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**School library strategies in optimizing library services: A case study
at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung library**

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ABSTRACT

Libraries are institutions that will continue to develop in accordance with the times, but in its less than optimal management is often less able to attract the attention of students and increase interest in reading. This also happens in the library of SMA Negeri 6 Bandung. Although it has quite complete library facilities, the library does not show significant innovation in attracting students to utilize the existing collection. This study aims to analyze the strategies used by SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library in improving library services and library management. The method used is a qualitative case study with data collection through observation in the P3KNK internship activities for 40 days, which includes observation of library services, collection organization, preservation of library materials and library management challenges. Then the data was analyzed using a qualitative approach. The results showed that the strategies used were good enough, and the library services and management were sufficient to meet the school library standards, but the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library had not been able to use the SliMS integrated system technology to the fullest, the lack of library promotion activities, the lack of user knowledge of the library and the lack of librarians were problems faced by the library. This can be overcome by conducting training on SliMS, promoting through social media, websites or pamphlets, providing user education and adding competent librarians.

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ABSTRAK

Perpustakaan merupakan lembaga yang akan terus berkembang sesuai dengan kemajuan zaman, namun dalam pengelolaannya yang kurang optimal seringkali kurang bisa menarik perhatian peserta didik dan meningkatkan minat baca. Hal ini juga terjadi di Perpustakaan SMA Negeri 6 Bandung, meski memiliki fasilitas perpustakaan yang cukup lengkap, tetapi perpustakaan tidak menunjukkan inovasi signifikan dalam menarik minat peserta didik untuk memanfaatkan koleksi yang ada. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menganalisis strategi yang digunakan perpustakaan SMA Negeri 6 Bandung dalam meningkatkan layanan perpustakaan dan pengelolaan perpustakaan. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi dalam kegiatan magang P3KNK selama 40 hari, yang meliputi pengamatan terhadap layanan perpustakaan, pengorganisasian koleksi, pelestarian bahan pustaka dan tantangan pengelolaan perpustakaan. Kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi yang digunakan sudah cukup baik, pelayanan dan pengelolaan perpustakaan sudah cukup untuk memenuhi standar perpustakaan sekolah, namun perpustakaan SMA Negeri 6 Bandung belum mampu menggunakan teknologi sistem terintegrasi SliMS secara maksimal, selain itu kurangnya kegiatan promosi perpustakaan, kurangnya pengetahuan pemustaka terhadap perpustakaan dan kurangnya tenaga pustakawan menjadi permasalahan yang dihadapi perpustakaan. Hal tersebut dapat diatasi dengan melakukan pelatihan mengenai SliMS, melakukan promosi melalui media sosial, website ataupun pamflet, memberikan user education dan menambah tenaga pustakawan yang kompeten.

Kata Kunci: perpustakaan sekolah; optimalisasi layanan, strategi perpustakaan

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INTRODUCTION

The existence of school libraries is essential for sustaining education in schools, because every school needs a library to support the learning process. School libraries are important in the world of education because they contain the information needed for the advancement of knowledge (Endarti, 2022). Therefore, libraries must be well-managed to ensure the continuity of education in schools so that they can meet the needs that support the learning activities of students and teachers in schools. A library is not only about books but also serves as a learning center and a source of innovation for both students and teachers. Thus, a library not only stores books but also provides services that support students and teachers in both academic and non-academic matters.

In providing services, libraries must be able to provide good services to meet the needs of library users because user satisfaction is a key indicator of a library's success (Afif & Harmi, 2023). Effective and efficient services in libraries can increase the ease of use of information needed by library users. Currently, fostering a love for reading is one of the tasks of libraries and schools, but this must also be supported by adequate facilities, as improving students' reading habits requires special attention to the school environment's facilities and services (Meganda & Dwijayanti, 2023). In addition to proper facilities, human resources also pose a challenge. It would be pointless for the government to provide good facilities for libraries if they are not properly managed. Library management must not be done once but must be done continuously so that libraries can survive in the long term.

School libraries play a crucial role, but they face numerous challenges in their management. Currently, school libraries are facing numerous challenges, with the most critical and urgent issue being the low level of library management competence. As a result, many school libraries are currently striving to improve the quality of their management and services (Dwisari, 2022). However, the improvement process cannot happen overnight, particularly without adequate support, which further hinders their progress. Collaboration among school administrators, librarians, and students is essential to drive library development. This effort supports the library's role as a lifelong learning center (Choiriyah et al., 2024).

In addition to library facilities, school libraries must also have strategies to improve library management, because if library management is good, then the services provided by the library will also be good. Every library has diverse strategies. The strategies implemented aim to increase visitor interest, enhance reading motivation in schools, and improve library services (Agustina & Ardyawin, 2021; Kumara, 2018). Visitor interest, reading motivation, and library services are the most fundamental aspects of library strategy objectives, but many libraries still fail to achieve these goals. As a result, libraries become neglected, and students lose interest in visiting them due to insufficient motivation and inadequate services. This hinders the library's role as a facilitator in developing reading interest, despite the library's potential to offer access to book collections and engaging activities (Mahendra et al., 2024). Therefore, designing strategies to achieve these objectives presents a challenge for school libraries to remain relevant and contribute meaningfully to supporting the educational process in schools.

The Bandung State Senior High School 6 Library is located at Pasir Kaliki Street No. 51, Bandung City. The Bandung State Senior High School 6 Library is managed by one librarian. The objectives and targets of this internship program are based on the 2019 National Occupational Standards (SKKNI) for Libraries, aimed at ensuring that the internship activities align with the established objectives and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). This program is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the library in the future.

The implementation of the Non-Educational Library Professional Strengthening Program (P3KNK) carried out at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library is part of an effort to provide real-world experience to students with skills in library collection development, library collection organization, library services, library collection preservation, library profession development, library management, and the application of information and communication technology. This is outlined in the Implementation Guidelines for the Internship Program published by the Library and Information Science Program in 2023. This program is designed to integrate library science skills with the needs of school libraries, thereby providing tangible benefits for the library while enhancing students' competencies. Based on observations, the library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung appears to lack innovations that could attract students' attention. Although the library itself has adequate facilities and a comprehensive and interesting book collection, there are no efforts to increase reading interest or attract more library users. This is evident from the limited activities or programs that could make the library appealing to students, resulting in students primarily visiting the library to borrow textbooks and use photocopy services to support their academic activities. Therefore, this phenomenon is important to study to identify the factors contributing to the low visitation and reading interest at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library.

Based on the background described above, P3KNK will discuss several key issues related to library services at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung, the organization of information that supports the accessibility of library collections, preservation measures implemented to maintain the quality and sustainability of the collection, and the challenges faced by the library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung in library management. Thus, the P3KNK is expected to conduct a more in-depth analysis of library management at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung, focusing on factors influencing visitation rates, reading interest, and efforts to improve library service quality. The results are expected to serve as recommendations for library managers and school authorities to improve library services and management, thereby creating a more conducive environment for fostering reading interest and achieving educational goals at the school.

Literature Review

School Library

A school library is an institution that houses information to support educational activities in schools. A school library is a library that is fully managed within the school, to support the implementation and achievement of the school's objectives (Bastian et al., 2022). Therefore, a school library is an institution that provides facilities to house information for school members and helps support the school's objectives in achieving its goals. A school library not only provides facilities for supplying textbooks but also has reading materials to support student literacy, thereby helping to achieve the school's and educational objectives.

Library Management

School library management is a process of influence that supports the operational aspects of a school library to achieve the objectives of library services in schools (Syukri & Putra, 2023). The concept of library management is that it is an important aspect in the field of education and therefore needs to be properly regulated, as in the field of education, school library management is one of the key aspects in achieving educational objectives (Usholicchah et al., 2024). Library management serves as the planning or starting point for library activities and must be developed by the library. This is useful for providing guidance, establishing work standards, and assisting in anticipating opportunities (Saputra et al., 2023). Library management is an important aspect of a library, as it can optimize the contribution of people, materials, and budgets to achieve library objectives (Soesanto et al., 2023). Therefore, a library without good management will affect the quality of library management and services provided.

METHODS

This P3KNK activity was carried out through direct observation and hands-on practice at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung and focused on exploring in depth the strategies used by the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library in running its library services. One of the expected outcomes of this P3KNK program is to identify and analyze library management that can support community service activities in the field of education.

Data Collection

Data was collected through direct observation conducted during P3KNK activities at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library for 40 days. This observation included observing aspects of library services, collection organization, and library material preservation activities. Activities were also carried out to make a real contribution to the library by studying its management and providing solutions to improve services.

Data Analysis

Data was collected through observation and then analyzed using a qualitative approach. The results of this analysis aim to provide a more in-depth picture of the management of the library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung, as well as to provide input for improving the quality of library services as a form of service in order to support the learning process and the development of students' interest in reading.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Professional Development Program for Non-Educational Libraries (P3KNK) was conducted at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library. The program ran for 40 working days, starting on September 9, 2024, and ending on November 19, 2024. The final results of the P3KNK activities indicate that library activities need to be maximized through various efforts to improve services, enhance collaboration, and upgrade library

facilities (Ikrimah et al., 2023; Komara & Hadiapurwa, 2023). The following is the series of P3KNK activities conducted at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library during the aforementioned period.

Library Services at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library



Figure 1. Library Services
Source: P3KNK 2024 Documentation

Figure 1 shows the library services provided at the Library of State Senior High School 6 Bandung. The school library serves as a means of disseminating information to students, teachers, and the school community to support teaching and learning activities. Therefore, the Library of State Senior High School 6 Bandung provides various facilities, such as circulation services, photocopying, reading rooms, and multimedia services.

The first service is Circulation Services. The Circulation Service is a facility that manages the borrowing and returning of library collections. The Circulation Service can be considered the cornerstone of library services because it is here that librarians and patrons interact directly, and this activity significantly

influences all other library services (Hariadi et al., 2021). Students can borrow books through this service with a limit of 3 days per book, and a late fee of Rp500/day will be charged if the book is returned late. All borrowing activities are recorded manually in a logbook. Circulation services have a significant impact on library activities, as they are the primary services provided by the library. However, the manual recording method used by the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library has drawbacks in terms of efficiency and data accuracy. Additionally, if the manual records are lost, the book borrowing data will be lost as there is no data backup. Therefore, it would be beneficial for the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library to use library software like SLiMS to streamline circulation services, as it includes features that simplify processes for both patrons and librarians. The circulation service features in the SLiMS application are already available and used effectively, as evidenced by the features that simplify transactions for both library users and librarians, including the ability to view loan data reports (Kesuma et al., 2021). The SMA Negeri 6 Bandung library has been using the SLiMS application, but its use has not been maximized, so SLiMS is only used to record books and collection availability in the library, while circulation services are still recorded manually.

The second service is the photocopying service. The photocopying service is the most sought-after service by library users at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung. The provision of photocopying services is an effort to address misuse of the collection (Hidayah & Rohmiyati, 2019). School assignments that require students to obtain physical documents make photocopying services highly necessary. This service aims to facilitate access to information while adhering to applicable copyright regulations, ensuring that photocopying is not done indiscriminately. Common practices include photocopying assignment questions for learning activities. In line with previous research findings, the State Senior High School 6 Bandung Library has been providing photocopy services effectively while preventing misuse of the collection, as the library only offers printing services to students. Photocopying is more closely monitored, especially regarding library collections, to prevent misuse of the collection.

The third is the Information Service. The Information Service is a facility provided to assist library users in finding the information they need. The Information Service is a service that provides the information required by an individual. This service is not immediately visible, but as librarians, they must be well-informed about information, especially regarding the library's collection (Endriani et al., 2020). This service can help facilitate users in finding the information they seek. At SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library, the service has been implemented effectively, in line with the previous statement that librarians provide the information assistance needed by students, such as informing them of the location of collections. Thus, the service can be considered well-executed, with librarians effectively conveying the information required by students.

Information Organization

Information organization is the process of processing, managing, arranging, and grouping information so that it is easily accessible, understandable, and usable by library users. This concept of information organization involves processing and preparing information for library users and librarians by established standards, to maximize the use of information resources by both library users and librarians (Sahidi et al., 2024). In the process, information organization involves steps such as classification, description, subject determination, and indexing to ensure that information is stored systematically and can be easily found by users. Information organization at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung also has its strategies and stages. Some of the information organization activities carried out during the P3KNK activities at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung include the following.

1. Inventory. This process involves checking and separating collections that have and have not been entered. Inventory is an activity of recording library materials, whether they come from purchases, gifts, grants, or exchanges, in the master book (Khairi et al., 2021). Inventory activities are also carried out at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library, but because some collections have already been entered previously, the researcher conducted a re-check. Collections that have not been entered are usually marked by the absence of an exemplar number or barcode on the book. Books without an exemplar number or barcode will be separated to check whether their metadata information has been recorded in the SLIMS database. If the metadata is not found, the book will be separated for reclassification and recording. Meanwhile, if the metadata is in the SLIMS database, the book will be separated and placed on the shelf according to its classification number. The library must record all books, including their origin.
2. Classification. Separating books according to specific subjects to facilitate the subsequent process. Classification is carried out by referring to a classification system as a structured arrangement based on predetermined classes in a systematic order and with a purpose (Krishnamurthy et al., 2023). The library of SMA Negeri 6 Bandung classifies its collections using DDC from classes 000-900. This is to make it easier for librarians and students to find library collections. The classification of library materials has the following objectives (Narendra, 2019):
 - a. To obtain a notation sequence that is useful for library users and librarians, thereby facilitating the retrieval of library materials.
 - b. Accurate placement of documents, which is done to make it easier for library users and librarians to use the library. This is because once the placement has been determined, it will facilitate the running of activities in the library.
 - c. Forming a document arrangement mechanism.
 - d. Facilitating the addition of new entries.
 - e. Facilitating the retrieval of collections.

A good classification system will provide benefits for both library users and librarians, such as creating a better search experience for library users and supporting the efficient management of collections by librarians. Classification can facilitate the processes of shelving, inventorying, and evaluating collections. Well-organized classification will support the management of collections and the overall quality of library services.

3. Recording Copy Numbers. Record the copy number in books that do not have a copy code. First, check the database in the SLIMS application to see if the book already has a copy number. If not, write the new copy number in the spreadsheet provided. This catalog number recording is very important because it helps determine the number of books in the library collection, enabling librarians and students to know the total number of books available in the library.
4. Data Input. This is the process of entering book metadata into the SLiMS system, including information such as title, author, publisher, year of publication, ISBN, classification number, copy number, language, series, and other relevant information. This process aims to ensure that each book is fully recorded in the library database, facilitating searches and supporting efficient collection management. Using SLiMS as a system for entering book metadata can help improve efficiency in the library collection management process, as SLiMS has structured recording features, enabling librarians to minimize manual data entry errors that typically occur when relying solely on physical recording. Metadata can facilitate more effective identification, classification, and access to data, as well as ensure the long-term sustainability of data (Lubis & Nasution, 2024). Additionally, the data input process is crucial for supporting collection management, such as tracking loan status, grouping by category, and making decisions regarding the acquisition of new collections.

5. Barcode Assignment. After the data is entered into the SLIMS database, the system automatically generates a barcode that can be printed immediately. The printed barcode is then cut and affixed to the front page of the book using clear tape so that the label lasts a long time, and also as a sign that the book is ready to be stored and can be borrowed by library users. Barcode assignment is important. The barcode assignment process can provide benefits for improving library operational efficiency, including automating the circulation service system, minimizing manual recording errors, and facilitating inventory and tracking of collections to support more organized management. This barcode assignment process can enhance service quality and provide a positive experience for library users.
6. Labeling. Next, we move on to the labeling stage. This labeling provides information about the classification of books and their subjects so that they can be organized according to their classification. At this stage, not only are books with labels labeled, but damaged labels are also replaced. The labeling process has a significant impact on library collection management. Clear and durable labels make it easier for librarians to organize and maintain the library collection and help patrons find the books they are looking for with ease. However, libraries should use more durable label materials and consider modern technologies such as RFID, integrating them with SLiMS to ensure consistency between physical labels and digital metadata, thereby enabling effective collection management.
7. Shelving. The final stage in organizing information. Shelving is a process of arranging collections on shelves using specific rules, to make it easy for librarians to organize the library's collections and for patrons to find them again (Ridwan et al.,2023). The process of arranging or organizing books and other library materials on shelves or storage areas according to a predetermined classification system. The purpose is to facilitate the search and retrieval of library materials by patrons. In this shelving process, librarians separate the storage of the Novel section to be classified based on popular authors and other popular books, thereby attracting readers' interest. The strategy of grouping novels based on popular authors and popular books demonstrates a user-centered approach by the library, thereby increasing reading interest and the visibility of specific collections. Additionally, organized shelving facilitates librarians in tracking collections and maintaining library operational efficiency. However, this system requires significant space and may confuse if not accompanied by digital catalog guides, so it must be integrated with technology like SLiMS to ensure optimal management.

Preservation of Library Materials

Preservation of library materials refers to activities or measures taken to maintain and protect library collections so that their quality is preserved and they can be used in the long term. Another definition of preservation of library materials is activities to protect library materials from damage and protect the information contained in library materials, both in print and non-print form (Agustin & Rohmaniyah, 2023). Some activities carried out by libraries are typically related to preservation, including refreshing, migration, proper shelving, collection inspection, restoration, and data backup (Malekani & Wema, 2024). These activities aim to encompass various measures such as damage prevention, repair, digitization, and storage in a safe and supportive environment to avoid damage caused by physical, chemical, biological, or environmental factors. This is done to ensure that the information contained in library materials remains accessible on an ongoing basis. Some library material preservation activities at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung during the P3KNK event are as follows.

1. Maintain the storage room by keeping the room temperature dry, ensuring that the book storage area remains dry and free of dust.

2. Maintain library materials to keep them in good condition and usable by repairing damaged books, rebinding them, and repairing torn pages.
3. Ensure that the temperature is maintained so that the physical collection is well preserved.
4. Performing regular cleaning. Every Thursday, the library is cleaned to keep it clean and tidy.

Challenges in Management at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library

The difficulties and problems encountered during the implementation of P3KNK activities at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library can be seen as follows.

1. The lack of library promotion activities has resulted in users being unaware of the latest collections or library activities, due to a lack of promotion through social media platforms or websites. The library has not fully utilized social media platforms or websites to inform users about library activities, events, or collections, resulting in users being unaware of library-related information. This has led to a decline in interest in visiting the library. Increasing promotional activities by utilizing social media platforms is important for providing library information, making this an innovation to increase interest in visiting the library.
2. Library users still have minimal knowledge about the existence and functions of libraries. This is due to a lack of education or socialization carried out by libraries regarding their functions, which results in the underutilization of libraries. Conducting outreach programs or user education on how to utilize the library effectively and optimally can be done during class workshops or school orientation activities.
3. many collections are beginning to deteriorate and suffer damage, particularly in the old literature section. Old collections are not well-maintained due to insufficient funding and lack of maintenance to preserve them, resulting in damage that makes the books unappealing to users. In this case, collection maintenance is needed to keep the books in good condition, including restoration and regular maintenance.
4. The management of the 2013 Curriculum textbooks is carried out by not displaying them on the shelves, so that the available space can be expanded to accommodate the Merdeka Curriculum textbooks. This causes students to have difficulty finding the required textbooks, which is why it is necessary to manage the textbooks or store them in a warehouse or special place for old books.
5. There is a shortage of librarians, with only one head librarian. This places a heavy workload on the librarian, leading to poor service quality and library management. Therefore, additional librarians or staff capable of assisting with library management are needed.
6. The use of the SLiMS application can be maximized further, so that it can be used to process book loans and returns, as well as facilitate efficient information searches. This can improve the quality of library services and facilitate access to information for students and teachers. An application that is not used to its full potential will reduce the efficiency of borrowing, returning, and searching for collections, thereby hindering services. Therefore, further training on the use of SLiMS is necessary so that librarians can utilize all available features, as well as to support more efficient operational processes. The system for preserving and utilizing library collections will help preserve data in the long term (Kwak et al., 2024). This highlights the importance of developing a system for libraries to facilitate the long-term maintenance and management of data.

Discussion

The library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung is running well, with circulation, photocopying, and information services still operating. The library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung has a strategy for developing the library.

Library Services at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library

In circulation services, activities still use manual recording and do not maximize the use of integrated systems such as SliMS, which makes circulation activities less efficient. Circulation services are at the forefront of service delivery, as they are the main service provided by libraries (Hariadi et al., 2021). Therefore, it can be said that manual record-keeping has weaknesses in terms of accuracy and efficiency, as the library has not fully implemented SliMS, resulting in the library still manually recording circulation services. The SMA Negeri 6 Bandung library has already adopted the integrated SliMS system; however, its management is still not optimal because SliMS is only used to input collections for the library's catalog, so it is not utilized to its full potential in circulation services. Nevertheless, this can still be considered satisfactory, as it makes use of what is currently feasible. By using SliMS as a catalog or OPAC, it will make it easier for students to find collections. Academic libraries that have successfully placed collection metadata online will enable library users to find books or other materials available in the library using library management (Hotsonyame, 2023). This is an effort by SMA Negeri 6 Bandung to use technology to simplify their work processes.

In order to maximize the use of the integrated SliMS system, libraries must conduct training for librarians with the aim of improving their ability to operate SliMS features such as circulation and loan statistics reporting. Additionally, librarians can utilize the integrated SliMS system to streamline book lending administration and create member cards. The implementation of SliMS can provide benefits to help libraries grow and improve productivity. Functionally, SliMS is effective because librarians work and manage their tasks in conjunction with SliMS. The features for managing the library are provided by SliMS, which can have a positive impact and improve the performance of both librarians and library users (Kesuma et al., 2021).

From a service perspective, it is also important to consider the library services that librarians provide to users. User education and various promotional activities can be efforts by librarians to build a 'connection' with users (Syafitri et al., 2023).

To keep up with developments in library technology, Ranganathan's fifth law, "The Library Is a Growing Organism," emphasizes that libraries must continue to evolve and adapt to the needs of the times. Based on this, it is highly likely that the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library needs to participate in SliMS training in order to make the most of technology. Additionally, if the library creates the necessary infrastructure, it will help determine the relationship between individual library users and the benefits or impacts on them (Murray et al., 2016). Therefore, improving infrastructure in libraries, especially in the realm of technology, is essential for the advancement of libraries.

Information Organization

The organization of information in the library materials at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung is already quite good. The activities carried out include inventory, classification, recording of copy numbers, data input into SliMS, barcode assignment, labeling, and shelving. This is crucial to ensure proper documentation of the

collection, thereby facilitating the management of the library's future operations. Information organization involves processing and preparing information for users and librarians according to standardized guidelines, to maximize the use of information resources by users (Sahidi et al., 2024). The SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library has conducted information organization activities to achieve its objectives, including facilitating user access to the collection, ensuring the sustainability of collection management in line with technological developments, and helping the library adapt to the diverse needs of users..

Information organization involves many steps and is carried out effectively; however, the labeling process remains questionable. After labels are affixed to books, they are not used for scanning or circulation because the library does not utilize an integrated system to its full potential. Therefore, in the future, SliMS should be utilized to its full potential to assist in effectively managing the library.

Preservation of Library Materials

The library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung has been doing a good job of preserving its library materials, including maintaining the humidity of the room, caring for library materials such as rebinding and repairing torn pages, ensuring the temperature is suitable for the collection, and cleaning regularly. These efforts are made to ensure the collection and library remain durable and usable over the long term. Library materials preservation is an activity aimed at protecting library materials from damage and safeguarding the information contained within them, whether in printed or non-printed formats (Agustin & Rohmaniyah, 2023). The library also needs to develop its collection as part of its efforts to preserve library materials by expanding the types of collections available in the library, such as fiction, non-fiction, and reference collections, to enhance the library's appeal (Arya et al., 2024; Safiinatunnajah & Logayah 2023; Yuniar et al., 2021). SMA Negeri 6 Bandung has carried out these activities well to maintain the sustainability of the collection so that it can last for a long time and be utilized in the future.

Challenges in Library Management at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung

Every library has its challenges, and it is no exception that the Library of SMA Negeri 6 Bandung also faces challenges that need to be addressed, including insufficient promotional activities, limited awareness among library users about the library, many deteriorating collections, ineffective management of textbook packages, insufficient library staff, and inadequate utilization of SliMS. These issues and challenges are prevalent at the SMA Negeri 6 Bandung Library, necessitating alternative solutions to address them. One approach could involve promoting the library through social media platforms, websites, or pamphlets in the school bulletin board to provide up-to-date information about the library. Additionally, to enhance users' knowledge, user education sessions can be conducted in each class at the beginning of the academic year to inform new students about the functions of the school library. For the collection section, they can sort out which collections are still usable and which are not. Those that are no longer usable should be discarded or stored in the back for preservation. The acquisition section can procure collections based on user needs, using suggestion boxes or Google Forms to gather information about the collections users require. To address the shortage of library staff, the number of librarians can be increased to reduce the workload and ensure tasks are well-organized. Additionally, skills in using the SliMS application can be enhanced by participating in workshops or self-directed training through various media. These measures can serve as solutions to the challenges faced by the library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung.

CONCLUSION

Libraries play a very important role in schools, especially in supporting learning, as one of their roles is to provide books for students' learning needs. Each library has its strategies to enhance its presence in schools. Additionally, libraries aim to be utilized to their fullest potential, thereby benefiting the school community. The library at SMA Negeri 6 Bandung has its strategies for improvement, including implementing library services, organizing information, preserving library materials, and managing the library. However, the process does not always run smoothly and often faces challenges, such as the limited use of the integrated SLiMS system in the library, insufficient library promotion activities, limited knowledge among library users about the library's functions, and many collections that are not optimally utilized. These issues can be addressed through several alternative solutions, such as conducting training sessions or workshops on the use of SLiMS in the library, increasing library promotion activities through social media, websites, or pamphlets. Additionally, libraries can conduct user education programs for patrons, select collections, and acquire collections according to patrons' needs to improve library services. Furthermore, libraries also need to increase the number of competent librarians to enhance library services and management. Overall, the P3KNK activities provide deeper insights into library management that can be applied in school libraries, while also offering solutions that can be implemented to improve the quality of library services in the future. This will enable SMA Negeri 6 Bandung to maximize its management efforts to enhance library services and contribute to achieving the school's objectives

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article. The authors confirm that the data and content of the article are free from plagiarism.

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