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Implement the library program to improve library services at SMK Negeri 1 Bandung

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ABSTRACT

The information needs of the community continue to grow increasingly complex. As an institution providing information services, the library is essential in fulfilling the community's information needs. This article results from the P3NK activity at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library for 40 working days. P3NK aims to provide additional human resources at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library to improve the quality of library services by implementing programs relevant to user needs. During the implementation of P3NK, students are allowed to execute the theories obtained during lectures by implementing various programs in the library, ranging from circulation services, youth information services, collection development, collection alignment, preservation of library materials, to library promotion. This article is compiled using a qualitative method with a case study approach. The data obtained are the results of P3NK activities, which are empirical because they are obtained directly from observations in the field. The results show that most library programs can be implemented well within the specified working period, one of the programs that has a good impact on the effectiveness of library services is the alignment of collections that are adjusted to the information behavior of library users and library promotion that adapts to the information needs of library users. Difficulties are still encountered during the process, but these can be overcome with other alternatives.

ABSTRAK

Kebutuhan informasi masyarakat terus berkembang menjadi semakin kompleks. Perpustakaan sebagai lembaga yang menyediakan layanan jasa informasi, memegang peran yang penting dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan informasi masyarakat. Artikel ini merupakan hasil dari kegiatan P3NK yang dilaksanakan di Perpustakaan SMK Negeri 1 Bandung selama 40 hari kerja. P3NK bertujuan untuk memberikan tambahan sumber daya manusia di Perpustakaan SMK Negeri 1 Bandung agar dapat meningkatkan kualitas layanan perpustakaan melalui implementasi program-program yang relevan dengan kebutuhan pengguna. Selama pelaksanaan P3NK, mahasiswa diberikan kesempatan untuk mengimplementasikan teori yang didapat selama perkuliahan dengan melaksanakan berbagai program di perpustakaan mulai dari layanan sirkulasi, layanan informasi remaja, pengembangan koleksi, penjajaran koleksi, pelestarian bahan pustaka, hingga promosi perpustakaan. Artikel ini disusun dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data yang diperoleh merupakan hasil dari kegiatan P3NK yang bersifat empiris karena didapatkan langsung dari observasi di lapangan. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar program perpustakaan dapat diimplementasikan dengan baik dalam kurun waktu kerja yang telah ditentukan, salah satu program yang berdampak baik bagi efektivitas pelayanan pemustaka adalah penjajaran koleksi yang disesuaikan dengan perilaku informasi pemustaka serta promosi perpustakaan yang menyesuaikan kebutuhan informasi pemustaka. Kesulitan masih ditemukan selama prosesnya, namun hal ini dapat diatasi dengan alternatif lain.

Kata Kunci: layanan perpustakaan; P3NK; perpustakaan sekolah; program perpustakaan

INTRODUCTION

Observing the dynamics within society and the advancements occurring across various aspects of life, there has been a significant impact on the public's information needs. Over time, these needs have continued to evolve and become increasingly complex. Libraries, as institutions that provide information services, play an important role in meeting these needs. Trends on social media concerning libraries show that people from various backgrounds have begun to voice their demands for proper and adequate library facilities. The public hopes that existing library management systems and governing policies can be further developed to remain relevant to today's needs. One of the key stakeholders in the mission to fulfill public information needs is the school library, which serves as the initial stage in providing information services.

Schools are institutions that play a crucial role in helping students gain knowledge and in providing equitable and proper education for all children from various backgrounds. To fulfill this role, schools must establish and manage libraries as one of the essential educational tools for students. As stated in Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan Pasal 23 ayat (4), school/madrasah libraries are required to serve students of equivalency education programs conducted within the educational institution. A school library should not be seen merely as a place for managing textbooks.

The school library can be viewed from a deeper perspective—as a gateway to a vast and limitless universe of knowledge. The information organized within the school library enables students to explore various types of information to meet their needs, allowing the information acquired to become meaningful knowledge. Essentially, the library is established to support teaching and learning activities at school. The collections provided by the school library complement the teaching materials used by teachers and the learning resources for students. Other services offered by the school library are also intended to support students, helping them develop both academically and non-academically (Diana et al., 2022).

In order to carry out its functions and fulfill its objectives, the school library requires adequate resources—especially human resources, which are a key factor in the sustainability of school library programs. As students of the Library and Information Science study program who will eventually become human resources in school libraries, the implementation of the Non-Educational Professional Strengthening Program (P3NK) is essential. P3NK serves as a platform for future librarians to apply the knowledge gained during their studies and to further develop their librarianship competencies. The P3NK activities are conducted in various school libraries throughout the city of Bandung, including the library of SMK Negeri 1 Bandung.

After conducting an information search on research that specifically focuses on fieldwork practices in school libraries, it is still difficult to find research results in the form of scholarly articles. Most of the findings are presented in the form of fieldwork reports and undergraduate theses. However, a relevant previous study was found that discusses the topic of collection development, which is one part of the implementation of library programs at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library. The management of collection development must be carried out systematically and tailored to user needs (Romadhon et al., 2023). This ensures that the developed collection can be optimally utilized and meet users' needs in supporting the educational process at school. In practice, school library management includes planning, organizing, implementation, and control (Rodin et al., 2021). A good work program should be designed for short-, medium-, and long-term periods, taking into account proper organization—from structured planning to the fair distribution of tasks among staff members.

The implementation of the library program is expected to improve the quality of services at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library. This community service article is written to analyze the effectiveness of the program implemented at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library. The results of this analysis can be used as evaluation

material for students who will intern in future periods, as well as for the library itself to continue growing and optimizing its existing resources in order to enhance the quality of its services.

Literature Review

School Library Programs

School libraries play an important role in helping students develop information literacy skills. Therefore, schools need to foster students' information literacy skills so that they can compete globally (Purnomo & Arifin, 2021). To achieve this goal, the library must design a work program. Based on the National Library Standards, libraries are required to create annual programs that refer to the school's work plan. An effective library program includes access to qualified librarians who offer pedagogical programs in the form of comprehensive and well-planned teaching and learning activities. Librarians act as intermediaries between information users and the information itself (Yuliana & Mardiyana, 2021). The National Library does not explicitly state what kind of programs a library should have; however, in the decree issued by the Head of the National Library regarding library accreditation, school libraries are encouraged to create innovative and creative programs, as well as programs that have a unique identity—thus distinguishing them from other libraries' programs.

There are various factors that cause Indonesian libraries to lag far behind those in other developing countries. These include the lack of community empowerment programs, the underutilized functions of libraries, insufficient government attention, inadequate funding, a shortage of competent personnel, and the low reading interest among the population (Solihin, 2022). The stages in developing a library work program consist of several steps. The first step is conducting a needs analysis of the users. This is carried out to understand the organizational environment, both internally and externally. The second step involves designing the program and making decisions to determine which program is most appropriate based on the environmental analysis. The next stage is communicating with all members of the organization and stakeholders to implement the chosen program. In the final stage, both process and outcome evaluations are conducted.

School Library Services

According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), "layanan" (service) means assisting in preparing (handling) what someone needs. Libraries consist of service elements that include library service facilities, available collection materials, users, and service staff (Suratmi, 2021). Furthermore, libraries can also offer additional services while still considering the quality of human resources they possess. Library services include photocopying services, reading room services, special collections services, circulation services, abstract and index services, reference services, and current awareness services (Iskandar et al., 2021). The National Library, through a regulation issued by the Head of the National Library of Indonesia in 2022 regarding accreditation instruments for school libraries, includes on-site reading services, circulation services, reference services, information literacy guidance services, document delivery services, interlibrary loan services, and extension services as part of the assessment indicators for school libraries. Thus, it can be concluded that school libraries should at least provide these services.

On-site reading service is a reading area provided for users who do not wish to borrow library materials but rather utilize them within the library. On-site reading service is a service that provides a representative space or area to support independent learning activities (Asaniyah, 2024). Therefore, it can be concluded that an on-site reading service is a library service that provides adequate facilities and infrastructure for users to read the collection directly in the library. Circulation service is the borrowing and returning service

for library collections. Reference service holds an important position in the library, as it aims to make it easier for library users to search and find information according to their needs (Misshuari & Masruri, 2024). Therefore, it can be concluded that reference service is a library service that offers a collection of books that can serve as research references. Information literacy guidance service is a service aimed at improving individuals' ability to collect, organize, and use knowledge in a logical, deliberate, and efficient manner within the scope of information (Lestari, 2023).

Collection Development

School libraries are educational service institutions as well as providers of information services. Thus, in carrying out their activities, school libraries are driven to meet the information needs of their users (Suryana et al., 2022). In addition, according to the ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, processing activities include the formulation of selection policies, assessment of user needs, collection evaluation, and collection maintenance. In line with this statement, the Head of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, through Peraturan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2022 tentang Kebijakan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan di Lingkungan Perpustakaan Nasional, states that the acquisition of library materials refers to activities carried out to obtain library materials, including planning, verification, and administration in accordance with applicable regulations, and conducted by personnel who possess the required expertise in the acquisition process. The standard number of textbooks in a library is expressed in the minimum ratio of textbooks required for each subject in educational institution libraries per student. The primary goal of collection development is to provide relevant, up-to-date collections that are aligned with user needs (Novianto, 2021). In conducting development activities, libraries need binding regulations so that decisions regarding collection development can be made quickly and accurately, based on the established acquisition policies. Processing policies should be compiled in written form to prevent misunderstandings among librarians, which could otherwise hinder the achievement of the library's objectives (Putri & Gani, 2022).

Preservation of Library Collections

According to KBBI, preservation refers to protection from destruction or damage; conservation. This term is commonly used in the fields of archives, libraries, and museums. Preservation of library collections refers to efforts made to protect library materials from damage in order to safeguard the information contained within, whether in print or non-print format (Agustin & Rohmaniyah, 2023; Gustia & Purwaningtyas, 2022; Makinde et al., 2022; Mehla & Joshi, 2024). These efforts aim to ensure that the information remains accessible for current and future generations. Preservation also serves to maintain the original value or quality of the collection, thereby extending its physical lifespan (Adeyeye & Akinlonu, 2024). This process includes protecting collections from all forms of deterioration, mutilation, and loss. Preservation is undertaken from the time a collection is created until it is deemed irrelevant or suitable for weeding (Obi, 2023). The preservation of library collections is a fundamental responsibility of libraries (Mukherjee & Das, 2023). Preservation—also known as "preservasi" in the Indonesian context—is not limited to technical repair work but also includes eight key library management functions: developing preservation policies and strategies; maintaining storage and environmental conditions; setting policies on collection development and weeding; digitization and digital preservation; disaster planning and risk management; safeguarding collections; and educating both users and librarians (Elnadi, 2021).

METHODS

The article resulting from the P3NK program is compiled using a qualitative method with a case study approach. The data collected in this article consists of primary data derived from the P3NK program activities, which are empirical in nature as they originate from direct observations of the library, its users, and the activities within. Through this program, the data obtained is expected to contribute to the realization and improvement of library services. The collected data was then subjected to in-depth analysis. In this community service article, data were collected over the course of 40 working days at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library. The data was processed descriptively so that the results could be presented systematically and in detail.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Circulation and Teen Information Services

Circulation service is a daily routine activity; thus, it was carried out over the course of 40 working days. In this service, the library facilitates users in borrowing, returning, and extending the loan period for borrowed books. There are two main activities in the circulation service: compiling circulation data records and contacting library users. All circulation transactions at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library are still carried out manually, using handwritten borrowing logbooks. These logbooks are divided based on academic departments, and there is a separate borrowing logbook for teachers or educational staff. Users who wish to borrow books must fill in the required information, such as borrowing date, name, WhatsApp number, class, book title, classification number, and return date. To return a book, users only need to highlight the previously written borrowing entry. If they wish to extend the loan period, they must re-enter the data as if borrowing anew.

Figure 1. Loan List Spreadsheet
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

The circulation data, which was previously recorded manually, presented challenges in terms of checking and tracking; thus, a digital borrowing log in the form of a spreadsheet was created, as shown in Figure 1. The format of the spreadsheet follows the layout of the printed borrowing logbook, with tables separated based on each academic department. The spreadsheet includes three sheets categorized by borrowing records for the months of September, October, and November. In practice, the use of spreadsheets greatly facilitates the management of circulation data. It simplifies the process of identifying users who are approaching or have exceeded their loan due dates, monitoring the number of borrowings on a daily basis, and identifying which departments have the highest borrowing rates each month. Furthermore, the list of users' WhatsApp numbers can be inserted as clickable links within the spreadsheet, directly connecting to the respective users' contacts. With the creation of this digital borrowing log, the process of information retrieval can be conducted more efficiently and with greater accuracy.

Figure 2. Recording Loan Data and Contacting Library Users
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

Figure 2 illustrates the activity conducted after recording the circulation data, which involves contacting users to remind them about returning the books they have borrowed. Users are contacted via the library's official WhatsApp account, using the phone numbers they wrote in the borrowing log. Each user receives a return reminder message on the day or date they are scheduled to return the book. The message format differs when the user has already passed the return deadline. Circulation service activities are carried out by all members of the P3NK group, usually on a rotating daily schedule, with responsibilities divided between those recording borrowing data into the spreadsheet and those contacting the users.

Young adult information services and user guidance are incidental activities that are not consistently carried out on a daily basis. These services are usually provided when users require specific information or assistance. The young adult information service is offered to users seeking information about specific collections they are interested in. This information typically includes the sequence of a book series and how to read it, book availability, story content, and suitable book recommendations for teenagers. This service is also delivered in the form of Instagram posts containing relevant information. Meanwhile, user guidance consists of assistance provided to users who are unfamiliar with the procedures or guidelines for borrowing library collections. This guidance is typically given to tenth-grade students as new members who are not yet fully acquainted with the library and do not have information on how to use its services. These young adult information and user guidance services can be carried out by any group member, without the assignment of fixed roles.

Implementation of Collection Development Program

The series of collection development activities is a program that is not conducted daily but rather periodically. It is carried out when new books arrive and is typically completed within a few days. **Figure 3** illustrates the first collection development activity, which took place from October 16 to 23, 2024, when the library received a new shipment of student textbook packages. The second collection development activity was conducted on October 28, 2024, following the arrival of an additional batch of new textbooks.

Figure 3. New Textbook Management
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

In the collection development of textbook packages, the series of activities carried out is as follows:

1. The affixing of the library stamp,
2. Inputting the new textbook data into the printed main catalog and the library collection list in Microsoft Excel,
3. Classifying the books and writing the classification number on the first page of each book,
4. Labeling, which includes printing and attaching the label to the spine of each book,

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5. The school's office assistants work together to distribute the books to each class in quantities that correspond to the number of students, based on their respective departments.

Figure 4. Book Title Selection for Submission
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

In the next series of collection development activities, the management of user book request data was carried out. The title selection for submission shown in Figure 4 is part of this request for data management. Previously, the library had prepared a book request list that could be filled out by users, so the next step was to process that list by entering it into a digital request record. Since the total cost of the requested books from users was still below the budget allocated by the school, the publisher provided a list of 500 recommended fiction titles with a total price of Rp49,215,500. As this recommended list from the publisher far exceeded the given budget, a selection process was necessary. The process involved filtering books that matched users' interests and selecting high-quality books appropriate for the age group of the users, who are predominantly teenagers. Out of the 500 recommended fiction titles, after selection, a total of 134 titles were finalized, along with 8 additional fiction titles that were not on the original list. These titles were officially submitted on October 30, 2024.

After the submission, the new books were received by the library on November 18, 2024. The majority of the books delivered were fiction, while only a few were nonfiction. The number of books sent by the publisher exceeded the number originally requested by the library. There were many titles that were not requested but were still delivered. In this case, no follow-up action was taken, and the books were directly processed since a clear purchase invoice had already been provided. The process of managing these new books involved several stages, as outlined in **Table 1**.

Table 1. New Books Management Process

Source: P3NK 2024

BookDrop Implementation for Effective Collection Shelving

Activities under the collection shelving program were divided into daily routines and one-day completion tasks. Daily shelving activities involved reshelving returned collections from patrons. This was usually carried out when returned books began to accumulate in the BookDrop or when the library was about to close. Meanwhile, the one-day shelving activity focused on class 800 literature collections, particularly fiction titles. The shelving of class 800 collections was first conducted on September 17, 2024. Fiction collections were arranged according to classification numbers, genres, or similar groupings. Shelf labels indicating each group were also added accordingly.

The main consideration in shelving fiction collections is to ensure ease of access for patrons in finding the books they are looking for, as well as to make previously hidden titles more visible. Nearly all patrons exhibit a stronger interest in fiction collections, which is why the shelving efforts were focused on class 800. The second shelving activity for class 800 was carried out on November 20, 2024, in response to the arrival of new books in the library. In order to shelve these new books, a weeding process or relocation of outdated class 800 titles had to be conducted beforehand. This was due to the insufficient available space in the shelving area to accommodate the newly arrived books, making it necessary to remove older items from the collection.

Figure 5. BookDrop
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

The BookDrop shown in **Figure 5** serves as one of the efforts to facilitate the daily shelving process. The BookDrop was created as a container to store books that have been read and returned. It is placed at the circulation desk to ensure visibility and easy access for both patrons and librarians. With the presence of the BookDrop, patrons are not required to return books directly to the shelves themselves. This also helps maintain the organization and proper arrangement of the collection according to classification numbers, and prevents improper or careless placement of returned items.

Preservation of Library Materials

Figure 6. Restoration
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

The restoration activity shown in Figure 6 is part of the broader effort of library materials preservation. Restoration refers to the process of returning or restoring library materials to their original condition. In short, restoration is carried out to repair damaged materials. In this case, restoration was performed on two damaged library collections, namely the novels Azzamine and 5CM, using simple tools and materials available in the library. These tools and materials included adhesive glue, Concorde paper, clear tape, scissors, a ruler, and a cutter.

Library Promotion

Figure 7. Instagram Account and Its Uploaded Contents
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

Library promotion was carried out to increase the interest of SMK Negeri 1 Bandung students in visiting the library. The promotion was conducted by posting pamphlets on the announcement board located in front of the library so they would be visible to passing students. The library's Instagram account (@perpus.smkn1) was also utilized by uploading content related to the library's fiction collection, such as information on available fiction titles, recommended readings, and updates on newly arrived collections (**Figure 7**). The promotional content was developed through a brainstorming process involving all group

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members. The editing process made use of Canva and included copywriting techniques. Promotion through Instagram proved to be quite effective, as many users came to the library to borrow the collections that had been promoted. Thus, the information delivery process can be considered successful.

Discussion

Circulation services are the heart of the library and must be implemented optimally to provide convenience for users in accessing the information they need (Kesuma et al., 2021). In practice, the library of SMK Negeri 1 Bandung provides circulation services to facilitate both students and teaching staff as users in fulfilling their information needs. Students require information in the form of recommended textbooks or fiction books that match their preferences. Teaching staff require information in the form of books that can serve as reliable references for delivering lessons to students. The circulation service process is closely tied to the relationship between librarians or library staff and users. Circulation services foster interaction between the two parties; the librarian or library staff must ensure that the library's resources are fully optimized to meet users' information needs (Margareta, 2022). The circulation service area in a library has two main functions: inventory control and user services. Inventory control includes the processes of borrowing and returning library collections. The location and status of each item in the collection must be known, whether it is currently checked out and therefore unavailable, or available on the shelf and ready for borrowing (Komara & Hadiapurwa, 2023; Zein et al., 2023). This information can be managed through a systematic circulation database. To support the fulfillment of circulation service functions, one of the initiatives carried out during this internship activity was the creation of a spreadsheet containing data on the borrowing and returning of collections at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library.

The collection development activities conducted during the P3NK program at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library focused on printed works or monographs. As stated in Peraturan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2022 tentang Kebijakan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan di Lingkungan Perpustakaan Nasional, the development of printed or monographic collections must include a series of systematic stages, namely determining criteria, selecting library materials, acquiring library materials, processing library materials, weeding, and inventory auditing or stocktaking. Collection development is necessary to increase user engagement by offering a more diverse range of materials (Arya et al., 2024). These stages can be applied to the collection development activities carried out under the P3NK program at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library. The criteria for selecting printed library materials are not strictly defined by the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library—it is acceptable for printed works to be authored by either Indonesian or international authors and published by either domestic or international publishers. Due to the absence of strict criteria, the selection process becomes more flexible. The selection of requested printed materials is adjusted based on the needs and age of users, who are predominantly teenagers. As far as possible, the selected printed works should be accessible to all users and should not exceed the appropriate age range for student users of the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library.

The selection process encountered difficulties during the verification stage of library materials, particularly when checking the library's ownership of requested titles. SMK Negeri 1 Bandung's library does not yet have an integrated and systematic database to store comprehensive data on the entire library collection. The existing lists were also not sufficiently organized, which complicated the verification process. As a

solution, the availability and ownership of the materials were checked manually by inspecting the collection shelves directly. The procurement stage for printed works or monographs was carried out by the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library through direct purchases from a single publisher. Following procurement, the newly acquired printed materials underwent processing. This included registration or entry into the main inventory book, classification by subject, labeling, and shelving. Due to time constraints, the weeding and stock-taking (inventory audit) stages could not be scheduled for implementation. Therefore, the collection development process in this program only reached the shelving phase.

Shelving, or the arrangement of library collections, is a fundamental task for librarians to ensure that library materials are stored properly and in an orderly manner. This activity also serves to facilitate users in locating the materials they need. Shelving is one of the many daily duties in library operations (Harisanty et al., 2024). At SMK 1 Bandung Library, shelving activities are conducted both on a daily basis and as a one-time task that serves as the final stage in the collection development process for printed materials or monographs. Well-executed preservation efforts using appropriate preservation and conservation methods will result in durable collections (Putra & Komara, 2022). This has a positive impact on sustaining access to the information resources managed and developed by the library. Conversely, if preservation efforts are neglected, the risk of damage and deterioration of library collections significantly increases (Rachman & Ratnasari, 2022). As part of the preservation process, restoration efforts are undertaken for damaged library materials (Smith, 2020). Once restored, user access to these collections as valuable information resources can be resumed.

Libraries must establish promotional strategies to effectively communicate with potential users about the resources they provide. User satisfaction, expanded access, and the optimal utilization of available resources serve as benchmarks for a library's success. An effective promotional strategy that increases the library's visibility throughout the school environment and fosters greater interest from the school community can have a positive impact on the library. With increased visibility and heightened interest from school members, library resources are more likely to be utilized to their fullest extent. The school administration may view this as an indication that the library deserves full institutional support. In this regard, the library of SMK Negeri 1 Bandung employs promotional strategies through social media platforms, which allow them to reach the school community more rapidly and broadly. The results of this social media-based promotion have proven effective, as many students visit the library specifically to seek out books that were featured on the library's social media account.

Overall, the programs implemented at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung library were tailored to the library's specific needs. Most of the activities involved continuing and optimizing previously established programs initiated by the existing library staff. During the 40-day P3NK (Professional Strengthening Program for Non-Educational Staff) placement, several challenges and issues inevitably arose. A significant difficulty stemmed from the fact that the library still operates using manual systems—for example, the circulation service relies on handwritten logbooks. This posed a problem as tracking borrowing and returning activities became quite difficult, particularly since many students often forgot to highlight their entries with a marker upon returning books. A proposed solution was to create a digital record using spreadsheets to facilitate circulation tracking. This alternative proved to be quite effective in ensuring a smooth circulation process and also helped in contacting users to remind them about book return deadlines.

Another challenge encountered was the absence of an integrated digital library management system, such as INLISLite or SLiMS. This created issues in information retrieval, as the abundance of scattered folders containing library data on the librarian's computer made the process cumbersome and inefficient. As a recommended solution, the library should begin utilizing INLISLite or SLiMS as an integrated library management system to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of data management in the future.

CONCLUSION

The P3NK program, organized by the Library and Information Science Study Program of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, aims to provide students with the opportunity to gain hands-on learning experience within a library setting. As an institution continuously striving to improve the quality of its services and facilities, the Library of SMKN 1 Bandung offers an excellent opportunity for students to deepen their knowledge and skills in library management. Students were granted the flexibility to plan and implement various programs that align with the needs of the library. The programs implemented included library service activities such as circulation services and youth information services, collection development activities conducted three times over the course of 40 working days, shelving activities focused on the class 800 collection, preservation of library materials through restoration or repairing damaged items to make them available for loan again, creation of a book drop to facilitate the circulation process and shelving, library promotion using the Instagram platform, and the creation of posters to be displayed in the literacy room and on the bulletin board in front of the library.

The series of activities involved in the implementation of the library program at the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library was successfully carried out until the end of the designated work period. Various challenges encountered throughout the process were met with effective solutions, allowing the program to proceed despite these difficulties. Moving forward, it is hoped that the SMK Negeri 1 Bandung Library will continue to develop existing programs and initiate new ones that can further enhance users' interest in visiting the library.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article. The author also affirms that the data and content presented in this article are free from plagiarism.

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