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Strengthening librarian professionalism through student internships at the Library of SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi

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ABSTRACT

To carry out the tri dharma of higher education, students of the Library and Information Science study program at the Indonesian Education University are directed to be involved in the Non-Educational Professional Strengthening Program (P3NK), which is carried out in schools and institutional libraries. This research and community service were conducted at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library using the action research method, in which the author was directly involved in carrying out community service in the form of arranging and implementing operations in the school library for 40 working days. The practices carried out include aspects of collection development, organizing information, library services, preservation of library materials, application of information and communication technology (ICT) in the library, and being involved in other school programs integrated with the curriculum, namely the Pancasila Student Profile Strengthening Project (P5). The practices showed that several aspects still need improvement to comply with the National Standards for Junior High School Libraries. For this reason, special attention is required from the school and policymakers in the library to optimize the condition of the library in the future.

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ABSTRAK

Dalam upaya menjalankan tri dharma perguruan tinggi, mahasiswa program studi Perpustakaan dan Sains Informasi Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia diarahkan untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan Program Penguatan Profesional Non-Kependidikan (P3NK) yang dilaksanakan di sekolah maupun di perpustakaan lembaga. Penelitian sekaligus pengabdian ini dilakukan di Perpustakaan SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi dengan metode action research, yang mana penulis terlibat langsung dalam mengerjakan pengabdian berupa penataan dan pelaksanaan operasional di perpustakaan sekolah selama 40 hari kerja. Praktik yang dilakukan meliputi aspek pengembangan koleksi, pengorganisasian informasi, layanan perpustakaan, preservasi bahan pustaka, penerapan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) di perpustakaan, serta terlibat dalam program sekolah lainnya yang terintegrasi dengan kurikulum, yaitu Proyek Penguatan Profil Pelajar Pancasila (P5). Praktik yang dilakukan menunjukkan hasil bahwa dari beberapa aspek tersebut masih perlu peningkatan agar sesuai dengan Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Sekolah Menengah Pertama. Untuk itu, diperlukan perhatian khusus terhadap perpustakaan dari pihak sekolah maupun pemangku kebijakan agar dapat mengoptimalkan kondisi perpustakaan ke depannya.

Kata Kunci: perpustakaan sekolah; profesi kepastakawanan; program magang

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INTRODUCTION

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 era encourages universities to innovate to improve the skills mastered by their graduates. Universities must guarantee the quality of learning to create graduates who are competent in their fields. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia is one of the Teacher Training Institutions (LPTK) that continuously strives to innovate to improve quality, efficiency and relevance through the development of the tridharma of higher education. One of the tridharma of higher education that involves students is the field of education and teaching, this field must be implemented optimally and with full responsibility from the related parties, following the knowledge possessed by students.

The Library and Information Science Study Program supports innovations created by universities, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, as part of the realization of one of the visions. To realize this, the Library and Information Science Study Program organizes a program, MBKM (Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka), which is done independently with the program name "Librarian Professionalism Internship Program". The internship program is carried out outside the campus, and students go directly to the workplace environment. Through internships, students acquire both hard and soft skills, including complex problem-solving, analytical skills, and professional ethics, as well as communication, cooperation, and other essential skills (Hermanto, 2019).

The purpose of implementing the internship program in the Library and Information Science Study Program is to align with the Standard Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia (SKKNI) Nomor 236 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perpustakaan. The competency standards that librarians must have are competency in the field of library collection development, library material organization, library services, library collection preservation, library profession development, library management, and application of library information and communication technology.

Internships are student courses or training activities aimed at improving soft skills (Lutfia & Rahadi, 2020). Training is a planned effort as a facility for learning about work in terms of knowledge, skills, and employee behavior (Buonomo et al., 2022). On the other hand, an internship is defined as a series of learning techniques in which learners conduct independent observations on work and receive feedback for improving performance and correcting errors (Sari, 2014). With this internship activity, students can learn independently in a real work environment by applying the knowledge they have acquired. Internships are also held as an effort to train students to be able to go directly into the field, where students can learn together with people who are competent in their fields.

The library is one of the institutions that play an important role in schools. The school library is one of the educational facilities established as a center for developing students' knowledge, skills, and attitudes. The organization of the library requires a special room along with special facilities and infrastructure. The more complete the facilities and infrastructure provided, the better the school library will be in organizing it (Siregar et al., 2021). In Peraturan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 11 Tahun 2017 tentang Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Sekolah Menengah Pertama/Madrasah Tsanawiyah, the library has the aim of developing and increasing reading interest, information literacy, and increasing talents and intelligence (intellectual, emotional, and spiritual) of students, educators, and education personnel. The library is a means to support national education goals through quality library services.

The Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program, also known as the "Librarian Professionalism Internship Program" in the library context, is conducted at the Library of SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi. This program is particularly suitable for prospective librarians seeking to fulfill their community service requirements. This kind of program can improve students' experience in managing libraries, especially in managing school libraries (Hadiapurwa et al., 2018). This is because several aspects of the library need improvement to align with the objective conditions outlined in Standard Nasional Perpustakaan Sekolah

Menengah Pertama. The implementation of this community service is intended so that students can utilize and directly practice the knowledge gained during lectures in the field. In carrying out internship activities, many benefits can be gained. This internship activity can be beneficial for individuals and for institutions. The benefits for individuals include an increased understanding of the world of work and the professional environment, enhanced technical skills in the field, a deeper understanding of various governance practices carried out in the library, and expanded professional networks. In addition, the benefits for schools are helping schools to tidy up the organization and management of the library, providing opportunities to provide direction to students regarding what should be done, and providing new perspectives on what should be done in the library.

Literature Review

School Library Development Strategy]

In an educational institution, the existence of a library can be said to be the heart or vital point of the continuity of learning activities carried out in the educational institution. No exception in schools, libraries essentially play a core role in supporting curriculum and non-curriculum programs. For example, libraries can provide up-to-date information that supports the professional development of teachers in schools related to student involvement in teaching and learning activities. In this case, libraries can also provide mapping related to activities that need to be prioritized in schools ([Gildersleeves, 2012](#)).

In developing school libraries, several aspects can be considered, including making the library a general learning center, which enables learners to study, be active, and fulfill their information needs ([Sharma & Tripathi, 2021](#)). From this, it should be noted that the main focus in developing school libraries is the provision of resources that support the learning activities of its users, both from educators and students themselves.

For this reason, the design and strategic planning of library development requires a proactive nature from librarians in helping educators to determine what information resources are appropriate to the needs of students and ensuring that the information resources already owned by the library are strategically on target to support learning activities at school ([Lo & Chiu, 2015](#)). Not limited to the type or content of the collection, the form of information resources also needs to be considered to support the achievement of this strategy.

Indonesian National Work Competency Standards in the Library Sector

Based on Keputusan Menteri Ketenagakerjaan Nomor 236 Tahun 2019 tentang Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia bidang Perpustakaan, it is mentioned that in general, seven areas of work need to be mastered by librarians. Specifically, in the development of professional skills carried out in this community service activity, only five are applied, including library collection development, library material organization, library services, library collection preservation, librarianship professional development, library management, and the application of library information and communication technology.

As stated in the policy, the existence of national work competency standards is intended to determine the achievements that need to be mastered by a librarian so that, in carrying out their work, they can be more optimal and provide excellent quality service for library users ([Setyanti & Ati, 2019](#)). As part of the professional strengthening implementation, the existence of work competency standards is utilized as a limitation in compiling work programs for target libraries. This allows for more focused development of professional skills for prospective librarian students who are assigned.

National Standards for Junior High School Libraries

As the most important part in the implementation of teaching and learning activities in schools, libraries need to have standards so that the continuity of their activities can run optimally according to their role. The Head of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia has issued National Library Standards, which are specifically for junior high schools and equivalents to ensure the objective conditions of the library in accordance with the minimum limits that need to be met, through Peraturan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Nomor 11 Tahun 2017 tentang Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Sekolah Menengah Pertama, Madrasah Tsanawiyah, dan sederajat.

The standards outline six aspects that require attention for compliance, including library collections, library facilities and infrastructure, library services, library staff, library management, and library operations. Meeting or adapting to these standards will impact the library's assessment or accreditation. This will also increase user trust, thus fostering a positive relationship between the library and its users (Krismayani, 2019).

METHODS

This program is carried out using the action research method. Based on the existing design model, research activities are carried out from the stage of carrying out an action plan based on problems in the school, followed by concrete actions taken based on the results of the planning. After taking action, observations and evaluations are carried out to assess the effectiveness of the actions taken. The last stage is to reflect on the previous evaluation to improve future actions. The program is implemented at SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi. The design used can be seen in **Figure 1**.

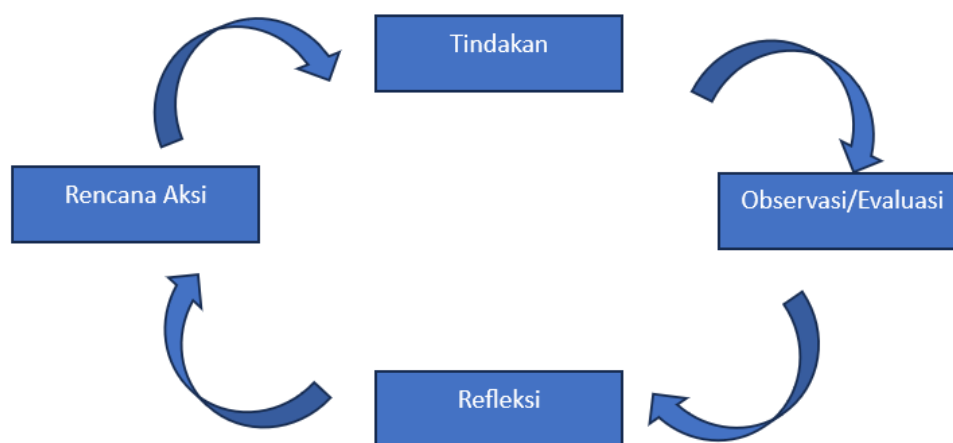


Figure 1. PAR Design
Source: Community Service 2024

In implementing the program, data collection was first carried out through direct library monitoring and evaluation. This activity involved developing questionnaires that adhered to standards Peraturan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional No 11 Tahun 2017 tentang Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Sekolah Menengah Pertama Madrasah Tsanawiyah dan Sederajat. Additionally, when developing the program, discussions are held with the school to adjust the program for implementation. When developing the existing program, adjustments were made to align it with the needs of the school, based on the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia or SKKNI). Technical data

analysis is carried out by comparing the actual conditions in the library with school library standards and SKKNI.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Collection Development

The development of library collections carried out at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library focuses on library material procurement activities. When we were conducting P3NK, there were no library material procurement activities. However, based on observations, the library carried out administrative procedures, such as checking the suitability of books with those ordered. After the library materials are received and in accordance, they are managed through inventory activities, including book stamps, where book identities are filled in (master number, source of funds, and date of entry into the collection). The data is input into the SLiMS catalog system and a conventional book inventory list. After being input into SLiMS, labels are printed containing the classification number, title code, author code, and barcode label, which are then attached to the appropriate books. After being attached, the next activity is shelving, arranging books according to the classification number shelf.

Procurement is the implementation of a selection decision, encompassing all activities to acquire selected library materials through purchase, exchange, or gift/grant, including administrative tasks. A student intern group organized a donation event for library materials that are still suitable for reading, as part of the procurement of library materials from grants. As a means, the library must have a written policy for implementing collection development. A collection development policy is a plan that regulates priorities in allocating funding sources, identifies who the library will serve, and identifies the areas of study the library focuses on. Therefore, the library must be able to determine the priority scale for its procurement.

Organizing Information

Organizing library material information in a library is a systematic process in arranging and classifying library collections so that they are easy to find and use by users. The main purpose of this organization is to create order, efficiency, and high accessibility to the information needed. Organizing this information is done by sorting books, then classifying library materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC).

After the classification of library materials is carried out, the next activity of organizing this information is focused on the process of implementing ICT, namely, inputting book data into the SLiMS system. Inputting bibliographic data for book identity includes inputting information on the title, author, physical description, classification number or notation, ISBN, year of publication, date of entry into the collection, and the barcode number that will be printed in the form of a barcode. Collections that have been registered in SLiMS then go through the process of labeling and attaching a barcode with a master number printed from the information in the SLiMS catalog system. The organized collection is then covered with books and aligned through shelving activities on shelves according to the classification number.

Library Services

In carrying out library services, internship activities are focused on circulation services, where most of the collections that are most often borrowed by members who are students are textbooks that support learning activities. To support circulation services, library membership cards are also made, which are assisted by

SLiMS software through initial data collection regarding the identity of students whose membership cards will be made.

In addition, internship activities also include creating promotional library content as an effort to increase students' interest in visiting the library. Collaboration with Student Library Ambassadors and with several students who regularly visit the library also facilitates the creation of promotional content. In creating content, the material presented is in the form of an invitation to visit the library or basic information and rules that need to be followed when visiting the library. The content is presented in the form of videos or images uploaded to the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library's social media Instagram.



Figure 2. Library Education Services
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

Library education services aim to provide education on the rules and procedures for using library collections. On that date, two socialization activities were carried out. In the morning session, the socialization was targeted at library management teachers and Library Ambassador students with a discussion on the use of SLiMS software to facilitate its use in the long term. The socialization was attended by 10 Library Ambassador students and four library management teachers. In the afternoon session, the target of the socialization was specifically for students in grades 7, 8, and 9, whom their respective student leaders represented. With a different discussion, the socialization in the afternoon session focused more on the rules that need to be obeyed in the library and the programs being held in the library.

In addition to service activities, the creation of signage is also carried out as an initial step in implementing rules and regulations in the library. The meaning of the signage that has been created is also explained during the implementation of library education. It is hoped that library users can comply with the signage and be helped by the information elements conveyed in the signage.

Library Collection Preservation

Library collection preservation activities are carried out by repairing physically damaged books using simple tools available in the library. Most of the book collections repaired are textbooks, which are generally the most used by students and have the most severe damage compared to other types of collections. The repair stage of this collection begins by separating books that are damaged by looking at their physical appearance, such as torn front covers that are detached, damaged spines, and pages that are detached from the spine. Collections with less severe damage are repaired using adhesive tape. In

contrast, collections with more severe damage are collected in one container or place so they can be removed or removed from the library.



Figure 3. Preservation and Labeling of Books
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

With the discovery of many collections that are physically damaged, it is necessary to emphasize and re-examine how library users, especially students, use the library's frequently borrowed collections. Furthermore, to prevent physically damaged collections from cluttering the library, weeding is also necessary as a follow-up to the process of separating books into lightly, moderately, and heavily damaged, which has been carried out as a form of library collection preservation.

Penerapan Information and Communication Technology in Libraries

Almost all types of activities that have been planned and implemented in the library are inseparable from the integration with the application of information and communication technology. Activities carried out in the application of information and communication technology in the library at SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi with the optimization of the use of SLiMS, which previously existed. The automation system is useful for helping librarians in managing various collections they own. In addition, it makes it easier for librarians to circulate and create labels on collections. Other optimization activities include managing digital collection metadata, optimizing the performance of the SLiMS network system, using website search facilities, managing e-resources, and using various computer devices and internet-based software applications in daily library activities.

The library initially used SLiMS Akasia version 8, followed by SLiMS Bulian version 9. Activities carried out using ICT start from organizing information, in terms of cataloging, to making library labels using information and communication technology, which begins with inputting data into a digital catalog using SLiMS software, which can automatically create labels for books based on their classification numbers. From the use of SLiMS software, the number of collection titles and the total number of copies of the collection that have been entered into the system can also be known.

In addition, library promotion integrates information and communication technology. This involves creating library promotional content and designing targeted strategies for students and those who use Instagram. Library promotional content is created in the form of videos and images uploaded to social media, which contain materials inviting visitors to the library as well as directions and rules that must be obeyed in the

library, such as instructions regarding classification numbers, library rules and regulations, and recreational content related to the library.

To facilitate circulation with the help of SLiMS, the library also provides equipment to scan barcodes; however, its implementation has not been carried out properly. In addition, the Ethernet network is the only one available, making it somewhat challenging for users and librarians to access resources when obstacles arise in the network. Optimizing computer network procurement is advisable, as it enables computers to access the internet and facilitates easier information access and search in search engines.

Kegiatan Lain yang Dilakukan di Perpustakaan



Figure 4. Making Compost as Part of P5 Activities
Source: Author's Documentation 2024

The library plays a role in assisting teachers in monitoring students during the Pancasila Student Profile Strengthening Project (P5). This includes providing materials on waste management, assisting students in creating product creations, assisting students in preparing reports on the results of P5 activities, and assisting students in creating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for classroom cleanliness in accordance with mutual agreements. These activities are conducted in classes 8A, 8L, and 9D, with differentiated class divisions.

1. 8A: Accompany 8A in creating predetermined products based on the selected differentiation class. Assist students in completing assigned assignments (infographics, reports, student worksheets, and flipbooks).
2. 8L: Provides an explanation of solid, liquid, and organic waste processing and the resulting processing technology. Assists students in determining processed products based on the chosen differentiation class..
3. 9D: Assist in creating class SOPs based on mutual agreements that are adjusted to school cleanliness SOPs

Discussion

Collection Development

In implementing collection development, several key principles must be considered, including the relevance of books, the completeness of the collection, orientation to user needs, the currency of the collection, and cooperation with other libraries (see: <http://repo.uinmybatusangkar.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/25830>). Collection development at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library focuses solely on library materials procurement. Procurement is one step in the library's collection development process. Procurement is closely related to budget expenditures. At this stage, it is necessary to appoint a responsible person for the procurement process to minimize budget expenditures that are inconsistent with the collection procurement plan (Yuliani, 2020). According to Widiyawati and Adiono in their book titled "Manajemen Koleksi," collection development must take into account factors such as: library user needs, collection development policies, selection of needs according to budget, acquisition/procurement, storage, and evaluation of procurement in accordance with both external and internal objectives. Improving services, facilities, and collections in school libraries can increase student interest in visiting the library (Ardiansah et al., 2022; Arya et al., 2024; Ikrimah et al., 2023).

On the other hand, an ideal library always strives to develop collections as a means of supporting information for library users (Arya et al., 2024). To expand and add to existing collections, library collection development is necessary, encompassing all activities from selecting library materials to evaluating them. Collection selection involves identifying items that will increase the collection. At the same time, evaluation is an effort to determine the extent to which the selection, procurement, and maintenance of collections achieve their ultimate goal, namely, achieving collections that meet agency policies and user needs.

Organizing Information

The SMPN 1 Cimahi Library has a diverse collection, so librarians need skills in managing collection information. The library must have a control header as a process for maintaining the consistency of library collection metadata (Parasian, 2024). The control heading includes organizing information, classifying library materials, and providing catalog access for users. Organizing library information is the process of managing and arranging information resources (such as books, journals, articles, and other materials) in a structured and efficient system. The purpose of this organization is to facilitate access and retrieval of information by visitors or library users. Information organization is carried out by cataloging library materials, a catalog meaning a list of various types of literature (both books and non-books) that constitute the collection of a library or several libraries arranged according to a certain plan. A library catalog is a systematically organized list of books and other library materials in a library, which includes descriptive information such as author, title, publisher, year of publication, physical form, subject, characteristics of the material, and storage location. The catalog contains descriptive information about various aspects, such as author, title, publisher, and others. In other words, a catalog records various bibliographic information from each document or library material (Purnomo, 2021). After the cataloging process, library materials are classified. Classification is the process of grouping books or materials based on specific subjects or topics. Classification systems such as the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) or the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) are used to facilitate organizing and searching for books by subject category. The library materials are then placed on shelves according to their classification (Kusumaningrum, 2019).

Library Services

The service aspect is the backbone of library operations because, in essence, the library is the center of information services for its users. Every activity carried out in the library is interconnected. In practice, in

the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library, the service activities carried out are circulation services, accompanied by library promotion and guidance or education for users. These three activities are interconnected, where in introducing or inviting users, the majority of whom are students, to visit the library, promotion is necessary in various ways. The library education activities carried out can be one way, where in addition to introducing the procedures and rules for accessing library collections, the library education can also introduce the library further to users (Delfina, 2018).

Library introductions can provide an overview of the services provided by the library, so that students with specific information needs can easily learn how to access the information they need in the library. Providing library user education is also a promotional strategy that aligns with the library's work program. Therefore, appropriate targeting and the creation of appropriate promotional and educational materials are necessary to motivate target users to access library services (Ernawati, 2022).

Preservation of Library Materials

Although in practice at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library, the library materials preservation activities carried out are still relatively simple, it needs to be emphasized that in essence, library materials preservation activities are an effort to preserve or maintain the information content or intellectual or physical form of the collection (Rodin & Kurnia, 2021). By repairing the physical condition of damaged books, it is hoped that the information contained within them can also be maintained so that the collection can continue to be used. Separating collections based on the level of damage, from light, moderate, to severe, can also serve as a basis for decision-making and prioritizing which collections can be repaired with existing tools and materials, and which collections should be withdrawn or removed from the library.

If we refer to the preservation pyramid put forward by Teygeler in his book titled "Preservation of Archives in Tropical Climates: An Annotated Bibliography", states that preservation activities are divided into four, including preventive conservation, namely preventing damage to objects by optimizing existing conditions to extend the life of the object; passive conservation, namely efforts to maintain the environment around the object to extend the life of the object; active conservation, namely direct action on the object to extend its life; and restoration, namely the action of extending the life of an object so that its aesthetic and ethical appearance can be in accordance with the original and its historical integrity is maintained. Conservation activities are included in preservation efforts because in general, both aim to prevent and slow down damage that can occur to library materials (Purnomo, 2018). Therefore, the library material preservation activities carried out at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library are active conservation, which is a direct effort to restore or improve the condition of the library collection so that the collection can be used optimally.

Apart from the efforts that have been made, things that need to be considered in carrying out library material preservation efforts are passive factors, such as good housekeeping or attention to cleanliness factors, humidity and temperature settings that are appropriate for the collection, as well as being firm in preventing vandalism (Putri & Fitriyanti, 2022).

Application of Information and Communication Technology in Libraries

Nearly all activities carried out at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library are integrated with the use of information and communication technology. This is a positive development, as the library keeps pace with current developments. The application of technology and information to library activities will facilitate the use of services provided by both users and librarians. The library's transformation aims to facilitate community improvements in quality of life, supporting community activities through the use of technology (Nugroho, 2018). Management that is still manual experiences many obstacles in its implementation, such

as inaccurate data, difficulty in searching for books, and lack of efficiency (Kusmiarti et al., 2024). On the other hand, several conveniences can be obtained from the application of technology, including ease in managing library activities, facilitating collaboration between libraries, increasing the diversity of library services, efficiency in carrying out work, easy and fast access to information, and others (Aditya et al., 2023; Swandari & Jemani, 2023; Yuningsih & Rejeki, 2022). Based on several conveniences, the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library's implementation of SLiMS has made it easier for librarians to manage their collections. Furthermore, it also simplifies circulation. The use of technology in circulation services has resulted in faster and more controlled service to users (Muis & Fendy, 2024). The library already has tools to support circulation activities, which are carried out using SLiMS. However, circulation activities at SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi have not been implemented effectively due to the lack of library managers who understand how to use SLiMS.

In addition to implementing SLiMS in the library, library promotion is also carried out. This is used to build the library's brand and increase its recognition within the school community. Promotion is an activity aimed at disseminating information about existing products and convincing students of their benefits (Puspitarini & Nuraeni, 2019). This is similar to the promotional activities undertaken by the author to develop his competencies. He uses the Instagram social media platform to create pamphlets, posters, and videos to attract followers. Besides allowing users to upload a wide variety of content, data shows that Instagram has 1.04 billion unique monthly users (Darmawan & Rahman, 2023). Although official content creation has not yet been implemented on a large scale, initial implementation can begin by disseminating various information available in the library to the public. To significantly increase engagement, extensive promotion is needed to attract viewers on Instagram.

Other Activities Carried Out in the Library

Based on the 40-day internship program at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library, several activities were conducted outside of the National Competency Standards (SKKNI). These activities involved mentoring students in P5 activities and learning activities. The Pancasila Student Profile Strengthening Project is a hallmark of Kurikulum Merdeka (Christiananda et al., 2023). It was also stated that this program allows students to learn from their surroundings and expand their knowledge in accordance with the ideals of Pancasila. Some aspects included in P5 include faith, devotion to God Almighty, noble character, independence, mutual cooperation, critical thinking, global diversity, and creativity (Christiananda et al., 2023; Nevrita, 2023). This activity is helpful for the author to train the author's pedagogical abilities.

Pedagogics is a theory of actually educating children by emphasizing what and how to carry out educational activities (Kumala et al., 2018). It is undeniable that a librarian will interact with children, and therefore, they must possess and understand pedagogical knowledge. As a source of information, librarians must be knowledgeable about the various available resources and must also provide instruction and delivery that is easy to understand. The library will become a knowledge engagement service, a service that actively and continuously connects knowledge with users (Hasbi & Ab, 2020). With this service, existing knowledge can be conveyed to students to enhance their cognitive development. Libraries should provide a variety of reference sources on various topics in lessons, teaching, or other knowledge that supports children's cognitive development (Zakirman, 2017). By assisting students at SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi, they can develop their pedagogical skills and excel.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of P3NK at the SMP Negeri 1 Cimahi Library has successfully improved the quality of collection management and library services. Key achievements include collection development, encompassing library material procurement activities through both purchases and donations, which have enriched the library collection. The selection and acquisition process of library materials has been carried out systematically, including administrative management and inventory. Information organization is carried out using the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) classification system and the use of SLiMS software has enabled effective and efficient collection organization. The cataloging, labeling, and shelving processes are carried out well. Circulation services run smoothly with the support of the SLiMS system. In addition, library promotion activities through social media and direct outreach have increased student interest in reading. Library education is carried out by providing training on the use of SLiMS to teachers and student library ambassadors to improve library management capacity. Collection preservation is carried out as an effort to repair physically damaged collections, which has helped extend the useful life of the collection. The application of information and communication technology with the use of SLiMS in various aspects of library management has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of library services. Collaboration with school activities is carried out by participating in P5 activities, demonstrating the role of the library as a learning resource center that supports student learning activities.

To further improve the quality of library management, several recommendations can be made based on the results of the 40-day internship, including infrastructure improvements by improving the internet network and optimizing the use of computer equipment to support technology-based library activities. Furthermore, it is necessary to procure and manage digital collections, such as e-books and online databases, to meet the diverse information needs of students. Continuous training should be held periodically for librarians and student library ambassadors to improve competency in library management. More intensive, creative, and engaging library promotion, for example, by holding literacy competitions or events, is needed. Collaboration with various parties, such as schools, communities, and publishers, is needed to expand access to information sources.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

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