. Institutional repositories within the DABAR system are acceptable for the sharing of results of scientific research financed through the EU's Horizon Europe 2021–2027 since they fully comply with the European research infrastructure – they are OpenAIRE compatible, comply with the FAIR principles and are harmonised with the technical specifications of the EOSC (European Open Science Cloud).[17]

5. Copyright and publication in open access

The Copyright and Related Rights Act came into effect in 2021, with Croatia thus harmonising its national legislation with the EU directives. The Act regulates the term of copyright as the right of authors in respect of their works in the literary, scientific, and artistic domains. Copyright shall belong to a natural person who has created a copyright work, whereas the right holder can be any natural or legal person who has acquired the right to use the work. It can also be said that copyright is one of the basic human rights and it becomes equal with the right to free expression. Copyright is in Croatia guaranteed by the Constitution, which states that "protection of moral and material rights deriving from scientific, cultural, artistic, intellectual and other creative activities shall be guaranteed". Copyright shall run for the life of the author and for 70 years after their death.

[17] European Open Science Cloud

time autoru dana neraskidiva veza autora s njegovim autorskim djelom.

Kada govorimo o znanstvenoj produktivnosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci, govorimo o određenim objektima koji se sukladno Politici otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci dijele na *publikacije* (znanstvene i stručne radove; monografije i poglavlja u knjigama; zbornike radova znanstvenih i/ili stručnih skupova u organizaciji Sveučilišta ili njegovih sastavnica; udžbenike; referentna djela (stručne radove); završne, diplomske i doktorske radove koji nastaju na Sveučilištu ili njegovoj sastavnici; obrazovne sadržaje, te ostale materijale Sveučilišta i njegovih sastavnica) i na *istraživačke podatke* te je s njima potrebno postupati poštujući pravila postupanja s tuđim intelektualnim tvorevinama.

Sukladno odredbama Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima posebna novina se odnosi na status autorskih djela koja su stvorena u radnom odnosu, državnoj ili javnoj službi, te u znanstvenom, umjetničkom i nastavnom radu na javnim visokim učilištima. Također je uređeno i pitanje autorskih prava studenata nad autorskim djelima koja stvore za vrijeme studiranja. Ovo je posebno važno jer se konačno riješilo pitanje objave autorskih djela studenata, a koje je do donošenja ovog Zakona podlijegalo različitim tumačenjima i praksama.

Autorska djela koja su stvorena u radnom odnosu poslodavcu daju isključivo pravo iskorištavanja, i to onog imovinskog,[18] dok moralna prava[19] i dalje ostaju kod autora. Novim odredbama Zakona omogućuje se ustanovama visokog obrazovanja i znanosti pravo iskorištavanja autorskih djela koje su stvorili znanstvenici u izvršavanju nastavne i obrazovne djelatnosti, a koja su njihova osnovna djelatnost i predmet ugovora o radu znanstvenika. Međutim, s obzirom na navedeno, daje se mogućnost i da se pravo iskorištavanja autorskih djela koja se tiču nastave i drugačije urede ugovorom o radu samog znanstvenika.

S druge strane Zakon navodi i autorska djela koja su nastala u obavljanju znanstvene i istraživačke djelatnosti znanstvenika i nastavnog osoblja, gdje autori zadržavaju autorska prava bez ograničenja, osim naravno ako ugovorom o radu ili nekim drugim aktom nije drugačije određeno.

Nadalje, što se tiče već spomenutog, pripadanje autorskog prava nad autorskim djelima studenata izri-

[18] Imovinska prava: pravo umnožavanja, pravo distribuiranja, pravo priopćavanja autorskog djela javnosti, pravo prerade.

[19] Moralna prava: pravo prve objave, pravo na priznanje autorstva, pravo na poštovanje autorskog djela, pravo na poštovanje časti i ugleda autora, pravo opoziva.

The basic concept of copyright is a copyright work. Pursuant to the Act, the copyright work shall be an original intellectual creation in the literary, scientific, and artistic domain, having an individual character, irrespective of the manner and form of its expression, its type, value, or purpose. The Act protects expressions and not ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such. The author is defined in Article 19 as a natural person who has created the work, thus giving the author an inseparable bond with their work.

When talking about the scientific output of the University of Rijeka, there are certain objects which are according to the University of Rijeka Open Science Policy divided into *publications* (scientific and professional papers published in journals and conference proceedings; monographs and chapters in books; proceedings of scientific and/or professional conferences organised by the University or its constituents; textbooks; reference papers (professional papers); bachelor's, master's and PhD papers written at the University or its constituent; educational content; conference presentations and posters; and other material of the University and its constituents) and *research data*, which shall be managed abiding by the rules on how to manage someone else's intellectual creations.

According to the provisions of the Copyright and Related Rights Act, a special novelty concerns the status of copyright work created in the course of employment, civil or public service, and in scientific, artistic, and teaching work in public higher education institutions. It also regulates the issue of students' copyright over the copyright work created by students during their studies. This is particularly important as it finally addresses the issue of publication of students' copyright work, which was until the adoption of the Act subject to different interpretations and practices.

The copyright work created in the course of employment gives the employer an exclusive right to use the property right,[18] with the author retaining the moral right.[19] The new provision of the Act gives higher education and science institutions the right to use copyright works created by scientists in the performance of their teaching and educational activities which are their primary activity and the scope of scientists' employment contract. However, in that

[18] Property rights: right of reproduction, right of distribution, right of communication of a copyright work to the public, right of alteration.

[19] Moral rights: right of first disclosure, right of recognition of authorship, right of respect for a copyright work, right of respect for honour and reputation of the author, right of revocation.

čito je uređeno Zakonom u poglavlju Autorska djela studenata da autorska prava na autorskim djelima koja stvore studenti pripadaju studentima bez ograničenja. Međutim, ako je ugovorom o studiranju koji sklapa student prije početka studiranja ili pravilima o postupanju s autorskim djelima koje donosi visoko učilište drugačije uređeno, tada je potrebno primijeniti te odredbe.

Dakle, studenti trebaju svakako pročitati ugovor o studiranju koji potpisuju prilikom svog upisa na visoko učilište te obratiti pažnju na pravila koja su propisana na visokom učilištu u pogledu prava intelektualnog vlasništva.

Posebno je navedeno i ograničenje u pogledu završnih radova studenata prema kojem se studenti ne mogu protiviti da se njihov završni rad stvoren na sveučilištu ili sastavnici stavi na raspolaganje javnosti na javnoj mrežnoj bazi sveučilišne knjižnice, knjižnice sastavnica ili Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice. Ipak, predviđen je i u nekim slučajevima izuzetak za traženje odgode objave njihovog završnog rada ako je to potrebno zbog postizanja zaštite pravom industrijskog vlasništva (npr. patentom) ili do prestanka potrebe za čuvanjem tajnosti.

Poštivajući odredbe Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima koje su prethodno navedene, s druge strane autorima je prilikom pohrane i objave rada dana i mogućnost upotrebe *Creative Commons* licencija, čija se primjena preporučuje i od strane tijela Europske unije. *Creative Commons* licencije su kreativan oblik zaštite autorskog prava te se prvenstveno njihova uporaba treba promatrati u kontekstu raspolaganja pravima na autorskim djelima. Zakon o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima propisuje da se autorskim pravom raspolaže osnivanjem prava iskorištavanja autorskog prava ugovorom, davanjem odobrenja, dozvole (lat. *licentia*) za korištenje ili drugim pravnim poslom. S obzirom na predmet raspolaganja *Creative Commons* licencija, može se reći da autor daje odobrenje (dozvolu) za korištenje svog autorskog djela uz pridržavanje točno određenih uvjeta koji su navedeni u svakoj pojedinoj licenciji. Na taj način autorima se olakšava raspolaganje i korištenje njihovih autorskih djela.

Digitalna knjižnica Uniri omogućuje trajnu pohranu i otvoreni pristup uz uporabu *Creative Commons* licencija.[20]

[20] Pregled licencija, njihov sadržaj, struktura i vrsta dostupni su na: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/?lang=hr.

respect there is also a possibility that the right to use copyright works related to teaching is regulated in another way by means of the scientist's employment contract.

On the other hand, the Act also mentions copyright works created in the performance of scientific and research activities by scientists and teaching staff, with their authors retaining the copyright without limitations, unless provided otherwise by the employment contract or another act.

Furthermore, related to the above, the issue of copyright over copyright works created by students is explicitly regulated by the Act in the chapter "Copyright Works of Students", specifying that copyright over copyright works created by students shall belong to students without limitations. However, if regulated otherwise by a study contract concluded by the student before the start of studies or the rules on how to handle copyright works adopted by a higher education institution, then the relevant provisions shall be applied.

So, students definitely have to read their study contracts which they sign at enrolment at a higher education institution, paying attention to its rules concerning intellectual property rights.

There is also a special limitation in terms of students' final papers, according to which students may not object to their final papers created at the university or its constituent being made available to the public in the public online database of the university library, university constituent library, or the National and University Library. However, in certain cases an exception is foreseen according to which students may request postponement of publication of their final papers if so required to achieve adequate protection of industrial property right (e.g., a patent) or until the need for confidentiality ceases.

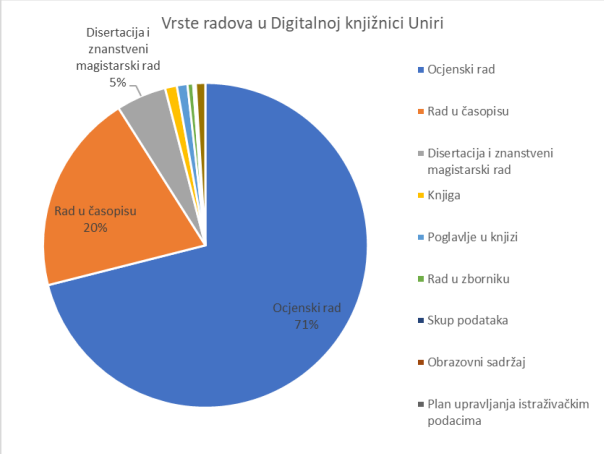
Respecting the above-mentioned provisions of the Copyright and Related Rights Act, authors are on the other hand when storing and publishing their papers given the possibility to use *Creative Commons* licences, the use of which is recommended by the European Union bodies as well. *Creative Commons* licences are a creative form of copyright protection, and their use should first of all be viewed in the context of disposing of rights over copyright works. The Copyright and Related Rights Act lays down that a copyright is disposed of by establishing the right to use a copyright work by means of a contract, by giving the authorisation or licence (Latin *licentia*) for use, or by other legal transaction. With regard to the scope of *Creative Commons* licences,

6. Analiza otvorenosti Digitalne knjižnice Uniri

Digitalna knjižnica Uniri obuhvaća i objedinjuje sve objekte pohranjene u institucijske repozitorije svih sastavnica, studija, centara i službi Sveučilišta u Rijeci, tj. obuhvaća 18 repozitorija prethodno navedenih u radu. Važno je spomenuti da se u Digitalnu knjižnicu Uniri ne pohranjuju radovi, već ona samo daje agregirani prikaz navedenih repozitorija.

U Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri, na dan 12. siječnja 2024. objavljeno je ukupno 34.366 objekata, od čega je 43% u otvorenom pristupu (UNIRI, 2024).

Prema vrsti radova, najviše je pohranjeno ocjenskih radova (završni, diplomski i specijalistički radovi) – 24.421, što čini 71% ukupno pohranjenih objekata. Ovakve brojke su i očekivane jer su institucijski repozitoriji u sustavu Dabar primarno uspostavljeni radi ispunjavanja zakonske obveze ustanova za objavom ocjenskih radova na javnoj internetskoj bazi ustanove. Sljedeći po zastupljenosti su radovi u časopisima, kojih je pohranjeno 6.860, tj. 20% od ukupnog broja objekata. Zatim slijede disertacije i znanstveni magistarski radovi kojih ima 1.712, tj. 5% ukupnog broja objekata. Disertacije objavljene u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri čine cjelovitu zbirku svih doktorskih radova obranjenih na Sveučilištu u Rijeci od 1974. godine do danas. Ostatak od 1.376 objekata, odnosno preostalih 4%, čine pohranjene knjige, poglavlja u knjizi, razni prilozi objektima, radovi u zbornicima sa skupova, skupovi istraživačkih podataka, obrazovni sadržaji, planovi upravljanja istraživačkim podatcima i ostale vrste dokumenata. (Slika 1.)



Slika 1. *Vrste radova objavljenih u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri*

Kada govorimo o razinama pristupa, u repozitorijima u Dabru moguće je odabrati između nekoliko razina pristupa cjelovitim tekstovima:

- pristup onemogućen
- pristup s embargom

it can be said that the author grants authorisation (licence) for using their copyright work complying with precise conditions specified in each specific licence. This makes it easier for authors to dispose of and use their copyright work.

The Uniri Digital Library enables permanent storage and open access with the use of *Creative Commons* licences.[20]

6. Analysing the openness of the Uniri Digital Library

The Uniri Digital Library covers and integrates all the objects stored in the institutional repositories of all the constituents, studies, centres, and services of the University of Rijeka, i.e. covers the 18 repositories mentioned above. It is important to note that the Uniri Digital Library does not store papers, but rather just gives an aggregate overview of the above-mentioned repositories.

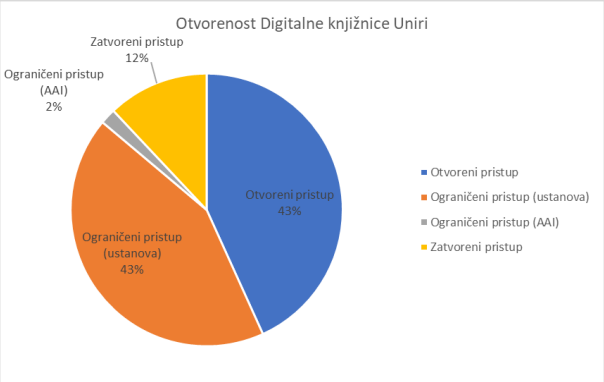
As of 12 January 2024, there were in total 34,366 objects published in the Uniri Digital Library, 43% of which in open access (UNIRI, 2024).

By the type of papers, assessment papers (bachelor's, master's, and specialist theses) make up the largest share, 24,421, accounting for 71% of the total number of objects stored. Such figures are expected, since institutional repositories within the DABAR system were established primarily for institutions to fulfil their legal obligation to publish assessment papers in the institution's public online database. Next in terms of representation are articles published in journals, with 6,860 of them stored, i.e. 20% of the total number of objects stored. Then come dissertations and scientific master's theses, 1,712, i.e. 5% of the total number of objects. Dissertations published in the Uniri Digital Library make up an integral collection of all PhD theses defended at the University of Rijeka since 1974 until the present day. The remaining 1,376 objects, or 4%, are made up of stored books, chapters in a book, different appendixes to objects, papers in conference proceedings, sets of research data, educational content, research data management plans, and other types of documents. (Figure 1)

[20] An overview of licences, their content, structure and types are available at http://creativecommons.org/licenses/?lang=hr.

– pristup korisnicima matične ustanove
– pristup svim korisnicima iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja RH (AAI)
– otvoreni pristup

U Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri 43% objekata dostupno je u otvorenom pristupu, dok 43% objekata ima ograničeni pristup samo za korisnike ustanove i 2% objekata za korisnike iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja RH. U potpunosti zatvoren pristup ima 12% objekata. (Slika 2.)



Slika 2. *Otvorenost Digitalne knjižnice Uniri*

S obzirom na to da govorimo o repozitoriju kojem je svrha potpora otvorenoj znanosti, možemo zaključiti kako je postotak od 43% radova u otvorenom pristupu premalen. Gotovo polovica radova ima ograničeni pristup samo za korisnike matične ustanove i iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja.

Ako analiziramo vrste pristupa prema vrstama objekata (Slika 3.), možemo uočiti da većina ocjenskih radova (završni, diplomski i specijalistički) ima ograničeni pristup samo za korisnike matične ustanove. S obzirom na zakonsku obvezu objave ocjenskih radova u otvorenom pristupu, kao i Politiku otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci, bilo bi zanimljivo znati zašto su se autori (studenti) i/ili ustanove odlučili ograničiti pristup javnosti za veći dio ovih radova. Dio odgovora zasigurno leži i u prvotnoj koliziji starog Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima sa Zakonom o znanstvenoj djelatnosti i visokom obrazovanju jer su prema Zakonu o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima studenti imali u potpunosti autorska prava nad svojim radovima te sami odlučivali o njihovoj objavi (Vukelić, Dorotić Malič i Turk, 2019).

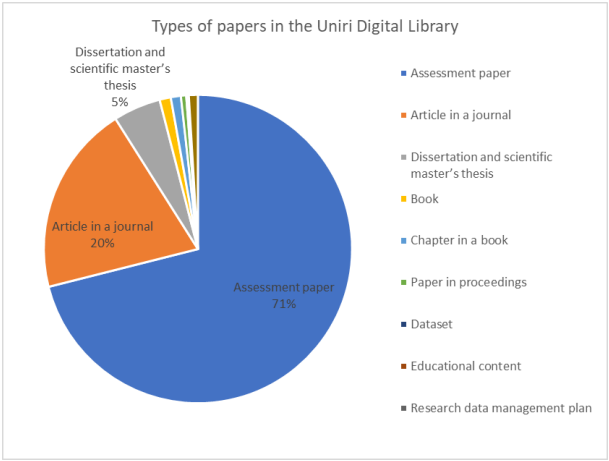


Figure 1. *Types of papers published in the Uniri Digital Library*

When talking about the levels of access, several levels of access to complete texts can be selected within the DABAR repositories:

– Access disabled;
– Embargo access;
– Access for users of the home institution;
– Access for all the users in the system of science and higher education in Croatia (AAI);
– Open access

In the Uniri Digital Library, 43% of objects are available in open access, 43% of objects have restricted access only for the users of the institution, while 2% of objects have access for users in the system of science and higher education in Croatia. 12% of objects have a fully closed access. (Figure 2)

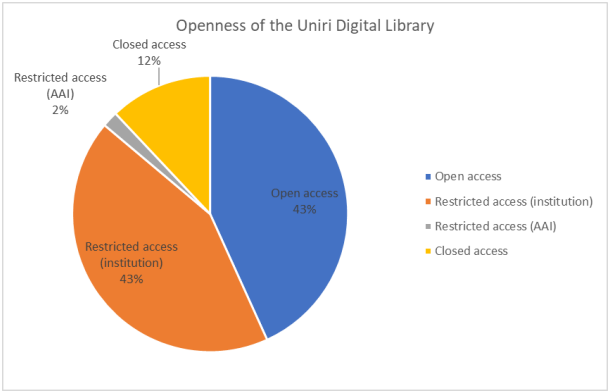
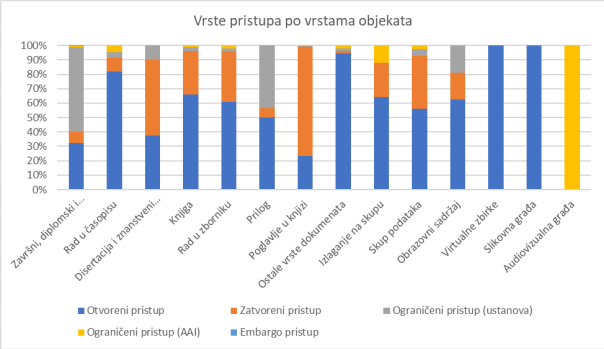


Figure 2. *Openness of the Uniri Digital Library*

Since we are discussing the repository the purpose of which is to support open science, it can be concluded that the rate of 43% of papers in open access is too low. Nearly half the papers have restricted access only for the users of the home institution and from the system of science and higher education.

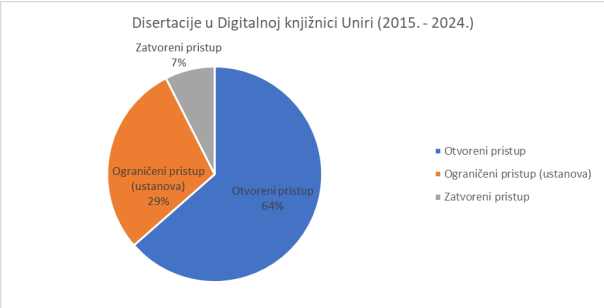
Analysing the types of access by the types of objects (*Figure 3*), it is evident that the majority of assess-



Slika 3. *Vrste pristupa po vrstama objekata*

Također možemo uočiti da doktorske disertacije u većoj mjeri imaju zatvoreni pristup, no objašnjenje za to leži u činjenici da je u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri pohranjena cijela zbirka doktorskih disertacija obranjenih na Sveučilištu u Rijeci od 1974. godine do danas. Sveučilišna knjižnica Rijeka provodi projekt "Digitalna zbirka doktorskih radova Sveučilišta u Rijeci" kojem je cilj objava svih doktorskih radova u otvorenom pristupu. S obzirom na to da je prema Zakonu o autorskom pravu potrebna suglasnost autora da bi rad mogao biti objavljen u otvorenom pristupu, velik broj radova obranjenih od 1974. do novijih godina je zatvoren jer je prikupljanje suglasnosti za objavu još u tijeku.

Daljom analizom doktorskih disertacija pohranjenih u Digitalnu knjižnicu Uniri obuhvatili smo razdoblje od 2015. godine, tj. od uspostave repozitorija u Dabru do danas. U tom razdoblju pohranjeno je 520 doktorskih disertacija, od kojih je 64% dostupno u otvorenom pristupu (331), dok 151 rad (29%) ima ograničeni pristup za korisnike matične ustanove, a 39 radova (7%) je u zatvorenom pristupu (Slika 4.).



Slika 4. *Disertacije u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri (2015. – 2024.)*

Radovi u časopisu dosežu najveću razinu otvorenosti od 2021. do 2023. godine (Slika 5.). Ovdje svakako treba računati na dio radova koje su, osim autora, u Digitalnu knjižnicu Uniri unosili knjižničari koji imaju ulogu administratora u repozitorijima svojih sastavnica. Riječ je o radovima koji su

ment papers (bachelor's, master's, and specialist theses) have restricted access only for the users of the home institution. In light of the legal obligation to publish assessment papers in open access and the University of Rijeka Open Science Policy, it would be interesting to know why authors (students) and/or institutions have decided to restrict public access for a major part of those papers. Part of the answer certainly lies in the original collision between the old Copyright and Related Rights Act and the Scientific Activity and Higher Education Act, since according to the Copyright and Related Rights Act students had full copyright over their papers and decided themselves on their publication (Vukelić, Dorotić Malič & Turk, 2019).

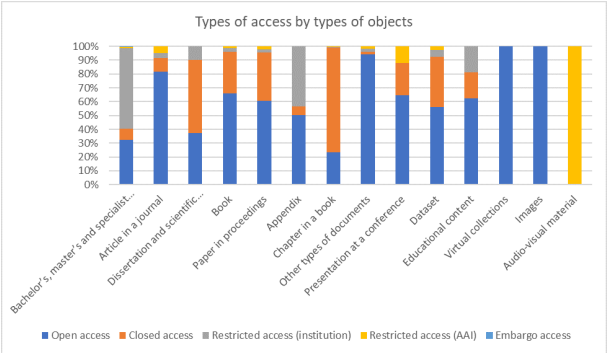
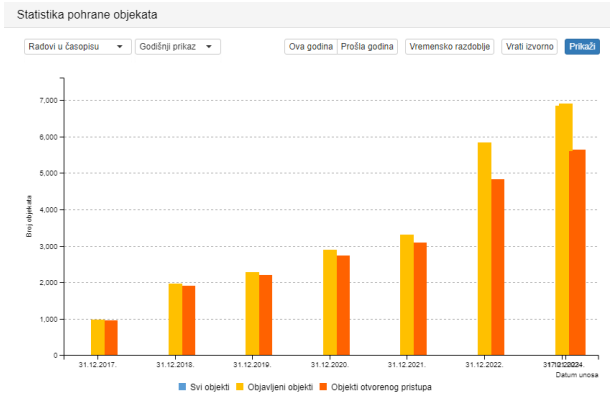


Figure 3. *Types of access by types of objects*

It can also be identified that PhD dissertations have closed access to a large extent, which can be explained by the fact that an entire collection of PhD dissertations defended at the University of Rijeka since 1974 is stored at the Uniri Digital Library. The University of Rijeka Library implements a project called "Digital Collection of PhD Dissertations at the University of Rijeka" aimed at the publication of all open-access PhD dissertations. Since ,according to the Copyright Act, the author's consent is required for a paper to be published in open access, a large number of papers defended since 1974 until recent years is closed since the authors' consent for their publication is still being collected.

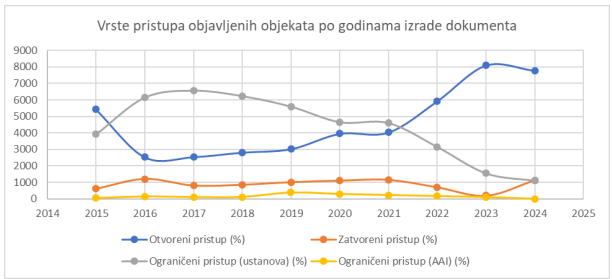
Further analysis of PhD dissertations stored in the Uniri Digital Library covers the period since 2015, i.e. the establishment of repositories in the DABAR system. During that period, 520 PhD dissertations have been stored, 64% of which are available in open access (331), 151 papers (29%) have restricted access for users of the home institution, while 39 papers (7%) have closed access (Figure 4).

već objavljeni u časopisima s otvorenim pristupom uz Creative Commons licencije (zlatni put otvorenog pristupa) i time su pogodni za dijeljenje putem repozitorija. Ne postoji zakonska obveza pohrane i otvorenog dijeljenja te vrste radova u nacionalni repozitorij pa možemo zaključiti kako je povećan unos i otvorenost te vrste radova rezultat provođenja praksi Politike otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci.



Slika 5. *Porast objavljenih objekata (radovi u časopisu) po godinama unosa (Sveučilište u Rijeci, 2024)*

Ako analiziramo kako su se kretale vrste pristupa objavljenih objekata po godinama izrade dokumenta od 2015. godine do danas (Slika 6.), možemo uočiti da od 2021. godine raste broj dokumenata koji su objavljeni u otvorenom pristupu i istovremeno pada broj objekata koji imaju ograničeni pristup samo za korisnike matične ustanove. S obzirom na to da je ovdje prijelomna 2021. godina, godina u kojoj je usvojena Politika otvorene znanosti Sveučilišta u Rijeci, možemo zaključiti kako je usvajanje Politike otvorene znanosti doprinijelo otvorenosti objekata objavljenih u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri. Osim Politike, rastu otvorenosti doprinijeli su i novi zakonski propisi, konkretno Zakon o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima te Zakon o visokom obrazovanju i znanstvenoj djelatnosti.



Slika 6. *Vrste pristupa objavljenih objekata po godinama izrade dokumenta*

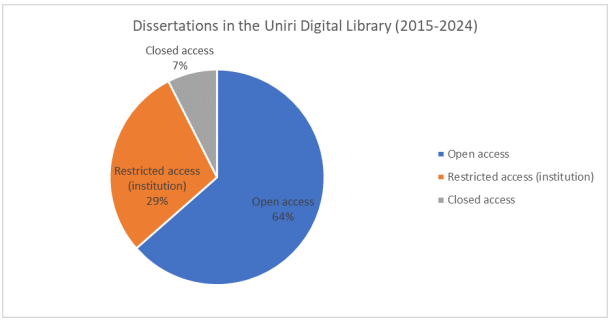


Figure 4. *Dissertations in the Uniri Digital Library (2015–2024)*

Articles published in journals achieved the highest degree of openness from 2021 until 2023 (Figure 5). Here one must definitely include part of articles which were, in addition to their authors, entered into the Uniri Digital Library by librarians who have administrator roles in the repositories of their constituents. These are articles which have already been published in open-access journals with Creative Commons licences (Gold Open Access), thus being suitable to be shared through the repositories. As there is no legal obligation to store and openly share that type of papers in the national repository, it can be concluded that increased entry and openness of such type of papers is the result of implementation of practices of the University of Rijeka Open Science Policy.

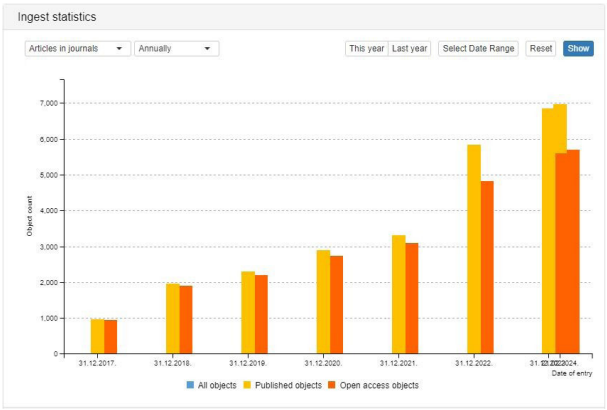


Figure 5. *Increasing number of published objects (articles in journals) by entry years (Sveučilište u Rijeci, 2024)*

Analysing the trends in the types of access to published objects by years of document creation since 2015 (Figure 6), it can be identified that since the year 2021 the number of documents published in open access has increased and at the same time the number of objects with restricted access only for the users of the home institution has decreased. Since the crucial year in this regard is 2021, the year when the University of Rijeka Open Science Policy was adopted, we can conclude that the adoption of the Open Science Policy has contributed to the open-

7. Zaključak

Otvoreno dijeljenje znanstvenih informacija i istraživačkih podataka moguće je uz odgovarajuću e-infrastrukturu koju čine digitalni repozitoriji. Pohrana, okupljanje, objavljivanje i otvoreno dijeljenje znanstveno-istraživačkog, intelektualnog i kreativnog rada dionika iz sustava znanosti i visokog obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske omogućeno je putem digitalnih repozitorija u nacionalnom sustavu Dabar – Digitalni akademski arhivi i repozitoriji. Digitalna knjižnica Uniri uspostavljena je u okviru sustava Dabar te na jednom mjestu objedinjuje sve vrste radova sa svih sastavnica, sveučilišnih studija, službi i centara Sveučilišta u Rijeci koji su pohranjeni i objavljeni u institucijskim repozitorijima Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Digitalna knjižnica Uniri kontinuirano se razvija prateći trendove izdavaštva i poštujući nacionalne pravne propise, Zakon o knjižnicama i knjižničnoj djelatnosti te Standarde za digitalne knjižnice. Važnu ulogu u njezinoj uspostavi i održavanju imaju informacijski stručnjaci Sveučilišne knjižnice Rijeka koji svojim znanjima doprinose uređenju digitalne knjižnice i edukaciji autora za pohranjivanje i objavljivanje digitalnih objekata, a u skladu s praksom otvorenog pristupa te Zakonom o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima, Zakonom o visokom obrazovanju i znanstvenoj djelatnosti i Izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o pravu na pristup informacijama. Kako bi ispunila svoju svrhu, Digitalna knjižnica Uniri prvenstveno treba biti prepoznata od strane studenata i istraživača koji digitalnu knjižnicu mogu koristiti kao alat čiji su sadržaji i zbirke podrška sveučilišnoj nastavi i istraživačkome radu na daljinu. Analizom koja je navedena u radu vidljivi su minimalni pomaci u otvorenosti objavljenih ocjenskih radova i disertacija, ali ostaje otvorena problematika zašto se ostale vrste radova nedovoljno objavljuju u Digitalnoj knjižnici Uniri te na koji način potaknuti autore da provode praksu samoarhiviranja radova u otvorenom pristupu. Osim legislative i pravnih okvira koje uvodi država te Politike otvorene znanosti na razini ustanove, kao metode kojima se autore obvezuje na pohranjivanje publikacija u otvorenom pristupu, važno je uvesti i druge metode, poput financijskog nagrađivanja ili izdavanja certifikata koji se može vrednovati prilikom izbora u znanstveno-nastavna zvanja i time utjecati na tijek znanstvenih karijera. S obzirom na prethodno navedeno, predstoji daljnji izazov za informacijske stručnjake u kontinuiranoj edukaciji, savjetovanju i suradnji sa svim dionicima znanstvene djelatnosti i s upravom Sveučilišta u Rijeci oko tema izdavaštva, pohrane i objave radova, autorskopravnih pitanja,

ness of objects published in the Uniri Digital Library. In addition to the OSP, the new legislation has also contributed to increased openness, specifically the Copyright and Related Rights Act and the Higher Education and Scientific Activity Act.

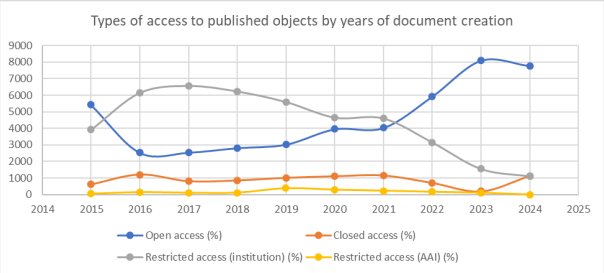


Figure 6. *Types of access to published objects by years of document creation*

7. Conclusion

Scientific information and research data can be openly shared with appropriate e-infrastructure made up of digital repositories. The storage, collection, publication and open sharing of scientific research, intellectual, and creative work of stakeholders in the Croatian system of science and higher education is made possible through digital repositories in the national system of Digital Academic Archives and Repositories (DABAR). The University of Rijeka Digital Library established within the DABAR system brings together all types of papers from all the constituents, university studies, services and centres of the University of Rijeka which are stored and published in the institutional repositories of the University of Rijeka. The Uniri Digital Library continuously develops, keeping track of publication trends and complying with the national legal regulations, the Library and Library Activity Act, and the Digital Library Standards. An important role in its establishment and maintenance is played by information experts of the University of Rijeka Library whose know-how contributes to the improvement of the digital library and to educating authors about how to store and publish digital objects, all in accordance with the open access practice and the Copyright and Related Rights Act, the Higher Education and Scientific Activity Act, and the Amendments to the Act on the Right of Access to Information. In order to achieve its purpose, the Uniri Digital Library has to first of all be recognised by students and researchers who can use the digital library as a tool the content and collections of which support remote university teaching and research work. The analysis presented in this paper shows minimum progress in the openness of published assessment papers and

ali i izmjena sustava vrednovanja i nagrađivanja, a sve s ciljem daljnjeg napretka i razvoja Digitalne knjižnice Uniri.

dissertations, but an open issue remains as to why other types of papers are not sufficiently published in the Uniri Digital Library and how to stimulate authors to implement the practice of self-archiving of open-access papers. In addition to the legislation and legal frameworks introduced by the government and the institution-level Open Science Policy as the methods with which authors are obliged to store their publications in open access, it is important to introduce other methods as well, such as financial rewards or issuing of a certificate that can be scored in the process of appointment to scientific and teaching ranks, thus affecting the course of scientific careers. In light of the above, information experts are faced with further challenge in the form of continuous education, consultation, and cooperation with all stakeholders of scientific activity and with the University of Rijeka Management on the topics of publishing, storage, and publication of papers, copyright issues, but also revisions to the evaluation and reward systems, all in order for the Uniri Digital Library to advance and develop further.

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Prikaz
Review

BOSNIACA 2024; 29: 260-263

Десет година ентузијазма (Округли сто завичајних одељења библиотека, Пријепоље, 2014–2024)

Драгана Петрић

Народна библиотека "Вељко Петровић", Бачка Паланка, Србија
bibl.zavicajno@gmail.com

Библиотека "Вук Караџић" у Пријепољу, од 2014. године организатор је годишњег стручног скупа – Округли сто завичајних одељења библиотека. Скуп се организује у оквиру обележавања дана Пријепоља, регионалног је карактера и сваке године окупља библиотекаре из Србије, Црне Горе и Босне и Херцеговине са идејом повезивања и сарадње библиотекара завичајних одељења. Покретање стручног скупа завичајних одељења имало је неколико циљева: повећање видљивости завичајних фондова и њихову континуирану афирмацију; поспешивање истраживачке активности библиотекара завичајних одељења и сродних установа културе; инсистирање на повезивању и сарадњи библиотекара завичајних одељења у региј и. Скупови су се показали и као прилика за размену искуства, учење једних од других и мотив да се на стручан начин представе библиотечко-завичајни ресурси библиотека.

На стручном скупу учешће су могли да узму и музеји и архиви са радовима на завичајне теме. Учесници су своје радове излагали у Power Point или Word формату, који су дали шансу "малим и великим" темама из локалног живота да буду представљене на пријемчив начин. Са сваког скупа објављен је DVD свих радова, који су видљиви на платформама библиотека учесница скупова.

I округли сто одржан је 23. априла 2014. године на тему: *Завичајни фондови, од завештања до поклона*. Учесници овог скупа су били библиотекари из Београда, Краљева, Пожеге, Чачка, Ужица, Инђије, Пљеваља, Бијелог Поља и Пријепоља. Завичајне фондове својих библиотека представили су Љубица Ћоровић (Библиотека града Београда), Ана Воштинић (Народна библиотека "Стефан Првовенчани" Краљево), Гордана Стевић (Народна библиотека Пожега), Оливера Недељковић (Градска библиотека "Владислав Петковић-Дис" Чачак), Драгиша Станојчић, Анђа Бјелић (Народна библиотека Ужице), Весна Степановић (Народна библиотека "Др Ђорђе Натошевић" Инђија), Софија Јеловац (Народна библиотека "Стеван Самарџија" Пљевља), Един Смаиловић (Центар за културу – Библиотека Бијело Поље), Хадија Џигал Кријешторац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље).

Жене завичаја – ауторска или предметна одредница тема је II округлог стола који је реализован 2015. године (25. јуна). Указати на библиографски аспект завичајне грађе био је један од циљева скупа уз стручну едукацију учесника из те области. Уводничарка скупа је била мр Здравка Радуловић, начелница одељења за библиографију НБС. На скупу су радове изложили: Нада Димитријевић (Народна библиотека "Радислав Никчевић" Јагодина), Јасна Лаловић Ђурић (Народна библиотека Пожега), Софија Јеловац (Народна библиотека "Стеван Самарџија" Пљевља), Фуад Бањићанин (Народна библиотека "Доситеј Обрадовић" Нови Пазар), Хадија Џигал Кријешторац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље).

Тема III округлог стола: *Фотографија завичаја* учесницима је дала могућност да се баве фотографијом као историјским извором, литературом, аутентичним документом, информацијом и уметношћу са аспекта завичајности. Скуп је одржан 10. јуна 2016. године и на њему су учествовали: Маша Младеновић (Народна библиотека Србије), Оливера Недељковић (Градска библиотека "Владислав Петковић Дис" Чачак), Драган Стојменовић (Народна библиотека Бор), Анђа Бјелић (Народна библиотека Ужице), Азра Бишевац (Народна библиотека "Доситеј Обрадовић" Нови Пазар), Софија Јеловац (Народна библиотека "Стеван Самарџић" Пљевља), Ивана Јаношевић (Библиотека "Влада Аксентијевић" Обреновац), Мира Којић (Библиотека Љиг), Милорад Грбовић (Народна библиотека Неготин), Един Смаиловић (Центар за културу – Библиотека Бијело Поље), Хадија Џигал Кријешторац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље).

IV округли сто завичајних одељења реализован је учешћем јавних библиотека Србије и гостију из Црне Горе, 16. јуна 2017. године. Тема скупа: *Наши Роми* била је инспиративна. Учесници су радовима који су презентовани у Power Point формату дали допринос проучавање Рома своје локалне средине путем нових извора, документационог материјала и сакупљених информација. На Округлом столу су учествовали библиотекари завичајних одељења јавних библиотека: Народна библиотека "Вук Караџић" Краљево (Јасмина Марковић), Народна библиотека Пирот (Нарциса Алексић, Марија Шаровић), Библиотека "Влада Аксентијевић" Обреновац (Ивана Јаношевић), Народна библиотека Ужице (Анђа Бијелић), Народна библиотека "Доситеј Обрадовић" Нови Пазар (Азра Бишевац), Библиотека "Глигорије Возаревић" Сремска Митровица (Моравка Тодић), Центар за културу – Библиотека Бијело Поље (Един Смаиловић, Рафет Мулић), Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље (Хадија Џигал Кријешторац). На скуп је пристигао и рад Милице Котур из Народне библиотеке "Др Ђорђе Натошевић" Инђија. Скуп се завршио уметничким програмом у реализацији дечјег драмског студија Дома културе (Пријепоље), који су одиграли представу "Мечкино дете", по мотивима истоимене ромске бајке у режији Сунчице Милосављевић.

Премда су мишљења о томе да ли је рокенрол мртав или не подељена, несумњиво је да је рокенрол култура битно утицала на обликовање укуса и ставова бројних генерација. Полазећи од овог става, тема V Округлог стола преточена је у наслов *Завичајни рокенрол*. Скуп је одржан 6. јула 2018. године. Своје виђење "задате" теме библиотекари су обрадили као приказ епохе личних и колективних слобода, дајући виђења о стваоцима који су излазили из оквира локалне средине и дали допринос развоју југословенске рок-сцене – попут крагујевачке групе Смак и Радомира Михајловића Точка, незаобилазних одредница у свакој енциклопедији југословенског рока. Учесници скупа су били: Драган Д. Милошевић (Народна библиотека Србије), Мирко Демић (Народна библиотека "Вук Караџић" Крагујевац), Андреј Анђић (Народна библиотека "Стефан Првовенчани" Краљево), Ђина Бајчета и Софија Јеловац (Народна библиотека "Стеван Самарџић" Пљевља), Азра Бишевац (Народна библиотека "Доситеј Обрадовић" Нови Пазар), Ивана Јаношевац и Александар Поповић (Библиотека "Влада Аксентијевић" Обреновац), Наташа Филип (Народна библиотека "Доситеј Обрадовић" Стара Пазова), Илија Смиљанић (Народна библиотека Ужице), Хадија Џигал Кријешторац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље).

VI округли сто завичајних библиотека својом темом: *Библиотечки, завичајни фондови – поливалентне базе за проучавање сакралне баштине* био је посвећен и обележавању јубилеја, 800 година манастира Милешева. Дана 5. јула 2019. године библиотекари учесници у програму Округлог стола својим су радовима афирмисали завичајне фондове библиотека из којих долазе и дајући подстицај истраживачким активности у свим сегментима завичајних библиотечких фондова утицали и на повећање стандарда у функционисању завичајних одељења. Учесници Округлог стола били су: Ивана Јаношевић (Библиотека "Влада Аксентијевић" Обреновац), Азра Бишевац (Народна библиотека "Доситеј Обрадовић" Нови Пазар), Софија Јеловац (Народна библиотека "Стеван Самарџић" Пљевља), Нада Димитријевић (Народна библиотека "Радисав Никчевић" Јагодина), Един Смаиловић (Центар за културу – Библиотека Бијело Поље), Хадија Џигал Кријешторац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље).

Завичајни библиотекари су се после двогодишње паузе 2021. год. поново окупили у Пријепољу (2. јула) на VII округлом столу. Тема скупа: *Библиотека као и издавач/суиздавач, аутор/коаутор публикација завичајних аутора и завичајних тема* привукла је већи број учесника. Циљ изабране теме био је да подстакне библиотеке да сумирају своје издавачке послове, са посебним осврtом на период рада у условима короне, као и да препознају своју улогу у издаваштву завичајног у перспективи. Чак двадесет два библиотекара из седамнаест библиотека били су учесници овог скупа: Моравка Тодић и Ружица Станковић (Библиотека "Глигорије Возаревић" Сремска Митровица), Виолета Милошевић (Матична библиотека "Љубомир Ненадовић" Ваљево), Валентина Поповић (Библиотека Љиг), Гордана Стевић (Народна библиотека Пожега), Ивана Јаношевић и Александар Поповић (Библиотека "Влада Аксентијевић" Обреновац), Мирко Демић, Гордана Вучковић, Марија Ракић Шаренац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Крагујевац), Елизабета Георгијев, Албена Милев, Драгана Пешаковић (Народна библиотека "Детко Петков" Димитровград), Предраг Јеремић и Ненад Дајић (Градска библиотека "Жарко Зрењанин" Зрења-

нин), Јелица Зељић и Ана Васиљевић (Библиотека Осечина), Татјана Живковић (Народна библиотека "Илија М. Петровић" Пожаревац), Милорад Грбовић (Народна библиотека "Доситеј Новаковић" Неготин), Радмила Бјелић (Народна библиотека Нова Варош), Ђина Бајчета (Народна библиотека "Стеван Самарџић" Пљевља), Хадија Џигал Кријешторац (Библиотека "Вук Караџић" Пријепоље).

VIII округли сто одржан је 7. јула 2022. године на тему: *Рукописна грађа у завичајним фондовима библиотека – од аутографа до типоскрипта*. Рукописна грађа има нарочито место и вредност у библиотечким фондовима па је њено третирање у библиотечкој пракси у савременом добу, као и могућност њене дигитализације и представљања широј јавности, једно од важних питања у библиотекарству. О различитим аспектима рукописних колекција и рукописне грађе говорили су библиотекари из Народне библиотеке Србије (Душан Никодијевић), библиотекари из Обреновца (Ивана Јаношевић и Александар Поповић), Врања (Сања Бундало), Зрењанина (Ненад Дајић), Крагујевца (Гордана Вучковић, Марија Ракић Шаренац, Мирко Демић), Врњачке Бање (Марија Петковић), Ваљева (Виолета Милошевић), Библиотеке "Милутин Бојић" Палилула (Олга Јечменица и Андрија Сагић), као и библиотекарке Јавне установе Библиотеке Сарајева (Есма Барјактаревић Рожман и Хатица Демировић). У раду су учествовали и библиотекари из Пљеваља (Ђина Бајчета) и Бијелог Поља, као и библиотеке домаћина (Хадија Џигал Кријешторац). Учесници скупа су закључили да је сваки рукописни примерак завичајне грађе вредан део завичајне баштине и аутентично сведочанство свог аутора или делатности неке завичајне институције. За разлику од претходних година када су теме биле представљене Power Point презентацијом, учесници су се ове године представили писаним радовима који ће бити штампани у оквиру тематског зборника.

Од реализације VIII округлог стола завичајних одељења, покретачи и организатори скупа су проценили да се већи стручни ефекат постиже уколико се штампају радови са скупа. Зборник радова са VIII округлог стола завичајних одељења, Пријепоље 2022, почетак је новог формата стручног скупа који подразумева објављивање писаних радова који се презентују на округлом столу.

IX округли сто на тему: *Портрет завичајног одељења моје библиотеке – од зачетака до данас* одржан је 30. јуна 2023. године. Скуп је започео отварањем изложбе фотографија "Изворишта, извори и чесме Пријепоља" коју је приредио проф. Синиша Несторовић. Тема скупа дала је излагачима радова слободу да представе историјат као и најзначајније аспекте рада и деловања завичајних одељења својих библиотека. Истакнуте су вредности које ове врсте фондова имају за локалну заједницу, обим, начин набавке грађе, али и иновације које се примењују у њиховом раду. Нарочито је истакнута важност дигитализације збирки ових одељења како би се грађа учинила доступном што већем броју корисника, али и сачувала од физичких оштећења. У раду скупа учествовали су завичајци из Ужица (Анђа Бјелић и Илија Смиљанић), Бихаћа (Џенита Халилагић), Пирота (Милан Јовановић), Бачке Паланке (Драгана Петрић и Душанка Папић), Плава (Аљо Рецематовић), Обреновца (Ивана Јаношевић и Александар Поповић), Зрењанина (Ненад Дајић), Бијелог Поља (Един Смаиловић) и Пријепоља (Хадија Џигал Кријешторац). Радове за објављивање у зборнику доставиле су и колеге из библиотека у Лапову, Руми, Зајечару, Врању, као и из Универзитетске библиотеке из Штипа у Северној Македонији.

Стручно-тематски округли сто завичајних одељења који организује Библиотека "Вук Караџић" у Пријепољу обележио је 2024. године десету годину одржавања. Тема јубиларног X скупа: *Библиотекари аутори публикација на завичајне теме* инспирисана је циљевима којим ИФЛА подстиче и промовише напредна знања у професији. Као и ранијих година, у раду округлог стола, који је реализован 5. јула, учествовали су библиотекари из Србије, Босне и Херцеговине и Црне Горе. Своје публикације на завичајне теме представили су библиотекари из Крагујевца (Гордана Вучковић), Сарајева (Мубера Бавчић, Ламија Љуша), Бора (Драган Стојменовић), Обреновца (Ивана Јаношевић), Бачке Паланке (Драгана Петрић), Краљева (Ана Гвозденовић, Ивана Хренко), Београда (Наташа Симић), Београда – Палилуле (Олга Јечменица), Смедерева (Драгана Лазић), Врања (Сања Бундало) и Пријепоља (Хадија Џигал Кријешторац). За потребе округлог стола штампан је Каталог учесника који садржи биографије аутора и рецензије публикација које су биле представљене од стране учесника. Избор овогодишње теме потцртава један од аспеката рада библиотекара који подразумева истраживачки рад и интерпретацију одређених, широко постављених за-

вичајних тема. Изложба промовисаних књига потврдила је да су представљене публикације од велике користи како локалној, тако и најширој стручној-научној и културној јавности.

За десет година одржавања Округлог стола (Округли сто 2020. год. није одржан због епидемије корона вируса), учешће на скупу је узео велики број библиотека и библиотекара, обрађен је део завичајних тема, а све Power Point презентације и други формати радова који су представљени на скуповима важни су за сваки завичајни фонд. Према речима самих библиотекара, овај вид окупљања завичајаца своју вредност има и као место сусрета, размене знања, искустава и дружења колега. Посебну захвалност за осмишљавање и покретање Округлог стола заслужује Хадија Џигал Кријешторац, дипл. библиотекар саветник, као неко ко са пуно знања, енергије и ентузијазма у протеклих десет година скупа са колегама из пријепољске Библиотеке реализује ово дешавање.

Prikaz
Review

BOSNIACA 2024; 29: 264-265

Matanovac Vučković, Romana, Uzelac, Aleksandra, & Vidović, Dea (eds.). (2022). Pregled kulturnog razvoja i kulturnih politika u Republici Hrvatskoj. Zagreb: Ministarstvo kulture i medija RH. 389 str. ISBN 978-953-312-067-6[*]

Madžida Smajkić

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Ova važna publikacija, čija je izrada pokrenuta 2021. godine, pridružuje se na najbolji mogući način, uz druga vrijedna izdanja pripremljena istom prigodom, obilježavanju značajnih jubileja – 100. godišnjice rođenja utemeljitelja i vakifa instituta Adila Zulfikarpašića te 20. godišnjice rada i djelovanja Bošnjačkog instituta u Sarajevu iz 2021.

U kratkom prigodnom predstavljanju izdanja *Bibliografija Adila Zulfikarpašića* s jedne strane treba podsjetiti širu javnost na to zašto su bibliografije i njihova izrada toliko važne, posebno danas, a s druge strane, šta to znači u kontekstu bibliografskog predstavljanja dugog i slojevitog javnog, političkog i kulturnog opusa Adila Zulfikarpašića.

Bibliografija spada u tzv. *obavijesna pomagala*, odnosno pomagala za organiziranje, konsolidiranje i predstavljanje institucionalno ili drugdje pohranjenog znanja, bibliografski angažman – odvajkada, pa tako i danas – predstavlja jezgru profesionalnog djelovanja bibliotekara, bibliografa, kao i ostalih informacijskih stručnjaka, i vjerovatno njegov najsloženiji dio. Bibliografija je usto i vrlo stara te oprobana i dokazano funkcionalna publikacija – neovisno o tome da li je kreirana tradicionalnom metodom *de visu* ili uz savremene informacijske alate i pomagala, tipa softverskih programa za izradu bibliografija. Zabilježena je još na glinenim pločicama, papirusu i na pergamentu unutar Asurbanipalove i Aleksandrijske biblioteke, u začecima razvoja bibliografsko-informacijskih djelatnosti, još tada, dakle, čovjek je osvijestio nužnost razvoja informacijskih pomagala zahvaljujući kojima će biti osiguran uvid u novonastalo znanje. Bibliografija oduvijek, pa tako i danas, na najizravniji i najuspjeliji način sudjeluje u zahtjevnom procesu naučnog otkrivanja, ona štedi vrijeme i trud istraživaču i jedinstveno, na jednom mjestu, ovisno o kojoj se vrsti bibliografije radi, okuplja informacije od posebnog interesa.

Interes za bibliografiju i bibliografska istraživanja u stalnom je porastu, upravo s obzirom na činjenicu da živimo u svijetu prezasićenom informacijama, osobito onim neprovjerenim, pa je izrada bibliografija vođena međunarodnim strukovnim pravilima te jasno definiranim metodama, kao što je slučaj s ovom bibliografijom, važnija nego ikad prije. Nerijetko, u nesagledivim primjerima stradavanja naučne i ostale vrijedne građe, a o čemu i bosanskohercegovačka historija, nažalost, svjedoči u više navrata, bibliografije su funkcionirale i kao alati rekonstruiranja nekoć postojećeg, a sad uništenog znanja, doprinoseći njegovoj obnovi. Stoga je jasno i to da bibliografija nije publikacija formalne naravi, već upravo one suštinske, istraživačke, imajući u vidu to da je njena uloga i značaj u procesu naučnog rada i istraživanja nezaobilazna, a koristi nemjerljive. Za bibliografa ona znači slojevito te mukotrpno istraživanje različitih izvora, mahom rasutih po različitim ustanovama – dakle, od svojevrsnog *haosa* informacija bibliografija treba uspostaviti smisleni *kosmos*.

Upravo jednog takvog, za širu naučnu i stručnu javnost nesumnjivo vrijednog poduhvata, prihvatila se autorica – priređivačica kolegica Narcisa Puljek-Bubrić s *Bibliografijom Adila Zulfikarpašića*. Poduhvat je tim prije važniji kad je u pitanju dugotrajan, složen i bogat javni, politički i kulturni opus predstavljen ovom, po svojoj vrsti personalnom bibliografijom. Djelujući na tragu svojeg važnog profesionalnog opredjeljenja u svojem matičnom okruženju, u Bošnjačkom institutu – Fondaciji Adila Zulfikarpašića te u Biblioteci Bošnjačkog instituta, autorica *Bibliografije* Narcisa Puljek-Bubrić hrabro se uhvatila u koštac s važnim zadatkom bibliografskog opisivanja te predstavljanja knjiga, tekstova, članaka, uvodnika, intervjua i uređivačkog rada Adila Zulfikarpašića u periodu od 1954. do 2022, dakle, svojim opsegom pokrivajući period od gotovo 70 godina, objedinjujući arhivsku i bibliotečku

[*] Knjiga dostupna u PDF-u na web-stranici: https://www.hsn.hr/product/1586/pregled-kulturnog-razvoja-i-kulturnih-politika-u-republici-hrvatskoj.

građu, rad u Cirihu te ranije, kao i u Bošnjačkom institutu u Sarajevu.

Rezultat toga jeste i preko 700 bibliografskih jedinica koje se najvećim dijelom odnose na publicistički rad i na intervjue objavljene u periodičnim publikacijama u inozemstvu i u zemlji te svojim manjim dijelom na monografske publikacije. Svaku bibliografsku jedinicu odlikuje njezina dosljednost i ujednačenost. Metodološki, bibliografija slijedi polja i interpunkciju Međunarodnog standardnog bibliografskog opisa, donoseći osnovne informacije o publikaciji: ime i prezime autora, naslov, podatke o izdanju, paginaciji, napomene, a za članke i izvor u kojim novinama i časopisu su objavljeni.

Bibliografija je podijeljena u tri cjeline: prvi dio podveden je pod odrednicu Autorski rad, a odnosi se na knjige, članke i tekstove, predgovore i uvodnike te obavještenja redakcije *Bosanskih pogleda*, drugi dio jesu Zulfikarpašićevi intervjui objavljivani desetljećima u različitim publikacijama u inozemstvu i u zemlji, dok se posljednji dio bibliografije odnosi na urednički rad Adila Zulfikarpašića, prije svega u *Bosanskim pogledima*. Unutar spomenutih tematskih cjelina bibliografija je složena hronološki, od ranijih izdanja prema novijima, a unutar jedne godine ili zasebne cjeline bibliografske jedinice sređene su abecedno prema naslovu. Ovakav odabir rješenja sa strane autorice ili priređivačice bibliografije nameće se kao najbolja moguća praksa ili kao najfunkcionalnije rješenje, s obzirom na složene zahtjeve raznolike bibliografske građe.

Kako je svaka bibliografija, a to se iz ovih detalja već može vidjeti, suštinski vrlo složena publikacija, odnosno publikacija s više mogućih ulaznih parametara, priređivačica *Bibliografije* obogatila je publikaciju indeksima, čime je uvećala informativnost ove publikacije, otvarajući je prema načinima korištenja koji odgovaraju pojedinačnim korisnicima, u vezi s njihovim konkretnim potrebama. Indeks je podijeljen na četiri cjeline: *Indeks ličnih imena*, *Indeks sagovornika, novinara, priređivača i fotografa koji su učestvovali u intervjuima*, *Indeks pojmova* i *Indeks novina i časopisa u kojima su objavljeni tekstovi, članci i intervjui*. To znači da je *Bibliografija* pretraživa kroz sve nabrojane parametre ili ulazne informacije, što dovoljno govori o njezinoj potencijalnoj funkcionalnosti. Na kraju, *Bibliografija* je dodatno obogaćena ilustracijama: slikama, člancima, fotografijama. *Bibliografija* je rađena *de visu*, a s obzirom na to da je tako pažljivo pripremljena, lahko se može prenijeti u bilo koji specijalizirani alat za izradu bibliografija te učiniti vidljivom i u mrežnom okruženju.

O još složenijim pojedinostima i izazovima izrade ove *Bibliografije* čita se i u svojevrsnoj autorefleksiji te predgovoru autorice Narcise Puljek-Bubrić. Jedan od tih izazova, koji i dalje valja rješavati, jeste izazov identifikacije građe i nepotpisanih tekstova, osobito u emigraciji te u periodici, što sve skupa, opet, govori o složenosti uvjeta djelovanja autorskog i publicističkog rada Adila Zulfikarpašića. S druge strane, bibliografi se nerijetko susreću s poduhvatom okupljanja personalne građe autora koje ne krasi duboka kolekcionarska, bibliofilska svijest o važnosti pisanog traga. Ovdje, upravo suprotno, *Bibliografija* se prirodno naslanja na viziju kolekcionara čiji je prikupljački nerv i bogata svijest o važnost kolekcionarstva, bibliofilije, jasna vizija vrijednosti institucionalnog prikupljanja te pohrane – ovakvu *Bibliografiju* učinila uopće mogućom. Ovako pripremljena bibliografija, s obzirom na to da na jednom mjestu predstavlja žanrovsko, sadržajno i tematsko bogatstvo opusa i djelovanja Adila Zulfikarpašića, sigurno će dodatno pojačati interes za teme i fenomene jednog vremena i pojave.

Na koncu, bibliografija je oduvijek, pa tako i u ovom slučaju, svojevrsna slika svijeta, društvenopolitičkih dešavanja, stanja duha i složenosti uvjeta u kojima je, u ovom konkretnom slučaju, djelovao i Adil Zulfikarpašić. Šta to onda novo ili po prvi put donosi jedna ovakva publikacija?

Kada se na jednom mjestu objedine bibliografski podaci o Zulfikarpašićevom opusu, na snagu stupa i cjelovitija komparativna valorizacija opusa, prateći njegove mijene, sazrijevanja te konačno formiranje vizije Bosne i njezinih usuda, teme bošnjaštva i dr. – sve kroz prizmu jednog osebujnog ljudskog vijeka i složenog trenutka naše povijesti. Kao i svaka referentna publikacija, i ova bibliografija otvorena je za dodatna istraživanja te dodatne bibliografske jedinice, u smjeru u kojem to navodi i sama autorica, kao i, možda, u smjeru bogate recepcije javnosti o pisanju i djelovanju Adila Zulfikarpašića, rasute u publikacijama diljem svijeta, ali je i u postojećem opsegu bjelodano da će *Bibliografija Adila Zulfikarpašića* autorice – priređivačice Narcise Puljek-Bubrić predstavljati vrijedno pomagalo u budućem naučnoistraživačkom radu te u afirmaciji opusa Adila Zulfikarpašića.

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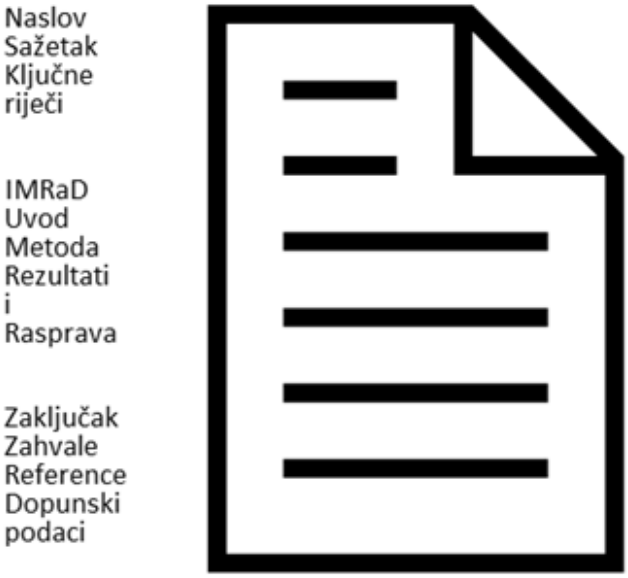
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PRIMJERI NAVOĐENJA LITERATURE I CITIRANJA U TEKSTU

KNJIGA

Bez autora

Naslov rada. (Datum). Izdavač.
(*Naslov rada,* Datum)

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(*King James Bible,* 1769/2008)

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Ovčina, I. (2017). Efekti novih informacijskih tehnologija na biblioteke. U N. Šarčević (ur.). *Javne biblioteke u 21. stoljeću: zbornik radova* (str. 165-173). Sarajevo: Biblioteka Sarajeva.
(Ovčina, 2017)

RJEČNIK, ENCIKLOPEDIJA ILI ANTOLOGIJA

Grubačić, K. (ur.). (1964). *Enciklopedijski leksikon bibliotekarstva*. Sarajevo: Zavod za izdavanje udžbenika.
(Grubačić, 1964)

WEB-STRANICA

Ramić-Šabanić, A. (2020, Juni 16). Budućnost biblioteka u digitalnom dobu je neizvjesna, dok je čitanje najvažniji način stjecanja novih znanja. *Novine*. https://novine.ba/2020/06/16/buducnost-biblioteka-u-digitalnom-dobu-je-neizvjesna-ali-citanje-ostaje-najvazniji-nacin-stjecanja-novih-znanja/.
(Ramić-Šabanić, 2020)

AUDIOVIZUELNI SADRŽAJ

Film

Winther, P. (Režiser). (2004). *The Librarian: Quest for the Spear* [Film]. TNT; Electric Entertainment; ApolloProScreen Filmproduktion.
(Winther, 2004)

Youtube

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(Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka BiH Sarajevo, 2021)

Audiosadržaj

Album

Balašević, Đ. (1982). *Pub* [Album]. Beograd: PGP RTB.
(Balašević, 1982)

Jedna pjesma

Balašević, Đ. (1982). Lepa protina kći [Pjesma]. Na *Pub.* Beograd*:* PGP RTB. (Balašević, 1982)

Govorni audiozapis

King, M. L., Jr. (1963, August 28). I have a dream [Govorni audio-zapis]. *American Rhetoric*. https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihaveadream.htm.
(King, 1963)

Vizuelni sadržaj

Umjetničko djelo u muzeju ili na web stranici muzeja

Mazalić, Đ. (1921). Hadže [Slikarstvo]. *Umjetnička galerija Bosne i Hercegovine*, Sarajevo,

Bosna i Hercegovina. https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/old-men-%C4%90oko-mazali%C4%87/7AE_8s8zP0BRXQ.
(Mazalić, 1921)

Fotografija

Kovačević, M. (1992). Jasa [Fotografija]. *Artnet*. http://www.artnet.com/artists/milomir-kovacevic-stra%C5%A1ni/jasa-1992-pI4HNFfpQogEIYmOo3MI_w2.
(Kovačević, 1992)

DRUŠTVENE MREŽE

Facebook status

Ovčina, I. (2021, Decembar, 27). Dragi prijatelji, moja nova knjiga 'Uloga biblioteke u promovisanju kulturnog naslijeđa i tehnologija u digitalnoj eri: članci, studije i izlaganja [Slika priložena] [Ažuriranje status]. *Facebook*. https://www.facebook.com/jo.jack.712.
(Ovčina, 2021)

Facebook stranica

Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine. (n. d.). Home [Facebook stranica] https://www.facebook.com/NacionalnaiuniverzitetskabibliotekaBiH/.

(Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, n. d.)

INTERVJU

Objavljeni intervju u novinama ili na web stranici

Prezime intervjuirane osobe, Inicijal imena. (godina, mjesec dan). Naslov intervjua. Naziv novina ili web stranice. URL (ako je izvor online)

Karahasan, Dž. (2018, Juni 27). Dževad Karahasan: Kad je čovjek u mojim godinama optimist to je pouzdan znak da nešto s njegovom glavom nije u redu (1). *Interviewer.ba*. https://interview.ba/2018/06/27/b-dzevad-karahasan-b-kad-je-covjek-u-mojim-godinama-optimist-to-je-pouzdan-znak-da-nesto-s-njegovom-glavom-nije-u-redu-1/.

(Karahasan, 2018)

NEOBJAVLJENI RADOVI

Neobjavljeni rukopis

Isanović, A. (2018). *Razumijevanje postmodernog romana iz perspektive poststrukturalne književne teorije* [Neobjavljeni rukopis]. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

(Isanović, 2018)

JOŠ KORISNIH UPUTA

Doslovno citiranje

(Borhes, 2009: 43); (Dadić & Sarić, 1973: 102); (Moran et al., 2013: 23).

Citiranje više radova

Citiranje u zagradi: (Moran et al., 2013; Dadić & Sarić, 1973; Borhes, 2009); (Bakaršić, 1999; 1999–2000; 2005)

Narativno citiranje: Bakaršić (2005), Dizdar (2011) i Kodrić-Zaimović (2021) propituju...

Citiranje specifičnih dijelova izvora

(Shiamamura, 2017, Poglavlje 3); (Shadid, 2020, parag. 2–3); (Kovačić & Horvat, 2019, Tabela 1); (Thompson, 2020, Slajd 7); (King James Bible, 1769/2017, 1 Cor. 13:1); (Shakespeare, 1623/1995, 1.3.36-37)

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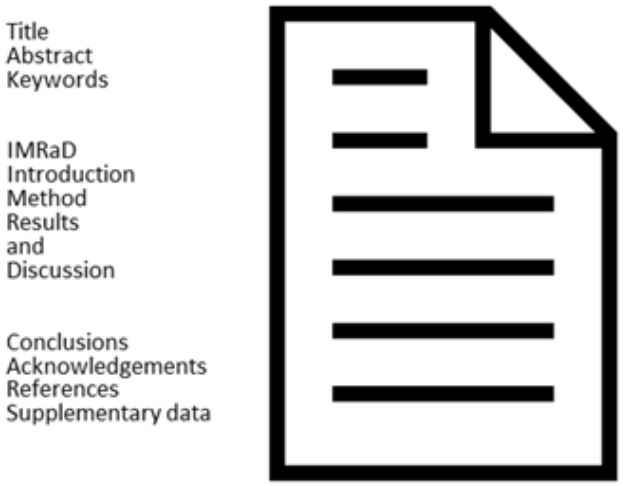
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Anonymous. (Date). *Title of work.* Publisher name.
(Anonymous, Date)

One author

Memija, E. (2021). *Od slike do knjige: iz historije pisma, knjige, štampe i biblioteke*. Sarajevo: Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine.

- Parenthetical citation: (Memija, 2021)
- Narrative citation: Memija (2021)

Two authors

Trako, S., & Gazić, L. (1997). *Katalog rukopisa Orijentalnog instituta: lijepa književnost.* Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut u Sarajevu.
(Trako & Gazić, 1997)

Three or more authors

Ovčina, I., Polimac, S., & Rešidbegović A. (2007). *Vijećnica: Prepoznatljivi Simbol Nacionalne i Univerzitetske Biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine = Vijećnica: A recognizable symbol of the national and University Library of bosnia and Herzegovina*. Sarajevo: Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine.
(Ovčina et al., 2007)

Book Chapter

Žero, A. (2020). Javne biblioteke i komunikacijske tehnologije. In Đurđević-Alidžanović Z., Ovčina I. & Žero, A. (ed.). *Vodič kroz javne biblioteke u Bosni i Hercegovini = A Guide to Public Libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (pp. 21-24). Sarajevo: Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine.
(Žero, 2020)

Electronic book/e-book

Dizdar, S. (2017). *Bibliografija Sarajevskog cvjetnika [Electronic source]: prilog povijesti knjige*. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu. https://ebooks.ff.unsa.ba/index.php/ebooks_ffunsa/catalog/view/32/31/127.
(Dizdar, 2017)

Editor

Halilbašić S., Starz, I., & Raymond P. (ed.). (2012). *Biblioteka Sarajevo: literarno mjerenje grada*. Sarajevo: Naklada Zoro.
(Halilbašić et al., 2012)

JOURNAL

Journal article in print

Hajdarpašić, L. (2013). Razvoj i izazovi metoda automatskog predmetnog označavanja. *Bosniaca 18*(18), 12–18.
(Hajdarpašić, 2013)

Online journal article

- For online articles, include a URL or the name of the database. Journal articles can list a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). A DOI forms a permanent URL that begins https://doi.org/. This URL is preferable to the URL that appears in your browser's address bar.

Katulić, A., & Barbarić, A. (2021). Važnost pismenosti iz privatnosti u prevladavanju digitalnog jaza s naglaskom na ulogu knjižnica. *Bosniaca 26*(26), 9-27. https://doi.org/10.37083/bosn.2021.26.9.
(Katulić & Barbarić, 2021)

Book review published in a journal

Žujo, V. (2021). Martin Ježek-Pavel Trojan, 'Ubiše nam Ferdinanda' [Review of the book *Ubiše nam Ferdinanda,* by M. Jažek & P. Trojan]. *Bosniaca 26*(26), 158-158. http://bosniaca.nub.ba/index.php/bosniaca/article/view/500/pdf.
(Žujo, 2021)

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION OR MASTER'S THESIS

Kodrić, L. (2010). *Model digitalnih informacijskih usluga u baštinskim ustanovama: doktorska disertacija* [Unpublished doctoral dissertatiton]. Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.
(Kodrić, 2010)

- For published dissertation or thesis use: [Doctoral dissertatiton / Master's thesis].

PAPER PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE OR MEETING

Rešidbegović, A. (2014, October 10–11). The issue of quality of service for users [Presented work]. *8th International Conference BAM European Guidelines for Cooperation of Libraries, Archives and Museums* Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina.
(Rešidbegović, 2010)

COLLECTED PAPERS

Šarčević, N. (ed.). (2017). *Javne biblioteke u 21. stoljeću: zbornik radova.* Sarajevo: Biblioteka Sarajeva.
(Šarčević, 2017)

Work in collected paper

Ovčina, I. (2017). Efekti novih informacijskih tehnologija na biblioteke. In N. Šarčević (ed.). *Javne biblioteke u 21. stoljeću: zbornik radova* (pp. 165-173). Sarajevo: Biblioteka Sarajeva.
(Ovčina, 2017)

DICTIONARY, ENCYCLOPEDIA OR ANTHOLOGY

Grubačić, K. (ed.). (1964). *Enciklopedijski leksikon bibliotekarstva*. Sarajevo: Zavod za izdavanje udžbenika.
(Grubačić, 1964)

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Ramić-Šabanić, A. (2020, Juni 16). Budućnost biblioteka u digitalnom dobu je neizvjesna, dok je čitanje najvažniji način stjecanja novih znanja. *Novine*. https://novine.ba/2020/06/16/buducnost-biblioteka-u-digitalnom-dobu-je-neizvjesna-ali-citanje-ostaje-najvazniji-nacin-stjecanja-novih-znanja/?fbclid=IwAR0Gb8x3cjIaCZs74h-3uDto7-UDHgn9SCf95p8qZavkSS24eLRBZTuJJLs.
(Ramić-Šabanić, 2020)

AUDIOVISUAL WORKS

Film

Winther, P. (Director). (2004). *The Librarian: Quest for the Spear* [Film]. TNT; Electric Entertainment; ApolloProScreen Filmproduktion.
(Winther, 2004)

Youtube

Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka BiH Sarajevo. (2021, September 2). Biblioteka Vijećnica [Video]. *YouTube*. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytD85ZqkxIo.
(Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka BiH Sarajevo, 2021)

Audio Works

Album

Balašević, Đ. (1982). *Pub* [Album]. Beograd: PGP RTB.
(Balašević, 1982)

Single song or track

Balašević, Đ. (1982). Lepa protina kći [Song]. On *Pub.* Beograd: PGP RTB.
(Balašević, 1982)

Speech and audio recording

King, M. L., Jr. (1963, August 28). I have a dream [Speech audio recording]. *American Rhetoric*. https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihaveadream.htm.
(King, 1963)

Visual Works

Artwork in a museum or on a museum website

Mazalić, Đ. (1921). Hadže [Painting]. *Umjetnička galerija Bosne i Hercegovine*, Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina. https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/old-men-%C4%90oko-mazali%C4%87/7AE_8s8zP0BRXQ.
(Mazalić, 1921)

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Kovačević, M. (1992). Jasa [Photograph]. *Artnet*. http://www.artnet.com/artists/milomir-kovacevic-stra%C5%A1ni/jasa-1992-pI4HNFfpQogEIYmOo3MI_w2.
(Kovačević, 1992)

SOCIAL MEDIA

Facebook post

Ovčina, I. (2021, Decembar, 27). Dragi prijatelji, moja nova knjiga 'Uloga biblioteke u promovisanju kulturnog naslijeđa i tehnologija u digitalnoj eri: članci, studije i izlaganja [Image attached] [Updating status]. *Facebook*. https://www.facebook.com/jo.jack.712.
(Ovčina, 2021.)

Facebook page

Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine. (n. d.). Home [Facebook page] https://www.facebook.com/NacionalnaiuniverzitetskabibliotekaBiH/.
(Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine, n. d.)

INTERVIEWS

Published interviews in a newspaper or webpage

Surname of the interviewed person, Initial of the name. (year, month). The title of the interview. The name of the newspaper or Web pages. URL (if the source is online)

Karahasan, Dž. (2018, June 27). Dževad Karahasan: Kad je čovjek u mojim godinama optimist to je pouzdan znak da nešto s njegovom glavom nije u redu (1). *Interviewer.ba*. https://interview.ba/2018/06/27/b-dzevad-karahasan-b-kad-je-covjek-u-mojim-godinama-optimist-to-je-pouzdan-znak-da-nesto-s-njegovom-glavom-nije-u-redu-1/.
(Karahasan, 2018)

UNPUBLISHED WORKS

Unpublished manuscript

Isanović, A. (2018). *Razumijevanje postmodernog romana iz perspektive poststrukturalne književne teorije* [Unpublished manuscript]. Sarajevo: Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu.
(Isanović, 2018)

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