



Library development strategy at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung through P3NK

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ABSTRACT

A library is an institution or work unit that has an essential role in providing access to information, education, research, and recreation for the community. This community service analyzes the library development strategy at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung through the implementation of the Non-Educational Professional Strengthening Program (P3NK). This program is designed to actively engage students in library management actively, enhancing service quality and the professionalism of library staff. Through student participation, the program also aims to introduce various innovations, improve operational efficiency, and enhance user-centered services. The research employed a qualitative descriptive method, with data collected through interviews, direct observation, and documentation studies. The findings revealed that the P3NK program successfully improved various aspects of library services, including collection management, digitization processes, and the development of literacy activities. The program also had a positive impact on enhancing the competencies of library staff, optimizing the use of technology, and creating a more interactive and conducive learning environment for students. Close collaboration between students, librarians, and teachers emerged as a key factor in the successful implementation of this program. The community services conclude that the P3NK program can serve as an effective strategic model for developing school libraries that are more dynamic, innovative, and aligned with the demands of education in the 21st-century digital era.

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ABSTRAK

Perpustakaan adalah lembaga atau unit kerja yang memiliki peran penting dalam menyediakan akses terhadap informasi, pendidikan, penelitian, dan rekreasi bagi masyarakat. Pengabdian ini menganalisis strategi pengembangan perpustakaan di SMP Negeri 9 Bandung melalui implementasi Program Penguatan Profesional Non-Kependidikan (P3NK). Program ini dirancang untuk melibatkan peserta didik secara aktif dalam pengelolaan perpustakaan dengan tujuan meningkatkan kualitas layanan serta profesionalisme staf perpustakaan. Melalui partisipasi peserta didik, program ini juga bertujuan memperkenalkan berbagai inovasi, meningkatkan efisiensi operasional, dan memperkuat layanan berbasis kebutuhan pengguna. Metode pengabdian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif, dengan data yang diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi langsung, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil pengabdian mengungkapkan bahwa Program P3NK berhasil meningkatkan berbagai aspek layanan perpustakaan, seperti manajemen koleksi, proses digitalisasi, dan pengembangan kegiatan literasi. Program ini juga berdampak positif terhadap peningkatan kompetensi staf perpustakaan, optimalisasi pemanfaatan teknologi, serta terciptanya lingkungan belajar yang interaktif dan kondusif bagi peserta didik. Kolaborasi erat antara peserta didik, pustakawan, dan pendidik menjadi faktor utama dalam keberhasilan implementasi program ini. Kesimpulan dari pengabdian ini adalah bahwa Program P3NK dapat dijadikan model strategis yang efektif untuk mengembangkan perpustakaan sekolah yang lebih dinamis, inovatif, dan relevan dengan tuntutan pendidikan di era digital abad ke-21.

Kata Kunci: literasi peserta didik; manajemen perpustakaan; perpustakaan sekolah

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INTRODUCTION

Libraries play a significant role in supporting learning activities in schools. As a learning resource, libraries provide a variety of relevant information, reliable references, and literacy tools that can be accessed by students and educators. The existence of libraries in schools is not only a place to read or borrow books but also a center for literacy activities that can provide broader benefits (Merga, 2021). With a vast collection of books, electronic media, and literacy programs, libraries become spaces that enable students and educators to explore new knowledge, develop creativity, and improve critical thinking skills. Libraries serve as a place to build reading habits and foster a love of learning among students.

Through activities such as book discussions, digital literacy training, or literacy competitions, libraries can encourage the creation of an active and innovative learning environment (Downie & Proulx, 2023). However, to maximize the benefits of libraries, good management is key. Without effective management, the potential of libraries as learning centers will not be optimized. Therefore, the involvement of various parties is essential in supporting the management and development of libraries. The development of information technology is also an important factor in the modernization of libraries. Digitization of collections, online library services, and the use of artificial intelligence in information retrieval systems can enhance the accessibility and efficiency of library services (Jha, 2023). With the adoption of appropriate technology, libraries not only function as places to store books but also as interactive knowledge centers that are easily accessible to various groups (Khan et al., 2022).

Previous research on school libraries has been conducted, including the revitalization of school libraries to resume operations using library management software and implementing library activities, such as library literacy programs (Komara & Hadiapurwa, 2023). Another study found that school libraries with optimal facilities, infrastructure, and programs can increase student visits to the library (Ikrimah et al., 2023). Another study focused on school library management revealed that school libraries with effective management, enabling their programs and facilities to operate optimally, can increase library visits (Ardiansah et al., 2022).

Based on previous research, the author will conduct community service at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung Library, one of the school libraries with a high commitment to supporting the teaching and learning process. In its implementation, this library not only provides a variety of book collections but also actively holds literacy activities for students. In the P3NK program, participants have the opportunity to engage in various activities directly related to library management. These activities include collection management, such as book arrangement, collection data collection, and ensuring the suitability of books for use. Additionally, P3NK program participants are actively involved in providing services to library users, including assisting students in finding references, guiding the use of library facilities, and providing information about available collections. Furthermore, P3NK program participants also support various literacy activities organized by the library, such as book discussions and digital literacy training, aimed at enhancing students' reading interests and literacy skills.

Literature Review

Library

Based on Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan, Pasal 1 Ayat 1 states that "A library is an institution that manages collections of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works professionally with a standard system to meet the educational, research, preservation, information, and recreational needs of library users." Furthermore, Pasal four states that "The purpose of a library is to provide services to library users, promote reading, and broaden knowledge and understanding to educate

the nation” (Endarti, 2020). A library is an institution or work unit that plays a crucial role in providing access to information, education, research, and recreational resources for the community. As a center for information resources, libraries manage collections of library materials in various forms, ranging from books, journals, magazines, and digital sources such as e-books and online databases. The diversity of these collections is designed to meet the needs of users from various backgrounds, including students, researchers, and the general public (Mumek et al., 2021). According to Yenianti, libraries not only function as repositories for library materials but also as active service centers that provide support to their users (Yenianti, 2021). These services include accessing collections through an organized search system, processing library materials to make them easily accessible and usable, and preserving collections to ensure that information remains available for future generations. Furthermore, libraries also serve as spaces that support independent learning, collaboration, and innovation, thereby directly contributing to the development of knowledge and skills within the community. With technological advancements, libraries have evolved into modern information centers that integrate physical and digital resources to meet the needs of the times (Toya, 2023).

School Library

Based on the Peraturan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2017 Tentang Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Sekolah Menengah Pertama/Madrasah Tsanawiyah, it is stated that a School Library is a library located within a formal educational institution in the junior high school/madrasah tsanawiyah education system, which is an integral part of the activities of the school concerned, and is one of the learning resource centers to support the achievement of the educational goals of the school concerned.

School libraries are one of the educational facilities that support student learning activities and play a crucial role in achieving educational goals within schools. The success of educational activities requires support from various facilities, and libraries play a vital role in the world of education (Huda, 2020). The library is the heart of education and, therefore, requires special attention to ensure it can fulfill its vision and mission and function effectively. In the teaching and learning process at school, the school library makes a valuable contribution to enhancing student activities and improving the quality of education and instruction (Zein et al., 2023). Through the library, students can interact and engage directly, both physically and mentally, in the learning process (Fahmi, 2021). The school library is a systematically organized school program that benefits the success of the teaching and learning process at school (Rahmawati & Bachtiar, 2018). Based on several opinions, school libraries are essential resources that support the teaching and learning process in schools, enabling them to provide information more efficiently to both educators and students according to their learning needs and the curriculum.

School libraries are libraries that are part of a school, managed entirely by the school, and whose primary purpose is to support the school in achieving specific goals and educational objectives. School libraries have collections of 1) leading textbooks, 2) supplementary textbooks, 3) additional reading materials, 4) reference materials, 5) teacher handbooks, 6) teacher development books, and 7) offices that assist in library management (Akbar et al., 2020). The purpose of a school library is to increase students' interest in reading and to encourage them to read more regularly in the library. Additionally, reading in the library can provide students with broad insights, promoting a culture of reading for learning. The school library serves a purpose in supporting the implementation of existing educational programs, such as instilling or fostering children's interest in reading books both in and outside the library.

This is in line with Undang-undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2007, which states that libraries have the purpose of providing services to library users, as well as increasing interest in reading, broadening students'

knowledge, and, of course, educating the nation. School libraries must provide services to their users aimed at providing helpful information to improve the teaching and learning process, especially by utilizing the library as a recreational facility through its collection of library materials (Zohriah, 2017). Therefore, it can be concluded that the primary purpose of a school library is to provide the information needed to support school programs in enhancing students' reading interests and educating them through the use of library materials.

The functions of a school library include serving as an information resource, a medium for school programs, enhancing students' academic performance, and as a learning tool for students (Akbar et al., 2021). Meanwhile, according to the Perpustakaan Nasional in its guidelines for library management (see: https://pustakadigital.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=2865), the functions of a library include: 1) a center for teaching and learning activities, where the school library must provide a collection of library materials to support the teaching and learning process; 2) a simple research center, where the library must provide a collection of library materials that can be used to conduct simple research for students; 3) a reading center to enhance knowledge and recreation, where the school library can be beneficial for expanding knowledge, deepening understanding, and providing intellectual recreation for students, educators, and educational staff; 4) a center for information literacy activities, where the library is expected to play a role in helping students, educators, and educational staff develop the ability to identify information needs, solve problems, develop ideas, ask relevant and important questions, use various information gathering strategies, and determine appropriate and relevant information so that the information is more authentic; 5) A library as a place for creative, imaginative, inspiring, and enjoyable activities by providing a collection of library materials that can enhance positive and enjoyable activities for students, educators, and educational staff.

Library Management

Library management is a series of strategic processes that include planning, organizing, directing, and supervising various library resources to achieve its goals and mission. In its implementation, library management involves the management of library collections, including acquisition, classification, processing, and preservation of collections to ensure they are accessible and utilized optimally by users. Additionally, human resources are a crucial aspect of this management, as the operational success of a library heavily depends on the competence, performance, and collaboration of librarians and support staff (Kastro, 2020). Information technology is a key component in modern library management, where automation systems, digital catalogs, and library management applications are utilized to enhance efficiency and user access. Equally important, effective budget management ensures the availability of adequate funds for acquiring new collections, maintaining facilities, and developing library programs. Physical facilities such as reading rooms, computers, and discussion areas are also managed to create a comfortable and conducive environment for visitors. Effective library management not only aims to meet users' information needs but also plays a strategic role in supporting the development of science and education (Supriati, 2021). With the right management approach, libraries can enhance the quality of their services, foster user satisfaction, and remain relevant centers of learning and innovation in the face of changing times (Hermawan et al., 2020).

METHODS

Students carried out P3NK community service at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung for approximately two months. The hands-on practice carried out by students was intended to provide direct experience based on problems encountered in the field. Students employed descriptive methods to convey the results of data collection, which included observation, interviews, and literature studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of SMP Negeri 9 Bandung Library

Perpustakaan SMP Negeri 9 Bandung

Location: Jl. Semar No.5, Arjuna, Kec. Cicendo, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat

Contact : (022) 6014886

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Vision and Mission of the Library

Vision

Mewujudkan perpustakaan SMP Negeri 9 Bandung sebagai salah satu pusat sumber belajar yang memiliki keunggulan dalam bidang IPTEK dan IMTAQ. *“(Actualizing SMP Negeri 9 Bandung as one of the learning resource centers that excels in science and technology and IMTAQ (Islamic values))”*.

Misi

1. Menumbuhkan kembangkan niat serta minat baca seluruh warga sekolah. *“(Cultivate and develop the intention and interest in reading among all school members)”*.
2. Memberikan layanan yang ramah, baik, dan santun. *“(Provide friendly, courteous, and respectful service).”*
3. Menjadikan perpustakaan sebagai jantungnya pendidikan sekolah. *“(Make the library the heart of school education)”*.
4. Melakukan upaya penambahan koleksi perpustakaan guna memenuhi kebutuhan akan bahan pustaka bagi warga sekolah. *“(Make efforts to expand the library collection to meet the needs of school members for reference materials)”*.
5. Merintis penyelenggaraan perpustakaan digital untuk sekolah. *“(Initiating the establishment of a digital library for the school)”*.
6. Menjadikan perpustakaan sebagai tempat belajar yang menyenangkan. *“(Making the library a pleasant place to learn)”*.

Organizational Structure of SMP Negeri 9 Bandung Library

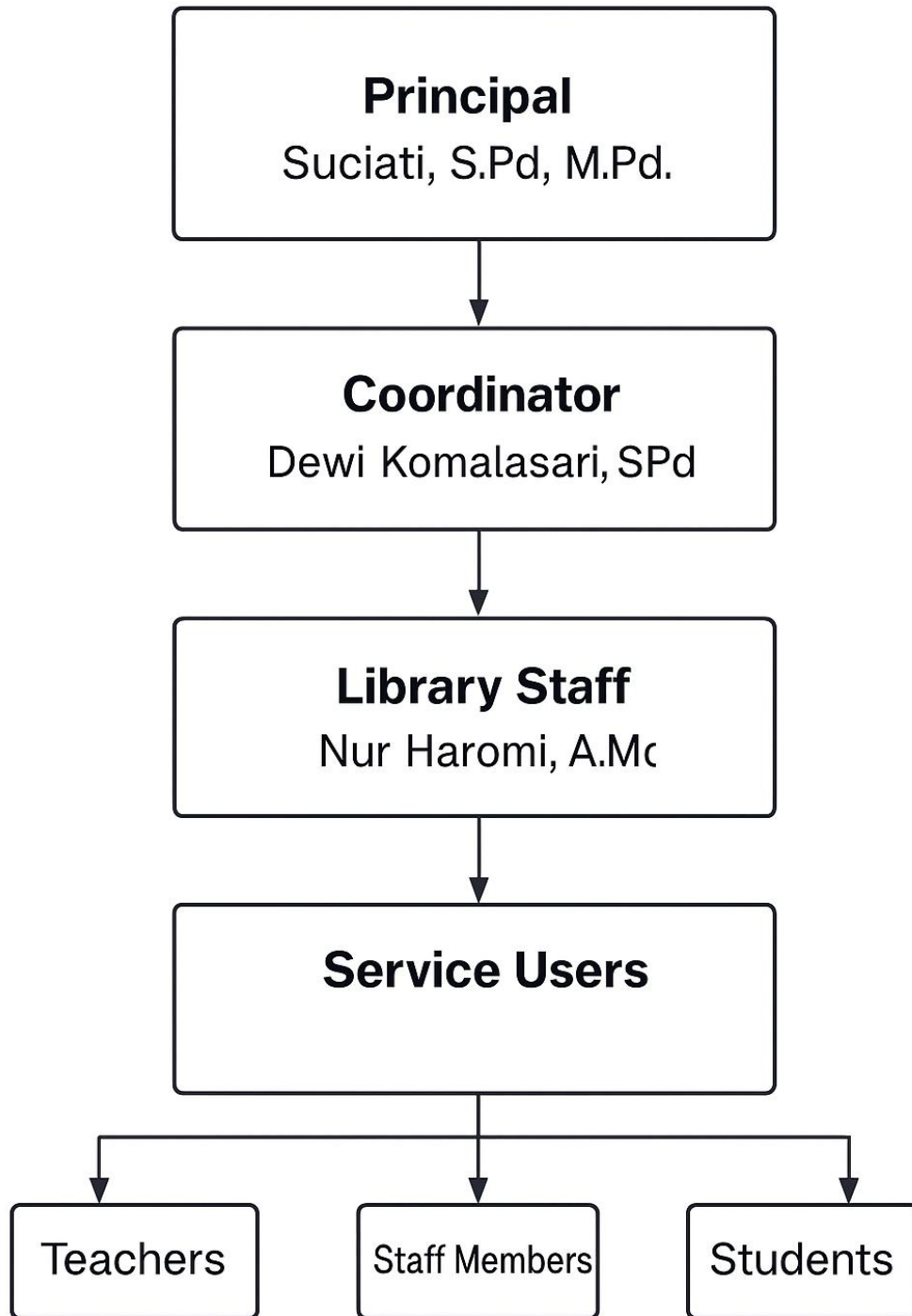


Figure 1. Organizational Structure of SMP Negeri 9 Bandung Library
Source: School library organizational structure

Based on **Figure 1**, the organizational structure for managing SMP Negeri 9 Bandung library is illustrated. In this service, the author collaborated and managed based on the responsibilities of each structure.

Collaboration in Library Management

Teachers, staff, and students work together to implement school library activities. This collaboration is an effort to improve student literacy, library service quality, and leadership among students. Student involvement in managing the library and conducting literacy activities has been proven to help create a more engaging and interactive library atmosphere. Student involvement in library management not only improves service quality but also builds a sense of responsibility and leadership among students. By actively participating, they learn to understand the needs of library users while honing their collaboration and innovation skills (Sa'diyah, 2022).

Collaboration between students, librarians, and educators is a key factor in the success of this program. By working together, they can create programs that meet the needs of students while improving the skills of library staff. However, several challenges are faced, including limited budgets for acquiring new technology and training librarians. Libraries play a crucial role in enhancing students' motivation to learn independently, particularly in locating and managing information relevant to their needs. Libraries can help maximize students' ability to process information into knowledge (Rodin et al., 2021). Literacy can develop through the habit of reading, which should begin at a young age, as children at this stage have strong memory and undeveloped abilities. This habit is not only important for children but should also be encouraged by adults, such as educators and parents, to support children's literacy development. Empowering school libraries to enhance students' literacy is highly feasible by maximizing the potential of libraries (Safiinatunnajah & Logayah, 2023). Thus, optimal utilization of libraries can foster a more literate generation.

Organization of Library Resources

The P3NK program includes organizing library materials. The first step is labeling and stamping, which involves labeling new books or old books that do not yet have labels according to their classification numbers (Marina, 2022). This process begins by determining the appropriate classification number based on the book's topic or subject. Once the DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) classification number has been determined, a label containing the call number and other information is affixed to the spine of the book to facilitate searching and grouping books on the shelves. Stamping is done on new books that the library has just received. Books are given an official stamp containing information about the library's identity and the year of receipt, which serves to mark the book as part of the official collection and facilitate the recording process in the library's inventory system (Haryanti & Suhartika, 2022).

The next activity carried out by P3NK participants is reshelving and weeding the collection. Reshelving is done after labeling and stamping the books. The books are then ready to be arranged on the shelves according to the predetermined classification. The books are rearranged on the shelves according to the predetermined classification system. Books that have been newly labeled or placed on shelves that are not appropriate are rearranged on shelves corresponding to the classification numbers assigned to them. This process ensures that books are in their proper places, making it easier for library visitors to find the books they are looking for by subject or category. During this activity, other books on the shelves are also checked.

After reshelving is complete, books are also weeded, a process that involves sorting out those that are no longer suitable for borrowing or are irrelevant to the library's users. Weeding is the process of removing library materials, carried out by libraries according to specific assessment standards by their policy

procedures (Sakimah et al., 2020). Most of these are textbooks that are no longer used due to changes in the curriculum. Some damaged and worn books are also selected for removal from the shelves. This process is carried out to maintain the quality of the library collection and ensure that the shelves are well-organized, without any irrelevant books. There is also the creation of loan cards on the spine of books. Loan cards are made to facilitate the recording and monitoring of books borrowed by library users. Loan cards are stored in envelopes attached to the back cover of the book.

Application of Information and Communication Technology

In the application of information and communication technology at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung, one of the initiatives is the provision of Wi-Fi in the library, which is a strategic step designed to support the optimization of library operations through reliable and stable internet connectivity. The installation and operation of specialized library applications that function as tools for collection management, loan services, and digital member data management (Sulistiani et al., 2022). With Wi-Fi available, the library can not only improve internal efficiency in data management but also provide broader access to digital resources such as e-books and other learning materials. Additionally, the presence of Wi-Fi creates a more modern learning environment. It supports the needs of visitors, such as students, learners, and researchers, who require internet access to complete assignments or research. Thus, the provision of Wi-Fi is not only a technical support tool but also contributes to improving the overall quality of library services (Syaifudin, 2021).

Installation of INLISLite for library operations. INLIS stands for Integrated Library System. INLISLite was officially developed by the National Library in 2011. INLISLite aims to automate library collection management, from book recording to borrowing, returning, and visitor data management (Purnama et al., 2023). INLISLite is a web-based library information system that facilitates catalog management, provides an online collection search feature, and streamlines administrative processes through an integrated system (Fatmawati, 2020).

After everything was completed, P3NK participants entered the book catalog and student data into the INLISLite application. The book catalog and student data were entered into the INLISLite application to manage the library collection and members digitally. The SMPN 9 Bandung library already has some catalog data in digital form in Excel. Re-data collection, especially for new books, was performed before inputting the catalog into INLIS Lite. Library user data (students) was also input as library members to facilitate library management, expedite book borrowing and returning, and enhance data accuracy. Library membership cards are automatically printed from existing data in INLISlite. However, the card design is created manually. The system automatically retrieves data from the database and prints cards containing member information and a barcode. These membership cards help speed up and simplify member identification in the library.

The results of this service indicate that the Non-Educational Professional Strengthening Program (P3NK) at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung Library has brought about numerous positive changes. This program has enhanced the efficiency and quality of library services, particularly through the utilization of technology, such as the INLISLite application. With proper optimization, libraries can become a key element in supporting the achievement of educational goals (Kartika & Purwati, 2020). In terms of library optimization, this technology simplifies the management of book collections and member data, making processes such as book borrowing and return faster and more organized.

Library Services

Library circulation is a crucial element in the library's agenda, enabling library materials to be used by people from diverse backgrounds. Therefore, it needs to be disseminated to library users by providing good and consistent service (Kesuma et al., 2021). Library circulation services in libraries encompass the process of borrowing and returning books, including the recording of transaction data between members and the library collection (Rice & Cummings, 2021; Putra & Labasariyani, 2022).

The services available at SMPN 9 Bandung Library include literacy services and mandatory library visits. These services are programs organized by the library to increase students' interest in reading. This program has been implemented at SMPN 9 Bandung Library, and during P3NK, P3NK participants assisted in implementing and supporting the program. The library staff will receive education on the use of INLISlite to ensure that they can manage this library application effectively. The training covers basic features, including book data entry and member registration. Staff are also allowed to practice directly, overcome technical problems, and understand the procedures for using the application.

CONCLUSION

The Non-Educational Professional Strengthening Program or Program Penguatan Profesional Non-Kependidikan (P3NK) at SMP Negeri 9 Bandung successfully improved the quality of library services through more effective and efficient management. This program introduced the use of modern technology, such as INLISlite, which facilitates the management of collection data and library members, as well as streamlines administrative processes. The involvement of students in library management has contributed to the creation of a more interactive, innovative, and relevant learning environment for the younger generation. Active student participation not only improves the operational efficiency of the library but also fosters a culture of literacy among students. However, the program faces several challenges, such as budget constraints and the need for librarian training. Therefore, further support from schools and the government is crucial to ensure the sustainability of this program. The P3NK program can serve as an effective model for developing more dynamic, modern, and relevant school libraries in the digital age. This approach has great potential for implementation in other schools as part of efforts to improve the quality of education in Indonesia.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article. The author confirms that the data and content of the article are free from plagiarism.

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