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*Mapping the Library Contribution to Knowledge
Management: A Bibliometric Approach*
*Pemetaan Kontribusi Perpustakaan dalam Knowledge
Management: Suatu Pendekatan Bibliometrik*

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Abstract

Background of the study: Librarians are at the core of knowledge management in libraries. Knowledge management in libraries includes aspects of knowledge management about library operations, user-related information, library collections, and facilities and technology used.

Purpose: This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the library's contribution to the development of knowledge management of published articles contained in the Scopus database between 1992 and 2024.

Method: This study used descriptive quantitative analysis consisting of citation analysis and co-occurrence analysis. Data retrieval technique by entering the key phrases "library" and "knowledge AND management" in the Scopus database with a total of 250 publications. The data was analyzed using the bibliometrix-biblioshiny software package R Studio software.

Findings: The most document types are in the form of 152 articles. Library Philosophy and Practice is the highest publication source with 13 publications. The highest collaboration between the author's home countries is the collaboration between Bangladesh and Japan with a total of 6 publications. The number of publication productivity fluctuated and the highest peak of publication productivity in 2013 with 18 publications. The average number of citations per year fluctuated and the highest average citation occurred in 2001 with an increase of 2%. Trend topic with 73 frequency terms is the topic of "knowledge management" with a period of 2009 – 2015. Mapping five clusters with the most emerging topics, namely *knowledge management, libraries, university libraries, research, explicit knowledge, etc.*

Conclusion: The topic of "*information technology, library and information science, explicit knowledge*" can be further studied and researched because the number of citations and influences is high and there are still few who conduct research on the topic. This is an opportunity that can be exploited henceforth.

Keywords: *bibliometric; library; knowledge management; scopus; r studio*

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Pustakawan adalah inti dari manajemen pengetahuan di perpustakaan. Manajemen pengetahuan di perpustakaan mencakup aspek pengelolaan pengetahuan tentang pengoperasian perpustakaan, informasi terkait pengguna, koleksi perpustakaan, serta fasilitas dan teknologi yang digunakan.

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis bibliometrik mengenai kontribusi perpustakaan dalam perkembangan knowledge management dari artikel publikasi yang terdapat dalam database Scopus antara tahun 1992 dan 2024.

Method: Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kuantitatif deskriptif yang terdiri dari analisis kata kunci dan analisis sitasi. Teknik pengambilan data dengan memasukkan frasa kunci “library” and “knowledge AND management” pada database Scopus dengan hasil sejumlah 250 publikasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan software bibliometrix-biblioshiny paket software R Studio.

Findings: Tipe dokumen paling banyak yaitu berbentuk artikel sejumlah 152. Library Philosophy and Practice merupakan sumber publikasi tertinggi dengan jumlah 13 publikasi. Kolaborasi antar negara asal penulis paling tinggi adalah kolaborasi antara Bangladesh dan Japan dengan total 6 publikasi. Jumlah produktivitas publikasi fluktuatif dan puncak tertinggi produktivitas publikasi pada tahun 2013 dengan jumlah 18 publikasi. Jumlah rata-rata sitasi per-tahun fluktuatif dan rata-rata sitasi tertinggi terjadi pada tahun 2001 dengan kenaikan 2%. Trend topic dengan 73 frequency term yaitu topik “knowledge management” dengan rentang waktu tahun 2009 – 2015. Pemetaan lima kluster dengan topik yang paling banyak muncul yaitu *knowledge management, libraries, university libraries, research, explicit knowledge, etc.*

Conclusion: Topic tentang “*information technology, library and information science, explicit knowledge*” dapat dilakukan kajian dan penelitian lebih lanjut karena jumlah sitasi dan pengaruh yang tinggi serta masih sedikit yang melakukan penelitian dalam topik tersebut. Hal ini peluang yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk selanjutnya.

Kata Kunci: *bibliometrik; perpustakaan; manajemen pengetahuan; scopus; r studio*

Introduction

Knowledge is an asset and resource that must be managed properly in an organization. Knowledge management is the activity of discovering, capturing, and sharing, and applying knowledge to achieve organizational goals (Abubakar et al., 2019). Knowledge management considered as the process of identifying, selecting, managing, transmitting, and disseminating information for problem solving, strategic planning, decision making, and enhancement of the value of intellectual capital (Sensuse et al., 2015). Knowledge management is one of the branches of knowledge that has developed since the end of the twenty-first century. The development of Knowledge Management is influenced by organizational advances and information technology as a key asset in achieving organizational goals (Tung, 2018). Knowledge management covers various areas and dimensions of the company, focusing on human resource development. Through a systematic process, knowledge management aims to acquire, organize, maintain, and share knowledge to improve organizational performance and create value. The main goal of knowledge management is to facilitate access, use, and reutilization of valuable knowledge resources. The concept of knowledge management includes the management of human resources and information technology to improve the quality of the organization. Library is one of the organizations engaged in services that implement knowledge management.

Knowledge management in libraries focuses on effective knowledge research and development, knowledge base creation, knowledge exchange and sharing among library staff (including its users), library staff training, acceleration of explicit implicit knowledge processing, and realization of such knowledge sharing. Human resource management is at the core of knowledge management in libraries. Knowledge management in libraries encourages the collection and dissemination of knowledge, promotes scientific work, and protects intellectual property. It ensures stored tacit and explicit knowledge can be accessed again if needed, and serves as a repository to support teaching, learning, and research

(Wulandari & Nurisani, 2020). The concept of knowledge management in libraries is an approach to knowledge management consisting of diverse information, which encourages a change from traditional management to more modern management (Haryanto, 2018). Knowledge management in libraries includes aspects of knowledge management about library operations, user-related information, library collections, and facilities and technology used. Traditionally, libraries play a role in collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and sharing information to serve their users. However, in the context of more modern knowledge management, libraries need to improve services to users by becoming organizations focused on improving knowledge management processes and innovation.

Knowledge management is useful in improving services to users through the management of knowledge resources in the library. Resources available in the library include librarians. Librarians need to continually improve their skills and knowledge to support this change. Librarians' skills can improve operational efficiency and enable the implementation of knowledge management in libraries to support organizational performance in providing the best service to users. Librarians are tasked with creating an environment that facilitates search and discovery and to generate knowledge that increases productivity and collaboration across the university, such as having bibliometric analysis skills to spot future research trends (Gwyer, 2015). Librarians need to have the skills to conduct research, process bibliometric data and help provide advice for policymaking to their universities. Bibliometrics is an information and library discipline that combines mathematics and statistics to determine publications and communication patterns in the distribution of information (Glänzel, 2003). Data obtained through bibliometric analysis become the scientific basis for making library collection and service evaluation policies, evaluating the suitability of the contribution of researchers' publications to university goals, as well as individual researcher performance and overall university research performance (Perpustakaan UI, 2022).

Previous research was researched by Tupan and Retno Asihanti Setiorini with research data taken from the Scopus database with limits from 1992 – 2020. Data visualization is supported by with VOSViewer. The results of the analysis showed that research on the role of libraries in supporting knowledge management was most widely conducted in 2013 and 2016. The Library Management journal is the most widely published literature related to 11 documents and 185 citations. Articles are the most numerous type of document. The most common research topics include knowledge management systems, library and information science, academic libraries, and knowledge sharing (Tupan & Setiorini, 2020).

Furthermore, research on systematic mapping in the topic of Knowledge Management studies based on bibliometric analysis was carried out by DS. Abbas et al in 2021. This study aims to determine how the development of citations, publication trends, author collaborations, trend term titles, trend term author keywords, and trend term abstracts in Knowledge Management articles in 2015-2021. Data collection using Publish or Perish (PoP) software in bibliographic search as an initial database in Scopus. The results showed that the highest number of citations (citations) occurred in 2017 as many as 4044 citations. The most publication trend occurred in 2019 with 271 articles. Five journal groups published Knowledge Management articles from 2015-2021; most journal publishers publish Knowledge Management articles originating from the United Kingdom with 115 titles, the United States with 20 titles, and Switzerland with 14 titles (Abbas et al., 2021).

Research on the development of knowledge management in Indonesia based on a bibliometric perspective with the VOSViewer application has been conducted by Maula Siti Sarah and Yunus Wiyoto in 2022. Research data is taken from publications on Google Scholar for the last 10 years, namely 2012-2021. There are 770 publications with a downward trend from year to year. The findings point to the focus of research on knowledge

management systems and knowledge sharing, especially in 2012-2013. Other fields such as big data and organizational performance have started to emerge in recent times. This provides opportunities for future researchers (Sarah & Winoto, 2022).

Based on previous research, it can be seen that for research related to the topic of knowledge management in libraries whose analysis results use the Bibliometrix R Studio package still does not exist. The use of data analysis using Bibliometrix, especially the Biblioshiny R Studio package, is able to present more complete data. In addition, the collection of research data with the theme of library and knowledge management taken from Scopus is still rare. This is an opportunity for librarians as information resource experts to research the contribution of libraries in the field of knowledge management. This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the library's contribution to the development of knowledge management from published articles contained in the Scopus database between 1992 and 2024.

Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative analysis in scientific publications related to the library's contribution to the development of *knowledge management* in the Scopus database. This study uses descriptive quantitative analysis in scientific publications related to the library's contribution to the development of *knowledge management* in the Scopus database. This is in accordance with Broadus in Donthu which states that bibliometric methodology summarizes the application of quantitative techniques, namely the analysis of citations in bibliometrics (for example, units of publication and citation) (Donthu et al., 2021). Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach that uses a variety of measures to understand behavior and dynamics within a knowledge domain (Abdollahi et al., 2021). The selection of the Scopus indexation database in this study is because it is assumed to be one of the most reliable and trusted databases with the largest peer-reviewed research abstracts and citation databases used by most academics around the world (Feng et al., 2017). Bibliometric analysis is carried out comprehensively and objectively by searching for information carried out to find relevant data using key phrases: (Article Title (library) AND Article Title (knowledge AND management)). Based on the search results, it was found that there were 250 documents that were used as research data. The search was carried out indefinitely to obtain a comprehensive picture of the development of knowledge management in libraries, starting from 1992 to 2024.

Data that has been exported from Scopus will be analyzed using the bibliometrix software package R Studio software. Several studies have revealed the important role of the Bibliometrix package in R Studio with a broader scientific field. The Bibliometrix package in R Studio can be used to analyze and visualize bibliometrics and scientometrics in quantitative research from Scopus and Web of Science databases. The Bibliometrix package in R Studio has advantages due to its substantial and effective statistical algorithms, access to high-quality numerical routines, and being able to visualize integrated data for scientific computing (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). The Bibliometrix package in R Studio focuses not only on data visualization but also on the correctness and completeness of the statistic results (Dervis, 2019).

Result and Discussion

Document Type

Scientific publications related to the contribution of libraries in the development of knowledge management are presented in table 1. There are 250 scientific publications consisting of 152 articles, 57 conference papers, 21 book chapters, 12 reviews, 5 books, 2 editorials, and 1 conference review.

Tabel 1. Table of Document yang tersedia 1992 - 2024

DOCUMENT TYPE	DOCUMENT
Article	152
Conference Paper	57
Book Chapter	21
Review	12
Book	5
Editorial	2
Conference Review	1
Total	250

Source: Scopus Data

Country Collaboration Map and Table

Based on graphic 1, it is known that the author's home country collaboration map is related to the contribution of libraries in the development of knowledge management. A detailed explanation can be seen in table 2 which can be seen that the highest collaboration in library contribution research and knowledge management is a collaboration between Bangladesh and Japan with a total of 6 publications. Continued with the collaboration of USA – Bangladesh, USA-Japan, and Nigeria – South Africa with a total of 5 publications. Then there is the Malaysia-Finland collaboration with a total of 4 publications. Furthermore, there are only 2 publications for collaboration between countries ranked 6 and below (table 2).

Graphic 1. Country Collaboration Map



Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Tabel 2. Table of Country Collaboration

FROM	TO	FREQUENCY
Bangladesh	Japan	6
USA	Bangladesh	5
USA	Japan	5
Nigeria	South Africa	5
Malaysia	Finland	4
China	Pakistan	2
India	Qatar	2
Iran	Australia	2
Malaysia	Bangladesh	2

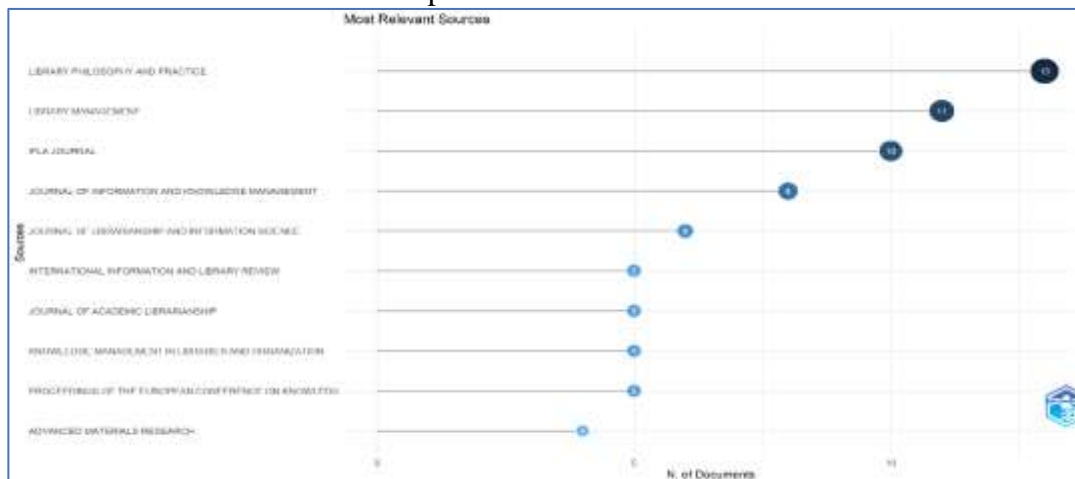
USA	Greece	2
USA	Italy	2
USA	Thailand	2

Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Most Relevant Sources

Based on the results of a search on the Scopus database, it is known that 10 ranks of publication sources that have so far published research on the contribution of libraries in supporting knowledge management. The first rank is Library Philosophy and Practice with a total of 13 publications. Then the second rank is Library Management with a total of 11 publications. The third rank is IFLA Journal with 10 publications. Next there is the Journal of Information and Knowledge Management with 8 publications and the Journal of Librarianship and Information Science with 6 publications. Furthermore, there are International Information and Library Review, Journal of Academic Librarianship, Knowledge Management in Libraries and Organization, Proceedings of the European Conference on Knowledge with a total of 5 publications. In tenth place there is Advanced Material Research with a total of 4 publications.

Graphic 2. Most Relevant Sources

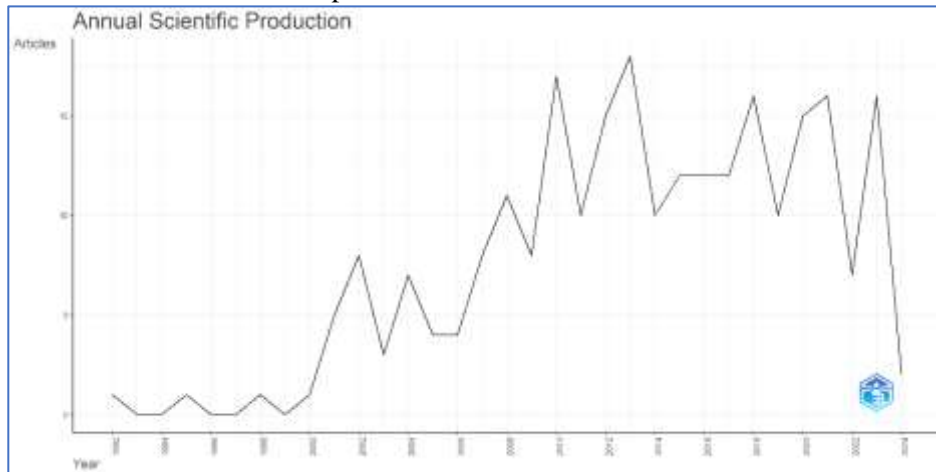


Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Annual Scientific Production

Based on graphic 3, it is known that scientific publications related to library contributions in the development of knowledge management have fluctuated from 1992 to 2024. It is known that in 1992 – 2000 the number of research on knowledge management in libraries was still very low with under 2 publications. Starting in 2002 there began to be a drastic increase related to the number of 8 publications. Furthermore, the number of publications began to move up and the highest peak was in 2013 with 18 publications. Furthermore, in accordance with the results of research on the role of libraries in supporting knowledge management carried out by Tupan and Setiorini (Tupan & Setiorini, 2020) which mentions that in 2014 and 2015 there was a decline in publications. From 2015 to 2017 there was a stagnant number of publications, namely 12 publications. Furthermore, 2018 began to rise again with 16 publications, then from 2019 to 2024 there were quite fluctuating ups and downs. As revealed by (van Nunen et al., 2018), The number of publications that have gone through the peer-review process is one sign of the development of scientific research in a subject. The increasing number of publications can indicate the depth of the topics studied in the subject.

Graphic 3. Annual Scientific Production

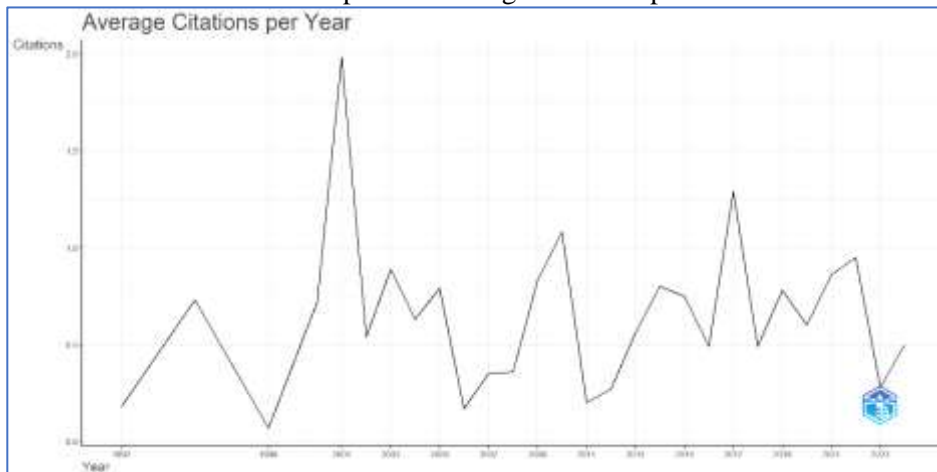


Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Average Citations per Year

Based on graphic 3, it is known that scientific publications related to library contributions in the development of knowledge management have fluctuated from 1992 – 2024. Citation is the act of citing references in a scientific work against other writings taken from books, papers or other sources. (*Search Results - KBBI Online*, n.d.). Citations are important because they are an assessment of the impact of publications. These evaluation criteria act as 'switchmen', determining the imprint on which scholarly work is driven by the dynamic interaction of the interests of authors and their institutions. Currently one of the most important criteria is the impact of publications (van Wesel, 2016). Based on the results, it can be seen that the highest average citation occurred in 2001 with an increase of 2%. Then in 2002 it fell to a value of 0.5%, then rose again in 2003 by 0.9%. Furthermore, in the following year there were still significant increases and decreases.

Graphic 4. Average Citations per Year

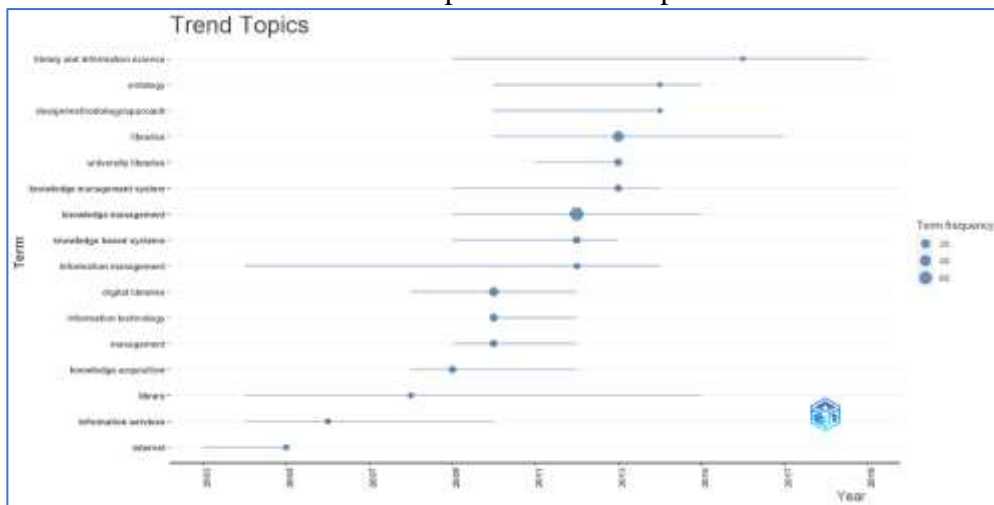


Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Trend Topic

Based on graphic 5, it is known that the trend topic with 73 frequency terms is the word "knowledge management" with a time span of 2009 – 2015 where 2012 was the highest peak. Continued with the topic "libraries" with 36 frequency terms in the period 2010 – 2016 and the topic "digital libraries" with 23 frequency terms in 2010, "information technology" 15 frequency terms in the period 2008 – 2012. Next is the topic of "university libraries" in 2010 - 2012 with 14 frequency terms and the topic "university libraries" with 14 frequency terms in 2010 -2012. The topics "Management" and "Knowledge based System" received frequency term 12 in 2008 – 2013.

Graphic 5. Trend Topics



Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Co-occurrence Network

Analysis of mapping and publication trends of library contributions in knowledge management was carried out using co-occurrence network visualization using bibliometrix-biblioshiny package r studio to find out the network map that exists among the metadata of scientific articles downloaded from Scopus. The network map based on the visualization of the co-occurrence network is divided into five clusters as in graphic 6.

Graphic 6. Co-Occurrence Network



Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Cluster 1 is blue consisting of knowledge management, libraries, university libraries, research,

explicit knowledge, surveys, academic libraries, personnel, information science, research and development management, design methodology approach, library management, knowledge acquisition, library services, knowledge management system, knowledge based system, and knowledge. This is in accordance with Koç et.al's opinion on keyword analysis related to "knowledge management" shows that the keyword that often appears is "knowledge management" ranked first, followed by knowledge sharing, knowledge transfer and knowledge creation (Koç et al., 2019). Cluster 2 of red color consists of: digital libraries, information services, e-learning, knowledge and management tools, intelligent system, information retrieval, onlogy, semantic web, grid technology, world wide web. The third cluster of green color is human, library, librarian, internet. The fourth cluster is orange color such us article, organization, library medical, organization and management. Cluster 5 purple colors are library and information science, publishing, education, knowledge sharing, human resources management.

Thematic Map

Graphic 7 is a thematic map that divides into four topic quadrants such us motor themes, niche themes, emerging or declining themes, and basic themes. There is a group of topics that are in the middle of four quadrants, namely *research and development management*, *computer science*, *critical success factor*. This means that the density and centrality values are not too high and also not too low so that they can fit in all quadrants. Most likely the topic is not very remembered so it is not too influential because of ordinary citations.

The upper right quadrant, namely motor themes, is a group of topics that need to be developed and studied further because of their high density and centrality. There are three topic groups, namely group 1 on *knowledge management*, *digital libraries*, and *the semantic web*. Then group 2 about *libraries*, *internet*, *articles* followed by group 3 namely *libraries*, *university libraries*, *knowledge based systems*. All three groups are in the same cluster. These topics have a high influence because there are many citations and publications made on these topics are quite a lot.

Furthermore, the subtopic in the upper left quadrant, namely niche themes, which is a topic with a wider range and has been widely researched and published, but still not too influential because of the low number of citations. The subtopics include *knowledge supply chains*, *supply chains*.

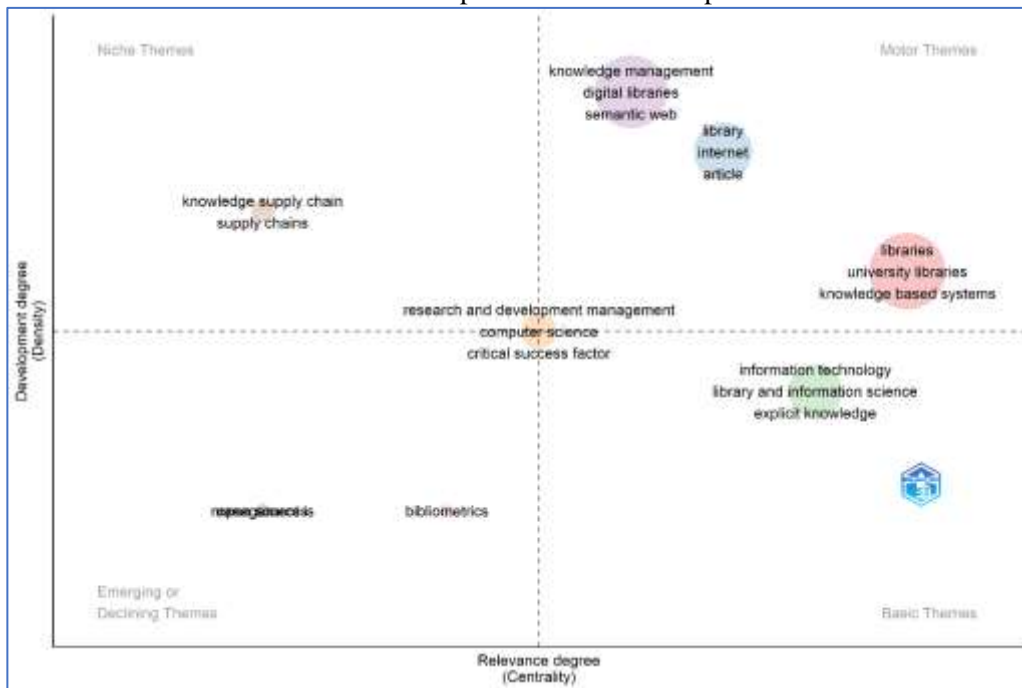
Furthermore, topics in the lower left quadrant, namely emerging or declining themes, are subtopics of research and publications that are still little discussed or still undeveloped or can also begin to decline and the level of influence is low due to the low level of citation. The topic is *open source*, *bibliometrics* are in the same cluster.

Finally, the lower right quadrant subtopic is a basic theme with high centrality but low density, which means that topics in the quadrant have a high influence because of the large number of citations. Although citations are high, there is little or no research and publications discussing it. The topics are *information technology*, *library and information science*, *explicit knowledge* that is in the same cluster. This is in accordance with research conducted by Assegaff that decision support systems, repositories, and social media as information technology tools are the choice for organizations in supporting the "*Knowledge Management*" program (Assegaff, 2014). In addition, Park's research also supports the assertion that there is a relationship between explicit knowledge and innovation based on knowledge-based theory and learning. Explicit knowledge transferred from a foreign parent to the IJV has a stronger impact on innovation than tacit knowledge. These results provide strong support for the role of explicit knowledge mediation in the relationship between tacit and innovative knowledge transfer (Park et al., 2022).

Therefore, based on the thematic map of research topics and publications that have been

described, the topics in the lower right quadrant, namely about "*information technology, library and information science, explicit knowledge*" can be carried out further studies and research because the number of citations and influences is high and there are still few who conduct research on the topic.

Graphic 7. Thematic Map



Source: Scopus Data in Biblioshiny

Conclusion

The conclusions and recommendations obtained from the results of bibliometric analysis related to library contributions in the field of knowledge management using Bibliometrix – Biblioshiny R Studio package are:

1. The most types of documents are in the form of articles totaling 152.
2. The highest collaboration between the author's home countries is the collaboration between Bangladesh and Japan with a total of 6 publications
3. Library Philosophy and Practice is the highest publication source with 13 publications.
4. The number of publication productivity fluctuated and the highest peak of publication productivity in 2013 with 18 publications.
5. The average number of citations per year fluctuated and the highest average citation occurred in 2001 with an increase of 2%.
6. Trend topic with 73 frequency terms is the topic of "knowledge management" with a period of 2009 – 2015 where 2012 was the highest peak.
7. Mapping of five clusters with the most emerging topics that is knowledge management, libraries, university libraries, research, explicit knowledge, surveys, academic libraries, personnel, information science, research and development management, design

methodology approach, library management, knowledge acquisition, library services, knowledge management system, knowledge based system, and knowledge.

8. The topic in the lower right quadrant, namely about "information technology, library and information science, explicit knowledge" can be further studied and researched because the number of citations and influences is high and there are still few who conduct research on the topic. Examples of "information technology" topics can be associated with "explicit knowledge" in libraries or "explicit knowledge" topics are associated with "library innovation". These high-citation topics are opportunities that can be used for research that can be carried out in the future.

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***Generation Z Affiliate Scheme Analysis on TikTok:
An Information Management Approach
Analisis Skema Afiliasi Generasi Z di TikTok:
Pendekatan Manajemen Informasi***

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Abstract

Background of the study: An affiliate scheme is a marketing technique that is done digitally. This marketing technique allows a seller to market their products through a third party called an affiliate. Affiliate schemes generally occur on social media. Among other social media, TikTok in Indonesia has the second largest number of users after America, with 126.83 million users. This makes TikTok a place for affiliates to take action.

Purpose: The aim of this research is to analyze the affiliate schemes that occur on TikTok by generation z, by observing and approaching existing rules in information management, as well as changes that occur after the emergence of affiliate schemes.

Method: The research method used in writing this article is descriptive qualitative analysis with data collection conducted through document studies and interviews with students.

Findings: The results showed that affiliate schemes have influenced product purchasing decisions, which are based on a person's cognitive ability to manage the information that has been obtained.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this research is that affiliate schemes are connected with information management in influencing buyer decisions and can potentially lead to impulsive behavior in buying products. This is shown by the informants having views in processing information, including capturing, storing and disseminating/ spreading information.

Keywords: *Affiliate scheme; TikTok; affiliators*

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Skema afiliasi merupakan suatu teknik pemasaran yang dilakukan secara digital. Teknik pemasaran ini memungkinkan seorang penjual memasarkan produk mereka melalui pihak ketiga yang disebut afiliator. Skema afiliasi umumnya terjadi di media sosial. Di antara media sosial lain, TikTok di

Indonesia memiliki jumlah pengguna kedua terbanyak sebesar setelah Amerika, yakni sebesar 126,83 juta pengguna. Hal ini menjadikan TikTok sebagai tempat para afiliator melakukan aksinya.

Purpose: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis skema afiliasi yang terjadi di TikTok oleh generasi z, dengan melihat dan pendekatan sesuai dengan kaidah yang ada pada manajemen informasi, serta perubahan yang terjadi setelah kemunculan skema afiliasi.

Method: Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penulisan artikel ini adalah analisis deskriptif kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data yang dilakukan melalui studi dokumen dan wawancara pada mahasiswa.

Findings: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa skema afiliasi telah memberi pengaruh terhadap keputusan pembelian produk, yang didasari oleh kemampuan kognitif seseorang dalam mengelola sebuah informasi yang telah didapatkan.

Conclusion: Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah skema afiliasi memiliki keterhubungan dengan dengan manajemen informasi dalam mempengaruhi keputusan pembeli dan dapat berpotensi pada perilaku impulsif dalam membeli produk. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan para informan memiliki pandangan dalam mengolah informasi, diantaranya menangkap, menyimpan, dan menyebarkan informasi.

Kata Kunci: Skema afiliasi; TikTok; afiliator

Introduction

The information age has helped various human activities whose process is known as digitization, where this process involves the role between technology and humans as the main aspect. According to Mulyadi, Zulkarnain I., & Laugu N. (2019) The existence of information has become so vital, with such a high intensity of use in modern society that makes this society categorized as an information society. Therefore, this era encourages humans to adapt in responding to the flow of information and changes that occur in the digital world.

A tangible form of change is the presence of transportation-based applications such as Gojek and Uber that accommodate users to be able to book transportation online. Another example is the emergence of e-commerce as an online market that connects merchants with customers without the need for a physical market. Electronic commerce or e-commerce includes the activities of distributing, buying and selling, marketing products and services through electronic systems such as the internet or television, www (worldwide website), or other computer networks (Septiawan & Alkhair 2016). Both examples are currently innovating and oriented towards Fintech (Financial Technology). Fintech utilizes technology to improve banking and financial services which are generally carried out by startup companies by utilizing the latest software, internet, communication and computerization technologies (Setioyono, Sriyono, & Prapanca 2021).

The development of fintech has made competition in the digital economy tighter. According to Sri Mulyani (quoted from Kompas.com, Fauzia: Movanita 2020) because millennials and generation Z or young people tend to implement technology in various daily activities. Sri mulyani is confident that the fintech industry has the potential to grow rapidly. However, the rapid development of fintech makes it difficult for fintech-based startups to keep up with the existing competition. Therefore, affiliate schemes are presented as a form of strategy to face competition in the digital economy. Affiliate scheme in e-commerce is a marketing strategy that is carried out digitally. This scheme helps sellers to spread product or service information through online links. In simple terms, the affiliate scheme is that the seller opens an affiliate program and the afiliator registers as a marketing agent. The affiliate then gets a link provided by the seller, which can be shared on the affiliate's website or social media. If a buyer transacts through the affiliate link, the affiliate will receive a commission or income. This scheme is generally carried out on social media such as, Instagram, X, YouTube and TikTok.

Social media was originally created to connect people who are separated by distance

through digital communication. Communicating like face-to-face can be conducted through video calls/meetings, which makes reality and virtual blurred. Following the development of the internet, social media has massively changed the environment and the way humans communicate and process information. For example, TikTok, a social media platform, develops a shopping feature similar to e-commerce, but was criticized at the end of September 2023. Nowadays, digital economy players continue to utilize TikTok as a promotional tool and a bridge in conducting affiliate schemes. The emergence of affiliates in society, making anyone can be involved in this marketing, the more the involvement of affiliate marketing schemes, the more product information is disseminated to social media users. In this study, we chose TikTok as a social media platform that is being loved, especially Generation Z. Based on Statista.com data (Ceci, L. 2024) The country with the most TikTok users as of January 2024 is America with 148.92 million users, the second position is Indonesia 126.83 million and the third is Brazil 98.59 million.

Generation Z university students in Jakarta are the population of this study. University X in Jakarta has 3,172 new Generation Z students out of 10,667 active students. Since Jakarta is a major city in Indonesia that are already connected to 5G networks, this illustrates that this city have a reasonably good and superior internet network quality. One of the news released by tekno.kompas.com, Galuh Putri Riyanto, Wahyunanda Kusuma Pertiwi (Riyanto and Pertiwi, 2024). At the beginning of 2024, internet users in Indonesia were recorded at 221.5 million people, more specifically 221,563,479 people. Among this number, Generation Z, namely, born in the 1997-2012 era aged 12-27 years, is the age group most connected to the internet. In an addition to other relevant data, Gen Z is a group of 71,509,082 people in Indonesia, around 27.94% of the country's entire population. (BPS, 2020).

Through this background, the problem in this study can be formulated, namely “How do students manage the knowledge gained from TikTok in the midst of the flow of affiliation schemes?” and there are several points of discussion that will be analyzed in this study. Some of them are affiliation schemes, affiliation relationships among Jakarta students. Details will discuss information management from information discovery on social media. Finally, the changes that have occurred since the emergence of affiliation schemes.

Referring to previous research conducted by Ida Bagus Suryanatha, in 2023 in a journal entitled “Case Study of Tik-Tok Affiliate as the New Face of Consumer To Consumer (C2C) in the Realm of Digital Economy”, it implicitly explains about consumers who transform into an affliator. The commission scheme uses the Pay Per Sale commission scheme. This means that TikTok Affiliates can influence, educate other consumers through video content that Affiliates produce, and a new face of Consumer to Consumer is formed.

The distinction between our research and previous research is the focus that explains the affiliation scheme. Our research focuses on gen z students as research subjects and connects with information management. The flow of information processed by recipients of TikTok social media refers to the desire and selection of information. While prior research focuses more on TikTok affiliation in the field of digital economy.

Information management in this research looks at how Gen Z, who is also a student, receives and manages information. As is known, social media has now become a source of information among Gen Z. There are several platforms that are widely accessed by Gen Z, including Twitter, Instagram and TikTok. In this study, authors focused on TikTok.

TikTok is unique compared to other social media, by providing short videos and providing more targeted information. In the author's assumption, this allows users to access and share information easily and quickly. Based on this, due to the large amount of information available on TikTok, it is important for users to manage information effectively in order to make the right decisions. Information management on social media refers to processes including collecting, organizing, evaluating and using the information obtained.

Method

The research method in this article uses a qualitative descriptive method. The purpose of the author using qualitative descriptive methods is to be able to further examine the topic raised, namely the analysis of affiliation schemes in students in Jakarta. Hikmawati (2020, p. 88) said, descriptive research is non-experimental research, because it is not intended to test certain hypotheses, but only describes “what it is” about a variable, symptom, or situation. Research using descriptive methods focuses on explaining a phenomenon thoroughly from various angles and prioritizing objectivity. According to Creswell (in Nisa et al., 2022, p. 13), qualitative research is an approach to exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups related to social or human problems.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method because it wants to explore how Gen Z uses TikTok social media to view and gain knowledge and information amidst affiliate schemes. This research wants to see how Gen Z, who are also students, plan, collect, store, process and make decisions on the information they get.

The data collection is the first step in researching a topic. The data collection techniques used by the author are literature searches and interviews. Literature search here can also be interpreted as a document study, namely examining forms of documents that are closely related to the topic of the selected article. Gottschalk (in Murdiyanto, 2020, p. 64) states that documents (documentation) in its broader sense are any evidentiary process based on any type of source, be it written, oral, pictorial, or archaeological. The documents examined in this article are in the form of writing by utilizing digital media in the form of collecting articles from other researchers. The author has collected 7 scientific articles and 2 news articles that match the topic of this article. The other data collection technique used by the author is interviews. According to Nazir (in Hardani et al., 2022, p.138) interview is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of question and answer while meeting face to face between the questioner or interviewer and the answerer or respondent using a tool called an interview guide. The interview is a form of the author obtaining data from other people through direct questioning. The interview stage was carried out by determining 3 students who live in Jakarta to become respondents.

Furthermore, according to Ismayanti (in Purnia et al., 2022, p. 94), data analysis is a process for examining data, transforming data, cleaning data and modeling data to produce information that can provide clues and ways for researchers to make decisions on the research problems being studied. This section includes data analysis techniques after collecting data from various sources and then identifying each data obtained. The researcher uses the analysis model from Miles and Huberman as a reference for analyzing data. According to Murdiyanto (2020, p. 78-83), data analysis steps can be carried out using the Miles and Huberman (1984) model which goes through 3 (three) stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction is the process of selecting the right data. After the author collects the data, the researcher will immediately sort out the most relevant data to be analyzed. Then data presentation is the stage when the data begins to load. The data that has been sorted out begins to be analyzed and written in this article. The last stage is drawing conclusions. Drawing conclusions aims to provide a basic understanding of the data and information that has been gathered.

The data sources in this article are written with primary data in the form of interviews, and secondary data in the form of documents obtained from various sources. The researcher obtained secondary data from internet-based journals and online repositories. This data triangulation is an important stage in the research process since it involves the use of various methods to verify and validate the data obtained. The researcher in this stage decided to use source triangulation as a method to verify the data. In source triangulation, the data that has been obtained will be checked for validity by comparing it with data from other sources. The following is the source triangulation process carried out by the researcher :

1. The research author obtained the source from a scientific article entitled “The Effect of Perceptions of Use of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) on the Use of E-Filling”. To ensure the validity of this article, the author then analyzes the journal that published it and the source in writing the article.
2. The author obtained the source from a news article titled “Indonesian Internet Users Break 221 Million, Dominated by Gen Z”. The validity of this news article is seen from the media. The validity of this news article is seen from the publishing media. The author knows that this article is valid through the data retrieved in it, which comes from an authorized institution that conducts a survey for internet users and the media that publishes this news article is a news media that has gained public trust over the years. This will ensure that the data obtained is accurate and reliable.

Result and Discussion

TikTok Affiliate Scheme

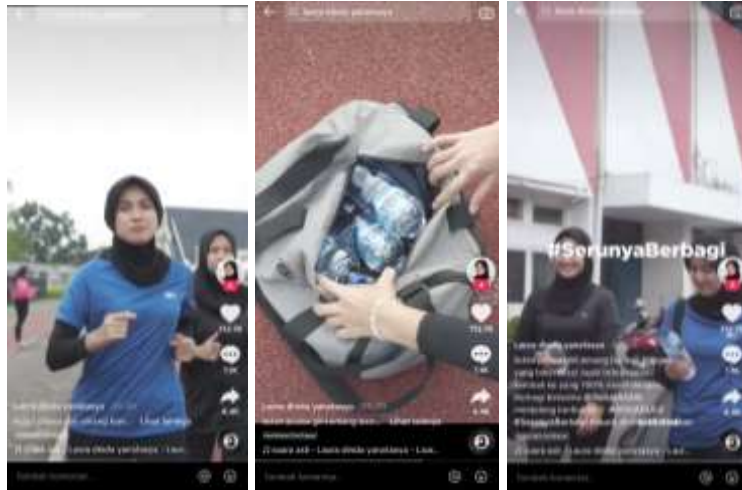
Broadly speaking, TikTok affiliates are divided into two categories, namely sellers as product providers and creators or affiliates who distribute or promote products from sellers. The steps to join the TikTok affiliation for sellers are, first, logging in to the TikTok Shop seller center. After the account has been logged in, go to the affiliate then click “start” on the left side of the menu. Finally, sellers can prepare collaborations to reach more buyer reach through promotion by creators. The steps to join the affiliation for creators, first get permission to sell seller products, this is a kind of agreement or cooperation between the affiator and the seller to promote their products on the TikTok platform. The cooperation also concerns the amount of commission that will be obtained in each transaction. Then add the creator's contact information to follow up on commissions and creator accountability, to properly promote the product. Add products to the storefront, get product samples from sellers and sell these products by promoting goods giving reviews or explaining product advantages. This information was obtained from the TikTok Shop website <https://business.TikTokshop.com/uk/affiliate>. (accessed on April 30, 2024)

TikTok affiliate commissions are between 1%-10% per product. The amount of commission or percentage of profit for each product received by the creator is not the same, depending on the seller, brand reputation, and sales figures. The more sales figures in each month, the greater the multiple commissions that will be received. Of course, the popularity of a product affects the sales figures. The number of followers and popularity as a promotional agent factor into the visits and transactions of the affiliate scheme that has been implemented. Novice agents with a small number of followers can join the affiliate scheme, there is no limit to the number of followers but the more the number of followers, the creator benefits because the reach will be wider. Unique content following the latest trends is also a factor in increasing product sales. Creators are diligent in creating content to achieve FYP (For your page) which will affect the reach of buyers.

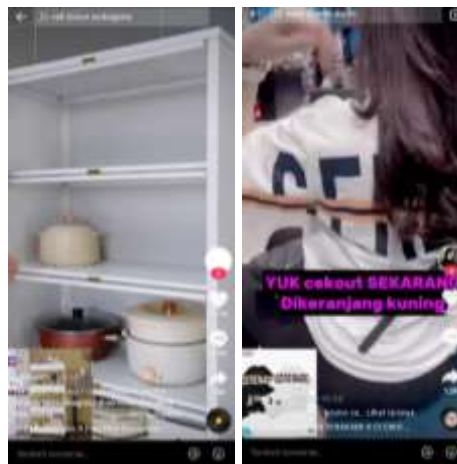
TikTok users must be familiar with this term, FYP is an analysis of content that attracts a lot of viewers and interactions at one time, so that the popularity of the content rises and reaches the home page of the account in most TikTok users. Suryanatha (2023) argues that FYP contains elements of promotion both Content Hard Selling & Soft Selling can be FYP in every TikTok account from users, it will affect the number of views, love, save & share the content and automatically when a content gets a large number of both aspects of view, love, save & share, it can be analyzed that it will stimulate an increase in purchases both from the number of paid users, units & revenue of the product. Prodjjo and Rosyiah (2024) there are various types of marketing strategies in the business sector, soft selling and hard selling. These two strategies have different approaches, soft selling is a type of approach that is not too pressing on customers, and the approach is done personally to

understand the needs of potential buyers. In contrast to hard selling, this marketing strategy takes an approach by emphasizing the urgency of the product to customers. This concept understands prospective buyers in two different perspectives, soft selling creates the result that transactions or using products/services that suit personalities, and personal needs that may not be felt by other consumers. Hard selling creates the result that the products/services we buy and use, because of the characteristics, functional products, and product advantages.

Everyone can be influenced by these two strategies, but soft embraces the consumer and hard explains the product straightforwardly. These strategies also play a role in affiliate content on TikTok, by creating unique promotional concepts and keeping people interested in watching promotional content until the end.



Picture 1. Example of Soft selling (source: TikTok @laura_dindaa12 account)



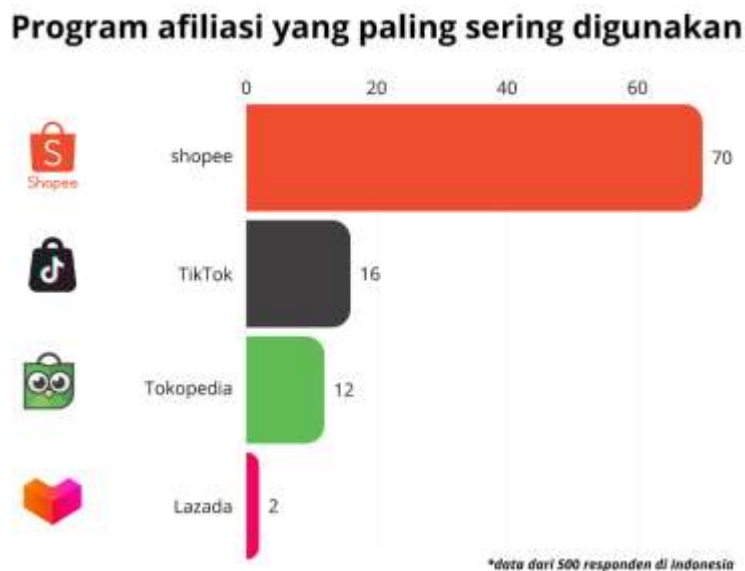
Picture 4-5. Example of Hard selling (source: TikTok accounts @riri.store2 @rakita777)

Now the emergence of affiliates makes the variety of content more varied and there is not a little manipulation of the concept so that someone watches the content to the end, and absorbs product information implicitly, even though the information is not necessarily needed by the individual. In the example of soft selling content above, the creator shares his sports video and adds a sharing story, but towards the end the creator implies the product “Aqua” as the object of promotion. Figure 4-5. is an example of hard selling by favoring and creating a persuasive narrative in the content. Unlike endorsements or advertisements, affiliate schemes in content creation on TikTok are not sponsored by brands and companies, sellers only provide product samples to provide physical materials to be contended.

TikTok affiliates are arguably able to compete in other affiliate schemes, this

illustrates that social media as a source of information where there are marketing schemes that actually occur in the society according to the data. As for the evidence of the relation between the seller and the affiliate scheme incorporated in the TikTok affiliate scheme, which is the use of the second TikTok shop application which is known to cooperate with tokopedia regarding the provision of product offerings on the same platform, namely TikTok. In calculating the percentage of affiliate usage in e-commerce that is most frequently used throughout July 2023 is as shown below.

Graph 1. Data Survey of Brand Used Most Often



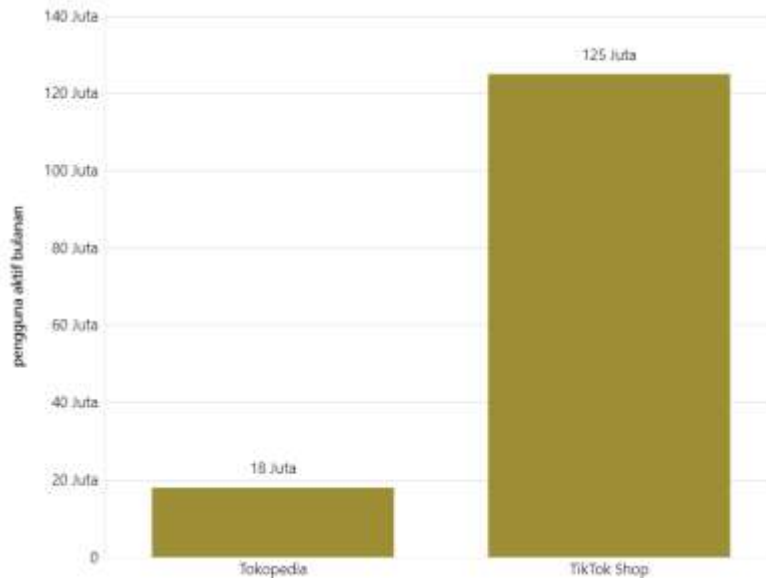
Source: www.snapcart.global (2023)

Based on this data, which involved 500 respondents aged 19-35 years in various parts of Indonesia, especially those who have participated in affiliate schemes. This is relevant to our research that discusses Generation Z's affiliate scheme on TikTok, while showing the level of affiliate scheme in Indonesia. The chart uses four companies that are familiar to the public that use affiliate schemes. It explains that the top position is Shopee and the second position is TikTok, which doubles as a social media and digital marketplace. TikTok's affiliate scheme is already familiar to Indonesians, the development of this scheme is proven to beat other competitors, namely, Tokopedia and Lazada as e-commerce players who also play an important role in the digital economy.

The growing affiliate scheme in Indonesia has also contributed to the emergence of new trends, collaborative ideas, and professions that monetize digital. These schemes are inclusive, and can be played by anyone of any age and background with just the internet and a gadget. Referring to new professions, affiliate schemes are also an opportunity for them to earn extra income as a side job amid the post-pandemic economic crisis. Some people who focus on making affiliate schemes as an affiliate profession will pour more ideas and efforts to achieve commissions and a larger reach. As for affiliate users who are only on the side hustle, they will generally disseminate product information only along with the original sample images that have been obtained.

The affiliate scheme in TikTok is now connected to another application that TikTok has developed, namely TikTok shop. TikTok shop, which is currently collaborating with Tokopedia, has succeeded in reaching more than 10 million people to join and download the application.

Graph 2. Monthly active users of the TikTok Shop and Tokopedia applications



Source: databoks.katadata.co.id (2024)

The data shown above is the number of monthly active users of the TikTok Shop and Tokopedia applications in February 2024. Based on this data, after TikTok shop and Tokopedia collaborated, it was found that the number of monthly active users of these two applications reached 143 million users, with 125 million TikTok Shop users in Indonesia and 18 million Tokopedia users. This represents such a high level of interest in TikTok shop that its monthly active users exceed 100 million. By the year 2023, TikTok Indonesia (quoted from Liputan6.com, Arief Rahman Hakim: 2023) said that there were as many as 6 million local sellers and nearly 7 million affiliated content creators using TikTok Shop. When compared to the number of data users who downloaded the TikTok Shop application in February 2024, it can be estimated that the number of sellers and content creators has now increased.

Information Management of Jakarta Students as TikTok Users

Information is something that will never be separated from human life, because humans access information every second. The information that a person gets will then automatically be processed in mind. Information management immediately occurs in every aspect of life, including business aspects. The digital world is now very possible for all groups from early childhood to parents with decades of age to access the use of social media, which can be used in finding and using the information obtained so that it can be used as the most accessible source of information and entertainment media. The presence of social media in its use helps individuals to stay in touch globally. The use of information and technology that can continue to develop so that it can provide understanding to an individual to be able to adapt to new things. In this digital age, if the individual does not keep up with the current technology, it is stated that the individual has not been able to face the digital era.

TikTok is one of the most popular social media for gadget users. Where TikTok always improves and presents new features that can provide convenience for its users. TikTok basically exists as an application to become a forum for creativity for its users to be disseminated. TikTok is also present as a medium for disseminating information that allows it to attract more attention from its users, so that information is more noticed and understood

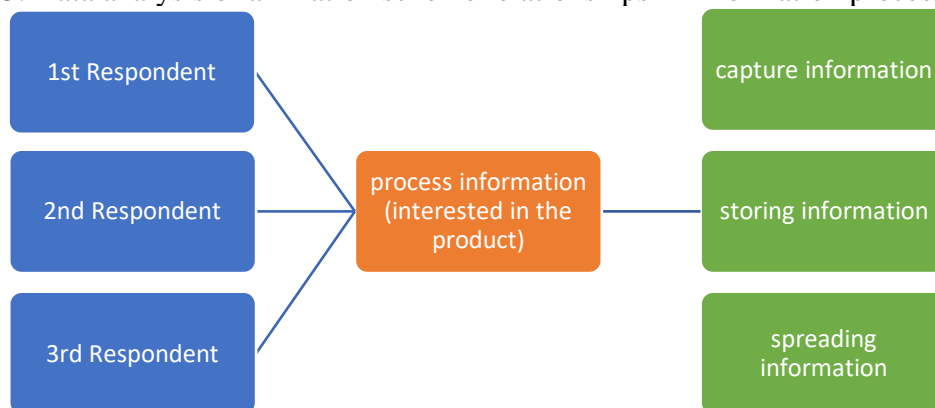
by the audience, due to the presentation of information in an audio-visual narrative. The presence of a similar application, namely TikTok shop, where this application is utilized by TikTok users to become affiliates in the TikTok application. Affiliates use TikTok as a forum for the promotion process to occur by presenting content accompanied by product sales links, as a form of promotion.

The application of social exchange theory is in line with the current affiliation scheme, namely that an individual's actions are carried out because of an exchange of information which will be based on the existence of costs and rewards. Exchange information without spending excessive effort and funds to get the rewards. This theory motivates individuals to reduce their efforts such as the way affiliates work who are only a third party in marketing their products, namely only marketing in digital applications. This theory can also be connected to how a consumer who enters into an affiliate scheme with consumers who are attracted to the offers provided by affiliates, so that consumers are rewarded with discounts that are able to provide cost expenditures to the consumer.

Social exchange theory is influential in information management, where an individual prefers information that is more relevant to him in solving his problems, trust in information within the scope of social interaction. In filtering information, an individual will choose information sources that are considered credible to obtain information because they are considered capable of providing greater rewards than spending a lot of effort to find information that is concrete to reality. Individuals use the information they get by using the information that provides the most benefit to themselves in making a decision in using information. Social exchange theory has an important role in finding, processing, and using information in carrying out social actions

The advancements offered by the digital world today have led people's lives to other conveniences, such as the emergence of affiliate schemes that involve interactions between sellers and buyers through the intermediary of someone promoting a product. This phenomenon has been going on for quite some time, especially on the TikTok platform. Seeing the rapid development of affiliate schemes, a study was conducted to find out how much influence affiliate schemes have among generation z. The research was conducted by conducting interviews with 3 students who live in Jakarta with the initials P (19 years old) as the first respondent, C (20 years old) as the second respondent, and N (19 years old) as the third respondent. Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, they have responded to the affiliate scheme through a series of questions that have been asked, including :

Graph 3. Data analysis of affiliation scheme relationships in information processing



Source: interview data

All three informants have an understanding of the affiliate scheme, but the way they comprehend affiliation is different depending on their background, respondent 1 has

experience as a seller, respondent 2 as an affiliate, and respondent 3 only as a social media user. Respondent 1 showed a positive attitude and in-depth understanding of the affiliate scheme, explaining that there is an additional application, “TikTok Shop”, to join the affiliate scheme for either sellers or affiliates. Regarding respondent 1’s information management with a background as a seller and also an affiliator in the TikTok application, information from content that includes affiliate links persuasively makes respondents very interested in buying products, so in processing affiliate information is valid in influencing respondents’ actions between buying and not buying. He added, when finding product information reviews in TikTok content, respondents save and utilize the content to insert their affiliate links. Cognitive needs are related to the fulfillment of information such as understanding, knowledge, and application of information. This cognitive need aims to increase understanding of the environment (Subekti, 2010 in Purnama 2021). Through that vision, respondents store and manage information according to their cognitively integrated needs.

Respondent two as an affiliator has a different view of how to deal with the flow of affiliate content information on TikTok. According to the respondent, the first view of the product is the first step, whether the information will be listened to or not, if the product in the content is not interesting then the respondent will continue to “scroll” the TikTok page. Attractive affiliate content and explaining product specifications as expected by respondent 2, then the affiliate scheme will influence the decision to buy, and click the link listed. Respondent 3 shows the aspect of “storing information” in managing information obtained from affiliate content, according to what the affiliate scheme makes the respondent interested in buying a product coupled with promos, but there needs to be consideration before buying a product through reviews, affiliate content that provides honest reviews will influence the way respondent 3 makes decisions and is sure to buy a product.

Information merely comes from around the human environment. It can be in the form of pictures or writing. In the process, when this information is captured by the human senses, it will automatically be processed in the human mind. This information processing process is then known as information management. Choo (in Stephen et al., 2022) defines information management as a cycle of processes that support organizational learning activities, which are identifying information needs, obtaining information, organizing and storing information, developing information products and services, distributing information, and using information. The enormous need for information has encouraged people to implement information management.

The analysis of the interview data reveals that there are three advanced processes of information discovery, namely, capturing information, storing information and disseminating information. (Dalkir, 2011) The information capture and initial knowledge creation phases do not utilize technology extensively or additional standards, within the framework required to store, organize, and manage information. Ultimately there will be convergence on an action from information capture to knowledge management. The process of capturing information conducted by respondents is watching videos in social media, TikTok, some of which content is included in affiliate schemes.

The process of storing information is part of the information management process carried out by Jakarta students. Respondents store information by storing content in the device, or tacitly to consider product purchase decisions. According to Gnanasundaram (2012) an organization processes power to get the information it needs for its daily operations. Storage is a place that enables users to store and retrieve data. Information storage depends on the Information Availability (IA), which ensures that people (employees, customers, suppliers, and partners) can access information whenever they need it. IA can be defined in terms of accessibility, reliability, and timeliness of information.

(Samanta & Chatterjee, 2021) The process of information dissemination means

“sharing”. The effectiveness of information dissemination rests considerably on how it is shared and accessed. In reality, the organization of knowledge is essential for its storage to render its efficient access in the future to information seekers. In accordance with this opinion, this third process of spreading information is the determination by individuals whether or not to disseminate information depending on their needs, respondents as affiliates and sellers will disseminate the information obtained to promote a product, while for social media users disseminating information is not their priority process as users, but respondents can disseminate information to others so that information is conveyed without the intention of promoting. This opinion is in line with how an affliator wants to promote and spreading information in its own way and users according to their interests.

Conclusion

TikTok is a form of platform that is basically presented as an application that provides entertainment information, where each user is able to express himself in the form of content that represents himself. The development of this TikTok presents a digital economic cycle that changes the way in which there is an ease of individual groups in conducting buying and selling transactions carried out digitally. The digital economic cycle in a social media is able to experience changes in society in terms of trends and needs.

The mindset of the community has changed with the presence of an affiliate marketing strategy, where an affiliate becomes a third party between buyers and sellers, namely becoming a marketing party in marketing a product. Where the affiliate changes the mindset of the community by providing more interesting and interactive product information. The digital economic ecosystem contained in TikTok shapes digital society into two different forms of positions, namely the existence of content creators and affiliates. In its representation, an affiliate is any TikTok user who is able to transform as a provider of product information as a form of marketing sales products.

Based on the research results, it was found about affiliation schemes and their relationship with information management. It was found that affiliate schemes influence the mindset of TikTok users in understanding information about a product. The relevance of desires and information about a product increasingly directs individuals to make decisions about whether or not to buy a product or service offered in the content presented on the platform. The results of the analysis and interviews from this research are that TikTok is the main subject in the case of affiliate schemes in the TikTok application experienced by Generation Z, so it can be studied that good information management for a product or online marketing is present and can be formed from experience in dealing with affiliate scheme content.

Acknowledgement

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*User Satisfaction With Mobile Library Services in
Padang City: The Influence of Librarian
Interpersonal Communication*

*Kepuasan Pemustaka pada Layanan Perpustakaan
Keliling Kota Padang: Pengaruh Komunikasi
Interpersonal Pustakawan*

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Abstract

Background of the study: This interpersonal communication can form relationships with other people through interactions, conversations or examinations and interviews.

Purpose: The research aims first, to analyze and evaluate communication carried out by librarians with school children. Second, to identify challenges or problems that occur in librarian communication with school children. The method used in this is descriptive quantitative research.

Method: This method is used to create a systematic, factual and accurate picture or description of existing phenomena.

Findings: The majority (92.92%) of the 99 respondents either strongly agreed or agreed, while a minority (6.6%) expressed uncertainty, and a negligible percentage (1.01%) disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Conclusion: Primary school students often inquire about storybooks to the library staff. Additionally, 61.62% of the respondents agreed, 19.19% expressed agreement, 8.08% were uncertain, and 11.11% disagreed. Consequently, the conclusion is that primary school students often listen to stories told by others. Moreover, 53.54% agreed, 41.4% expressed agreement, and a small proportion (5.1%) remained uncertain.

Keywords: *Communication; Interpersonal Communication Satisfaction; Library Management; and Library Users*

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Komunikasi interpersonal ini dapat membentuk hubungan dengan orang lain melalui interaksi, percakapan atau pemeriksaan dan wawancara.

Purpose: Penelitian bertujuan pertama, untuk menganalisis dan mengevaluasi komunikasi yang dilakukan

oleh pustakawan dengan anak sekolah. Kedua untuk mengidentifikasi tantangan atau masalah yang terjadi dalam komunikasi komunikasi pustakawan dengan anak sekolah.

Method: *Metode yang digunakan dalam ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif. Metode ini digunakan untuk membuat gambaran atau deskripsi secara sistematis, faktual dan akurat mengenai fenomena yang ada.*

Findings: *Pada mayoritas (92.92%) dari 99 responden menyatakan setuju atau sangat setuju, sedangkan responden yang ragu-ragu hanya sebesar 6.6%, dan responden yang tidak setuju atau sangat tidak setuju hanya 1.01%.*

Conclusion: *Anak sekolah dalam senang mendengar cerita yang dibacakan oleh orang lain. Pada 53.54% dari 99 responden sangat setuju, 41.4% responden menyatakan setuju, dan ada juga responden yang masih ragu-ragu 5,1%. Jadi dapat dikatakan anak sekolah dalam merasa bahagia ketika kalmu mendengarkannya cerita yang dibacakan petugas pustaka.*

Kata Kunci: *Komunikasi; Komunikasi Interpersonal Kepuasan; Manajemen Perpustakaan; dan Pemustaka*

Introduction

Communication plays an important role in carrying out various activities; without communication, interactions between individuals do not proceed well (Anwar, A., Malik, M., Raes, V., & Anwar, A., 2020). Communication in the library is a crucial role that needs to be given attention (Fakhlina, 2011). The impacts include conflicts between librarians, between librarians and library users, and so on. One type of communication that is often practiced in libraries is interpersonal communication (Sari, 2019).

Interpersonal communication is a communication process that surrounds or occurs to humans every day in their lives. Interpersonal communication is an effective type of communication because it is dialogic in nature, involving conversation and must be reciprocal and direct. This communication can be responded to positively or negatively, successfully or not, and if not, it can provide an opportunity for communication to ask questions as broadly as possible (Rusli, 2014; Govindaraju, V., 2021). Effective interpersonal communication between librarians and library users can also influence user satisfaction with the services provided. Skills in interpersonal communication, such as listening ability, responsiveness, and empathy, are factors that need to be considered in building effective interpersonal communication (Mulyana, 2019; Mustofa, M. B., Sentiana, F., Zahro, F. M., & Wuryan, S., 2023).

In providing services to library users, a library will inevitably engage in communication related to the interactions it conducts. One service that frequently engages in interpersonal communication is the mobile library service. A mobile library is a concept of a moving library that brings a collection of library materials such as books, magazines, newspapers, and other reading sources to serve communities in various locations that are not yet served by a permanent library (Titahena, 2023). The mobile library service provides services to the community by visiting locations such as public places, community reading gardens, schools, and others. Certainly, the role of the mobile library as a place of learning includes providing interesting and relevant reading materials that meet the needs of visitors, as well as improving the quality of library services to become an entertaining and enjoyable destination for visitors (Nurcahyadi, 2021).

In communication, language is an essential tool for every school child. Through language, school children can develop their social skills in interacting with others. Mastery of social skills in a social environment begins with mastering language abilities. Without language, a person cannot communicate with others. School children can express their thoughts using language, allowing others to understand what they are thinking. The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze and evaluate the communication between librarians and school children.
2. To identify the challenges or problems that arise in the communication between

librarians and school children.

The communication between librarians and school children is a significant aspect for the success of providing library services. Librarians should understand how to communicate with school children, especially elementary school children, when providing mobile library services. This is because not all children can easily understand and listen to the communication delivered by librarians, a fact supported by the diverse characters, behaviors, and responsiveness of children in comprehending good communication.

Communication is the main tool for libraries. A part of the success of any library organization or institution is effective communication: when placed in the right context, communication becomes dyadic, public, and group-oriented (Khatibah, 2014; Mustofa, M. B., Sentiana, F., Zahro, F. M., & Wuryan, S., 2023). This definition highlights five characteristics that define communication. First, communication is a process. This means that communication unfolds over time through a series of interconnected actions performed by participants. Second, the participants involved in communication (communicators) use messages to convey meaning. Third, communication occurs in seemingly limitless contexts and situations, including the amount of time we have, the number of people around us, and whether our personal or professional circumstances affect how we communicate.

Effective communication aims to ensure that the communicator or student understands the message conveyed by the communicator, and that the communicant provides appropriate feedback to the message. Interpersonal communication, also known as interpersonal communication, is communication conducted by individuals to exchange ideas or thoughts with other individuals. In other words, interpersonal communication is a context of communication where each individual communicates feelings, ideas, emotions, and other information face-to-face with another individual (Marcelia, 2024).

According to experts, De Vito (1976) stated that interpersonal communication contains five characteristics as follows:

1. Openness: the ability to be ready to respond to information received in interpersonal relationships.
2. Empathy: the ability to convey pleasant and enjoyable feelings to the message recipient.
3. Supportiveness: the ability to influence or persuade others.
4. Positiveness: a librarian needs to have a positive attitude towards themselves, encourage users to participate more actively, and create a communication situation that promotes effective communication.
5. Equality: the implicit recognition that both parties are equally valuable, useful, and have something important to contribute.

The communication theory according to Harold Lasswell is known as the Lasswell Model of Communication or the Lasswell Formula. It is one of the earliest and most influential models of communication, developed in 1948. Harold D. Lasswell's communication theory, often referred to as the "Lasswell Model," is a foundational framework in the field. Lasswell proposed that effective communication could be understood by analyzing five key elements: who says what, through which channel, to whom, with what effect. This model emphasizes the importance of understanding the source of the message, the content or message itself, the medium through which it is transmitted, the audience receiving it, and the impact or effect it generates. Lasswell's approach provides a structured way to examine communication processes, enabling researchers and practitioners to dissect and analyze various communication scenarios comprehensively. (Lasswell, H. D., 1948).

User satisfaction is interpreted as a state within an individual or a group of individuals who have successfully obtained something they need and desire. User satisfaction can be

fulfilled through the provision of services and availability of information, as well as comfort that meets the users' expectations. User satisfaction will be achieved if the user's perception of the quality of library services is the same as or even exceeds their expectations of library service quality (Pandita, 2017). Reader satisfaction is when users successfully obtain what they need or want. The library service is the same, and the user satisfaction rating. In the organizational structure or information service provider, the main goal is to ensure user satisfaction with information services.

User satisfaction is defined as the state of pleasure experienced by users when they directly interact with librarians or visit the library. Reader satisfaction is achieved when users successfully obtain what they need or want. The quality of library services and the user satisfaction ratings are aligned. Within the organizational structure or information service providers, the primary goal is to ensure user satisfaction with information services. Satisfaction is felt by users through effective communication by librarians who can provide the best service during the borrowing process, which is considered the main objective (Marcelia, 2024).

Method

The research uses a quantitative research method with a descriptive approach. This research is based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used in studying samples and populations in research. Quantitative research presents data in the form of numbers as the result of the study. The descriptive research method is a method used to study a group of people, an object, a condition, a thought, or an event at the present time. This method is used to create a systematic, factual, and accurate description or depiction of the existing phenomena (Sugiyono, 2022).

Result and Discussion

The results of this research were obtained by distributing questionnaires in paper form to elementary school students in grades 5 and 6, who were reported to be fluent in reading and able to understand the questions in the questionnaire. A total of 99 children participated. The questionnaires were distributed directly by the researcher, assisted by school teachers and the mobile library staff from the Department of Library and Archives of Padang City.

1. Librarian Communicating with School Children

Librarians communicating with school children essentially depends on the context. Librarians communicating with school children can refer to various things depending on the field or context of its usage.

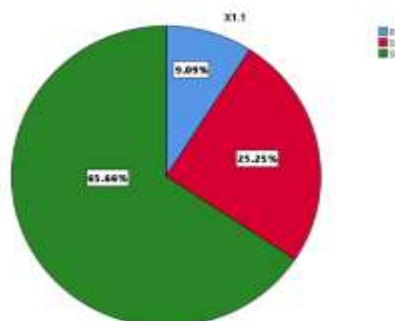


Diagram 1. Enjoy Talking with Library Staff When You Look for a Book

Based on diagram 1, it is known that the respondents' choices regarding the question "Do you enjoy talking with the library staff when you look for a book?" are as follows: 65.66% of the 99 respondents strongly agree, 25.25% of the respondents agree, and 9.09%

of the respondents are still unsure. Therefore, there are no respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed. Thus, it can be concluded that school children enjoy talking with the library staff when looking for a book.

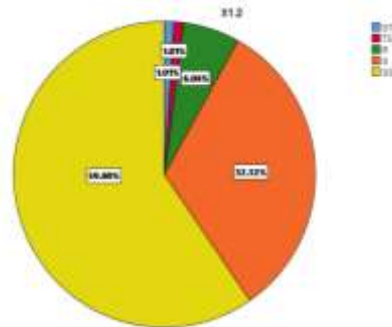


Diagram 2. Percentage of Inquiring to Library Staff About Always Liked Story Books

Based on Diagram 2, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the question "Do you often ask the library staff about books with stories that you like?" are as follows: 59.6% of the 99 respondents strongly agree, 32.32% of the respondents agree, 6.6% of the respondents are still unsure, and 1.01% of the respondents disagree or strongly disagree. Therefore, the conclusion is that school children often inquire about storybooks to the library staff.

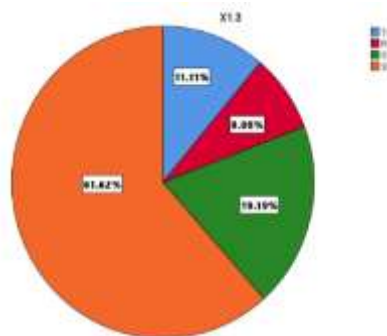


Diagram 3. Percentage of Listening to Stories Told by Others

According to diagram 3, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the question "Do you often listen to stories told by others?" are as follows: 61.62% of the 99 respondents strongly agree, 19.19% of the respondents agree, 8.08% of the respondents are still unsure, and 11.11% of the respondents disagree. Therefore, the conclusion is that school children often listen to stories told by others.

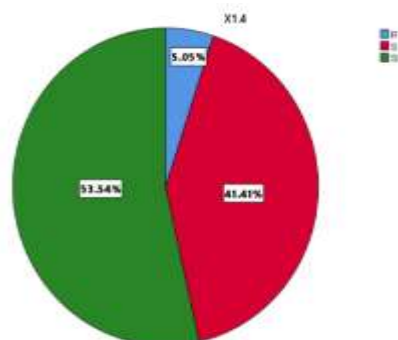


Diagram 4. Enjoyment Level When Listening to Stories Told by Library Staff

According to diagram 4, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the question "Do you enjoy it when you listen to stories told by library staff?" are as follows:

53.54% of the 99 respondents strongly agree, 41.4% of the respondents agree, and 5.1% of the respondents are still unsure. Therefore, it can be concluded that school children enjoy it when they listen to stories told by library staff.

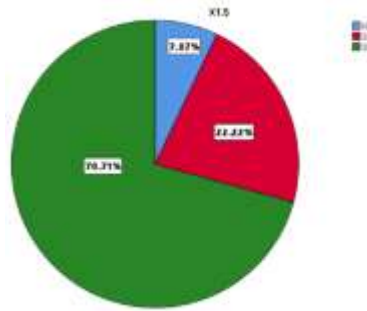


Diagram 5. Library Staff Assisting in Finding Attractive Story Books

According to Diagram 5, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the question "Do library staff help in finding attractive storybooks?" are as follows: 70.7% of the 99 respondents strongly agree, 22.2% of the respondents agree, and 7.1% of the respondents are still unsure. Therefore, all respondents either agree or strongly agree. Hence, it can be concluded that library staff help school children in finding attractive storybooks.

2. Channels of Communication Between Librarians and School Children

Channels of communication between librarians and school children also depend on the context, and this could relate to the type of data or specific questions in the research or particular analysis.

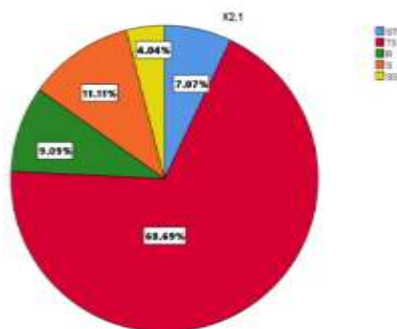


Diagram 6. Percentage of Students Always Willing to Talk to Library Staff

According to Diagram 6, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the statement "They always feel willing to talk to library staff" are as follows: 68.7% of the 99 respondents disagree, 11.1% of the respondents agree, 9.1% of the respondents are still unsure, and 7.1% of the respondents are unsure but leaning towards disagreement, while 4% of the respondents strongly disagree. Therefore, it can be concluded that primary school students (SD) generally do not always feel willing to talk to library staff.

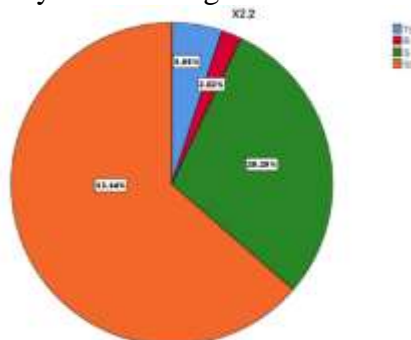


Diagram 7. Library staff can help students find the books they want

According to Diagram 7, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the statement "Library staff can help students find the books they want" are as follows: 68.6% of the 99 respondents agree, 29.3% of the respondents strongly agree, 5.1% of the respondents disagree, and 2% of the respondents are unsure but leaning towards disagreement. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority agree that library staff can help students find the books they want.

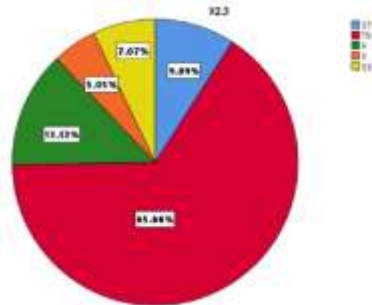


Diagram 8. Reluctance to Ask Library Staff When Unable to Find a Book

According to Diagram 8, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the statement "They are reluctant to ask library staff if they cannot find a book" are as follows: 65.7% of the 99 respondents disagree, 13.1% of the respondents are still unsure, 9.1% of the respondents are unsure but leaning towards disagreement, 7.1% of the respondents agree, and 5.1% of the respondents strongly agree.

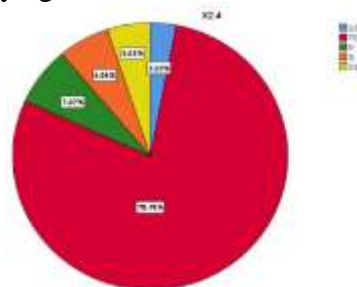


Diagram 9. Fear of Asking Library Staff When They Seem Busy

According to Diagram 9, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the statement "They are afraid to ask library staff when they seem busy" are as follows: 78.8% of the 99 respondents disagree, 7.1% of the respondents are still unsure, 6.1% of the respondents agree, 5.1% of the respondents strongly agree, and 3% of the respondents are unsure but leaning towards disagreement. The conclusion is that primary school students are not afraid to ask library staff when they seem busy.

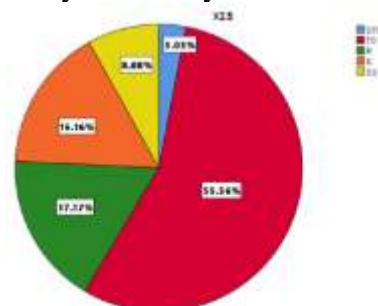


Diagram 10. Lack of Understanding in Verbal Communication and Hesitation to Ask Library Staff

According to Diagram 10, it is found that the respondents' choices regarding the statement "They sometimes do not understand verbal communication well and hesitate to

ask library staff" are as follows: 55.6% of the 99 respondents disagree, 17.2% of the respondents are still unsure, 16.2% of the respondents agree, 8.1% of the respondents strongly agree, and 3% of the respondents are unsure but leaning towards disagreement.

Conclusion

The findings and analysis obtained from the conducted research led to the following conclusions: The majority (92.92%) of the 99 respondents either strongly agreed or agreed, while a minority (6.6%) expressed uncertainty, and a negligible percentage (1.01%) disagreed or strongly disagreed. Therefore, it can be concluded that primary school students often inquire about storybooks to the library staff. Additionally, 61.62% of the respondents agreed, 19.19% expressed agreement, 8.08% were uncertain, and 11.11% disagreed. Consequently, the conclusion is that primary school students often listen to stories told by others. Moreover, 53.54% agreed, 41.4% expressed agreement, and a small proportion (5.1%) remained uncertain. Thus, it can be inferred that primary school students feel enjoyment when they listen to stories told by library staff.

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*Akses Sumber Informasi Keislaman Pada Mahasiswa
Fakultas Teknologi Informasi Universitas YARSI*

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Abstract

Background of the study: Islamic information is something that can equip humanity with correct explanations and also help form opinions, and other opinions explain that Islamic information is a transformation of Islamic values which explains a science that aims to educate and provide guidance to humans.

Purpose: This research discusses how students at the Faculty of Information Technology utilize Islamic information sources for writing their Thesis/Final Project. When making a thesis/final project, students are required to make an Islamic study on each topic that will be discussed.

Method: In this research, the method used is descriptive quantitative by making observations and collecting data through distributing questionnaires. The theory in this study refers to information search behavior with the Ellis Model. The subjects used in this study were students who took thesis courses at the Faculty of Information Technology, YARSI University with a total of 110 people.

Findings: The results showed that the students of the Faculty of Information Technology, YARSI University have carried out the information search stages using the Ellis Model very well and students are also able to properly utilize the available Islamic information sources.

Conclusion: The conclusion of the analysis regarding the utilization of Islamic information sources by students of the Faculty of Information Technology as a reference for writing a thesis, shows a score of 3.34 which is included in the "Very Good" category. This shows that the utilization of information sources carried out by FTI students is in accordance with the 8 indicators of information search behavior described by David Ellis.

Keywords: information utilization; information behavior model

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Conclusion: Kesimpulan dari analisis mengenai pemanfaatan sumber informasi keislaman para mahasiswa Fakultas Teknologi Informasi sebagai referensi penulisan skripsi, menunjukkan skor dengan angka 3,34 yang termasuk dalam kategori "Sangat Baik". Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pemanfaatan sumber informasi yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa FTI telah sesuai dengan 8 indikator perilaku pencarian informasi yang dipaparkan oleh David Ellis.

Kata Kunci: pemanfaatan informasi; model perilaku informasi

Introduction

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The explanation presented by Rifai (2014) states that information sources can be divided into primary information sources, secondary information sources and tertiary information sources.

1. Primary Information Source, is a source of original information or can be said to be information that comes from "first hand" because of its pure nature when produced or published, free from interpretation or judgment from any party, this information can also be used as evidence. Types of primary information sources are monographs, reports, patent documents, diaries, letters (emails), interview results, original documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates), artifacts, audio video recordings, and so on.

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3. Tertiary Information Sources, are sources of information from election results as well as a collection of primary information sources and secondary information sources, the types of information sources are almanacs, chronologies, directories, guidebooks and so on.

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According to Adamawa (2021), students have quite good literacy skills, and students can also make good use of the sources of information found, the obstacle found is the available reading material. In line with Safrawali (2021) that religious-related information on social media has quite varied effects depending on the information literacy skills of its use. Information seeking behavior has several methods that can be applied in research, one of which is the Ellis Model which will be used in this research. David Ellis (1993) in (Royan, 2014) explains several characteristics of information seeking behavior including the following:

1. Starting, is a characteristic of the initial search to obtain an overview of the literature and to collect primary and secondary data material. Starting is usually done at the beginning of the cycle to start looking for new topics, the main tool at this stage is keyword searching. Literature searches are used to find out information that has been published as well as to find background information about a particular topic. Apart from that, information can also be sought with the help of colleagues, librarians, or scholars who are recognized as knowledgeable.
2. Chaining, is a stage used to identify sources and needs for new information. Chaining can be done by following references obtained from reading and recommendations from knowledgeable experts.
3. Browsing, is the most important activity in searching for information in the form of primary and secondary. Browsing can be started by scanning the latest published journals and tables of contents of relevant books, as well as by browsing online catalogues, indexes and abstracts, web resources.
4. Differentiating, is the stage of comparing information that has been obtained. This activity is usually carried out by evaluating or assessing information according to its nature, quality, importance and usefulness. Filtering of information can also be made based on perceptions determined by the informant concerned.
5. Monitoring, is an activity involved in always being up to date on developments on the topic being sought by always following certain sources. Means that can be used to always get the latest information are journals, conference proceedings, articles, web sources, or from an informal perspective you can ask experts who have extensive knowledge in a particular field.
6. Extracting, is an activity carried out by searching for information from certain sources and then selectively identifying the most relevant material.
7. Verifying, is an activity related to checking the correctness of the information found.

- Ending, is the final stage in searching for information, the activity can be in the form of drawing conclusions from the information that has been found and going through several previous stages.

Utilization of information sources emphasizes that every individual has a need to solve problems and achieve desired goals, after which the effort is to search for and then utilize this information to meet their needs. As explained in this theory, there is a need for skills in utilizing information sources to achieve the desires of each individual. This research was conducted in order to see how students at the Faculty of Information Technology, YARSI University, utilize the information sources they need, related to Islamic knowledge, to complete their Final Assignment/Thesis which is being written as one of the graduation requirements.

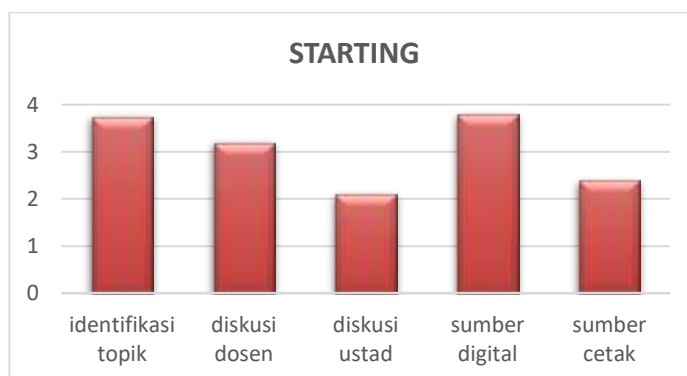
Method

This research uses descriptive quantitative methods by observing and collecting data through distributing questionnaires. The subjects used in this research were students taking thesis courses at the Faculty of Information Technology, YARSI University with a total of 110 people. Data collection in this research used the Proportional Stratified Random Sampling technique, where the Faculty of Information Technology was divided into two study programs, namely Informatics Engineering with 58 students and Library and Information Science with 52 students. The questionnaire was distributed using Google Form which was distributed via the Whatsapp group from each Study Program, also distributed via Direct Message from the Instagram application and using Barcodes. After the number of respondents has met the required target, the data received is processed and analyzed to obtain research results and conclusions.

Result and Discussion

The research results can be seen from each indicator of information seeking behavior based on David Ellis' theory, which will be explained as follows:

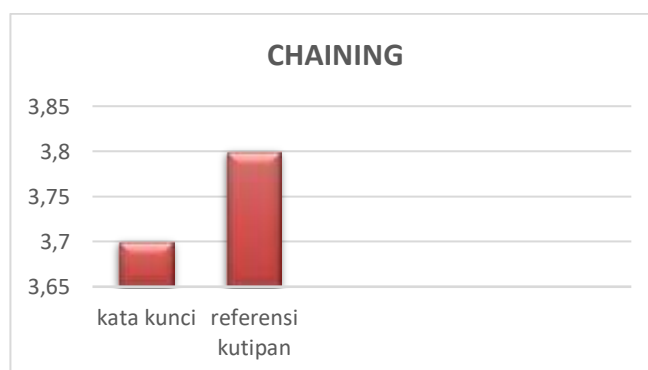
Part 1. Starting



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that in the Starting stage, FTI students use more digital sources to start looking for the topics they need. This happens because FTI students have been provided with learning that utilizes digital technology sources, so it is easy for students to use digital sources.

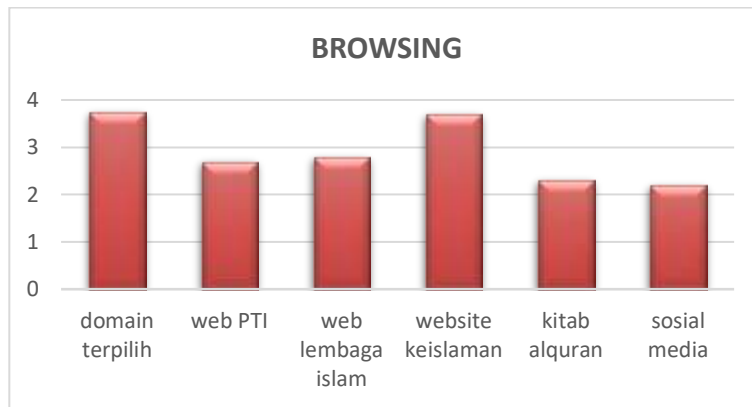
Part 2. Chaining



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that in the Chaining stage, FTI students look more for references through quotations in related journals and previous research that is similar to the required Islamic topics. This can happen because references from journal quotations can provide information from previously published research so that it can provide inspiration for writing a thesis.

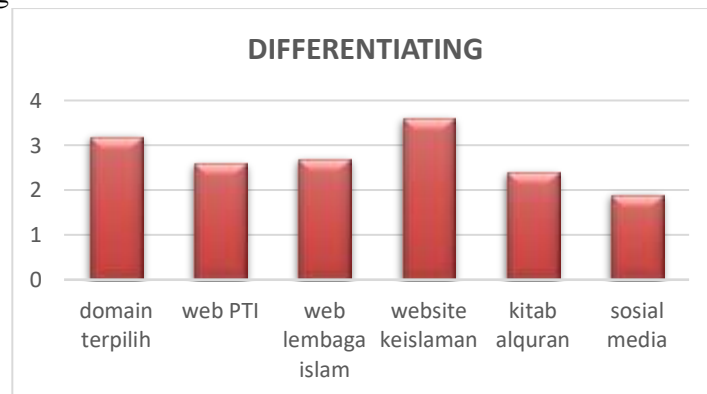
Part 3. Browsing



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that FTI students can properly use all types of information sources available through print and digital, and they also make good use of social media platforms to search for the Islamic information topics they need. Even so, FTI students use certain websites more to make it easier to search for the Islamic information they need.

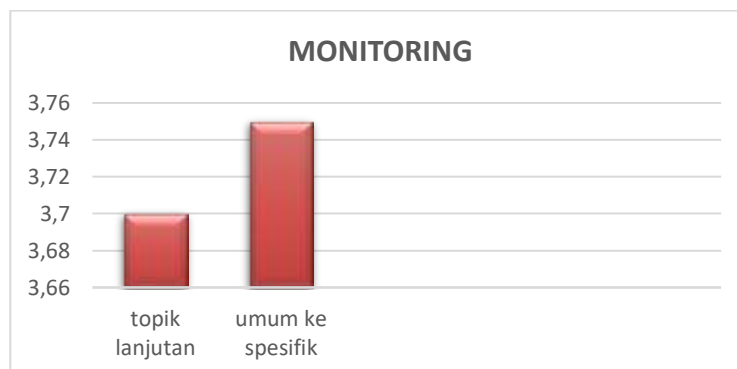
Part 4. Differentiating



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that FTI students use more popular websites such as Islamic websites as well as websites with special domains that are very well known among FTI students, compared to using social media because the accuracy of the Islamic information available cannot be guaranteed.

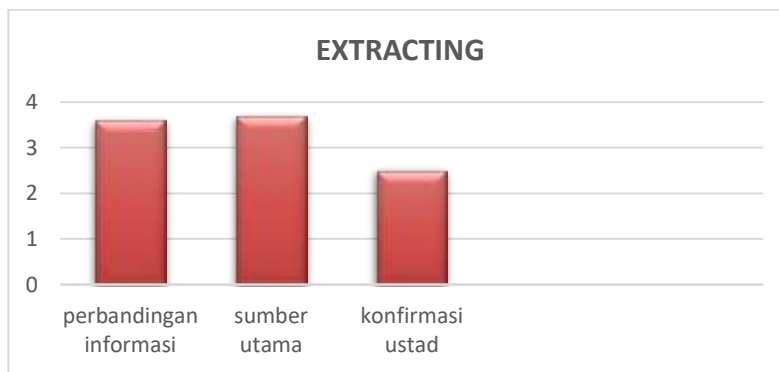
Part 5. Monitoring



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above it can be explained that in the Monitoring stage FTI students are able to get the Islamic information they need by searching various available sources and then they look for Islamic

information in a specific stage in order to fulfill the need for Islamic information for writing their thesis.
Part 6. Extracting



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that in the Extracting stage, FTI students have carried out comparisons of the various Islamic information they have received, after that they have also carried out an in-depth search for the main sources of Islamic information obtained, and they also confirmed the Islamic information obtained through discussions with Ustad.

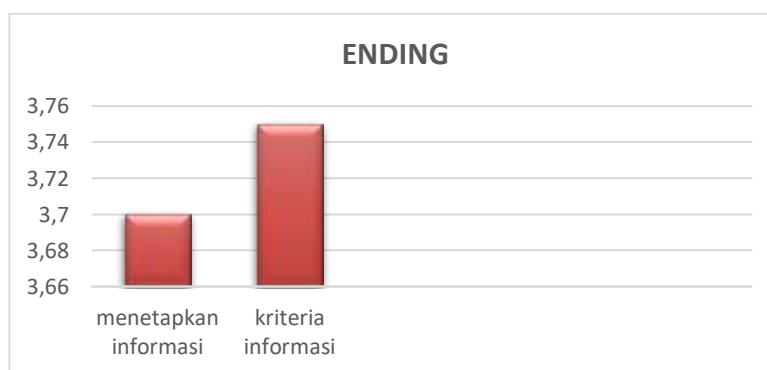
Part 7. Verifying



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that at the Verifying stage, FTI students have taken good steps in determining information by choosing the best source and re-confirming the veracity of the information. So it can be ensured that the information that will be used to write their thesis is valid and comes from primary sources.

Part 8. Ending



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that at the final stage, the information seeking behavior of FTI students can properly sort and select information according to the topic they are looking for by going through various previous stages, and they also have certain criteria to ensure that the information to be used is appropriate his needs.

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been carried out, in the problem formulation, the extent to which students utilize Islamic information sources for their thesis or final project needs, the results are that

students are very good and able to utilize all available information from digital sources, they use a lot of Islamic websites for retrieval. interpretation of verses, as well as using journals available on university websites, Islamic institution websites and websites with special domains to find journals as writing reference material. Students are also able to double-check to ensure the correctness of information obtained from primary sources, they also consult a lot with relevant lecturers to obtain source references, and are able to determine and draw conclusions after searching and re-checking information in accordance with the required criteria. . However, some students still do not use printed books optimally as reference material, and do not consult much with Ustadz to get input and suggestions in writing their thesis in the review section on Islam, and there are still a few students who use social media to search for Islamic information.

Based on the discussion and attached results, the researcher will provide a few suggestions as follows:

- 1) The library is expected to be able to provide a Digital Islamic Library program, or a program containing books in Ebook (database) form, as well as software for Hadith or Arabic books.
- 2) Libraries can also hold information literacy activities specifically for the use of Islamic literature.
- 3) In addition, it is hoped that there will be continued research on similar topics for a wider scope, such as a combined Faculty or University level.

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2. Secondary Information Sources, are sources of information that have been modified based on the results of analysis, results of interpretation, evaluation, and rearrangement of primary information for certain purposes. Secondary sources of information cannot be used as evidence, even though this information is written based on primary information. These types of information sources include articles, biographies, literature reviews, textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, indexes, and so on.

3. Tertiary Information Sources, are sources of information from election results as well as a collection of primary information sources and secondary information sources, the types of information sources are almanacs, chronologies, directories, guidebooks and so on.

Searching for information is of course the main thing that students do to help in the process of writing their Final Assignment/Thesis. Basically, the most important thing that needs to be known in searching for information is how students utilize the information sources they use and how the information they receive is conveyed. According to Notoatmodjo (2003), information sources are anything that becomes a bridge in conveying information, an information medium for communication. Sources of information can be obtained through various media such as print, electronic, and can also be in the form of training activities.

According to Adamawa (2021), students have quite good literacy skills, and students can also make good use of the sources of information found, the obstacle found is the available reading material. In line with Safrawali (2021) that religious-related information on social media has quite varied effects depending on the information literacy skills of its use. Information seeking behavior has several methods that can be applied in research, one of which is the Ellis Model which will be used in this research. David Ellis (1993) in (Royan, 2014) explains several characteristics of information seeking behavior including the following:

1. Starting, is a characteristic of the initial search to obtain an overview of the literature and to collect primary and secondary data material. Starting is usually done at the beginning of the cycle to start looking for new topics, the main tool at this stage is keyword searching. Literature searches are used to find out information that has been published as well as to find background information about a particular topic. Apart from that, information can also be sought with the help of colleagues, librarians, or scholars who are recognized as knowledgeable.
2. Chaining, is a stage used to identify sources and needs for new information. Chaining can be done by following references obtained from reading and recommendations from knowledgeable experts.
3. Browsing, is the most important activity in searching for information in the form of primary and secondary. Browsing can be started by scanning the latest published journals and tables of contents of relevant books, as well as by browsing online catalogues, indexes and abstracts, web resources.
4. Differentiating, is the stage of comparing information that has been obtained. This activity is usually carried out by evaluating or assessing information according to its nature, quality, importance and usefulness. Filtering of information can also be made based on perceptions determined by the informant concerned.
5. Monitoring, is an activity involved in always being up to date on developments on the topic being sought by always following certain sources. Means that can be used to always get the latest information are journals, conference proceedings, articles, web sources, or from an informal perspective you can ask experts who have extensive knowledge in a particular field.
6. Extracting, is an activity carried out by searching for information from certain sources and then selectively identifying the most relevant material.
7. Verifying, is an activity related to checking the correctness of the information found.

- Ending, is the final stage in searching for information, the activity can be in the form of drawing conclusions from the information that has been found and going through several previous stages.

Utilization of information sources emphasizes that every individual has a need to solve problems and achieve desired goals, after which the effort is to search for and then utilize this information to meet their needs. As explained in this theory, there is a need for skills in utilizing information sources to achieve the desires of each individual. This research was conducted in order to see how students at the Faculty of Information Technology, YARSI University, utilize the information sources they need, related to Islamic knowledge, to complete their Final Assignment/Thesis which is being written as one of the graduation requirements.

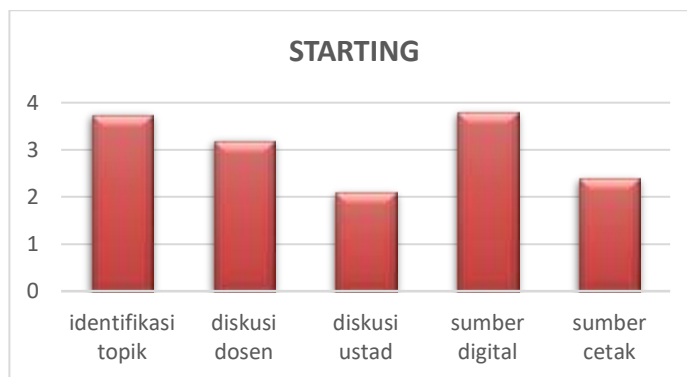
Method

This research uses descriptive quantitative methods by observing and collecting data through distributing questionnaires. The subjects used in this research were students taking thesis courses at the Faculty of Information Technology, YARSI University with a total of 110 people. Data collection in this research used the Proportional Stratified Random Sampling technique, where the Faculty of Information Technology was divided into two study programs, namely Informatics Engineering with 58 students and Library and Information Science with 52 students. The questionnaire was distributed using Google Form which was distributed via the Whatsapp group from each Study Program, also distributed via Direct Message from the Instagram application and using Barcodes. After the number of respondents has met the required target, the data received is processed and analyzed to obtain research results and conclusions.

Result and Discussion

The research results can be seen from each indicator of information seeking behavior based on David Ellis' theory, which will be explained as follows:

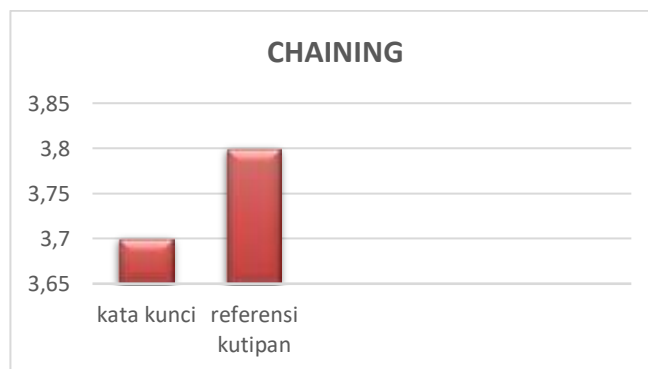
Part 1. Starting



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that in the Starting stage, FTI students use more digital sources to start looking for the topics they need. This happens because FTI students have been provided with learning that utilizes digital technology sources, so it is easy for students to use digital sources.

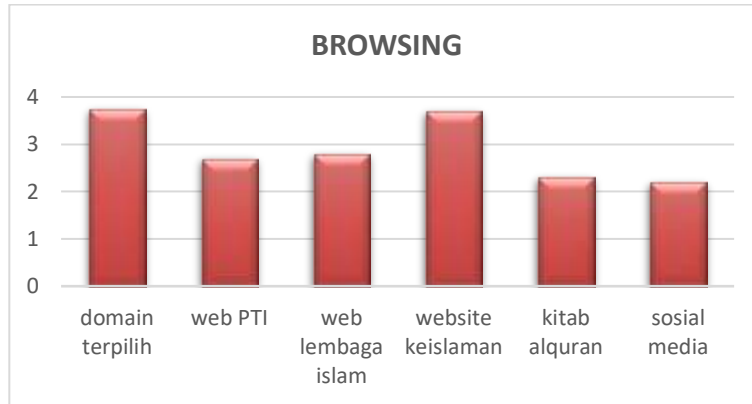
Part 2. Chaining



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that in the Chaining stage, FTI students look more for references through quotations in related journals and previous research that is similar to the required Islamic topics. This can happen because references from journal quotations can provide information from previously published research so that it can provide inspiration for writing a thesis.

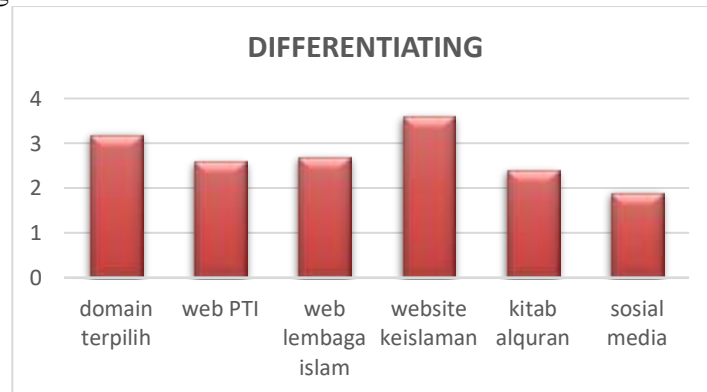
Part 3. Browsing



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that FTI students can properly use all types of information sources available through print and digital, and they also make good use of social media platforms to search for the Islamic information topics they need. Even so, FTI students use certain websites more to make it easier to search for the Islamic information they need.

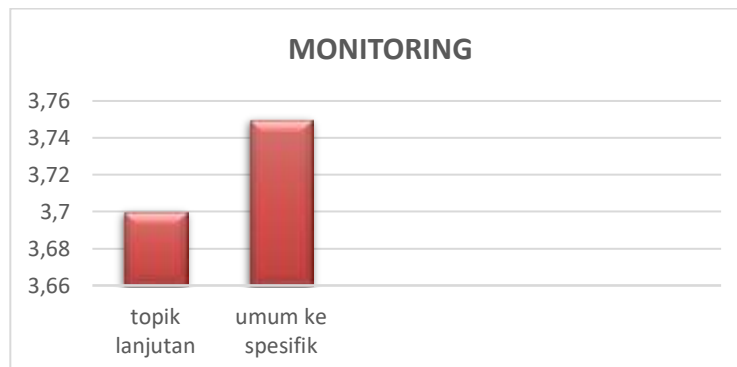
Part 4. Differentiating



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that FTI students use more popular websites such as Islamic websites as well as websites with special domains that are very well known among FTI students, compared to using social media because the accuracy of the Islamic information available cannot be guaranteed.

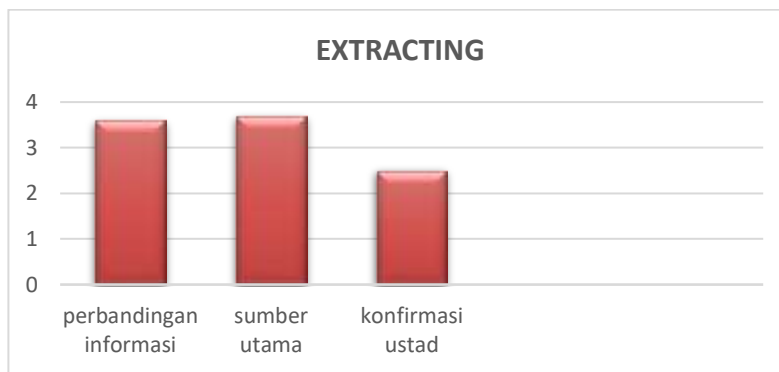
Part 5. Monitoring



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above it can be explained that in the Monitoring stage FTI students are able to get the Islamic information they need by searching various available sources and then they look for Islamic

information in a specific stage in order to fulfill the need for Islamic information for writing their thesis.
Part 6. Extracting



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that in the Extracting stage, FTI students have carried out comparisons of the various Islamic information they have received, after that they have also carried out an in-depth search for the main sources of Islamic information obtained, and they also confirmed the Islamic information obtained through discussions with Ustad.

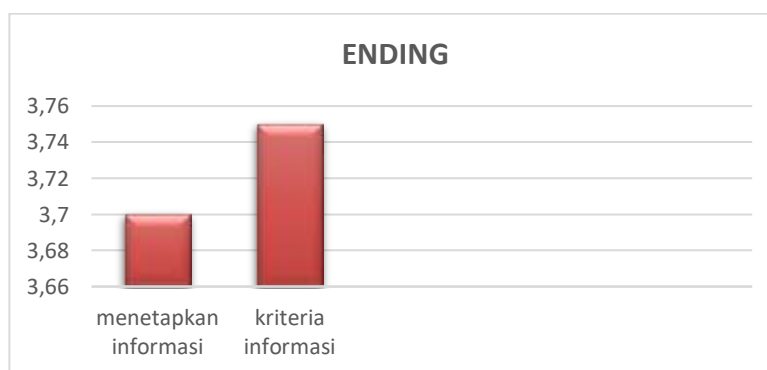
Part 7. Verifying



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that at the Verifying stage, FTI students have taken good steps in determining information by choosing the best source and re-confirming the veracity of the information. So it can be ensured that the information that will be used to write their thesis is valid and comes from primary sources.

Part 8. Ending



Source: Research Data (2023)

From the chart above, it can be explained that at the final stage, the information seeking behavior of FTI students can properly sort and select information according to the topic they are looking for by going through various previous stages, and they also have certain criteria to ensure that the information to be used is appropriate his needs.

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been carried out, in the problem formulation, the extent to which students utilize Islamic information sources for their thesis or final project needs, the results are that

students are very good and able to utilize all available information from digital sources, they use a lot of Islamic websites for retrieval. interpretation of verses, as well as using journals available on university websites, Islamic institution websites and websites with special domains to find journals as writing reference material. Students are also able to double-check to ensure the correctness of information obtained from primary sources, they also consult a lot with relevant lecturers to obtain source references, and are able to determine and draw conclusions after searching and re-checking information in accordance with the required criteria. . However, some students still do not use printed books optimally as reference material, and do not consult much with Ustadz to get input and suggestions in writing their thesis in the review section on Islam, and there are still a few students who use social media to search for Islamic information.

Based on the discussion and attached results, the researcher will provide a few suggestions as follows:

- 1) The library is expected to be able to provide a Digital Islamic Library program, or a program containing books in Ebook (database) form, as well as software for Hadith or Arabic books.
- 2) Libraries can also hold information literacy activities specifically for the use of Islamic literature.
- 3) In addition, it is hoped that there will be continued research on similar topics for a wider scope, such as a combined Faculty or University level.

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*Implementing the Principles of Merdeka Belajar at the
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Libraries*

*Implementasi Prinsip Merdeka Belajar di
Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya*

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Abstract

Background of the study: Libraries in the modern era are not only centers of information resources, but also centers of activity and interaction. The level of visits to the library creates a gathering of students who have the potential to carry out activities with library initiation and coordination.

Purpose: The aim of the study is to determine strategies for implementing the principle of independent learning in the UINSA Library.

Method: The method used is qualitative descriptive using observation and documentation techniques

Findings: The results of the study are that the UINSA library is able to provide various kinds of collections, services and literacy activities as an effort to implement the general skills formula for undergraduate programs as stated in the Attachment to Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020, which consists of 9 points. These include print and digital collection services, literacy activities, internships and training.

Conclusion: By optimally utilizing the library, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya graduates can truly realize their vision as an Islamic University that is Superior and Competitive at International Standards. UINSA graduates or undergraduates have abilities and skills according to the fields of work that exist in every level of society. So, UINSA graduates are able to compete with graduates from other campuses with the competencies they acquired during their studies.

Keywords: freedom to learn; competence; knowledge and skills

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Perpustakaan di era modern bukan hanya sebagai pusat sumber informasi saja, tetapi juga pusat beraktifitas dan berinteraksi. tingkat kunjungan di perpustakaan menjadikan berkumpulnya mahasiswa yang berpotensi untuk berkegiatan dengan inisiasi dan koordinasi perpustakaan.

Purpose: Tujuan kajian adalah untuk mengetahui strategi implementasi prinsip merdeka belajar di Perpustakaan UINSA.

Method: Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik observasi dan dokumentasi.

Findings: Hasil kajian adalah, perpustakaan UINSA mampu menyediakan berbagai macam koleksi, layanan, dan kegiatan literasi sebagai upaya implementasi rumusan ketrampilan umum program sarjana yang tertuang pada Lampiran Permendikbud Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 yang berjumlah 9 butir. Diantaranya yakni, melalui layanan koleksi cetak dan digital, kegiatan literasi, magang, dan pelatihan.

Conclusion: Dengan memanfaatkan perpustakaan secara optimal, lulusan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya dapat benar-benar mewujudkan visinya sebagai Universitas Islam yang Unggul dan Berdaya Saing Berstandar Internasional. Lulusan atau sarjana UINSA memiliki kemampuan dan keterampilan sesuai dengan bidang pekerjaan yang ada di setiap lapisan masyarakat. Sehingga, lulusan UINSA mampu bersaing dengan lulusan

dari kampus lain dengan kompetensi yang mereka peroleh selama kuliah.

Kata Kunci: merdeka belajar; kompetensi; pengetahuan dan ketrampilan

Introduction

The function of education according to the Republic of Indonesia Law of 2023 is the development of abilities, formation of character, and strengthening of a dignified national civilization in order to make the nation's life more intelligent. On the other hand, the aim of education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. More specifically, Islamic education is a process of transformation and internalization of knowledge and Islamic values in order to create perfect individuals to live independently and usefully in society in an effort to carry out Allah's commands as caliph in the world. (Purwati, 2016, p. 87)

One strategy that must be implemented so that educational goals are achieved is through implementing a curriculum that meets needs. Because the curriculum includes a main position in the entire learning process in educational institutions. The curriculum is identical to the subject or field of study. In fact, the curriculum is very important because it has a composition ranging from planning, process, evaluation, to development in learning. (Lazwardi, 2017 ; Dhomiri et al., 2023) .

The Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka Curriculum (MBKM) is an option in realizing educational goals in Indonesia. Implemented starting from the 2022/2023 Academic Year (TA) as a replacement for the 2013 Curriculum (Kurtilas), the Merdeka Curriculum gives students the freedom to choose courses according to their wishes. So that students can explore their talents and interests during their studies. (Qiptiah, 2023)

The concept of independent learning provides innovation opportunities for educational institutions to give students the freedom to be able to develop according to their potential. Freedom to learn is defined as the freedom to innovate and create independently, both on the part of teachers and students. (Sherly et al., 2021, p. 184) . Innovation and creation can take the form of internships, mentoring, research, *entrepreneurship activities*, or comparative studies which aim to provide teacher and student skills in terms of theory and practice directly. (Sudaryanto et al., 2020, p. 89) . Thus, it is hoped that students will have competencies appropriate to their field of work when they graduate. (Hafidz, 2021)

One support for achieving educational goals is the availability of libraries according to applicable standards. (Supriyatno, 2020, p. 88) Through the availability of collections, services and infrastructure, the library functions as a center for education, research, preservation, information and recreation for every element in the educational institution. The library is one of the institutions that is expected to be able to have a real impact on achieving educational goals in making the nation's life intelligent through the various *resources* it has, as a center for learning, development of science and technology, culture and civilization for society and the nation. (Masriastri, 2018, p. 72) Ultimately, libraries will become centers of community activity and creativity in supporting the achievement of the principle of independent learning. (Ali, 2018, p. 5)

The UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library has the same goal of supporting the achievement of the educational goals of the parent institution, namely UIN Sunan Ampel (UINSA) Surabaya. The support provided is through the provision of print and non-print collections, various services as a means of supporting the use of the library as a center for providing information and references, various facilities, and various literacy activities for the UINSA academic community and the community. (*Library Services*, nd) This effort has produced results in the form of achieving A accreditation since 2015 and ISO 9001:2015 certification since 2021.

The UINSA Library provides no less than seven services in various corners. Starting

from General, Reference, Final Assignment, Collections and Series, Repository, *E-Book*, to *E-Journal*. Meanwhile, the Corner collection consists of Gusdur, Santri Sunan Ampel, Gender and Inclusion, *Language, Indonesian Islamic*, Bank Indonesia, *Kids*, and Gubug Wayang. Apart from that, the library is also an internship destination for pupils, students and employees in terms of managing the library properly and correctly according to the rules.

Challenges in implementing the principle of independent learning of course remain. The library always provides equal opportunities to increase employee competency, increase promotional intensity, provide collections of various types on a regular basis every year, and service innovation to increase library utilization.

It is hoped that the various efforts made by this library will be a means of achieving the principle of independent learning at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya in accordance with government standards. So that it is able to support the achievement of educational goals at UINSA and equip graduates with knowledge and skills to be ready for work fields according to their scientific choice.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting a study on implementing the principle of independent learning at the UIN Sunan Ampel Library, Surabaya. It is hoped that the results of the study will contribute knowledge to the community and also literacy activists in optimizing the function of the library as a center for information and creative resources.

Method

This research was conducted to determine *the best practices* carried out by the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library in an effort to implement the principle of independent learning. Implementation indicators are based on the formulation of general skills for undergraduate programs contained in the Attachment to Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020, numbering 9 (nine).

The nine formulations are 1) the ability to think logically, critically, systematically and innovatively 2) perform independently, with quality, measurably 3) develop science and technology using humanities principles based on scientific rules, procedures and ethics 4) prepare a final assignment and publish it in the repository 5) have the ability to make appropriate decisions 6) the ability to build networks 7) be responsible 8) the ability to carry out assessments independently of yourself and your team and 9) have integrity in the production of intellectual work.

The research method uses descriptive quality, namely collecting data through observation and documentation to understand and analyze the symptoms that occur to be put into words. (Moloeng, 2010) Implementation analysis uses reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The implementation strategy was also analyzed using SWOT (*strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats*) to determine the current conditions in the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya library.

The following is the flow of implementation of the principle of independent learning at the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library:

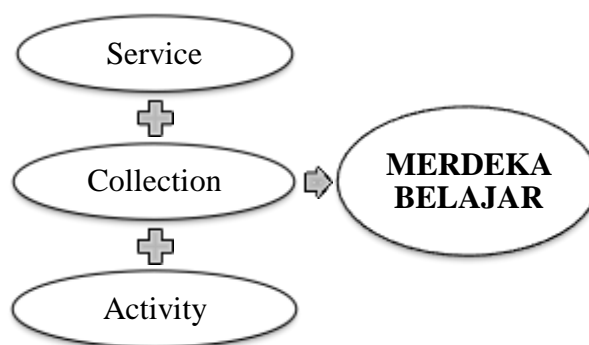


Chart 1. Flow of Implementation of Merdeka Belajar in the UINSA Library

Results and Discussion

The essence of Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) is *student center learning* or student-centered learning. Students have independence in searching for and obtaining sources of information both theoretically and practically. So, through MBKM, it is hoped that college graduates will be ready to compete in the world of work. (Ministry of Education and Culture web manager, 2022)

One effort to achieve the principle of merdeka belajar is by implementing the National Higher Education Standards which are written through the formulation of general skills for undergraduate programs in the attachment to Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020 as follows: (Bakrie, 2020)

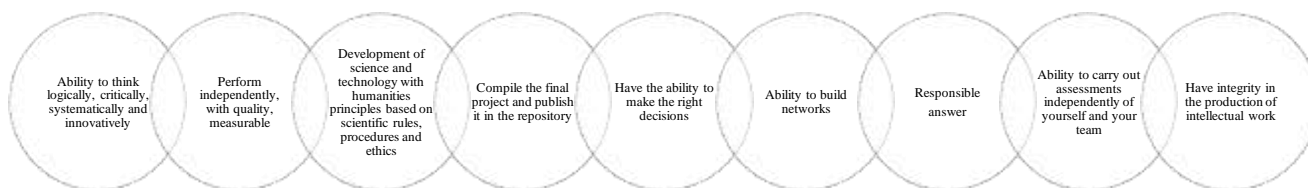


Chart 2. 9 Formulations of General Skills for Undergraduate Programs in the Attachment to Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020

The library, with the resources it has, strives to fulfill every general skills formulation listed in the Attachment to Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020.

Implementation of the Merdeka Belajar in the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library

Libraries are part of achieving the educational goals of the parent institution, including UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The following is the library's strategy for implementing the merdeka belajar based on nine (9) general skills formulations listed in the Attachment to Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020:

1. Ability to Think Logically, Critically, Systemically and Innovatively

The library, through its existing collections and services, strives to stimulate students' critical and systematic thinking skills at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Through various types and variations of collections, the library hopes that students will be able to explore their own potential to become better.

The following is the availability of collections, both print and digital, which can be utilized by the UINSA academic community as a means of improving logical, critical and systematic thinking patterns:

Table 1. Recapitulation of UINSA Library Collections up to. December 2023

NO.	TYPE OF COLLECTION	AMOUNT	UNIT
1	Repositories	2,886	Title

2	Digilib	35,113	Title
3	Springer Link E-Books	3,319	Title
4	E-Book Proquest	133	Title
5	EBSCO E-Books	298	Title
6	Cambridge Core E-Journal	446/ 540,428	Title/Article
7	Springer Link E-Journal	3,032/ 5,390,803	Title/Article
8	Wiley	52	Title
9	Taylor & Francis	28	Title
10	UINSA Kubuku	3,466/ 8,243	Title/Copy
11	Titik Baca Kubuku	1,410	Title/Copy

Source: UINSA Library Documents

The provision of services and collections at the UINSA Library is solely for achieving educational goals at the parent organization, namely the university. In accordance with UINSA's vision, namely to become a Superior and Competitive Islamic University of International Standard. Education basically aims to increase students' critical thinking power. This also includes students' creativity and imagination in solving problems. Students' critical and creative thinking can be grown through the intake of selected information. The number and variety of information sources accessed by students will be directly proportional to the student's critical and creative abilities. (Mulyaningsih et al., 2024 ; F. Amalia & Kustijono, 2017)

2. Perform Independently, Quality and Measurably

Students can search independently for the sources of information they need through the collections and infrastructure in the library. *Online Public Access Catalog* (OPAC) is available via the link <http://catalog.uinsa.ac.id> for browsing print collections and <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id> and <http://repository.uinsa.ac.id> for digital collections. other quality reference sources in the form of subscription *e-resources* by embedding links in the *e-book* and *e-journal menu* on the website <https://uinsa.ac.id/perpustakaan>. Among them are Springer Link, Wiley, Taylor and Francis, Cambridge Core, Proquest, Ebsco, and Kubuku UINSA.

e-resources are often chosen and used as citation material by UINSA academics in completing academic assignments, as follows:

Table 2. Usage *E-resources* Springer Link subscribed to by UINSA

Year	Articles investigated	Articles viewed
2023	30,628	27,373
2022	7,126	4,620
2021	2,621	1,771

Source: UINSA Springer Link Admin

The results of the recapitulation of *e-resources usage* above are an indicator of students' right choices in maintaining the quality of the intellectual work they produce. Students realize that the quality of the scientific papers they produce depends greatly on the accuracy of selecting quality *e-resources*. (Risparyanto, 2023)

3. Development of Science and Technology with Humanities Principles Based on Scientific Rules, Procedures and Ethics

The library subscribes to quality *e-resources* from various well-known platforms, both

national and international. Among them are Springer Link, Taylor and Francis, Wiley, Cambridge Core, Proquest, Ebsco, and Kubuku UINSA. All platform links can be accessed via the main library website <https://uinsa.ac.id/perpustakaan>. Another indicator of fulfilling this third formula is subscribing to the Turnitin anti-plagiarism checker software. So, students are not only able to access *e-resources* but can also measure the level of quality of intellectual work through Turnitin. So that good and correct writing ethics can be maintained.

Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) software for library automation and Eprint as collection digitization software is a real implementation of information technology-based libraries at UINSA. Through the use of IT, service utilization becomes easier and increases both in quality and quantity. (H. Amalia et al., 2020)

4. Compile Final Assignment and Publish in Repository

The library provides a portal for the publication of student final assignments and lecturers' intellectual works at <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id> and <http://repository.uinsa.ac.id>. Every student is required to independently upload their final assignment to <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id> before attending graduation or taking their diploma. The final assignment independent upload procedure can be accessed via the link <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id/2756/>.

Through scientific work, students are able to systematically express their thoughts and ideas which can then be published for many people to read. Writing and publishing scientific papers for students is also a source of pride as an *agent of change* in society. (Hafizd, 2022)

5. Have the Right Decision Making Ability

The library provides various types of information literacy services for students, such as *User Education Service (UES)*, Electronic Resources Guidance, Turnitin, Mendeley, and Zotero (Bestie Timez), and internships. Other activities are training on independent uploading of final assignments, procedures for utilizing *e-resources*, training on the use of reference management, and bibliometrics.

The library gives students the freedom to choose literacy activities according to their needs in completing academic assignments. These various types of literacy choices aim to increase students' knowledge and skills so they are able to compete in the free market. (Faizal & Rosmadi, 2018) In this way, students are familiarized from an early age with choosing and making the right decisions in solving life's problems.

6. Ability to Build Networks

The UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library provides a variety of corner collection services with unique and attractive designs. including providing a lesehan table, grass carpet, lazy pillows, and books with subjects according to the corner's name. This service can be used as a reading room, refreshment during lecture breaks, discussions, or other places for interaction.

The following are some of the conditions of the Corner collection service room at the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library:





Figure 1. UINSA Library Corner Collection Service Room

Other library strategies in an effort to provide networking experiences for students include internship opportunities (Desi, 2024) and collaborative activities with the Study Program Student Association (HMP) and the Student Activity Unit (UKM). (Admin, 2024a ; Admin, 2024b)

7. Responsible

All UINSA students who have completed the lecture process are required to upload independently on the portal <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id>. *The procedures that must be carried out are creating an account, uploading independently, verifying, and issuing a loan-free letter.* All stages must be carried out based on the student's data, such as full name, Student Identification Number (NIM), Study Program (Prodi). This is a form of student responsibility for two things, namely the obligation to upload independently and the use of personal identity and not someone else's. (Rodliyah et al., 2023)

8. Ability to Carry Out Assessments Independently of Yourself and Your Team

Internships are one of the activities that can be used as an independent assessment for yourself and your team. Through internships, students will gain and improve competencies so they can compete in society when they graduate from college. (Lie & Darmasetiawan, 2018) Thus, participation in internships needs to be carried out by every student who wishes to have competency. The characteristic of competence is someone who is able to do and complete every task given because they are knowledgeable, skilled and experienced in their field. (Supriyanto & Luailik, 2022)

The UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library organizes various types of internships, both internal and external. Through internship participation in the UINSA library, students can carry out self and team assessments. Internship activities require students to be involved in various interactions, both between participants, with employees, and users of the benefits/services of the internship location. Thus, self-commitment, obedience, maturity, mastery of the work area, setting targets, and strategies for completing the workload are indicators of the competence possessed. (Wijayanto et al., 2011)

The following is a recapitulation of the types and number of interns at the UINSA library:

Table 3. Types and number of UINSA Library Internship Participants

INTERNSHIP PERIOD	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	ORIGIN OF THE INSTANCE	TYPES OF INTERNSHIP
Nov. 2022 - Jan. 2023	7	UINSA	Sahabat Literasi #4
Feb. – Apr. 2023	8	UINSA	Sahabat Literasi #5
May. – Oct. 2023	8	UINSA	Sahabat Literasi #6
Jun. 19 – Aug. 18 2023	4	D3 Unair Surabaya	Internship
Jul. 3 – Aug. 12 2023	5	UINSATU Tulungagung	PPL

Jul. 24 th. Oct. 24 2023	1	FST UINSA	IT And Digitalization
Oct. 2 – Nov. 17 2023	5	FTK UINSA	Processing
Oct. 2 – Dec. 1 2023	2	UIN SUKA Yogyakarta	PPL
6 to 24 Nov. 2023	2	Leading Integrated Vocational School in Surabaya	Library Management Internship
18 – 29 Dec. 2023	3	Ahlu Shafa wal Wafa Islamic Boarding School, Sidoarjo	Library Management Internship

Source: UINSA Library Documents

9. Having Integrity in the Production of Intellectual Works

Complementing the availability of *e-resources*, libraries also subscribe to Turnitin anti-plagiarism software. This software functions to detect early the occurrence of plagiarism practices carried out by authors in the preparation of scientific work. By subscribing to anti-plagiarism software, you can anticipate the practice of plagiarism and at the same time improve the quality of scientific writing produced by the academic community at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This effort is carried out by the library so that the originality and quality of scientific work produced by the UINSA academic community is maintained properly in accordance with applicable regulations. (Agussalim & Handayani, 2023)

The nine strategies for implementing general skills formulations for students carried out by the UIN Sunan Ampel Library are solely aimed at supporting the achievement of learning objectives in the parent organization. Participation in this implementation is expected to have an impact on increasing students' knowledge, insight and skills as well as being able to compete in society, especially in the world of work when they graduate and become graduates.

Analysis of the Implementation of the Independent Learning Principles in the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Library Based on SWOT

The UIN Sunan Ampel (UINSA) Surabaya Library makes its resources, namely services, collections and activities available as a means of achieving the principle of independent learning at UINSA. The following is an analysis of the implementation of the principle of independent learning in the UINSA Library using SWOT analysis:

Table 4. SWOT Analysis of Implementation of the Merdeka Belajar at UINSA

ELEMENT	INFORMATION
<i>Strengths</i>	University support takes the form of a regular budget every year, both in procurement, subscriptions and activities. The addition of collections in various types, such as local print, imported print, <i>e-books</i> , <i>e-journals</i> is a means of improving library quality. Including budget for activities such as increasing the competency of functional staff in preparing scientific papers, library school, preparing and reviewing service modules. In this way, the quality and quantity of the types and number of collections available can be maintained.
<i>Weaknesses</i>	There are 17 librarians from various levels of positions, ranging from ketrampilan (3 people) and keahlian (14 people). Thus, the competence of

	UINSA librarians is considered uneven, so that some services for librarians can only be provided by certain librarians, such as <i>Reference Management Training</i> and <i>Systematic Literature Review</i> .
<i>Opportunities</i>	Additional service hours outside working days, namely Saturdays from 08.00 to 16.00 WIB. Thus, people who cannot visit from Monday to Friday still have the opportunity to access quality information as well as activities in the library on Saturday. Another opportunity is achieving national and international standards in the form of Accreditation A since 2015 and ISO 9001:2015 in 2021 which must always be maintained.
<i>Threats</i>	The digitalization era, which is characterized by easy access to information sources for the public through digital media, is a real threat. This includes the use of <i>artificial intelligence</i> in completing academic assignments. The solution is, intensive promotion of library resources and digital literacy training is needed.

Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that the achievement of the nine general skill formulations for undergraduate programs as stated in the Attachment to Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020 at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya includes the provision of services, collections and activities by the library. Through existing resources, the library is not only a central source of information for the academic community, but also a place for activities and development of student interests and talents. Among them are technology and information-based services, collections in various types and titles, and information literacy activities and internships according to student needs.

By optimally utilizing the library, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya graduates can truly realize their vision as an Islamic University that is Superior and Competitive at International Standards. UINSA graduates or undergraduates have abilities and skills according to the fields of work that exist in every level of society. So, UINSA graduates are able to compete with graduates from other campuses with the competencies they acquired during their studies.

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*Alternatives to Preserving Cultural Heritage:
Preservation of Ancient Assets of Tanoh Abee Library
in Aceh*

*Alternatif Menjaga Warisan Budaya: Pelestarian Aset
Kuno Perpustakaan Abu Tanoh Abee di Aceh*

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Abstract

Background of the study: Aceh is one of the regions in Indonesia that is not only rich in diversity of cultural and historical heritage but also still has another valuable value, namely the Tanoh Abee Islamic library which is interesting to look at. Tanoh Abee Library has a diverse collection of ancient Islamic sciences and manuscripts that contain valuable value not only for the world of education but also have valuable value for cultural heritage

Purpose: This research will greatly contribute as a foundation and reference in efforts to preserve and increase appreciation of the cultural heritage of Aceh in particular and Indonesia in general

Method: This research is a field research by adopting descriptive qualitative methods with data collection techniques taken by means of observation and documentation. While data analysis is carried out by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions.

Findings: The results showed that the importance of preservation of the ancient assets of Tanoh Abee library because it has positive contributions such as being a source of historical information, developing science, developing education, maintaining cultural heritage and creating educational tourism.

Conclusion: The strategic steps to achieve the preservation of the ancient assets of the Tanoh Abee library include restoration and conservation, preservation and management, cooperation and coordination, digitization, socialization, and discussion and promotion.

Keywords: Preservation; Asset; Ancient; Library; Tanoh Abee

Abstract in Indonesia

Introduction

Aceh is one of the regions in Indonesia that is rich in diversity of cultural and historical heritage. It is undeniable that Aceh does have its own characteristics, not only in terms of diverse food, cultural customs, beautiful natural attractions, and its title nicknamed Serambi Mecca. (Redaksi, 2022) In addition, Aceh also still has another valuable value, namely an interesting Islamic library to look at. This library is known as the Tanoh Abee Library which has been established since 16 AD. Abu Tanoh Abee Library is an ancient library located in the Dayah Tanoh Abee Complex area, precisely located in Seulimuem District, Aceh Besar. Abu Tanoh Abee Library or also known as *Zauyah* or Tanoh Abee is a private library owned by a descendant of Teungku Chik Tanoh Abee named Al-Fairusi Al-Baghdadi. Amazingly, this library has a variety of manuscripts that are very valuable and of historical value, especially

texts that contain Islam such as fiqh, Sufism, worship, the science of the creation of the universe and other knowledge. These various collections were sourced and collected by previous Acehnese scholars and have been kept for generations, especially by the founding family of the pesantren. Apart from the diversity of valuable manuscripts, Abu Tanoh Abee library is also known as one of the oldest Islamic libraries in Southeast Asia and the archipelago with a very large and valuable collection of handwritten works by previous Acehnese scholars. (Redaksi, 2023)

Unfortunately, the various scientific collections contained in the Abu Tanoh Abee library did not make this library crowded with visitors and the collection began to disappear. This condition can be caused by several reasons such as the remote location of the library in Aceh Besar making it difficult to access by the wider community. Furthermore, the library is not open to the public but for groups or individuals who have certain interests, the library has a collection of historical manuscripts with poor paper quality so that they are easily worn out or weathered over time. Many manuscript collections in Abu Tanoh Abee's library have received little attention or proper care, which has damaged some of the collections. In addition, many collections or handwritten manuscripts owned by the Abu Tanoh Abee library were also lost during the first exhibition or Aceh Cultural Week (PKA) in Aceh. So it is very important to review the preservation of ancient assets owned by the Abu Tanoh Abee library as a form of maintaining cultural heritage and being a relay in passing on knowledge from previous Acehnese scholars. (Redaksi, 2023)

The existence of collections and manuscripts contained in the Abu Tanoh Abee library has become increasingly very important, especially after the destruction and destruction of several institutions storing historical assets and documents owned by the Aceh region such as the Aceh Documentation and Information Center and the Center for the Study of History and Traditional Values due to the earthquake and tsunami that occurred in Aceh on December 26, 2004 ago. Therefore, it is very important to examine the preservation of ancient assets in the Abu Tanoh Abee library so that the various collections contained in it can be a reference for science, especially those related to sharia, for scholars and generations of Aceh in a sustainable manner in order to maintain the heritage of knowledge and culture.

In addition, the lack of scientific studies on the preservation of ancient assets of the Abu Tanoh Abee library is also one of the reasons for this research to be carried out. It is known that several previous studies have not comprehensively discussed the preservation of the ancient assets of the Abu Tanoh Abee library such as the research studied by (Siregar dkk., 2022) which sought to examine the process of preserving ancient manuscripts in the Tanoh Abee library. The next similar study examined by (Widiari, 2024) briefly discussed the use of technology in an effort to strengthen local cultural identity, one of which was in the collection at the Tanoh Abee library. Other related research was also explored by (Siregar dkk., 2022) who sought to provide solutions in the process of preserving ancient manuscripts through the preservation process. Similar scientific analyses have also been studied by (Sakti, 2011), the findings of which provide an overview of the development and preservation of ancient manuscripts.

A number of scientific studies above show that there has not been a similar study that specifically discusses the preservation of ancient assets in the Tanoh Abee library that specifically explores the angle of preservation problems faced, describes the contribution of preservation and even simultaneously offers strategies that can be applied in efforts to preserve ancient assets in the Tanoh Abee library as a form of maintaining cultural heritage.

This research intends to reveal, identify and understand the historical, cultural, and intellectual values embodied of the Abu Tanoh Abee library as well as provide the strategic steps needed to preserve the Abu Tanoh Abee library. So that this research will greatly contribute as a foundation and reference in efforts to preserve and increase appreciation of Aceh's valuable cultural heritage.

Method

This research is a descriptive qualitative field research. The method of collecting research data is pursued through observation and literature *Reviews* from various works both books, articles, and web *Online*. The various sources of information implemented in this study are generally sourced from various information that the author tries to collect from reading materials, and the public. Meanwhile, research data analysis techniques are taken by referring to Miles and Huberman analysis techniques (Sugiyono, 2019) That is starting from the steps of data reduction, data presentation, and finally drawing conclusions. Research data and information are collected clearly and intact until the research results are saturated.

Result and Discussion

History of Abu Tanoh Abee Library

Abu Tanoh Abee Library has a long and precious history. It was founded by a cleric from Baghdad, Fairus Al-Baghdadi who came to Aceh during the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda (1607-1636 AD). Fairus Al-Baghdadi brought seven of his brothers and founded Dayah Tanoh Abee, a pesantren that became an intellectual model in resistance to Dutch colonialism. The library has been managed for generations by the founding family of the pesantren, with the 9th generation, Abu Dahlan Al-Fairusy Al-Baghdady, who died in 2006. The Abu Tanoh Abee library building is made of wood and looks like an Acehnese traditional house. The bookshelves are arranged as they are and the majority of the collection inside is old enough that care is needed when touching or reading them.

This library contains more than 3,000 manuscripts of ancient manuscripts and 900 titles of books containing information about Islam such as the science of Fiqh, Sufism, the science of Worship, and others. These manuscripts were collected by previous Acehnese scholars and kept for generations by the founding families of pesantren. This library also has a very valuable and historic collection of manuscripts. This library is known as one of the oldest Islamic libraries in Southeast Asia and Nusantara, with a very extensive and valuable collection. Even amazingly, the Abu Tanoh Abee library is also one of the nuanced libraries of Islamic collections that is quite popular among Islamic scholars in various countries. This is evidenced by the documentation of the guest book stored in the library manager's house which contains the names of visitors from various countries ranging from Europe, Australia, the United States, the Middle East, South Asia and including Africa. It is also known that some of these visitors live in the area near the library for days to research and take references in research such as theses and books. So that the Abu Tanoh Abee library is not only part of the center of scientific development but can be a destination in historical and cultural educational tourism.

The Problem of Lack of Visitors at Tanoh Abee Library

1. Lack of Promotion

The lack of promotion and qualified information related to the existence and values contained in the Abu Tanoh Abee library. So that makes this library not so well known by the wider community comprehensively.

2. Digital Library Accessibility Limitations

Digital-based physical accessibility to various collections of manuscripts at the Abu Tanoh Abee library is also an obstacle in efforts to introduce this library to the wider community. This obstacle becomes the biggest obstacle when coupled with the factor of remote geographical location due to inadequate technological and communication infrastructure in the area

3. Low Public Awareness

The lack of public awareness of the importance of maintaining and preserving as well as appreciation of cultural heritage can also be one of the factors causing public

misunderstanding about the Abu Tanoh Abee library. This is due to the lack of cultural and historical education among the local community, followed by low educational programs and social activities themed on promoting knowledge about the importance of caring for regional cultural heritage. Therefore, various strategic steps are needed to increase public awareness of the importance of the presence of the Abu Tanoh Abee library.

Contribution to the preservation of ancient assets of Tanoh Abee Library

Tanoh Abee Library has significant benefits for Islamic history in Indonesia as well as can help the development of science, education, and can even be an educational tourism in Aceh in particular and Indonesia in general. Here are some of the benefits of preserving the Tanoh Abee library:

1. Historical Resources

Tanoh Abee Library contains various collections of manuscripts that are very valuable and historic including ancient Islamic manuscripts such as the science of Fiqh, the science of Sufism, the science of worship, the science of the creation of the universe, and others. These ancient collections can be a source of reference information that is very important and useful for researchers and academics, especially Islamic historians for efforts to understand the current development of Islam in Indonesia, especially in Aceh from the 16th to 19th centuries. In addition, this library contains more than 3,000 manuscripts of ancient manuscripts and 900 titles of books containing information about Islam such as Fiqh, Sufism, Worship, and others. These various collections can be a reference for knowledge and decision making of scholars because they contain very extensive and valuable information about Islam and Islamic history in Indonesia, especially in Aceh. Scholars both in Aceh and Indonesia and even the world's Islamic scholars can use this collection as a reference in writing scientific papers, conducting research, and developing science, as well as being a source of inspiration for future generations in understanding and developing Islamic culture in Indonesia.

2. Science Development

Tanoh Abee Library also contains a wide collection of manuscripts that are very extensive and valuable for the development of science and science in Indonesia and become reference material for researchers and experts in their fields.

3. Education Development

The existence of the Tanoh Abee library will greatly help the development of the world of education in Indonesia, especially in the field of Islam. Various manuscript collections in the Tanoh Abee library can be used as teaching materials and references for teachers and students in the country.

4. Preserving Cultural Heritage

Various collections of manuscripts and manuscripts stored in the Tanoh Abee library are very valuable and of historical value, especially manuscripts about Islam that can help maintain and maintain Islamic cultural heritage in Indonesia. The collections contained in the Tanoh Abee library can be an inspiration and reference for future generations, especially in order to understand and develop Islamic culture in Indonesia.

5. Creating Educational Tourism

Tanoh Abee Library can also be used as a very interesting educational tourism destination in Indonesia in general and Aceh in particular. Various manuscript collections stored in the Tanoh Abee library will be very helpful in developing educational tourism in Indonesia and can be used as a source of inspiration for local tourists even to foreign countries, especially activists of knowledge about Islam.

Tanoh Abee Library's Ancient Asset Preservation Strategy

Preserving the ancient assets of the Tanoh Abee library requires a variety of strategic efforts that are integrated and carried out in a sustainable manner. Some of these strategic steps include:

1. Restoration and Conservation

The importance of restoration of Tanoh Abee library is to maintain the physical condition of manuscripts and manuscripts to ensure that the information contained in the manuscripts and various collections can still be accessed and understood by future generations in a sustainable manner.

2. Preservation and Management

The importance of managing and preserving the Tanoh Abee library which is managed professionally and sustainably. Effective management to ensure that ancient assets are maintained and managed properly. In addition, preservation of damaged manuscripts needs to be done with appropriate steps in order to maintain their physical condition. Tanoh Abee library must ensure that its collection of ancient manuscripts and manuscripts are maintained in good condition and safe. Traditional means such as lamination, patching, and the use of protective coatings such as covering manuscripts can be used to preserve severely damaged collections. In order to maintain more preservation and management, it can also be done with a modern system that adopts digital technology to ensure the durability of the quality of ancient asset collections in the Tanoh Abee library in the future.

3. Cooperation and Coordination

Cooperation between stakeholders in their fields such as the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), local government, and the community is needed to preserve the ancient assets of the Tanoh Abee library. This collaboration is carried out to ensure that efforts to preserve these ancient assets can be carried out and run in an integrated and sustainable manner.

4. Digitization

In addition, it is necessary to convert manuscripts in the Tanoh Abee library to be converted in digital form to help preserve these ancient assets. This conversion of manuscripts and manuscripts in digital form will allow the collection of manuscripts to be accessible and also understood more widely for many people without being limited by space and time. This digital conversion is also a form of ensuring that the information contained in the manuscript remains accessible and well understood for future generations. The adoption of digitization technology to manage and promote ancient manuscript collections can help in reducing the risk of damage and enable wider access to library collections (Siregar dkk., 2022).

5. Socialization and Education

As a supporting step in preserving the ancient assets of the Tanoh Abee library, it is also important to carry out socialization and education in a structured manner. It is important to educate the public about the collection of manuscripts and the manuscripts contained have historical and cultural value so it is very important to preserve these ancient assets for future generations. Tanoh Abee Library can provide education and empowerment to the community about the importance of cultural heritage preservation and how to maintain ancient manuscript collections. This can help increase public awareness and participation in conservation efforts.

6. Promotions and Discussions

Tanoh Abee library can foster cultural discussion and promotion through the preparation of relevant reading materials and the offering of interesting cultural programs. This can help raise public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage preservation and increase participation in preservation efforts.

Conclusion

Aceh is one of the regions in Indonesia that is not only rich in diversity of cultural and historical heritage but also still has another valuable value, namely the Tanoh Abee Islamic library which is interesting to look at. Tanoh Abee Library has a diverse collection of ancient Islamic sciences and manuscripts that contain valuable value not only for the world of education but also have valuable value for cultural heritage. So that this research will greatly contribute as a foundation and reference in efforts to preserve and increase appreciation of the cultural heritage of Aceh in particular and Indonesia in general. The existence of collections and manuscripts contained in the Abu Tanoh Abee library has become increasingly very important, especially after the destruction and destruction of several institutions storing historical assets and documents owned by the Aceh region such as the Aceh Documentation and Information Center and the Center for the Study of History and Traditional Values due to the earthquake and tsunami that occurred in Aceh on December 26, 2004 ago. Therefore, it is very important to examine the preservation of ancient assets in the Abu Tanoh Abee library so that the various collections contained in it can be a reference for science, especially those related to sharia, for scholars and generations of Aceh in a sustainable manner in order to maintain the heritage of knowledge and culture. The results showed that the importance of preserving the ancient assets of Tanoh Abee library because it has positive contributions such as being a source of historical information, developing science, developing education, maintaining cultural heritage and creating educational tourism. The strategic steps to achieve the preservation of the ancient assets of the Tanoh Abee library include restoration and conservation, preservation and management, cooperation and coordination, digitization, socialization, and discussion and promotion.

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*Library Management Based on the Library
Administration Automation System (SOAP) in Higher
Education Libraries*

*Manajemen Perpustakaan Berbasis Sistem Otomasi
Administrasi Perpustakaan (SOAP) di Perpustakaan
Perguruan Tinggi*

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Abstract

Background of the study: Administrative services in university libraries are not yet able to provide automation-based administrative services. There are still many university libraries that carry out administrative services manually, such as the service of making library free letters, so this makes it difficult and slows down service performance. This will have an impact on user satisfaction. The underlying importance of updating the university library management system with the adoption of the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP)

Purpose: This research aims to examine the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) in the context of higher education library management. Through descriptive qualitative analysis, this research explores how university libraries design the SOAP concept, the challenges that will be faced in the implementation process, and the expected benefits of the SOAP concept in library management.

Method: The research methodology uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through literature study.

Findings: The research findings highlight the importance of SOAP in improving operational efficiency, increasing collection accessibility, and improving user experience. However, the research also identified several challenges in implementing SOAP concepts such as limited resources and the need for staff training.

Conclusion: This research provides valuable insights for college libraries planning to adopt or increase the use of SOAP in their library management.

Keywords: Library Management; SOAP; Higher Education Libraries

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Layanan administrasi yang ada di perpustakaan perguruan tinggi belum dapat menyediakan jasa layanan administrasi berbasis otomasi. Masih banyak perpustakaan perguruan tinggi yang masih melakukan pelayanan administrasi secara manual seperti pelayanan dalam membuat surat bebas pustaka sehingga hal tersebut mempersulit dan memperlambat kinerja layanan. Hal ini akan berdampak terhadap kepuasan pemustaka. Hal yang mendasari pentingnya memperbarui sistem manajemen perpustakaan perguruan tinggi dengan adopsi Sistem Otomasi Administrasi Perpustakaan (SOAP)

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti Sistem Otomasi Administrasi Perpustakaan (SOAP) dalam konteks manajemen perpustakaan perguruan tinggi. Melalui analisis kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana perpustakaan perguruan tinggi merancang konsep SOAP, tantangan yang akan dihadapi dalam proses implementasi, serta manfaat yang diharapkan dari konsep SOAP dalam manajemen

perpustakaan.

Method: Metodologi penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi kepustakaan.

Findings: Temuan penelitian menyoroti pentingnya SOAP dalam meningkatkan efisiensi operasional, meningkatkan aksesibilitas koleksi, serta meningkatkan pengalaman pengguna. Namun, penelitian juga mengidentifikasi beberapa tantangan dalam penerapan konsep SOAP seperti keterbatasan sumber daya dan kebutuhan akan pelatihan staf.

Conclusion: Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan yang berharga bagi perpustakaan perguruan tinggi yang berencana untuk mengadopsi atau meningkatkan penggunaan SOAP dalam manajemen perpustakaan mereka.

Kata Kunci: manajemen perpustakaan; SOAP; Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi

Introduction

College libraries are no strangers to automation-based library services. Library automation is often used in university library services, namely in collection processing services and circulation services. In the sense that the library only provides automation services for borrowing, returning books, and processing collections. Information technology in university libraries has become a necessity as well as meeting the demands of some users who require ease and speed of access in searching for information. With the development of information technology, it has had a big impact on libraries in improving the quality of services. The importance of updating the library management system in higher education with the adoption of the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) lies in increasing efficiency and effectiveness. (Archana J.C, et al, 2023)

Additionally, the adoption of SOAP in library management systems is in line with the evolving technology landscape, enabling libraries to effectively utilize knowledge management systems for success in the ever-changing higher institutions environment. (Dharmendra, 2017). Library management is a strategy carried out by libraries in managing and providing library services to users. One way to manage libraries in higher education is by providing services to library users effectively and efficiently. This activity is carried out to improve the quality of service to provide satisfaction to library users and as a step to improve the library's performance and credibility. A college library is one of the supporting facilities established to support the activities of the academic community of a college. College libraries have duties and functions to implement the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, including education, research, and community service.

The service system is the basis of an activity carried out by a library. Apart from infrastructure and collection development, the quality of a library can be measured by the quality of services provided by the library. The services provided by libraries are not only about books and their management but also administrative services. Administrative activities are activities that are in the secretarial (administrative) section. Administrative activities are activities that support the main activities, namely procurement, processing activities, and collection maintenance activities. Administrative activities include administration, personnel, and finance. The administrative activities included in administration services include correspondence matters such as making membership cards and making free libraries. (Andi, 2016)

Administrative services in university libraries are not yet able to provide automation-based administrative services. There are still many university libraries that carry out administrative services manually, such as the service of making library free letters, so this makes it difficult and slows down service performance. This will have an impact on user satisfaction. The underlying importance of updating the university library management system with the adoption of the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) is based on several things, including 1) Operational Efficiency, 2) Better Accessibility and Service, 3) Accurate Data Tracking, 4) Integration with Other Systems and 5) Data Security and Privacy. (Sri, 2014)

By updating college library management systems with SOAP adoption, educational

institutions can improve operational efficiency, increase the accessibility of library services, and provide a better overall user experience. This is also an important step in keeping up with developments in information technology and meeting increasingly complex and diverse user needs. The library administration automation system aims to make it easier and faster for users to receive administrative services.

Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. The descriptive qualitative method was chosen to describe the problems experienced by libraries in providing administrative services in detail and in-depth. This research method is used to thoroughly understand how the concept of using the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) influences library management in higher education. The aim is to describe in detail the concept of the Library Administration Automation System, the challenges faced, and its impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of library management.

The data collection technique used is a literature study in which researchers analyze documents related to the concept of library automation and management systems, such as user guides, library policies, and evaluation reports. The collected data was analyzed to identify themes and patterns that emerged throughout the research. Data is grouped into relevant categories such as SOAP benefits, challenges, and resolution strategies.

Result and Discussion

Result

To produce automation-based management, it is necessary to know the initial concepts of library management and automation systems first. The concepts of library management and automation systems can be seen in the table:

Table 1. Basic concepts of library management and Automation Systems

Library Management	Automation Systems
Accessibility,	Collection Management,
User Oriented Services,	Information Retrieval,
Information Technology,	Service,
The collection is well-managed,	User Management,
Resource Management,	Digital Resource Integration,
Partnership & Collaboration,	Reporting and Analysis,
Evaluation & Continuous Improvement,	Security and Privacy,
Leadership and Vision.	Maintenance and Updates.

Thus, research can produce a library management concept based on a library administration automation system (SOAP) as follows:

Tabel 2. SOAP concept

SOAP concept
1. Digital Accessibility (Speed of Access Through Digital Platforms),
2. Automation Services (Automating various library administration services),
3. Data integration (Data can be managed well, making access easier),

4. Service Management (Services can be provided via digital platforms so users do not need to come to the library),
 5. Data Security (This automation-based service can protect sensitive user data through strict security monitoring).
-

The Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) concept in library management includes the use of information technology to automate various administrative and operational tasks related to library management.

The results of library management research based on the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) in higher education were obtained and explained as follows. First, SOAP is designed to automate various administrative processes in library management, such as recording user data, inventory management, and reporting.

Second, SOAP allows better data integration between various components in a library system, such as online catalogs, collection management systems, and user information. This facilitates consistent and integrated data access and management. Third, the concept of SOAP is to increase the accessibility of library collections through digital platforms. Users can easily search and access information in terms of user inventory management via digital platforms.

Discussion

The results of this research show that SOAP in higher education library management can provide various benefits, including increased operational efficiency and better user experience. However, challenges in adopting new technology and ensuring adequate IT infrastructure need to be overcome for SOAP implementation to be optimally successful.

To overcome these challenges, strong support from higher education management is needed, including the allocation of adequate resources for staff training and infrastructure improvements. Additionally, it is important to continuously monitor and evaluate SOAP performance and receive feedback from users so that the system can be adjusted and improved as needed.

The use of the Library Administration Automation System (SOAP) in higher education library management is expected to provide various significant benefits for institutions and their users. SOAP can increase efficiency in daily library operations, including the process of borrowing, returning, and processing books. By automating administrative tasks, library staff can spend less time on routine tasks and focus more on more strategic services.

Through SOAP, library users can easily access collections, search, and manage their accounts independently via a digital platform. This increases the accessibility of library collections for users anywhere, anytime, without being limited by time and the physical location of the library.

With an intuitive user interface and user-friendly features, SOAP can improve the user experience in using library services. Users can easily find the information they need and interact with the library without difficulty. SOAP allows libraries to track and analyze collection usage data more accurately and in detail. This allows libraries to understand usage patterns and user needs.

SOAP can be integrated with other systems in higher education, such as academic information systems and learning management systems (SIKAD). This makes it possible to share data and information between systems, providing an integrated and holistic experience for academic users. With advanced security features, SOAP can protect sensitive data and user privacy, such as personal information and borrowing history. It provides strong protection of user information from digital security threats.

With these benefits, the use of SOAP is expected to increase the effectiveness of library operations, increase user satisfaction, and increase the accessibility and availability of information collections for the entire academic community.

Thus, this research provides a deeper understanding of the SOAP concept in higher education library management provides a basis for further steps in its implementation, and can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of library services.

Conclusion

The conclusions of this research indicate that Library Administration Automation Systems (SOAP) in college libraries have the potential to provide several significant benefits, including increased operational efficiency, increased collection accessibility, and improved user experience. However, SOAP is also faced with several challenges, such as limited resources and the need for staff training. Nonetheless, this research provides valuable insight for college libraries seeking to adopt or increase the use of SOAP in their library management.

Several practical recommendations for improving SOAP-based library management in higher education: 1) Staff Training, 2) Collaboration with Vendors, 3) Regular Evaluation, 4) Infrastructure Improvement, 5) Service Development, 6) Management Commitment, and 7) Periodic Updates.

With this concept, university libraries increase the effectiveness and sustainability of SOAP-based library management, as well as provide better services to their users.

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*Optimizing the Role of Automation Service
Management Staff in Meeting the Information Needs
of Users at UPT. Andalas University Library*

*Optimalisasi Peran Tenaga Pengelola Layanan
Automasi dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Informasi
Pemustaka di UPT. Perpustakaan Universitas
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Abstract

Background of the study: UPT. Andalas University Library has automation services in its internal organizational structure, including user services, administrative services and circulation services. Automation services have an important role for users. Automation services not only run with networks, computers, application management and databases, but there are also services related to user needs, such as providing services and monitoring computer use by academics, verification of final assignment uploads and user guidance. This study is motivated by the importance of improving services for the UPT automation services sector. Andalas University Library.

Purpose: This research aims to disseminate how effective the automation services that have been implemented currently are in meeting the information needs of libraries at the UPT. Andalas University Library

Method: This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection was carried out by conducting interviews with automation service management staff.

Findings: The findings obtained were that the service provided was optimal, but the lack of energy management was an obstacle in serving the information needs of users quickly, especially requests for thesis corrections made via email automation services.

Conclusion: In conclusion, there is a need for additional staff managing automation services and rejuvenation of computers and other IT equipment.

Keywords: optimization; management staff; automation services

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: UPT. Perpustakaan Universitas Andalas memiliki bidang layanan automasi dalam struktur organisasi internalnya baik bidang layanan pengguna, bidang layanan administrasi dan bidang layanan sirkulasi. Layanan automasi memiliki peran vital bagi pemustaka. Layanan automasi tidak hanya berurusan dengan jaringan, komputer, tata kelola aplikasi dan database akan tetapi terdapat pula layanan informasi yang berkaitan dengan kebutuhan pemustaka seperti memberikan pelayanan dan pengawasan

penggunaan komputer oleh sivitas akademika, verifikasi upload tugas akhir dan bimbingan pemustaka. Kajian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pentingnya peningkatan layanan bagi bidang layanan automasi UPT.Perpustakaan Universitas Andalas

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi seberapa efektif layanan automasi yang telah diimplementasikan saat ini dalam memenuhi kebutuhan informasi pemustaka di UPT.Perpustakaan Universitas Andalas.

Method: Kajian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan melakukan wawancara kepada tenaga pengelola layanan automasi

Findings: Temuan yang diperoleh adalah pelayanan yang dilakukan telah optimal namun kekurangan tenaga pengelola menjadi kendala dalam melayani kebutuhan informasi pemustaka secara cepat khususnya permintaan perbaikan skripsi yang dilakukan melalui e-mail layanan automasi

Conclusion: Kesimpulannya diperlukan adanya penambahan tenaga pengelola layanan automasi dan peremajaan komputer dan peralatan IT lainnya.

Kata Kunci: optimalisasi, tenaga pengelola, layanan automasi

Introduction

Libraries have a very important role in improving the quality of teaching and learning in higher education. This is shown by the large contribution of the Library in the accreditation of study programs in Higher Education. Decision makers involve the library in accreditation. The Head of the Library is invited to visit both online and onsite. Not only that, the Head of the Library was interviewed by assessors. Study program assessors will usually give good marks in accreditation if the library has been properly accredited by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia.

Information technology is defined as a technology used to process data, including processing, obtaining, compiling, storing, manipulating data in various ways to produce quality information, namely information that is relevant, accurate and timely, which is used for personal, business, and government and is strategic information for decision making. This technology uses a set of computers to process data, a network system to connect one computer to another computer according to needs, and telecommunications technology is used so that data can be distributed and accessed globally (Jogiyanto, 2008). The massive development of information technology since the invention of computers has required university libraries to adopt information technology. The aim is to improve the quality of service to users effectively and efficiently. The information technology that developed initially was a computer-based Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC). OPAC functions as a means of information retrieval for readers before they decide to find a book available on the shelf. The use of OPAC was initially offline and then developed online to reach the public so that information was disseminated more widely. Not only for internal but also external universities.

Over time, digital library services have developed. Digital libraries are actually an extension of libraries in the form of buildings or conventional ones. Information sources provided in Digital Libraries are usually stored in cloud computing. Cloud computing can be defined as simply the sharing and use of applications and resources of a network environment to get work done without concern about ownership and management of the network's resources and applications. With cloud computing, computer resources for getting work done and their data are no longer stored on one's personal computer, but are hosted elsewhere to be made accessible in any location and at any time (Scale, 2009). Based on this definition, cloud computing is used to share information using applications and environmental network resources to complete work without worrying about ownership and management of network resources and applications. With cloud computing, computer resources to get work done and their data are no longer stored on one's personal computer, but are hosted elsewhere and can be accessed anywhere and at any time without being bound by time and space.

Optimization comes from the basic word optimal, which means best, highest, most profitable (Big Indonesian Dictionary, 2011). Making the best, making the highest, process optimization, method, act of optimizing (making the best, highest, and so on), so that

optimization is an action, process, or methodology for making something (as a design, system, or decision) to be more/fully perfect, functional, or more effective.

Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008) defines Optimization as the process of finding the best solution to some problem where “best” accords to pre-stated criteria”. What is meant is that optimization is a process, method and action (activities) to find the best solution to several problems, where the best is according to certain criteria. Each work unit in the Library is required to be able to optimize all work according to their respective job descriptions. In this way, the library can be viewed as a learning resource and not just a mere book warehouse. Optimization is expected to attract the attention of decision makers so that the work unit becomes an important concern for developing its services in the future. Mursyidah and Choiriyah (2020) stated that there are three factors that will determine whether a service can be maximized, namely first the system, procedures and methods, next the personnel, especially the behavior of the library manager and finally the facilities and infrastructure owned in the library.

According to Belkin (1985), information needs are a condition of a person's knowledge about a particular situation or topic which is considered inadequate to deal with a situation. Meanwhile, Kuhlthau (1991) argues that information needs arise because there is a gap in a person's knowledge and the required information needs. Based on the description above, it can be said that the need for information arises when someone has a problem so they need information that can provide a solution to the problem they are facing. The main reason why users seek information is based on a lack of knowledge. One more thing is that users will search for information if the user feels they need information (Fatmawati, 2015).

Library automation includes the concept of the process or result of making machines self-acting and/or self-controlled by eliminating human intervention in the process (Basuki, 1994). This means that a computer that has been set up or programmed can work properly to store information and protect information without librarian intervention. Library automation is important to implement in improving the quality of library services. Actually, the use of automation service terminology is no longer appropriate. The right one is information technology because of the complexity of work and innovation that continues to develop after the Industrial Revolution 4.0.

Based on its history, library automation became generally known in the 1970s, and its first application was in the circulation function. This is because the circulation process is a routine activity that takes a lot of time and is complex (recording loans, returns, fines, late warnings and compiling complicated reports). The next advancement in library automation was created through the invention of the OPAC catalog system, which was connected to the circulation mechanism. With library automation, users can search for library material collections more easily and quickly than if they used catalog cards manually.

At the end of the 1980s, many libraries automated with integrated systems that included circulation, OPAC and cataloging functions. Currently, library automation accommodates all library functions, for example collection procurement, series control, borrowing between libraries, cataloging, circulation, public access, and reporting. However, the main function of library automation is public access, cataloging and circulation (Mulyadi, 2016).

Previous research on library automation relating to the influence of the use of library automation services on students' literacy skills has been explained clearly by Yoliadi (2023). The results showed that respondents had information literacy skills as evidenced by the habit of formulating problems first before accessing or searching for information, were accustomed to first identifying the type and source of information desired, and there was consideration of the value and usefulness of the information obtained. Mahedy (2015) researched the implementation of library service automation with SLiMS (Senayan Library Management System) finding the advantages and disadvantages of SLiMS, namely that it can be downloaded for free, is able to meet library automation needs, the programming language is easy to understand, is compatible with operating systems such as Windows and Linux while the weaknesses are is that not all web browsers are able to run this application perfectly. This software recommends Mozilla Firefox

as a web browser. So if you use a web browser other than Mozilla Firefox, the SLiMS display will not appear perfectly. Another research conducted by Prakoso et al (2017) regarding the influence of implementing library automation on service quality and performance in Public Libraries found that there was a significant influence of the Library Automation variable on the Service Quality variable which was shown by a significance value of 0.001 (<0.005) with results on the Determination Coefficient (R^2) of 24.6%, there is a significant influence of the Service Quality variable on the Performance variable as shown by a significance value of 0.000 (<0.005) and the Coefficient of Determination result is 51.9%, and there is a significant influence of the Library Automation variable on the Performance variable which shows a significance value of 0.000 (<0.005). Based on this test, it can be seen that the Service Quality variable strengthens the Library Automation variable so that both influence the endogenous Performance variable.

Andalas University Library has automation services in its internal organizational structure, including user services, administrative services and circulation services. Automation services have a vital role for users. Automation services not only deal with networks, computers, application and database management, but there are also information services related to user needs such as providing services and monitoring computer use by academics, verification of final assignment uploads and user guidance.

Automation services are located on the 3rd floor of the left wing of the UPT building. Andalas University Library. This service sector manages the use of information and computer technology to assist the library management process in order to increase effectiveness and efficiency. The task of the automation sector is very vital. Along with the development of information technology which demands a change in the library concept from conventional to digital (Andalas University Library, 2024).

The work of automation service managers is very complex. They are tasked with managing computers and networks, managing digital applications, managing databases and making reports as well as providing services to users, especially students who are completing their final assignments. The automation service management staff on duty is 3 (three) people. Limited human resources are a problem in optimizing the role of automation service management staff. Developing automation services into "business units" such as managing photo studios and creating content related to UPT services. Your University Library needs additional staff. UPT. Andalas University Library is expected to have a "business unit" to increase its income. This is inevitable because Andalas University has experienced a change in status from BLU (Public Service Agency) to PTNBH (Legal Entity State University). This income is used for the welfare of all UPT staff. Andalas University Library. In line with this, Nafi Putrawan (2016), as written on his social media LinkedIn, divides two library business terms, namely (1) Fulfilling internal needs of the library (self-needs library) such as selling supplies for library needs, for example procurement (2) Utilizing the library for external demands (library as a service), for example libraries that can produce industrial research publications or even industry outlooks from internal sources that they own to sell to certain industries. The most important thing is that a business built by a library should pay attention to important aspects, such as; forms of frequently requested user requests, members' personal information security systems, the sophistication of library automation systems, and user satisfaction feasibility studies that are more oriented towards user studies (Elvina, 2010).

This research aims to evaluate how effective the automation services that have been implemented currently are in meeting the information needs of libraries at the UPT. Andalas University Library. In other words, automation services need to be improved so that their management staff can meet user needs. Improvements in automation services can also be demonstrated by the existence of new services and products that are useful for users.

The urgency of this research is to maximize the use of resources. In the context of limited resources, optimizing the role of automation service management staff can help libraries maximize the use of available resources, whether in terms of humans, finances, or technology.

Method

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach attempts to explain reality by using descriptive explanations in sentence form. Qualitative research emphasizes that reality has an interactive, plural dimension and is an exchange of social experiences that are interpreted by individuals. Research subjects are people who are involved or actors in a reality and provide data or information to researchers about the reality being studied (Pujileksono, 2015).

The location of this research is at the Andalas University Library which is located at Jalan Andalas University Limau Manis Campus. The focus of this research is optimizing the role of automation service management staff at Andalas University Library. Research data sources include primary data sources, namely interviews with three automation service management staff, while secondary data sources come from documents related to the research. Data was collected by interviews, observation and documentation. The objectivity and validity of the data is tested using source triangulation techniques, which means comparing and checking back the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative methods. This can be achieved through (1) comparing observational data with interview data; (2) Comparing what people say in public with what they say in private; (3) Compare what people say about the research situation with what is said all the time; (4) Comparing a person's situation and perspective by sharing the opinions and views of people such as ordinary people, people with secondary or higher education, wealthy people, government people; (5) Comparing the results of the interview with the contents of a related document (Moleong, 2007). Research data was analyzed using interaction model analysis (which stems from four activities, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and data verification (Milles and Huberman, 1992).

Result and Discussion

Automation Services Sector at Andalas University Library has a vital role in the success of the activities of each work unit. The existence of this service began in 1998 when the Andalas University Library implemented SIPISIS, a CDS/ISIS-based application developed by the Bogor Agricultural Institute Library Automation Team. Then at the end of 2012, SIPISIS was replaced by web-based SLIMs (Senayan Library Information Management Systems). The web-based SLIMs application makes it easier to automate UPT activities. The Andalas University Library, both cataloguing, reporting and recapitulating fine funds, can be carried out easily. Internet network disruptions which result in obstruction of information circulation and retrieval activities via OPAC make it very difficult for librarians to carry out their activities properly. Internet network disruptions are usually the job of automation service managers to find the right solution. The automation service management staff will then report the internet network disruption to the Directorate of Information Technology at Andalas University.

Based on their duties, the Unand Library of automation service management staff have the following duties: (1) Manage computers and networks: a. Manage all computer and network devices in the library, and ensure all equipment runs well b. Installing computers and networks c. Maintenance and troubleshooting (2) Managing digital applications: a. Managing and supervising the use of library applications such as: SLIMs, digital catalogues, e-scholars and others b. Downloading and uploading e-resources (3) Managing databases into reports: a. Routinely backing up existing databases on the server b. Manage databases stored on server computers c. Processing the database into reports d. Preparing routine reports periodically (4) Providing services for library users: a. Providing services and supervision over the use of internet space and computer laboratories b. Verifying uploads of student final assignments c. Providing guidance to library users (UPT. Andalas University Library, 2023).

The task of managing computers and networks as well as managing digital applications is carried out by BAY while RD is tasked with managing databases into reports. The task of providing services to users is a task that is carried out jointly. With the RP, staff who are

transferred from the circulation service are given second duties that support the activities of the Automation Service. RP carries out other main tasks, namely (1) Digitizing all student final assignments (2) Processing digitized data (3) Creating library banner and banner designs (4) Designing library website features.

Thus it can be said that the Automation Service includes technical and user activities. Technical activities revolve around computers, networks, databases, internet and applications as well as digitalization, while library services include providing services for using internet space and computer laboratories; verify uploading of student final assignments and provide guidance to users.

In conducting this research, the author conducted interviews with BAY, RD and RP regarding optimizing the role of automation service management staff. The author asked about the profile of users' information needs, information access preferences and topics of interest as well as the level of information needs. BAY explained that the profile of information needs required varies. Readers generally ask for access to scientific works. Those who come to automation services are usually undergraduate, master's and doctoral students. This statement was supported by RD who stated that there were also those who could request access to the e-journal subscribed to by Andalas University and what the access procedure was. Access to information has undergone changes in cultural behavior. Users access more natural information in .pdf format and the information that is widely used is in the form of document abstracts (Rufaidah and Widaningsih).

The next question concerns the extent to which automation services can meet the information needs of users and areas of improvement or areas that can be identified. BAY explained that improvements were made according to requests for e-thesis information by users. Some users uploaded it incorrectly. It is recommended that they come directly to automation. RD explained that if they asked for corrections to their e-thesis via e-mail, the automation service sometimes took a long time to follow up because there was priority work that had to be done first. RP said that the information needs of users had been met, but the existing staff had not met the needs according to the existing workload. Solutions for correcting theses and upload errors are found in the Andalas University repository. This guide can be accessed directly (<http://repo.unand.ac.id/44474/1/memperbaiki%20kelahan%20upload.pdf>).

Automation service management staff need to respond well to the information needs of their users. Good communication needs to be done both online and onsite. What is the role of automation service management staff in understanding and responding to users' information needs? BAY said that the management staff responded directly to what they needed and tried to do it. RP responded that weaknesses sometimes occur. That's because there are so many queues of work that ultimately there is a slow response. The response given by the automation service management staff is in accordance with the concept of excellent service, especially full concern for customers or librarians. Full concern for customers, both related to paying attention to customer needs and desires as well as understanding their suggestions and criticism, which includes listening to and truly understanding customer needs, observing and appreciating customer behavior, and devoting full attention to customers (Barata , 2003).

In carrying out activities at the University Library UPT, there may be certain challenges or obstacles faced by automation service management staff in providing services to meet the needs of their users. BAY said that the challenge was first, the lack of human resources for automation services. Second, faculties who subscribe to e-journals need to coordinate with the Andalas University UPT. Library automation service so that management staff can direct users who need to access the Faculty's e-journals. RD explained that lack of coordination was a challenge for automation service management staff. There should be synergy between the Faculty and UPT. Andalas University Library will improve services to be even better.

To overcome the shortage of human resources, it is necessary to recruit management staff by decision makers. Recruitment is a human resource management planning decision regarding the number of employees needed, when they are needed, and what criteria are needed in an

organization. Recruitment is basically an effort to fill vacant positions or jobs within an organization or company, for this reason there are two sources of labor, namely sources from outside (external) the organization or from within (internal) the organization (Potale; Lengkong and Maniharapon, 2016). Apart from that, there is a need for synergy between Library and faculties throughout Andalas University. Synergy is complementing and complementing differences to achieve results greater than the sum of the parts. Synergy is a collaboration that can be realized when we can synchronize various alternative desires by means of good communication between team members (Covey, 2004).

Information technology plays an important role in automation service activities of Andalas University Library. How can the use of automation technology be improved or adapted to more effectively meet the information needs of readers? BAY explained that there is a need to upgrade technology or IT equipment that is no longer suitable. The IT knowledge of automation service management staff needs to be upgraded in training. RD explained that the computers in the automation service were no longer suitable for use. Computer rejuvenation is needed like other units within Andalas University. RP complained that the computer he used was sometimes slow to respond so that it prevented him from completing his tasks. Sometimes it restarts twice. Rejuvenation is an activity to maintain or maintain factory facilities/equipment and carry out necessary repairs or adjustments/replacements so that there is a satisfactory condition of production operations in accordance with what was planned (Wulan; Saputra & Mufti, 2021). IT or information technology devices in automation services need to be maintained and if they are damaged they need to be repaired. Equipment that needs to be replaced should be replaced with new ones.

Another side of automation services is providing guidance or training to users. BAY explained that in providing training there are online or onsite requests from faculties or study programs within Andalas University. The form of training carried out is a workshop or socialization of e-journal access. RD supports BEY's statement that the training carried out regarding e-journal access or uploading final assignments which was socialized at Campus 2 Payakumbuh and Campus 3 Dharmasraya was successful. This training is in accordance with student needs. RP emphasized the importance of continuing existing training or socialization. Socialization with the aim of user training or education plays a very important role in service. Users can find out what information is related to their needs and what facilities can be utilized when users visit UPT. Andalas University Library. Based on research by Sudirman, Hanany and Robi'in (2019) found that outreach activities had a positive effect on the level of user access to library services. In terms of satisfaction with socialization activities, more than 70% of respondents felt satisfied and the information provided was adequate, but respondents felt that the facilities used still needed to be improved, especially the availability of internet access. Appropriate training for users is library instruction. The scope of library instruction includes: techniques for using reference services and certain fields, using OPAC and other bibliographic facilities (Basuki, 2014).

Based on interviews conducted by the author, there is important information, namely that the number of automation service management staff is relatively small and computers or IT equipment are not supported enough because the existing computers have not been updated. In other words, there have been no computer purchases in the last three years.

Supporting factors for optimizing UPT automation services at Andalas University Library are (1) The enthusiasm and willingness of automation service management staff to work seriously in serving users. In the author's observations, it can be seen that the automation service management staff serves all visitors, including users who enter the automation service room. (2) The organizational structure of the UPT. Andalas University Library is in accordance with the Regulation of the Head of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (PNRI) Number 13 of 2017 concerning National Standards. College Library (3) There is appreciation from the leadership in the form of official trips and the involvement of automation service management staff as technicians in the Andalas University entrance exam. (4) There are several computers

and other IT equipment that are still suitable for use by automation service staff and users. (5) The idea of a one-stop service realized by an automation service called Front Office Service (LFO) makes it very easy for users to register for graduation.

The inhibiting factors for Andalas University Library of automation services are (1) Lack of available management staff. The job description is compiled by the management staff (2) Requests for scientific work online are responded to by the automation service management staff for quite a long time because there are tasks that are the most priority and come first (3) The automation service management staff are never informed that the Faculty at Andalas University has a subscription e-journal so that they regret not being able to direct users who need the e-journal because they do not have access rights (4) Lack of training hours to upgrade insight and knowledge for automation service management staff (5) Limited automation service staff means developing automation services such as establishing The photo studio could not be implemented due to multiple jobs.

The contribution of the automation service management staff at Andalas University Library is very large. This is proven by the involvement of automation service management staff in the accreditation of Library University Andalas in 2015, 2018 and 2023. In 2021, UPT. Library of Andalas University has received 4th place as the best contributor in Indonesia One Search (IOS) in the Nugra Jasadharna award Library. The award presentation was carried out online via Zoom, to coincide with September 14 2021, Library Visit Day (Nupin, 2024). This success was achieved because of Unand's large collection of theses, theses and dissertations which can be accessed easily through Indonesia One Search.

Another role is demonstrated through the participation of automation service management staff in the 2023 Best Practice Competition which will be held in Jakarta 12 to 15 September 2023. UPT. Andalas University Library is the only university library outside Java that received the title as a finalist (Andalas University Library, 2023).

Conclusion

In optimizing the role of UPT automation service management staff, Andalas University Library, steps are needed, namely (1) Adding staff managing automation services of Andalas University Library (2) Rejuvenating available computers and IT equipment (3) Providing training to automation service management staff. to upgrade their knowledge through training both on the job and off the job training.

Recommendations for further research should examine the relationship between the role of automation service management staff and other variables such as work environment, motivation, performance and work culture.

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Utilization of Artificial Intelligence in Libraries as a Form of Library Development

Pemanfaatan Artificial Intelligence di Perpustakaan Sebagai Bentuk Pengembangan Perpustakaan

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Abstract

Background of the study: Artificial intelligence is a solution to facilitate technical work. There are many organizations that have used AI to carry out their duties, one of which is libraries.

Purpose: This research discusses the application of AI as a form of library development. This was analysis because there was an opinion that the application of artificial intelligence technology was a form of library development because it was able to adapt to technology and provide more optimal services as a result of this application.

Method: This analysis was carried out using the literature study method. A literature study was carried out to analysis trends developing in the library world in depth from various literature sources in order to provide recommendations for further development.

Findings: Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is known that AI can help librarians in carrying out technical work such as making plans, automatic information services, and managing record-keeping information. Librarians as human resources who will apply AI at work need to adapt to technological developments so they can apply AI effectively and efficiently and self-actualize to be able to compete with AI.

Conclusion: AI as a technological development certainly has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages gained from using AI are the ability to understand natural language, scalability and flexibility, generative capabilities, wide use, ability to learn from data, integration with existing applications and platforms, open access. while the weaknesses of ChatGPT are the Opportunity for Error, Inability to Understand Context in Depth, Limited Level of Knowledge, Susceptibility to Bias, Limitations in Recognizing Specific Contexts, Dependence on Large Training Data. Even though ChatGPT still has weaknesses, it can still be updated over time. With this analysis, it is hoped that it can provide an overview of developments that need to be carried out in the future in order to produce even better performance.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, library development, libraries, digital libraries

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Artificial intelligence menjadi solusi dalam kemudahan pekerjaan yang bersifat teknis. Ada banyak organisasi yang telah menggunakan AI untuk melaksanakan tugasnya salah satunya adalah perpustakaan.

Purpose: Penelitian ini membahas tentang penerapan AI sebagai bentuk pengembangan perpustakaan. Hal itu dianalisis karena adanya anggapan penerapan teknologi kecerdasan buatan menjadi salah satu bentuk pengembangan dari perpustakaan karena mampu beradaptasi dengan teknologi dan memberikan pelayanan yang lebih optimal sebagai bentuk hasil dari penerapan tersebut.

Method: Analisis ini dilakukan menggunakan metode studi literatur. Studi literatur dilakukan untuk menganalisis trend yang berkembang pada dunia perpustakaan secara mendalam dari berbagai sumber literatur untuk dapat memberikan rekomendasi untuk pengembangan lebih lanjut

Findings: Berdasarkan hasil analisis yang telah dilakukan diketahui bahwa AI dapat membantu pustakawan dalam melaksanakan pekerjaan yang bersifat teknis seperti pembuatan perencanaan, pelayanan informasi otomatis, dan pengelolaan informasi yang bersifat pencatatan. Pustakawan sebagai SDM yang akan mengaplikasikan AI pada pekerjaan perlu beradaptasi dengan perkembangan teknologi agar dapat menerapkan AI dengan efektif dan efisien serta actualisasi diri agar mampu bersaing dengan AI

Conclusion: AI sebagai perkembangan teknologi tentu mempunyai kelebihan dan kekurangan. Adapun kelebihan yang didapatkan dari penggunaan AI adalah Kemampuan untuk Memahami Bahasa Alami, Skalabilitas dan Keluwesan, Kemampuan Generatif, Penggunaan yang Luas, Kemampuan untuk Belajar dari Data, Integrasi dengan Aplikasi dan Platform yang Ada, Akses Terbuka. sedangkan untuk kelemahan dari CHatGPT ini adalah Kesempatan Kesalahan, Ketidakmampuan Memahami Konteks Secara Mendalam, Tingkat Pengetahuan yang Terbatas, Rentan terhadap Bias, Keterbatasan dalam Pengenalan Konteks Spesifik, Ketergantungan pada Data Pelatihan yang Besar. Meskipun masih memiliki kelemahan ChatGPT masih dapat melakukan pembaharuan seiring dengan berjalannya waktu. Dengan adanya analisis ini diharapkan dapat memberikan gambaran pengembangan yang perlu dilakukan pada masa yang akan datang agar menghasilkan kinerja yang lebih baik lagi.

Kata kunci: artificial intelligence; pengembangan Perpustakaan; Perpustakaan; perpustakaan digital.

Introduction

Unconsciously in life at this time we have used Artificial Intelligence (AI) to carry out activities both in the world of work and daily life. Human desires are instant and fast, making IT people compete in developing technology that can help humans in various ways, including Artificial Intelligence. Several libraries have also applied AI to help with tasks such as library service activities, automatic indexing of collections, predicting reader needs, and optimizing book storage locations. The application of AI in libraries aims at nothing other than work effectiveness in carrying out the library's main duties as an information service provider. According to Matt Etnis (2024) AI provides computational solutions to automatically obtain new knowledge which is important for the development of a truly intelligent library (Chingath, 2020) here fore it is necessary to adopt AI as a tool in carrying out service activities in libraries. One of ChatGPT is a technology based on artificial intelligence (AI) developed by OpenAI. This is a version of a very large, very deep language model that is trained to understand and generate text in natural language. This model uses a machine learning method called Transformer and has gone through extensive training using large amounts of text data from the internet. Even though humans feel that it will be easier to use AI in their work, there are other things that need to be paid attention to. In the second version of the UNESCO (2021) Media and Information Literacy Curriculum for Educators and Learners (this target group includes librarians) AI is described as a challenge to information literacy, stating that although AI brings "benefits to our daily lives", it also "raises many questions about risk.". In this research, we examine the impact of implementing AI in libraries as a form of information technology development in libraries. This research is a dual effort, one part focuses on pedagogical methods for teaching AI skills to library staff, while the other part focuses on AI and libraries with an effort to map important topics to consider in the future development of library operations as well as in library development.

Method

The method used in this research is a literature study on trends in the world of libraries, especially regarding the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and carrying out in-depth analysis so that it can be developed even better in the future.

Result and Discussion

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig: In their famous book, “Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach,” Russell and Norvig (2022) define AI as “the ability of machines to perform tasks that require human intelligence.” This definition covers various types of tasks, from problem solving to decision making, that are performed by machines using algorithms and machine learning. Therefore, there are many benefits to be gained from using AI when working. By using AI, work that was previously done by several people will be done by just one person. So the quality of human existence needs to be questioned. However, humans do not need to feel like they are competing with AI. As working human resources, several things need to be improved so that they can coexist with AI. According to Dr. Andrew Ng (AI Scientist, Founder of Coursera (McMorrow, 2023) emphasizes the importance of technical skills in facing a future dominated by AI. According to him, machine learning and.

Artificial intelligence will become a core skill required by many professions in the future, and humans need to prepare to develop this skill. AI has also been applied in several aspects of library work. According to Boman (2019) library and information science experts apply artificial intelligence (AI) in the world of libraries. Here are some commonly encountered views:

1. **Improve Accessibility and Service Direction:** Many experts believe that the application of AI in libraries can improve accessibility to library information and services. With AI-based virtual assistants, users can easily access the library catalog, search for information, and get help without having to attend a physical library.
2. **Personalization of User Experience:** Experts also see potential in using AI to personalize user experience in libraries. By analyzing user preferences and borrowing patterns, AI systems can provide customized reading recommendations, event or program suggestions, and more personalized reference services.
3. **Improve Service Efficiency:** Implementing AI in libraries can improve service efficiency by automating routine tasks, such as searching and borrowing books, customer service, and inventory management. This allows library staff to focus on tasks that require human expertise.
4. **Data Analysis for Decision Making:** AI can be used to analyze massive library data to gain insights into reading trends, user interests, and collection needs. With a better understanding of library users and collections, library staff can make better decisions about book purchases, programs, and resource allocation.
5. **Provide 24/7 Service:** The main advantage of AI is its ability to provide non-stop service. With virtual assistants or chatbots, libraries can provide 24/7 customer service to users, even outside library operating hours.

It is hoped that the convenience created by the development of artificial intelligence will enable libraries to develop even better in providing information and providing excellent service to their users. The application of AI will help libraries to remain relevant and competitive in this digital era, while maintaining their important role as centers of knowledge and resources for society.

In addition, according to Das and Sharif (2021) Improving Accessibility will enable libraries to become more accessible to everyone, regardless of geographic or physical boundaries. With virtual assistants and online services powered by AI, users can easily access library collections and get help in a language they understand. Personalizing User Experience

AI will help libraries to provide a more personalized experience to users. By analyzing users' borrowing patterns, reading preferences, and interests, AI systems can provide tailored recommendations, program suggestions, and more relevant reference services.

Improving Service Efficiency AI will help libraries to increase efficiency in providing services to users. By automating routine tasks, such as book searches, borrowing, and customer service, library staff can spend more time providing more intensive help and support to users.

Deep Data Analysis AI will help libraries to extract deeper insights from their own data. By analyzing borrowing patterns, reading trends and user interests, libraries can make better decisions about collection purchases, programs, and resource allocation.

Innovation in Library Services AI will be a catalyst for innovation in library services. By leveraging AI's ability to process data quickly and make accurate predictions, libraries can create new services that have never existed before, as well as improve existing services. Based on this explanation and confirming the statement from Ali et al (2020), what needs to be done is:

1. **Education and Training:** It is important for individuals to continuously improve their skills and knowledge, especially in areas related to the development and application of AI. This can be done through formal education, advanced training, online courses, or other self-study resources.
2. **Understanding AI Ethics:** Humans need to understand the ethical implications of developing and using AI. This includes considering the social impact, privacy, security and fairness of AI applications, as well as ensuring that the use of AI is carried out with due regard for moral values and principles.
3. **Interdisciplinary collaboration:** Given the complexity of AI and its widespread impact, it is important to promote collaboration between various disciplines, including computer science, social sciences, ethics, law, and humanities. This can help understand the multidimensional challenges associated with AI and create holistic solutions.
4. **Regulations and Policies:** There is a need to develop adequate regulations and policies to regulate the use of AI in a fair, safe and responsible manner. This includes policies related to data privacy, cyber security, algorithm transparency, legal responsibility, and human rights protection.
5. **Readiness for Change:** Given the rapid and far-reaching impact of AI developments, it is important to be flexible and open to change. This may involve adapting to changes in the world of work, changes in skills requirements, or changes in the way we interact with technology and society.
6. **Collaboration with Machines:** While AI can play an important role in improving human life, it is also important to understand that humans and machines work better when working together. Collaboration between humans and AI can produce better solutions in a variety of contexts, from science and technology to business and healthcare.
7. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** In adopting and using AI technology, it is important to continuously monitor and evaluate its impact. This includes checking whether AI applications are fit for intended purposes, ensuring that AI use does not lead to undesirable consequences, and improving and changing strategies if necessary

ChatGPT 3.5

Based on the results of the analysis carried out on the ChatGPT application version 3.5, it was found that there are several conveniences that can be used from this application. Please note that ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence that is able to understand human language and answer naturally. According to Salvatore Spina (2023) ChatGPT was developed to help in making work easier such as a virtual assistant, interaction and answering questions automatically, it can also be used in planning or organizing work. One of the advantages of

ChatGPT is its ability to produce creative and original text, so it is often used in content creation, creative writing, and even in narrative development for video games or interactive stories. The advantages of ChatGPT are:

1. **Ability to Understand Natural Language:** One of the main advantages of ChatGPT is its ability to understand and produce text in natural language at a fairly high level. This allows it to interact with humans in natural and intuitive conversations.
2. **Scalability and Flexibility:** ChatGPT is a highly scalable and flexible model. It can be improved with more training data and greater computing power, allowing it to continue improving its performance over time.
3. **Generative Ability:** ChatGPT has the ability to generate original and creative new text based on the input provided. This allows it to be used in a variety of applications, from virtual assistants to creative content creation.
4. **Wide Range of Uses:** ChatGPT can be used in a variety of contexts and industries, including customer service, education, translation, content writing, and more. This makes it a versatile technology with many potential applications.
5. **Ability to Learn from Data:** ChatGPT uses a deep machine learning approach to learn patterns in the given text data. This allows it to continue improving its capabilities over time and with more interaction with users.
6. **Integration with Existing Applications and Platforms:** ChatGPT can be easily integrated with existing applications and platforms, allowing for easy use in a variety of existing technology environments and infrastructures.
7. **Open Access:** The ChatGPT model, like GPT-3, has open access through cloud services provided by OpenAI, allowing developers and companies to use this technology in their own applications at an affordable cost.

The Role of Librarians in Utilizing AI

As a provider of information sources, libraries must adapt to current developments, including technology. The application of technology in the form of artificial intelligence or often referred to as AI is a good step to speed up service activities and optimize work results more effectively and efficiently. This was also expressed by an expert, Harry E. Pence (2022) who explained that AI is "the ability of machines to carry out tasks that require human intelligence." Therefore, there are many benefits to be gained from using AI when working. By using AI, work that was previously done by several people will be done by just one person.

However, with the existence of AI which can make work easier, librarians certainly don't need to worry about the existence of AI. Because AI is a partner in work, not a solution in carrying out tasks that should be carried out by librarians. With AI, librarians should be helped more in carrying out technical work such as fast service activities, record keeping and other technical activities. Librarians should prepare themselves better to improve their quality so they are able to adapt and apply AI well. Asefeh Asemi (2020) explains that human resources who will manage and use AI need to do several things to be able to face AI developments:

1. **Education and Training**
The first thing a librarian can do to improve their personal quality is self-actualization through education and training regarding library development especially information technology so that it can keep up and not be left behind both in terms of knowledge and ability to use it.
2. **Understanding AI Ethics**
Artificial intelligence is an artificial intelligence that is held as a tool for humans in doing work. In its use, of course, there are established ethics and governance. As a user of AI, it is necessary to know the ethics of using it. Must know what can and cannot be done using AI. Ai also has limitations, therefore AI has limited ability to perform work.
3. **Interdisciplinary collaboration**

Librarians must be able to collaborate several scientific disciplines in implementing services. Be it computer science, communication science and library science itself, so that in practice librarians are able to apply several scientific disciplines without having to feel unfamiliar with these scientific disciplines.

4. Regulations and Policies

With the continuous development of AI, there is a need for regulations or policies in its management and use. This is done so that there is no overlap between HR needs and the work that can be done by AI.

5. Readiness for Change

Librarians as human resources in libraries also need to prepare themselves for changes that are currently occurring or that will occur. Even though the changes feel very fast, librarians are required to always be ready for these changes

6. Collaboration with Machines

Collaboration between humans and AI can produce better solutions in a variety of contexts, from science and technology to business and health.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

In adopting and using AI technology, it is important to continuously monitor and evaluate its impact. This includes checking whether AI applications are fit for intended purposes, ensuring that AI use does not lead to undesirable consequences, and improving and changing strategies if necessary. Like other technologies, ChatGPT also has several weaknesses, based on the explanation from Sam Altman in his interview with The Verge (Lawler, 2021) the weaknesses that ChatGPT still has include:

1. Chance of Error: Even though ChatGPT has the ability to generate text similar to human text, it is still prone to errors and ambiguity. Sometimes, the results may not be completely accurate or relevant to the user's request.
2. Inability to Understand Context Deeply: While ChatGPT can understand context to some degree, it may not always be able to understand very deep or complex contexts. This may result in answers that are less relevant or unsatisfactory in certain situations.
3. Limited Level of Knowledge: ChatGPT is based on data generated from the internet and other sources, which means its knowledge is limited to what it has learned from training data. This means that in some cases, ChatGPT may not be knowledgeable about the topic or the latest information.
4. Susceptible to Bias: As with any language model, ChatGPT is susceptible to bias present in its training data. This may cause inconsistent results fair or discriminatory, especially in the context of language processing and decision making.
5. Limitations in Recognizing Specific Contexts: ChatGPT may have limitations in recognizing very specific contexts or contexts that require very specialized knowledge. This may result in less accurate or unsatisfactory answers in the situation.
6. Reliance on Large Training Data: ChatGPT requires large training data to achieve optimal performance. Therefore, the use of ChatGPT in some cases may require significant computing resources and access to abundant data

Conclusion

The conclusion obtained from the results of the analysis regarding ChatGPT artificial intelligence is that libraries can apply this intelligence in serving their users, such as in automatic question and answer service activities on websites, or used to help find information about certain subjects on reference services.

However, libraries also need to prepare their librarians in applying artificial intelligence so that it can be utilized optimally through education and training regarding artificial intelligence, especially ChatGPT. Technological developments certainly have advantages and disadvantages. The advantage of ChatGPT is that it is easy to operate and widely makes it a

versatile application in various fields of work. Meanwhile, the most basic weakness of ChatGPT is the inability to understand the context in depth due to limited knowledge of research results and still dependence on very large training data.

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*The Role of School Libraries in Fostering Student
Information Literacy at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang*

*Peran Perpustakaan Sekolah dalam Menumbuhkan
Literasi informasi Siswa di SMP Baiturrahmah
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Abstract

Background of the study: Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School Library still uses a manual system for library services and data management. Nevertheless, students and teachers often use this library to find references or as a learning resource.

Purpose: This study aims to explain and examine the role of school libraries in fostering student information literacy at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang.

Method: Data were obtained through observation and interviews with principals, librarians and students.

Findings: The results showed that libraries have played an important role in improving students' information literacy through providing access to reading resources, arranging student visits, competitions, and awarding rewards. Even though they do not yet have digital access, physical visits to the library help students understand the procedures for setting up the library and develop manual information search skills. Inhibiting factors in growing students' information literacy include limited library collections, lack of student motivation, and the impact of information technology developments.

Conclusion: Librarians have taken strategic steps to improve students' information literacy, such as in Indonesia rearranging book collections, holding literacy activities, providing facilities such as LCD projectors and computers, and working with teachers to run reading literacy programs. To overcome these obstacles, efforts need to be strengthened in increasing collection, student interest, and effective use of technology.

Keywords: Role; School Library; Information Literacy

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Perpustakaan SMP Baiturrahmah Padang masih menggunakan sistem manual untuk layanan perpustakaan dan pengelolaan data. Meskipun demikian, siswa dan guru sering memanfaatkan perpustakaan ini untuk mencari referensi atau sebagai sumber belajar.

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan dan mengkaji peran perpustakaan sekolah dalam menumbuhkan literasi informasi siswa di SMP Baiturrahmah Padang

Method: Data diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan kepala sekolah, pustakawan, dan siswa.

Findings: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perpustakaan telah memainkan peran penting dalam meningkatkan literasi informasi siswa melalui penyediaan akses ke sumber daya bacaan, mengatur kunjungan siswa, kompetisi, dan pemberian penghargaan. Meskipun mereka belum memiliki akses digital, kunjungan fisik

ke perpustakaan membantu siswa memahami prosedur pengaturan perpustakaan dan mengembangkan keterampilan pencarian informasi secara manual. Faktor penghambat dalam menumbuhkan literasi informasi siswa antara lain terbatasnya koleksi perpustakaan, kurangnya motivasi siswa, dan dampak perkembangan teknologi informasi.

Conclusion: *Pustakawan telah melakukan langkah-langkah strategis untuk meningkatkan literasi informasi siswa, seperti menata ulang koleksi buku, mengadakan kegiatan literasi, menyediakan fasilitas seperti LCD proyektor dan komputer, serta bekerja sama dengan guru untuk menjalankan program literasi membaca. Untuk mengatasi kendala tersebut, upaya perlu diperkuat dalam meningkatkan koleksi, minat siswa, dan penggunaan teknologi yang efektif.*

Kata kunci: *Peran; Perpustakaan Sekolah; Literasi Informasi*

Introduction

Every aspect of human life is affected by technological developments, especially in the field of information technology, including education (Maritsa et al., 2021). Success in the modern world is strongly influenced by the ability to access and utilize information effectively. Educational institutions and libraries are vital sources of information for the community in meeting information needs. The library is considered as a knowledge center that provides access to various information related to science, technology, art, and culture, as stipulated in Law Number 20 of 2003 (Hidayatullah et al., n.d.). The role of libraries is very significant in improving the quality of learning resources. Libraries not only provide diverse academic or applied science approaches, but also act as a means to develop the intelligence of the nation's generation, particularly in the context of education (Ibrahim et al., 2023).

The school library is one very helpful tool for students, providing a variety of resources to meet their needs (Pitri & Amir, 2023). The school library is an important facility in the school environment that offers a variety of books and literacy materials to support educational goals and encourage the improvement of the quality of education to develop the nation's intelligence (Febriani, 2023). Article 4 of the Library Law Number Information literacy is the ability to access, evaluate, and use information effectively to solve problems and make decisions stimulating interest in reading, and expanding reading knowledge and skills (Lestari & Mayliningrum, 2023). The presence of libraries in schools is very important because it opens opportunities for students to improve their literacy and gain knowledge and insight into topics that they may not have previously known (Ita Arikhatul Mujahidin, 2022).

In today's information age, the abundance of information sources has encouraged individuals, especially students, to make selections for information that is considered useful. This selection can be part of the decision-making process or done for other reasons (Syah et al., n.d.). However, due to the large amount of information available, it is possible that some students do not obtain information that suits their needs or even receive inaccurate information. In situations like these, literacy is key to overcoming these challenges. Information literacy is the ability to find, understand, interpret, process, communicate, and use information effectively, both through print and other media, in various life situations. By having good literacy, students can develop their critical thinking skills in evaluating information, distinguishing between true and false information, and choosing reliable sources of information (Fadhli, 2021).

Literasi informasi adalah kemampuan untuk mengakses, mengevaluasi, dan menggunakan informasi secara efektif untuk memecahkan masalah dan membuat keputusan (Wenny, 2021). People skilled in information literacy are able to manage information wisely, sort through relevant information, and use those resources ethically (Mulyono & Ansori, 2020). SMP Baiturrahmah Padang has a library that supports the learning process at school. The library collection of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang is fairly limited and not yet available in the form of online collections or digital libraries. The library is staffed by teachers who also act as librarians with extensive responsibilities at the school. Although information technology has been so developed for library services, Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School Library still uses a manual system for library services and data management. Nevertheless, students and

teachers often use this library to find references or as a learning resource.

Based on the results of an interview with one of the library officers of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang, Sinta Febriani, M.Pd as well as a teacher of Indonesian subjects, Based on the above problems, researchers were moved to conduct research to see the extent to which the library of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang plays a role in fostering information literacy of students with limitations experienced. 4000 types of collections with a classification of 000-900 consisting of general works, religion, social sciences, language and literature, pure science, practical knowledge, art, literature and history. Reinforced by information from the principal of Dewi, S.Pd that some of the available collections were obtained from School Operational Assistance (BOS) and also grants. Furthermore, students also often complain about the lack of collections available in the library, such as story books and also novels and books that are available only old books. Based on the above problems, researchers were moved to conduct research to see the extent to which the library of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang plays a role in fostering information literacy of students with limitations experienced. This research is also supported by several previous studies including research by **Ita Arikhatul Mujahidin entitled "The Role of School Libraries in Improving Reading Literacy of Grade IV Students of SDN Sawojajar 01"**. Shows that the role of libraries in improving literacy has been going quite well but not so optimally and facilities and infrastructure are not adequate. The next research by **Zulfitri entitled "The role of libraries in improving the information literacy skills of UIN Imam Bonjol Padang students"**. Showing that the concept of Information Literacy Education has been proclaimed, but its implementation is still hampered by limited HR competence and support from stakeholders at Imam Bonjol Padang UIN. This study aims to analyze the optimization of the role of the library of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang in growing students' information literacy. This study provides a new perspective by analyzing the use of the library of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang in fostering student information literacy. While previous research has discussed the role of libraries in the context of literacy, this study presents a new dimension with the specific context of junior high school and focuses on strategies to improve students' information literacy.

Method

According to Arikunto, the research method is a way used by researchers in collecting research data. This approach emphasizes a series of steps taken in the research process, which includes data collection techniques, data analysis, and interpretation of results. Research methods become an important foundation for the success of a study, ensuring that the process is carried out systematically and structured to obtain valid and reliable results (**Zulfitri, 2023**). This study uses descriptive qualitative methods with the aim of explaining the role of school libraries in fostering student information literacy in the era of Information Technology development at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang. Primary data were collected through interviews and documentation. Interviews were conducted with librarians, students of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang, and the principal. Students who became informants were selected based on their active participation in the library and reading habits, while principals were interviewed for their role in library-related policies. Documentation includes records of library activity, school policies related to libraries, and statistical data on library use by students.

Data analysis is carried out through three main stages. First, data reduction involves selecting, focusing, and simplifying raw data from interviews and documentation. Data that are irrelevant or do not support the research objectives are filtered, while relevant data are categorized according to emerging themes, such as "the role of libraries in supporting information literacy," "school policies," and "student use of libraries." Second, the reduced data is presented in the form of a descriptive narrative to provide a clear and systematic picture of the role of libraries in fostering student information literacy. This presentation helps to see patterns and relationships between various findings. Third, drawing conclusions and

verification involving linking findings with research objectives and existing literature. Conclusions are drawn based on the data that has been presented and verified to ensure the conclusions are truly supported by the data, taking into account the validity and reliability of the findings. This method allows researchers to gain a deep understanding of the role of school libraries in building students' information literacy, focusing on the experiences and firsthand views of those involved.

Result and Discussion

The Role of School Libraries in fostering student information literacy

School libraries play a very important role in fostering students' information literacy to form future generations who are more skilled in managing and understanding information. By providing access to a wide range of reading resources, the library helps students expand their understanding of the world and enrich their information literacy skills. As a resource center, the library also provides support to teachers and students in obtaining and managing information relevant for learning. By providing opportunities for learning outside the classroom and developing information literacy skills, libraries play a key role in fostering continuous and immersive learning for students (Lestari' & Wiyani, 2023).

In the context of education, information literacy is an important foundation to support the implementation of competency-based curriculum, where students are required to be able to access and manage information from various sources (Susinta, 2023). Having information literacy allows students to develop critical and logical thinking skills, and not directly receive information without careful consideration, so they can become responsible disseminators of information (Yulianti, 2022). In the current era of globalization, information literacy skills are the main key in facing the challenges of increasingly fierce competition, information literacy is an indispensable skill in facing the dynamics of information globalization. The ability to continue learning consistently is also no less important than just intelligence (Abidin et al., 2022). Overall, libraries have the capacity to improve information literacy (Ramadhini et al., 2020).

At SMP Baiturrahmah Padang, the library is not only a place for students to read and borrow books to support the learning process, but also a source of information literacy that is actively used by teachers. This is reflected in the active participation of students who visit the library to obtain reading materials relevant to the subject matter, as well as from the involvement of teachers in utilizing the library as an effective learning tool. Thus, the library is not only a place to access information, but also a center for literacy activities that involve both students and teachers in the learning process, as seen in the picture below.



Picture 1. Students visit the library

Furthermore, in order to foster student information literacy, the Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School Library provides a schedule of visits to students. Student visits held by the Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School Library have a very important role in improving students' information literacy. During the visit, students are invited to understand the

procedures for setting up the library, access the available collections, and take advantage of the various services offered. Thus, these visits not only give students hands-on experience of how a library functions, but also assist them in developing important information literacy skills. Through this experience, students can learn how to search for information effectively, evaluate the reliability of information sources, and use a variety of reading materials to improve their understanding and insight. Thus, student visits become one of the effective strategies in supporting the development of student information literacy at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang.

Although the Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School Library does not yet have digital access, physical visits to the library still have a very important value in improving students' information literacy. During the visit, students can learn about the organization and organization of the print resource collection, as well as develop the skills of manually searching and finding information. Although not using computers, these visits still provide an opportunity for students to understand the importance of libraries as a valuable source of information in the learning process. In addition, this visit can also be an encouragement for students to keep reading and appreciate printed materials as part of developing information literacy.

The role of the Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School library in order to foster student information literacy is not only limited to making visit schedules but also holding competitions between classes in the form of making literacy corners and literacy trees, this aims to develop the skills and talents possessed by students, as well as providing rewards to students who actively visit and interact with the library. The Baiturrahmah Junior High School Library has played a significant role in improving information literacy, according to one informant. They say that the library has provided visitors with the information they need, and even helped students produce new works through competitions. As conveyed by the informant, Baiturrahmah Junior High School Library has tried to create an environment that supports the development of students' information literacy with all the limitations experienced.

Inhibiting factors in fostering student information literacy

One of the inhibiting factors in growing student information literacy is the limited collection owned by the library, this triggers many students who do not want to visit the library because the books or information sources they want are not available (**Rismauli, n.d.**). The limited collection in the library of Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School is a challenge that is often faced by many students. This condition is a barrier for students to make optimal use of library facilities. When students can't find the books or resources they're looking for, it can decrease their interest in visiting the library regularly. In some cases, limited collections can also cause students to look elsewhere for sources of information or even delay reading.

The next factor is the lack of motivation of students to use the library as a source of information. It can be seen that when students visit the library, they tend not to be interested in reading or borrowing books, but just to relax or enjoy the atmosphere. This shows that there is a need to increase students' interest and motivation in information literacy. A more creative and engaging approach is needed so that students can see the library as a fun and rewarding place to develop their knowledge.

The development of information technology is also an inhibiting factor for students to grow information literacy, because students become lazy to read. The development of information technology does have a complex impact on students' information literacy. On the one hand, technological advances can make students tend to be lazy to read because they are more interested in the entertainment offered by gadgets and digital media. However, on the other hand, information technology can also be a very useful tool in improving information literacy if applied appropriately (**Dewantara Hasibuan & Siti Quratul Ain, 2024**).

The use of technology such as LCD Projectors, computers, and electronic reading materials can be an effective means of increasing students' interest in information literacy. With the LCD Projector, teachers can display interesting learning materials that are relevant to

student needs, thus increasing their enthusiasm in obtaining information (Calora et al., 2023). The use of computers and electronic reading materials can also make access to information easier and more practical for students, in line with the preferences of today's generation who tend to be more accustomed to technology. However, all of that is not yet available in the library of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang, so it becomes a challenge in growing students' information literacy. This shows the need for efforts to develop information technology infrastructure in libraries in order to take full advantage of the potential of these technologies in improving student information literacy. With adequate technological facilities, it is expected that students will be more motivated to use the library as a source of relevant and interesting information for the development of their knowledge.

Efforts made by librarians to foster student information literacy

Based on the role of school libraries and also the obstacles faced by libraries in growing student information literacy, librarians try to improve this by doing several ways including; *First*, librarians rearrange the collection of books in the library. With a good organization, students will find it easier to find the books they are looking for and become more interested in reading. In addition, librarians also hold various competitions related to literacy, such as reading competitions, creating literacy corners and literacy trees that can increase students' interest in literacy.

Second, librarians provide the facilities and infrastructure needed by students to make maximum use of the library. This includes providing LCD projectors and personal computers if required by students. LCD projectors are even taken from the principal's room to ensure their availability to students. With this facility, it is expected that students can utilize technology to get information more effectively.

Third, librarians work with teachers to run the reading literacy movement. One concrete effort made is to hold a reading session for five minutes before learning begins. It aims to foster reading habits among students as well as improve their concentration and understanding of the learning material. Thus, students' information literacy can continue to be improved through collaboration between librarians and teachers. Through these steps, it is hoped that the information literacy of students at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang can continue to increase, so that they can become a more intelligent, critical, and independent generation in accessing and using information.

Conclusion

Research that has been carried out in the school library of SMP Baiturrahmah Padang tries to explain and study in depth about the role of school libraries in fostering student information literacy at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang, which based on the data obtained it can be concluded that; The school library of Baiturrahmah Padang Junior High School has played an important role in improving students' information literacy. Through activities such as providing access to reading resources, arranging student visits, competitions, and awarding rewards, libraries create an environment that supports the development of students' information literacy skills. Even though they do not yet have digital access, physical visits to the library are still valuable, helping students understand library management procedures and develop manual information search skills. Thus, the library has carried out its role in growing students' information literacy with various initiatives that have been carried out.

Inhibiting factors in growing students' information literacy at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang include limited library collections, lack of student motivation to use the library, and the impact of information technology developments that make students tend to be lazy to read. Limited collections reduce students' interest in visiting regularly, while the lack of motivation and attractiveness of libraries as a source of information causes students to be more interested in digital entertainment. Although information technology has the potential to improve literacy, inadequate infrastructure in libraries is an obstacle in utilizing this potential optimally. Therefore, efforts to increase collections, increase student interest, and utilize technology

effectively need to be strengthened to overcome these barriers. Librarians at SMP Baiturrahmah Padang took several strategic steps to improve students' information literacy. They reorganized the book collection, held various literacy activities, provided facilities such as LCD projectors and computers, and worked with teachers to run reading literacy programs. With these measures, it aims to increase students' reading interest, utilize technology effectively, and form sustainable reading habits.

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*Analysis of Reference Service Innovation in Research
Consulting Services at UPT Andalas University
Library*

*Analisis Inovasi Layanan Referensi dalam Layanan
Konsultasi Penelitian di UPT Perpustakaan
Universitas Andalas*

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Abstract

Background of the study: To be able to obtain information needs, library users make an innovation in reference services, namely research consulting services. Research consulting services are services provided by the library for students who will compile draft proposals and final projects. Before the innovation, reference services experienced few visitors, after the innovation of reference services, rame was visited by librarians and students who wanted to develop research.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to describe how reference innovation through research consulting services and to describe how to analyze reference service innovation through research consulting services seen from the user side at UPT Andalas University Library.

Method: The research method used is a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, questionnaires, and interviews.

Findings: From the results of the description analysis, analyze the innovation of reference services in research consulting services at UPT Andalas University Library in the very good category.

Conclusion: This result is shown by the results of respondents' answers, based on the assessment of 96 respondents, the value of both variables X and Y of 15424 is included in the category of score range (3840 - 19200). A value of 15424 or (80.33 %) is included in the assessment interval of good and close to very good.

Keywords: Analysis of Innovation Reference Services in Research Consulting Services; Library; Andalas University.

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Untuk dapat memperoleh kebutuhan informasi, pengguna perpustakaan melakukan inovasi dalam layanan referensi, yaitu layanan konsultasi penelitian. Layanan konsultasi penelitian merupakan layanan yang disediakan oleh perpustakaan untuk mahasiswa yang akan menyusun draft proposal dan tugas akhir. Sebelum adanya inovasi tersebut, layanan referensi mengalami sedikit pengunjung, setelah adanya inovasi layanan referensi, rame dikunjungi oleh pustakawan dan mahasiswa yang ingin menyusun penelitian.

Purpose: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana inovasi referensi melalui

layanan konsultasi penelitian dan mendeskripsikan bagaimana analisis inovasi layanan referensi melalui layanan konsultasi penelitian dilihat dari sisi pemustaka di UPT Perpustakaan Universitas Andalas.

Method: *Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi, kuesioner, dan wawancara.*

Findings: *Dari hasil analisis deskripsi, analisis inovasi layanan referensi pada layanan konsultasi penelitian di UPT Perpustakaan Universitas Andalas berada pada kategori sangat baik*

Conclusion: *Hasil ini ditunjukkan dengan hasil jawaban responden, berdasarkan penilaian 96 responden, nilai kedua variabel X dan Y sebesar 15424 termasuk dalam kategori rentang skor (3840 - 19200). Nilai 15424 atau (80,33%) termasuk dalam interval penilaian baik dan mendekati sangat baik.*

Kata kunci: *Peran; Analisis Inovasi Layanan Referensi dalam Jasa Konsultasi Penelitian; Perpustakaan; Universitas Andalas*

Introduction

A university library is a place for fulfilling information needs and serves as a support facility established to aid activities by selecting, collecting, processing, maintaining, and providing information for education, research, and the dissemination of knowledge and technology. Libraries can be considered as hubs of necessary information. Febriyanto & Supriatna (2018) state that libraries generally have major activities that librarians must master, including collection development, collection processing, and user services. In the past, reference services and various other library services could only be conducted face-to-face, but nowadays, these services can be accessed digitally (Ahenkorah-Marfo & Akussah, 2017).

As an information source, libraries must utilize their available resources to the fullest extent, including leveraging existing facilities to meet user needs. This ensures that libraries can provide the necessary information to their patrons. With the rapid advancement of science and technology, the demand for information is also increasing. To meet these needs, users can obtain the information they require through university libraries, particularly through reference services. Reference services are essential for all library visitors, especially in terms of providing accurate data and serving personal interests, thus requiring librarians to guide users who visit the reference services (Amari, 2023).

Currently, the field of library science is undergoing significant transitions in terms of collections, human resources, and physical facilities of libraries. These changes aim to better meet user needs and address current challenges (Handini, 2018). The primary users seeking information are students, prompting libraries to innovate. According to Bintar in Widarti (2020), innovation involves new discoveries that differ from existing ones, compelling libraries to enhance and update their services. Users, particularly those utilizing reference services, are expected to increase if libraries innovate in line with advancements in information technology. University students are often required to complete their studies promptly, typically culminating in a final project or thesis. University libraries play a crucial role in research activities, one of the primary functions of higher education institutions, through innovative services.

At the UPT Library of Andalas University, reference services are similar to those at the State University of Padang (UNP), but the functionality of these services differs. The UPT Library of Andalas University has implemented innovations in its reference services to improve library services. This transformation aims to increase the number of users seeking the information they need, such as research consultation services. The research consultation service at the UPT Library of Andalas University is designed to assist students in preparing their final project proposals or titles. Before these innovations, the reference services had fewer visitors; however, the innovations have led to significant growth, particularly with advances in information and communication technology, making the reference services more popular among users developing their research.

Based on observations conducted on October 27, 2023, several issues were identified in the research consultation services. One notable problem is the shortage of librarians available to

assist students with their research titles. This shortage often results in scheduling conflicts, causing delays and rescheduling of consultations due to the librarians' other commitments.

The UPT Library of Andalas University has innovated its research consultation services, transforming the research process by expanding access to information, improving efficiency, and assisting users in developing their research. The library plans to increase the number of librarians dedicated to this service in the future.

In an interview conducted on February 19, 2024, a student named Eldiva from the State University of Padang expressed confusion in finding research topics, making it challenging to generate new research ideas. Another student, Dinda (8th semester, February 19, 2024), mentioned that her research title frequently changed due to feedback from her department or advisors, or her own misunderstanding of the assigned title.

Similar findings were reported in a study by Eka Handayani (2017) on "User Perception of Reference Services at the Regional Library of Pinrang Regency." This study concluded that out of 67 respondents, the perception of reference services was relatively positive, with most respondents rating the services as good or very good. Additionally, Aprilia Yusli Handini (2018) conducted research on "Innovation of Reference Services Based on Live Chat (Study on the Website of UPT Library of Malang State University)." This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of live chat services in the university library, which emerged from the development of e-commerce.

Research by Jackie Stapleton, Caitlin Carter, and Laura Bredahl (2020) titled "Research Consultations in Academic Libraries: A Comprehensive Review of Current Themes in Teaching, Assessment, and Technology" highlights the characteristics, assessments, and technologies used to enhance and promote face-to-face research consultations as a mode of support and research instruction in academic libraries.

From the above discussion, a concept emerges for this research **titled "Analysis of Reference Service Innovations in Research Consultation Services at UPT Library of Andalas University."**

Problem Statement

In line with the background presented, the problem statement focuses on analyzing the innovation in reference services, specifically in research consultation services, at the UPT Library of Andalas University.

Method

The methodology used in this study is descriptive quantitative. According to Sugiyono (2022), quantitative research involves methods based on concrete data applied to sample and population research. Quantitative research identifies the variables to be studied, emphasizing the presentation of data in numerical form. In quantitative research, the researcher starts with a theory (testing a theory) and moves towards numerical data, ending with the acceptance or rejection of the tested theory. The study was conducted at the UPT Library of Andalas University, located on the Limau Manis campus, Pauh District, Padang City, West Sumatra 25175.

Sugiyono (2016) defines a population as a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects with certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers for study and conclusion. A population can include people, organizations, government institutions, groups, or any source of information. Therefore, the population in this study comprises visitors and students of Andalas University who visited the research consultation reference services at the library, totaling 2,483 visitors over six months, from January to June 2023.

The sampling method used in this study is incidental sampling, which is a technique where the sample is determined by chance encounters with the researcher. Anyone who happens to meet the researcher and fits the criteria can be chosen as a sample (Sugiyono, 2017). Arikunto

(2016) states that a sample is a part or representative of the population studied. If the population is less than 100, the entire population is taken as a sample; if the population exceeds 100, a sample of 10-15% or 20-25% or more can be taken. The sample for this study is 96.09 people, rounded to 96. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, a non-random sampling method where the researcher selects samples based on relevant criteria to identify findings effectively. Data Collection Methods a. Questionnaires: According to Sugiyono (2019), a questionnaire is a data collection technique by providing written statements to respondents for answers. This method is commonly used in research to gather data. In this study, the author used questionnaires to collect direct data from visitors or students selected as samples. b. Interviews: According to Sugiyono (2013), an interview is an oral question-and-answer process between two or more people to obtain information directly. The data collector must prepare a set of questions as a guide for the interview. The researcher will interview visitors and students of Andalas University who visit the research consultation reference services at the UPT Library of Andalas University. c. Observation: According to Nasution in Sugiyono (2020), observation involves the researcher directly observing to understand the data context comprehensively. This method involves direct or indirect observation of the research object. In this study, the researcher will directly observe the research consultation services.

Result and Discussion

Based on the two indicators from variables X and Y, the perception of users towards the innovation in reference services, specifically the research consultation services at the UPT Library of Andalas University, can be categorized. The perception is evaluated to determine the levels of very poor, poor, fair, good, and very good. According to Sugiyono (2013) in Handayani (2017), researchers use five classifications based on the Likert scale: strongly agree (5), agree (4), neutral (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1). The score range is calculated by dividing the difference between the maximum and minimum scores by five.

a. User Perception of Reference Services: "Research Consultation Services"

Skor (s)	Frekuensi (f)	(s)x(f)
5	823	4115
4	2373	9492
3	546	1638
2	81	162
1	17	17
Jumlah	3840	15424

From the table, it can be seen that the total score for variables X and Y regarding user perception of reference services, specifically the "research consultation services," is 15,424. The categorization is based on the ideal score range where:

- The maximum score is obtained by multiplying the highest score (5) by the number of questionnaire items by the number of respondents, which is $5 \times 40 \times 96 = 19,200$.
- The minimum score is obtained by multiplying the lowest score (1) by the number of questionnaire items by the number of respondents, which is $1 \times 40 \times 96 = 3,840$.

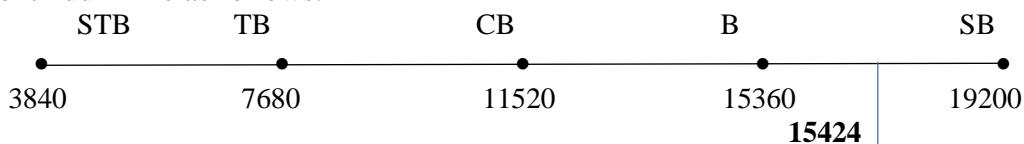
The score range = (maximum score - minimum score) / 5. Therefore, the score range for user perception of reference services, specifically the "research consultation services," is $(19,200 - 3,840) / 5 = 3,072$. To determine the percentage value, the following formula is used:

$$P = \frac{\text{Skor Total}}{\text{Skor Minimal}} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{15424}{19200} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 80,33\%$$

Based on the score range, the levels of respondent evaluation regarding user perception of reference services, specifically the "research consultation services," can be depicted on a continuum line as follows:



Score Range Chart of User Perception of Reference Services: "Research Consultation Services" Legend:

- STB : Very Poor
- TB : Poor
- CB : Fair
- B : Good
- SB : Very Good

Based on the evaluation of 96 respondents, the information search score for reference services is 15,424, which falls into the "Good" category (score range 3,840 - 19,200). This indicates that the user perception of reference services, specifically the "research consultation services," is good.

Analysis is a series of activities to differentiate and sort something, then group it according to certain criteria and relate it to find its meaning (Sofa, 2022). Analysis involves seeking the truth of an issue discussed from various perspectives (Fathia, 2023). From the explanations above, it can be concluded that analysis involves investigating an issue to produce detailed explanations and understand the actual situation.

Reference services are a field that provides services related to reference collections, journals, magazines, and serials. Collections in reference services and serials are only for on-site reading and photocopying. Consultation is defined as an exchange of ideas to reach a conclusion or the best advice. A consultant is an expert whose job is to provide guidance or advice in an activity. Consulting is a process of exchanging ideas or seeking consideration in deciding an issue (Adriani, 2018).

The analysis of reference service innovation in research consultation, from the perspective of users, is stated as very good, where users feel very satisfied with the services provided by the UPT Library of Andalas University.

Conclusion

Based on the research and discussion on the analysis of reference service innovation in research consultation services at the UPT Library of Andalas University, it can be concluded that:

1. From the descriptive analysis of the innovation in reference services through research consultation services at the UPT Library of Andalas University, it falls into the "Very Good" category.
2. This result is shown by the responses of the 96 respondents. The score for both variables X and Y is 15,424, which falls into the score range category (3,840 - 19,200). The sco

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*The Urgency of Librarian Competency Development
in the Digital Age*

*Urgensi Pengembangan Kompetensi Pustakawan
Pada Era Digital*

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Abstract

Background of the study: Advances in information technology have brought changes to all aspects of life, including libraries as information institutions transforming from conventional to digital. In facing this situation, libraries and librarians must be able to adapt and keep up with current developments so that their users do not abandon them. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the competence of librarians as an effort to deal with this.

Purpose: The aim of this research was to determine the urgency of developing librarian competency in the digital era.

Method: The method used in this research is qualitative with a library or literature study approach

Findings: The research results found that it is important to develop the competence of librarians so that the existence of libraries as institutions and librarians as the main actors in providing services to libraries can survive and adapt in the face of every changing era

Conclusion: Competencies that librarians can develop in facing the digital era are by having literacy skills, trying to increase knowledge about information and communication technology.

Keywords: Librarian; Competence; Digital Era

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Kemajuan teknologi informasi membawa perubahan terhadap semua aspek kehidupan, tidak terkecuali perpustakaan sebagai lembaga informasi bertransformasi dari konvensional ke digital. Dalam menghadapi keadaan tersebut perpustakaan dan pustakawan harus mampu untuk beradaptasi dan mengikuti perkembangan zaman agar tidak ditinggalkan oleh penggunanya. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pengembangan kompetensi pustakawan sebagai salah satu upaya menghadapi hal tersebut.

Purpose: Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui urgensi pengembangan kompetensi pustakawan pada era digital.

Method: Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi pustaka atau kepustakaan.

Findings: Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa pentingnya pengembangan kompetensi pustakawan agar eksistensi perpustakaan sebagai lembaga dan pustakawan sebagai pelaku utama dalam memberikan layanan kepada pemustaka dapat bertahan dan beradaptasi dalam menghadapi setiap perubahan zaman

Conclusion: *Kompetensi yang dapat dikembangkan pustakawan dalam menghadapi era digital dengan memiliki kemampuan literasi, berupaya untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang teknologi informasi dan komunikasi.*

Kata kunci: *Peran; Pustakawan; Kompetensi; Era Digital*

Introduction

Advances in technology and information bring inevitable changes to all aspects of human life. Ready or not, every human and institution must be able to keep up with existing developments and dare to make changes. Advances in information and communication technology also affect libraries as information institutions so that they are required to be able to transform from conventional libraries to libraries that are integrated with technology. Change or transformation is not only for libraries, but librarians as human resources who work in libraries are also required to be able to keep up with the times. Librarians are no longer synonymous as guardians of book collections, when there are no visitors or no picket schedule in the service, happy to sit around (while playing social media for example), but are also required to be information servants and guides for users who come to the library or serve through means of communication such as via WhatsApp, Instagram library and others. They must be able to master various digital technologies to provide services that are innovative and relevant to user needs. Therefore, librarians need to improve their competencies so that the needs of users are well met (Saifuddin & Perdani SP, 2020).

In Indonesia, from the center to the regions, the progress of libraries has been required to be able to utilize this technology, where the internet network has been rampant to the villages, but there are still many librarians who do not have adequate competence to face the digital era. This can be seen from the many libraries that have not optimally utilized digital technology. In addition, there are still many librarians who do not have the ability to provide quality information services to users through technological assistance, for example helping users find reference sources of information online through data bases and free e-books and e-journals. As research conducted by Nailah Hanum Hanany (2023) shows that the competence of librarians is still limited to managing printed collections. Therefore, it is very important to improve the competence development and technological advancement of librarians, and libraries must also provide technological facilities such as computers and free internet in their services, so that the role of libraries continues to play an important role in helping people in the digital era.

There are several reasons why librarian competency development needs to be improved in today's digital era: changes in the way people access and obtain information, the increasing number of digital information sources, library visitors are increasingly diverse, their needs vary according to the times (Tawwaf, 2018). So that users prefer instant, easy and fast information obtained, competition from various other information providers, including information search engines such as Google and various social media. Therefore, librarians need to have the ability to provide quality digital information services, have the ability to search, evaluate, and manage digital information sources effectively, must be smart in understanding user needs and providing services that suit their needs, and must be able to compete with other information providers and be able to attract users to come flocking to the library. This is in line with research conducted by Novita Vitriana (2024) that librarians need to pay attention and be proactive in terms of data, information, and knowledge technology.

Facing the changes of the digital era, librarians must have special abilities and skills that are in accordance with the times. Libraries must also be able to face the digital era by having competent librarians (Nadhifah, 2019). Not only that, librarians must also have a smart, creative, and innovative mindset (Kurniasih, 2015). The development of librarian competencies includes three elements: knowledge, attitudes, and creativity needed to meet

library goals, objectives, and performance standards (Suwarno, 2016). Therefore, besides being needed to carry out a job, competency development also helps professionals (librarians) do their jobs more easily and produce optimal work or performance (Suwinardi, 2017). This is intended to realize the library's goal of providing services in accordance with the development of the needs of its librarians (Ngatini, 2018). In other words, advances in information technology not only require librarians to be able to do technical work, but also non-technical work that leads to the development of librarians and the library itself.

Based on previous literature research, a number of researchers have conducted research on developing librarian competencies. First, research conducted by I.W. Nada (Nada, 2021) states that librarians, in addition to having the necessary abilities to meet professional standards, must also have additional skills such as the spirit to be themselves, the ability to use technology, the ability to organize and communicate, and the ability to disseminate their knowledge and skills. Second, research conducted by Alifia Cahyaningtyas Aritra, et al (Aritra et al., 2018) that librarians in the technological era must have superior abilities in order to handle the demands of today's dynamic information. Third, a study conducted by Tiara Hilda Safitri (Hilda Safitri, 2017) entitled Professional Librarians in the Digital era concluded that professional librarians must have various competencies that can be used in answering various challenges. From the results of the above research, it can be seen that the importance of digital competence in the current era is owned by librarians to support good performance in providing excellent information services to users.

Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in comprehensively discussing the importance of developing librarian competencies in the digital era, and what abilities are needed by a librarian. This research aims to find out the urgency of competency development that librarians must have, and to find out what competencies are needed and even become demands for librarians and must be owned in today's digital era. It is hoped that the existence of libraries as institutions and librarians as the main actors in providing services to librarians can survive and adapt in the face of changing times.

Method

This research uses a qualitative method with a literature approach. Researchers collected a variety of literature in the form of books, and journal publications as well as previous research related to the research subject. Based on the literature collected, researchers developed what competencies librarians must have. The analysis technique in this study was carried out by researchers in several stages, including data reduction and presenting data which was then interpreted through data analysis.

Result and Discussion

1) Librarian in the Digital Age

Article 1 of the Library Law No. 43 of 2007 stipulates that a librarian is a person who has competencies obtained through librarianship education and training, and has the duties and responsibilities to manage and provide library services (Indonesia, 2007). Similarly, librarians according to ODLIS (Online Dictionary and Information Science) is "A professionally trained person responsible for the care of a library and its contents, including the selection, processing, and organization of materials and the delivery of information, instruction, and loan services to meet the needs of its users. In an online environment, the role of the librarian is to manage and mediate access to information which may exist only in electronic form" (Reitz, 2002). Likewise, Sulistyono Basuki explains that a librarian is someone who is able to provide services to the community in accordance with the objectives of the parent body and has knowledge and skills in the fields of library, documentation and information (Basuki, 2011).

Based on the above opinions, the definition of a librarian is a professional who is responsible for his librarianship duties in managing and providing services that are relevant to the needs of the library users. In this case, the role of librarians is very strategic to manage and disseminate information in order to participate in the intellectual life of the nation.

In this digital era, information has become an integral part of modern society, including in the context of libraries as places and sources of information. The role of librarians has also become more dynamic, not only as guides for visitors who need information, but also as technology users who can provide relevant and effective services. According to Oscar Berg, quoted in Sujatna (2018), there are six pillars that are interconnected in building a solid and strong foundation for the digital workspace. The following is an explanation of the six pillars:

a) Humans as the center

The digital age is characterized by the introduction and use of new technologies that require different qualifications, especially in the management of libraries and other information centers. The aim is to replace manual and conventional work with digital means. Digitization is the process of entering binary digital codes to produce information. The important role of librarians or information experts in this case is as the main actors in the use of information technology. They are the subject of every action taken by the library.

b) Mobility

In the digital era, librarians are encouraged to work with a high level of mobility because the digital world provides easy access to information. Librarians have the flexibility to work anywhere and anytime. This shows that the digital era has the potential to create professional and strong librarians in their fields, with high mobile working capabilities. In other words, with the digital world, librarians' work productivity can be improved.

c) Service system

The digital age is characterized by the rapid development of digital information in all aspects of life. Libraries face intense competition with other libraries. Every individual can become a source of information and display a personal collection virtually that can be accessed by anyone, anywhere, through online platforms. In addition, there are also many search engines that are easy to use as a tool to find information. One measure of the success of a library as an information resource center is the level of visits and the use of information owned by the library. Therefore, libraries must innovate to increase the number of visitors, so that the change from conventional libraries to digital libraries has greater meaning and benefits for the community.

d) Simplicity

In the digital age, people are provided with various conveniences that allow librarians to provide easy and simple services. This includes simplifying complicated processes, making difficult things easier, speeding up services to provide excellent service, and creating a family bond between patrons and librarians in the library. Librarians should be able to provide excellent services to add positive value in society, as well as create a conducive work environment.

e) Social

The social aspects of using technology are not as straightforward as the technology itself. Therefore, digital spaces must be designed according to human needs both as individuals and as members of work teams. There are five things that need to be considered to make digital spaces more humane:

- 1) Ensure that information is easily accessible to everyone.
- 2) Provide transparency in the process of extracting information, so that

people can understand and comprehend how the information was found.

- 3) Where possible, provide support for participation by individuals, as there will be a range of issues and opportunities encountered.
- 4) Provide space for dialog to enable effective communication and reach mutual understanding and agreement.
- 5) Recognize those who contribute and participate as a form of motivation.

By paying attention to these things, digital spaces can become more humanized and in line with human needs and social interactions.

f) Sustainability

Libraries and communities are interrelated and inseparable. Libraries serve as facilitators in the lifelong learning process. Therefore, it is necessary to empower libraries to influence society and become a community that promotes information awareness among the public. Librarians play a crucial role in managing the relationship between libraries and users. In achieving this, the competence of librarians is crucial, especially in the digital era, given that future library patrons will come from a generation that has been accustomed to digital technology since birth.

Overall, in the digital era the role of librarians becomes more complex and involves the application of technology in the management of libraries and information centers. Librarians must have a good understanding of digital library management systems and the ability to manage digital collections, such as e-books, electronic journals, and online databases. They need to have knowledge of licensing, access, and copyright management related to digital resources. Librarians play an important role in improving digital literacy among library users. They can provide training and support to users in using technology, navigating digital resources and developing information skills required in the digital age. In addition, librarians need to develop the ability to provide online services to users. They can use various online communication platforms, such as email, chat, or video conferencing, to assist users in finding information, providing references, or answering user questions. Data generated from library management systems and digital platforms can provide valuable insights for librarians. By analyzing reading interest patterns, usage trends, and user preferences, librarians can optimize collection management, develop relevant service programs, and improve the overall user experience. The digital age allows librarians to connect with other librarians online and engage in professional networking. They can share knowledge, experiences, and resources with other librarians around the world through online forums, discussion groups, or social media.

2) Librarian Competencies in the Digital Age

Libraries face several problems in today's digital era, one of which is the unlimited amount of information and the increasing complexity of today's data sources. Experienced librarians are needed to handle these problems. Competence is something that must be possessed by someone working in a particular position, such as knowledge of the job, problem-solving skills, and specific characteristics relevant to the position (Kismiyati, 2011). Meanwhile, according to Spencer and Spencer (Spencer & Spencer, 1993) competence is the basic nature of individuals and describes how they act or think, equalize situations, and provide support gradually. According to Wibowo (2016) librarian competencies consist of abilities, knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behavioral values to carry out tasks and provide services to visitors. When associated with librarians, librarian competence is the ability, knowledge and skills, attitudes, behavioral values, and characteristics possessed by a librarian to do his job and provide services to visitors known as librarian competence (Hermawan & Zen, 2010). Based on these opinions, it can be seen that the abilities, knowledge, and ways of acting that a library worker must have to do their job and provide services to users are known as librarian competencies.

Library personnel must meet standards and achieve organizational goals and objectives by having competencies including knowledge, skills, and good behavior (Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2015). According to Spencer and Spencer's competency theory (Spencer & Spencer, 1993) there are five characteristics of competence that must be possessed, including:

a) Motive

Motive characteristics are the things a person wants or thinks that drive them to act known as motive characteristics.

b) Trait

Traits are characteristics that exist in a person and influence their behavior. Example: the ability to control emotions and solve problems are important traits for a successful manager.

c) Self-concept

Self-concept consists of a person's perspective of themselves, which includes their attitudes and principles. Example: self-confidence, a person's belief in his or her ability to act effectively in any situation.

d) Knowledge

Knowledge characteristic is a person's ability to understand something complex in a particular field.

e) Skill

Skill characteristics are a person's ability to do something well, both physically and mentally.

Furthermore, in order to become a qualified librarian, librarians should be entitled to achieve the specified competencies. There are two competencies that need to be improved and developed by a librarian, namely (Nanan, 2008):

a) Professional Potential

A librarian must have knowledge of management, technology, information and research.

b) Individual Potential

The ability of a librarian that must be owned in the form of attitudes, behavior to be a good communicator, update knowledge, and have the ability to adapt to changes and developments in the work environment.

In addition, according to Shapiro and Hughes in (Pendit, 2008) There are seven competencies that librarians must have in facing the digital era:

a) Tool literacy, is the ability to understand and skillfully use information technology. Using hardware, computer software and programs, and multimedia devices related to the field of work.

b) Resource literacy, is the ability to get the latest information from a network of information providers in various forms, formats, locations, and methods of obtaining it.

c) Social-structural literacy, is the ability to know how information comes from various parties in the community.

d) Research literacy, is the ability to operate information technology in a research context.

e) Publishing literacy, is the ability to use computers and the internet to disseminate scientific concepts and data to a wide audience.

f) Emerging technology literacy, is the ability to keep abreast of technological developments, which in turn will determine the direction of the use of information technology in the advancement of science.

g) Critical literacy, is the ability to critically assess the benefits and drawbacks of using information technology in scientific activities.

Based on the above description, librarians must have various competencies to manage and serve the library. Librarians must not only have skills in information communication technology and be able to compete with other librarians, but they must also be positive and flexible to adjust to changes. This is so that the existence of librarians is not eroded by the technological advances felt in the digital era. For this reason, the description of this competency can be a reference for librarians in carrying out their work. In addition, researchers agree with the statement above, that in the development of any era there will undoubtedly be no difficulty in adapting in order to realize the improvement of professional and optimal services to users. To be able to have these competencies does require effort and hard work from librarians, but if you realize that inevitably it must be done, then it will not feel heavy to do it.

3) Librarian Competency Development

Librarians have a strategic role in driving the wheels of librarianship, which makes them an important part of library success. To achieve this, librarians strive to develop their skills through several ways (Harsana, 2017):

a) Education

Increasing formal education is very important to improve the quality of library personnel. For librarians who are still educated in the D2 or D3 program, they should increase their knowledge to a higher level, S1 and S2 programs, both in the library field and other fields needed in the library. For university libraries that have a library science department, it is possible to include librarians in a "sitting" program, meaning that librarians are allowed to sit in lectures with regular students in certain courses to improve their knowledge, skills and professionalism without going through formal lectures. The improvement of librarians' knowledge is an important part of the progress of libraries in Indonesia, as further progress in libraries requires high-quality education of librarianship management and library human resources.

b) Training

Training is needed to improve the performance and productivity of the workforce in a particular field. Training focuses on the present and the future and helps librarians acquire the skills needed to perform specific jobs or tasks in a detailed and routine manner. In libraries, it is very necessary for librarians to improve their knowledge and skills, such as expertise in information and communication technology (ICT), information literacy which includes expertise in searching for reference sources online, utilizing several applications to help write scientific papers and automated library services, so that the development of technological advances can continue to be followed.

c) Internships and Experience Exchange

An apprenticeship is a type of on-the-job training used to work in positions that require higher skills and expertise. Because interns work in a chosen field, for a short period of time, and cost-effectively, these internship programs are sometimes more targeted. Libraries can offer internships. More advanced libraries can provide internship opportunities to libraries with less human resources, meaning that librarians can join these internship programs and exchange experiences at other libraries to learn from the experiences of other librarians.

d) Mutations

A transfer is the movement of an employee from one position, title or responsibility to another. This can be done vertically or horizontally. It aims to increase the potential of employees and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the library. Librarians who have been in the library or in certain services for a long time can be transferred to other libraries or sections of the library to broaden their horizons,

share experiences with librarians in new positions, and are advised to collaborate with each other for the progress of the original place or the new place they occupy.

e) Promotion

Promotion of these employees should be based on experience, expertise, or a combination of experience and expertise to improve their productivity, performance, and existence. Promotion is not just based on likes or dislikes, but for the improvement of the librarian's career. Initially ordinary staff, with a lot of experience, can be promoted to coordinator or head of field in their library.

f) Participation in Librarianship Activities

Librarians should participate in library-related events, such as attending seminars and workshops to learn the latest trends in the world of libraries and information. In addition, librarians should participate in book reviews, scientific paper competitions, outstanding librarian competitions, librarian training and become members of librarianship or professional organizations. By gaining more knowledge, librarians are expected to change their perspectives on library science, libraries, and the librarian profession.

g) Coaching

Coaching is a form of short-term training that involves a trainer or other supporter teaching an employee about specific things.

h) Rotation

Rotation is a job-based method of training employees. Employees are given the opportunity to learn and train for higher or equivalent positions by rotating their duties to other equivalent positions and activities. As part of this rotation, the aim is to broaden employees' horizons, reduce boredom, and find someone who is an expert and then assign them accordingly.

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that efforts to develop librarian competencies in this digital era are needed, so that they can help librarians do their jobs better and optimize their professionalism and improve the quality of their services to users in the library. Librarian competency development is a shared responsibility between librarians, government, and librarian professional organizations. By improving librarian competencies, libraries can continue to play an important role in society in the digital era.

4) The Urgency of Librarian Competency Development in the Digital Age

The digital era can be interpreted as a time when all behaviors and actions of society to knowledge and information are disseminated using digital technology. Being in the digital era, of course, the users have great expectations of the library as one of the providers and managers of information and its librarians to be able to provide and help obtain the information needed, both in digital form and in printed form. Therefore, libraries need competent library personnel in the library field who can meet the needs of technology and scientific development with these technologies that are all digital. In this context, development means improving, or developing an existing program of activities or plans with new ideas. Development is considered a change from the previous state. Likewise with the competence of librarians, already experts in certain fields or knowledge, must add knowledge and professionalism in other fields, especially those that are needed in the library.

Furthermore, what is the importance or purpose of librarian competency development? Among other things, it aims at:

- a) To be better prepared to regenerate professional librarians in the future.
- b) To create a library that is in accordance with the wishes of the community served.
- c) To create librarians who are able to master information technology equally.
- d) So that the image of librarians is no longer low in the eyes of library users (Hilda Safitri, 2017)

Thus, human resources in the library, especially librarians, must be able to accompany and adapt to the advances in information technology that are developing all the time. So that librarians can provide excellent service with competent resources.

Conclusion

In facing the advancement of information technology in the digital era, libraries as institutions and librarians as the spearhead of the continuity of librarianship tasks can adapt and adjust to the times and be able to survive their existence as information managers. Librarians need to continuously develop their competencies. They need to have a deep understanding of technology, online communication skills, and the ability to adapt to new technological developments that arise. By utilizing technology well, librarians can provide superior services to users and ensure that the library remains relevant in the digital era. That way the library is still visited with the availability of reliable librarians who are ready to serve there.

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Circulation Services at the Solok City Library and Archives Office: Application of Web-Based Matrix Code

Layanan Sirkulasi di Perpustakaan Kota Solok: Penerapan Kode Matriks Berbasis Web

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Abstract

Background of the study: QR codes have the main goal of making it easier for smartphone users to access and obtain information. By using QR codes in circulation services, it makes it easier for librarians to record and input registrations, as well as for information retrieval (OPAC), library users do not need to wait too long for the process of registering new members and the availability of library collections. Whereas before using QR codes it takes a long time in terms of recording and inputting registration, lack of accuracy regarding the availability and existence of library collections.

Purpose: The aim of this research is to determine the effect of implementing a web-based QR Code information system on circulation services in the Solok city library and archives service.

Method: This research uses a quantitative method with an associative approach, namely research that uses data analysis in numerical/number form using parametric statistical analysis techniques.

Findings: From the results of regression analysis and hypothesis testing, it shows that there is a positive and significant influence on the application of QR codes as shown by the regression equation $Y = 14,904 + 0.712$. What is significant is the application of QR codes to circulation services in the Solok city library and archives service, more precisely in the Solok city regional library.

Conclusion: The results of the analysis show that the better the implementation of the QR code, the higher the quality of circulation services and the worse the implementation of the QR code, the lower the quality of the circulation service.

Keywords: Library, QR Code, Circulation Services, Information System, Regional Library

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Kode QR mempunyai tujuan utama untuk memudahkan pengguna smartphone dalam mengakses dan memperoleh informasi. Dengan menggunakan QR code dalam layanan sirkulasi memudahkan pustakawan dalam mencatat dan menginput pendaftaran, serta untuk information retrieval (OPAC), pengguna perpustakaan tidak perlu menunggu terlalu lama untuk proses pendaftaran anggota baru dan ketersediaan koleksi perpustakaan. Sedangkan sebelum menggunakan kode QR membutuhkan waktu yang lama dalam hal pencatatan dan penginputan registrasi, kurangnya keakuratan mengenai ketersediaan dan keberadaan koleksi perpustakaan.

Purpose: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan sistem informasi QR Code berbasis web terhadap pelayanan sirkulasi pada pelayanan perpustakaan dan kearsipan kota Solok.

Method: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan asosiatif yaitu penelitian yang

menggunakan analisis data dalam bentuk numerik/angka dengan menggunakan teknik analisis statistik parametrik.

Findings: *Dari hasil analisis regresi dan uji hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang positif dan signifikan terhadap penerapan QR code yang ditunjukkan oleh persamaan regresi $Y = 14,904 + 0,712$ Yang signifikan adalah penerapan QR code pada pelayanan sirkulasi di dinas perpustakaan dan kearsipan kota Solok, lebih tepatnya di perpustakaan daerah kota Solok.*

Conclusion: *Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa semakin baik penerapan kode QR maka semakin tinggi pula kualitas layanan sirkulasi dan semakin buruk penerapan kode QR maka semakin rendah kualitas pelayanan sirkulasinya.*

Kata kunci: *Peran; Perpustakaan, QR Code, Layanan Sirkulasi, Sistem Informasi, Perpustakaan Daerah*

Introduction

Local libraries are lifelong learning facilities that are available to the entire community without distinguishing the status of a community in terms of age, gender and so on. The existence of a regional library plays an important role in a community or region, because the library is a place of education, storage, research, recreation and as a source of information for library users, the library is responsible for collecting, managing, organizing, preserving, and providing information services to community users. Likewise, the Solok City Regional Library has the task and purpose of managing, disseminating and preserving information with the aim of meeting the information needs of library users.

The important role of local libraries in the advancement of a society's civilization is widely recognized. Libraries are considered as information centers managed by the community, in accordance with the provisions stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007 concerning libraries. The law stipulates that libraries have functions as facilities for education, research, entertainment, information storage, and as a means to advance the nation. Local libraries, which are held with the aim of serving various levels of society ranging from children to adults, provide a variety of services such as children's services, circulation services, reference services, ancient manuscript collection services, and BI Corner services.

Providing services in the library is the core of all activities in it, and the success of the library depends largely on the quality of services provided, including the provision of appropriate, accurate, and fast reading materials to meet the information needs of visitors (Moruk, 2019). Library information systems must be considered in terms of their effectiveness on the circulation process, which includes the speed of circulation services, such as the process of borrowing, returning, registering new members, information search systems, and collection proposals (Rahayu, et al., 2014).

The development of information technology is always followed by people's increasing need for information because it creates information searching behavior and information is a commodity that is generally needed by everyone (Ardoni, 2017). As a result, this also affects the library system, where one example is the evolution from the use of barcodes to Quick Response Code or known as QR Code (Mohamed, 2014). QR codes have the potential to improve the quality of library services in various ways, such as providing guidance, promoting services, and connecting customers or financial donors to disseminate information about library collections (Amarta, 2021). Since libraries act as learning facilities, tools, and resources, the use of QR codes in the management of their systems can provide easy access to information such as library collections, library websites, and library guides (Ajagekar, 2022).

The utilization of QR Code technology applied to library systems also makes it easier for librarians to complete tasks related to identification and input of new data. The stored data will be neatly organized, the process becomes more efficient, and ensures data accuracy (Deineko, et al., 2022). Based on the results of interview interactions with Fachra Gunawan (2023), one of the library officers at the Solok City Regional Library, after the application of the QR Code in the information service system, especially during the registration of new members, librarians

feel very helpful. Because librarians no longer need to enter member data and members can borrow available collections after being registered as library members. Therefore, the Solok City Regional Public Library provides new library member registration services, information retrieval and collection proposals that can be carried out by library visitors with the aim of having the capability to obtain information independently.

Based on an interview with Mrs. Liza Elfafinda (2023), a librarian at the Solok City Regional Library, she stated that the library information service system has utilized QR-Code as a means of accessing information needed by users, especially in the information retrieval system, registration of new library members and collection proposals. However, because there has not been adequate promotion to the community, there are still many who do not know the benefits and uses of QR-Code, as stated by Mrs. Annisa Fadilla Tisnal, a library visitor:

"When I visited this library, I did not know that the library had implemented an information system using QR-Code especially in the information retrieval system (Tisnal, 2023)".

From the results of these interviews, it was revealed that promotion related to services available in the library and understanding of the features that can be utilized by users when visiting the library is still lacking. Library promotion acts as a medium of communication between library institutions and users with the main purpose of conveying information about services or products offered by the library (Hartono, 2017). This also applies to circulation services at the Solok City Regional Library, where to facilitate access to information such as information searches, new member registration, and collection proposals, the library has provided a QR code that can be accessed by visitors using an android device.

Based on the results of an interview with Mrs. Meagika Surya Putri (2023), who said that she had difficulty finding the books she needed, so she had to search every shelf of the library to find the books she needed. In library administration, especially regional libraries, effective management skills and efficient and accurate information systems are needed to ensure the course of activities in accordance with the objectives set, to support optimal data processing efforts, produce and implement website-based library information system updates by utilizing QR Code technology, users can search for library materials and register as library members. Based on information obtained from Fachra Gunawan (2023), a librarian, the number of visitors from the last 1 year amounted to $\pm 5,322$ people. In an effort to improve the circulation service system at the Solok City Regional Library which previously still used manual methods while now using QR codes such as in the new library member registration service, information retrieval where users can access the OPAC wherever they are, as well as for collection proposals where users do not need to write collection proposals on paper anymore.

Quoted from the results of similar research by Adhiwibowo & Mahmud (2021) related to the use of information systems with QR Code technology in managing library data which previously still used manual methods by writing in ledgers, where this method was deemed less effective in data collection and data search later. By using QR codes, it is able to improve library service results by increasing efficiency, effectiveness, and reducing errors in processing library materials.

Likewise, research conducted by Adarsh Singh (2019) at a Department of Computer Science Earlham College Richmond, India with the aim of research is to create smart and simple solutions in managing libraries with QR codes. Due to the success in implementing QR codes, users can manage, borrow and return books and can simplify library processes, track all records and make the library more accessible directly to users.

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codes, users can manage, borrow and return books and can simplify library processes, track all records and make the library more accessible directly to users.

Meanwhile, based on research conducted by Shehaamah Mohamed (2014) with a similar discussion, namely the need to use QR codes at the Brandvan Zyl Law Library, University of Cape Town (UCT), to access academic library services. QR codes have been successfully used by several local educational institutions. Statistical data shows that visitors to the law library prefer using QR codes as an avenue for research as many believe that QR codes will provide a quick and efficient means of instructional technology when accessing library services. Taking into account the context of the problem, this research will further discuss "The Effect of Web-Based QR Code Implementation on Circulation Services at the Solok City Library and Archives Office".

Method

In this study, a quantitative method was used, which refers to the analysis of data in numerical form. The main advantage of quantitative research is the higher reliability of the data, as well as its tendency to be generalizable to a wider population. This method also allows researchers to test hypotheses or theories systematically. The hypothesis in this study is that an associative hypothesis is used, which refers to a statement that assumes a relationship between several variables (Sugiyono, 2014). Meanwhile, an explanatory study was conducted to test the proposed relationship. This study highlights the importance of proving the truth of the proposed hypothesis, the hypothesis itself describes the relationship between two or more variables and tests whether a variable is related to or caused / influenced by another variable.

The population studied in each study has been identified in its title, which can cover a certain geographic area (Syahrur, 2014). The study population consisted of students, researchers and the general public who visited the Solok city regional library during these 10 months, totaling 5,322 visitors.

The sampling method applied in this study is purposive sampling of a sample of visitors visiting the Solok city regional library, namely users who use QR code services regardless of strata and status such as civil servants, honorary, lecturers, students, students and the general public (Suryani, 2016). Calculations and table references developed by experts are used to determine the sample from the population. This makes the sample size highly dependent on the level of error or precision, using the Slovin formula with an error rate or accuracy of 10% (0.1). Then the sample in this study was 98.15 and rounded up to 99 people.

The data collection methods applied in this study are: a. Observation which includes conducting direct research on a designated research object by observing and recording data. b. Interviews used in this study were conducted with the librarian of the circulation section and users who came to visit the Solok City Regional Library. Researchers applied the interview method without structure (unstructured interview) and the information needed regarding the impact of the application of the web-based QR Code on the circulation services of the Solok City Regional Library (Hardani, 2020). c. Questionnaire, in this study, a closed questionnaire was used, where the response was asked to provide one answer that was considered the most appropriate. There are 20 questions in this questionnaire, using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to evaluate the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals or groups towards social phenomena (Suryani, 2015).

Result and Discussion

The results showed that the data collected were valid and reliable. After conducting the validity test with a significance level of 5%, it was found that the r table value is 0.195, while the calculated r value obtained is greater than r table. This implies that all question items are considered valid. In addition, in the reliability test using the Cronbach Alpha method with the

help of SPSS statistic 23, a positive alpha value was obtained. The reliability analysis results show an alpha value of 0.909, which exceeds the expected r table value. Thus, it can be concluded that all statements are considered reliable.

After processing and analyzing the data, it can be seen that the significance value of the effect of the application of the QR code on circulation services is 0.000 less than the significance level of 0.05 so that variable X has an effect on variable Y.

Correlations

		Religiusitas	Agresivitas
Religiusitas	Pearson Correlation	1	.581**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	99	99
Agresivitas	Pearson Correlation	.581**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	99	99

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on this output, it can be concluded that the application of QR codes can have a positive effect on circulation services. QR Code is a bar code capable of accessing data and can be read with most smartphones and camera phones. According to Shehaamah Mohamed, accessing information using the Quick Response (QR) Code is very easy to read by camera phones, but very effective for library visitors to access library resources (Mohamed, 2014).

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	14.904	3.196		4.663	.000
	Religiusitas	.712	.101	.581	7.032	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas

Thus the application of QR codes can affect circulation services, because using QR codes can access information very easily and quickly using only cell phones with cameras, but it is very effective for library visitors to access library information resources, because effective services are services that can satisfy the desires of users by providing information according to the needs of users, effective services do not require a long time to provide the information needed by users.

The regression test results reveal an α value of 14.904 and a calculated T value of 0.732, while the T table value for the 5% significance level is 1.984723. This shows that the calculated T is greater than the T table. As a result, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected while the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, indicating an influence between variables X and Y. Thus, it is evident that the application of QR codes has a positive impact on circulation services at the Solok City Regional Library. This impact leads to increased service effectiveness and efficiency, as well as providing accurate information about library availability and collections.

According to Santoso (2022) in the digital era as it is today, the use of information and communication technology is needed in various sectors of life, with demands after the use of these systems can provide productive and effective services. There are four important aspects that can support a program, namely people, organization, technology and benefits. The quality of the current system can be said to be quite good, because it is easy to use and learn with a fairly simple process so that it can be proven by users being able to register new library members without having to queue too long and in accessing or searching for collections available in the library. Overall, the application of QR codes to circulation services at the Solok

City Regional Library has met the requirements even though there are still shortcomings in certain parts that have not been assisted by the use of QR codes such as borrowing, returning and renewing library collections, but overall the application of QR codes can help circulation services to be more effective, efficient and accurate.

From the observations that have been made, it is found that the magnitude of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, obtained the result of R (correlation) of 0.581 which shows a sufficient or moderate relationship between the application of the QR code and circulation services. In other words, the application of the QR code has a sufficient influence on circulation services at the Solok city library and archives office. So that it can provide effective and efficient services for users in obtaining the information they need.

Based on the data that has been obtained, that the use of QR codes can affect library circulation services because using QR codes can facilitate registration because it is possible to store user biodata information. Therefore, the use of QR codes at the Solok Regional Library can increase the effectiveness of library circulation services. According to HOT-FIT theory, the quality of a good QR code system can help simplify and speed up the registration of new library members.

Based on technological indicators, namely information quality which refers to the accuracy of relevance, timeliness, completeness and ease of access to information. With a high level of information quality, it means that the information contained in the QR code is accurate and relevant to the needs of the users. So it can be known that the QR code can make it easier for users to find book collections owned by the library. Circulation service is a service that connects users with collections owned by the library, according to Karmidi Mertoatmojo said that circulation is an important element in the library so that library materials can be used and utilized by people from various circles. To create quality circulation services, the Solok City Regional Library implements an information system using QR codes, after conducting research and data processing, it was found that QR codes can affect library circulation services to be of higher quality by providing effective services which do not require a long time to obtain the information needed by users.

Based on the QR Code concept, smartphone users can easily access information by only taking two simple steps: scanning the QR code and taking action as needed (such as opening a browser, saving contact information, or calling the number listed in the QR code). While effective service is a service that can satisfy the desires of the library users by providing information according to the needs of the library and does not require a long time to provide the information needed by the library users. After conducting this research, the results obtained state that the application of QR codes has a significant influence on circulation services, and the hypothesis in this study states that there is a positive influence on the application of QR codes on circulation services at the Solok City Library and Archives Office.

The application of QR codes in circulation services can simplify and speed up the transfer of information to get a quick response, so that it can affect the responsibility of librarians to users. Using assurance theory in the context of library circulation services using QR codes can refer to the assurance and trust given by users. With the use of QR codes, there is an interaction between users and librarians. Habituation of smiles, greetings, greetings, smiles, greetings, and expressions of gratitude are important elements in maintaining and improving service standards in the library. This soft skill becomes a special quality that is important for users in getting optimal service.

Libraries need to provide adequate support and training to librarians to improve assurance and provide quality services to users, and librarians can demonstrate assurance such as knowledge, skills, and positive attitudes in serving users. With good communication between users and librarians so that it can affect the experience of users in accessing services and collections owned by the library, librarians must be able to speak to each user and be able to

quickly understand the wishes of the user. Good communication between library patrons and librarians is the essence of responsiveness, which shows that they care about the patrons' needs and want to provide a positive experience for the patrons.

Conclusion

According to the results of research conducted at the Solok City Library and Archives Office, the conclusions obtained to answer the research problems that have been formulated, namely: This study involved 99 library users. The results showed that QR codes significantly improved circulation services, because they provided quick and easy access to information through users' cell phones equipped with cameras.

The research findings show that there is a correlation between the application of QR codes in circulation services, as reflected by the Pearson correlation coefficient value of 0.581, indicating a moderate correlation with a positive relationship. The determination test results show that the application of QR codes contributes 33.8% to circulation services, meaning that the QR code application variables jointly affect circulation services by 33.4%. Meanwhile, about 66.2% of the other variation is not affected by the QR code variables studied, but by other factors that are not included in this regression equation.

The results of regression testing and hypothesis analysis show that the application of QR codes has a positive and significant influence on circulation services. This is reflected in the regression equation $Y = 14.904 + 0.712 X$. Hypothesis testing shows that the calculated t value is 0.732, which exceeds the t table value of 1.984723, indicating a significant effect of the QR code on circulation services at the Solok City Library and Archives Office, especially at the Solok City Regional Library. Therefore, the results of the analysis conclude that the more effective the application of the QR code, the better the circulation services provided. Conversely, if the application of the QR code is less than optimal, the quality of circulation services will decrease.

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*Library Spatial Planning in Increasing Reading
Interest of Madrasah Aliyah Students*

*Tata Ruang Perpustakaan dalam Meningkatkan
Minat Baca Siswa Madrasah Aliyah*

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Abstract

Background of the study: The school's success in increasing students' interest in reading is one of the critical factors that the school community needs to pay attention to. Libraries, as institutions that manage student learning resources, require design changes to create an atmosphere conducive to learning and increase students' interest in reading.

Purpose: This research aims to analyze the influence of school library layout on students' reading interests at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Method: This research approach uses quantitative survey methods. The analysis technique uses simple linear regression and coefficient of determination to validate measurements related to the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta—analysis data. The sample used in this research was a simple random sampling technique with sampling from the population carried out randomly using the Slovin formula. The population data was 216 students in class. The hypotheses in the research are:

H0: There is no significant influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

H1: There is a significant influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Findings: Results of statistical testing of the t-test, the Tcount value is 6.158, and the Ttable is 0.2378, with a significance of 0.000. With the test criteria, if Tcount > Ttable and significance < α (0.05), H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted. So, there is a slight influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interests. In calculating the coefficient of determination, it is known that the influence of the school library layout is 27.9%. Meanwhile, the results of simple linear regression regarding Library Spatial Planning (X) positively affect Students' Reading Interest (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815$

Conclusion: The influence of the school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta shows positive results.

Keywords: School library; library layout; interest in reading

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Keberhasilan sekolah dalam meningkatkan minat baca siswa merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang perlu diperhatikan oleh komunitas sekolah. Perpustakaan sebagai lembaga yang mengelola sumber belajar siswa memerlukan perubahan desain dalam menciptakan suasana yang kondusif untuk belajar dan meningkatkan minat baca siswa.

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

Method: Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan metode survey Adapun Teknik analisis menggunakan regresi linear sederhana dan koefisien determinasi sebagai validasi dalam pengukuran terkait Pengaruh Tata Ruang Perpustakaan Sekolah terhadap Minat Baca Peserta Didik di MAN 16 Jakarta. Data analisis. Penentuan sampel yang digunakan penelitian ini ialah teknik simple random sampling dengan pengambilan sampel dari populasi dilakukan secara acak menggunakan rumus slovin data populasi berjumlah 216 peserta didik pada kelas X kemudian ditarik 68 siswa dari hasil rumus slovin yang digunakan dijadikan sampel pada penelitian. Adapun hipotesis pada penelitian yaitu:

H₀ : Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah dengan minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

H₁ : Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah dengan minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

Findings: Hasil pengujian statistik uji t, hasil nilai Thitung sebesar 6,158 dan Ttabel sebesar 0,2378, dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,000. Dengan kriteria pengujian jika Thitung > Ttabel dan jika signifikansi < α (0,05), maka H₀ ditolak H₁ di terima. Sehingga terdapat pengaruh kecil antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik. Pada perhitungan koefisien determinasi diketahui pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah sebesar 27,9%. Sedangkan hasil regresi linear sederhana tentang Tata Ruang Perpustakaan (X) berpengaruh positif terhadap Minat Baca Peserta Didik (Y). Sehingga persamaan regresinya adalah $Y = 9,142 + 1,815 X$.

Conclusion: Pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta menunjukkan hasil yang bersifat positif.

Kata kunci: Perpustakaan sekolah; tata ruang perpustakaan; minat baca

Introduction

Interest in reading for students is a challenging thing for schools to do. Various methods have been taken, starting from support from school principals, education staff, and librarians, developing curriculum and teaching methods, and motivating students to support successful student achievement (Shintia et al., 2021). Interest in reading is a feeling of interest in the activity of meaningful interpretation of written language (reading), which is indicated by a desire, a tendency to pay attention to this activity without being ordered or done consciously, followed by pleasure and effort. A person with a strong interest in reading will manifest in his willingness to obtain reading material and then read it with his awareness to obtain the correct meaning, leading to measurable understanding (Wirahyuni, 2017). Interest in reading can be developed in the immediate environment, namely the family, school, and social environment. In the school environment, the presence of the library layout influences students' visitation ability to carry out activities in the library.

An attractive, comfortable, and neat library layout creates a beautiful feel in the school library space that attracts students to visit the school library, increasing students' interest in reading. Rifauddin & Halida (2018) stated that today's society needs innovation and revitalization, changing concepts and new interior designs in libraries. The layout of the school library greatly influences the atmosphere and comfort of activities in the library. In arranging spatial planning, it is necessary to pay attention to the zoning and circulation of activities so that the arrangement between areas is neat and orderly, the flow of activities in the space is smooth, and there are no obstacles (Iztihana & Arfa, 2020). The layout of the school library is one of the factors that influences students' interest in reading. Regarding spatial planning, there is an exciting thing that has recently come to the attention of researchers: the role of libraries in supporting welfare and contributing to maintaining the mental health of students and staff. This support can be seen in creating a new type of space where students can relieve stress and relax, be enthusiastic, study more comfortably, and bring natural light into the study area. Even in the library, there is a digital free space without telephones and technology (Hughes et al., 2015). Long before, Freeman, in his writings, stated that libraries should redesign the library space to become an academic community space or what is known as psychosocial. Psychosocial means that when students come to the library, they will feel united as a large community gathering, becoming part of the distribution of the richness of scientific traditions and an inspiration for everyone (Geoffrey T. Freeman, 2005).

Currently, of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, nine provinces (26%) are in the medium literacy activity category, 24 provinces (71%) are in the low category, and one province (3%) is in the deficient category. This means that most provinces have a low level of literacy activity, and only a few are included in a high or very high level of literacy activity. 6 With Indonesia's literacy situation far below other countries, education in Indonesia is also lagging. The latest innovations and supporting programs are still very much needed to increase literacy activities from the state of literacy activities in Indonesia. This can be resolved if the government, through the education sector, collaborates and focuses students on adding reading material to the learning system in the curriculum. With this innovation, the number of literacy activities in Indonesia can increase, and students will have an excellent impact because they are used to reading and increasing their knowledge outside of the curriculum or teaching material books provided.

With the belief that libraries can do more for the comfort of students in searching for information sources in library rooms, the National Library, through the national library management guidelines, stipulates that the standardization of the size of the library building/room is determined based on study groups. The school library space must be at least $0.4m^2 \times$ the number of students. If there are 3 to 6 study groups, then the area of the library building is at least $72m^2$, and if there are more than that, for example, 7 to 12 study groups, then the area is at least $144m^2$, and so on (Perpustakaan Nasional., 2015).

This research analyzes the influence of school library layout on students' reading interests. This research will likely be an input for schools in developing library innovation in designing library layouts, especially in increasing students' reading interest.

Method

The approach to this research is quantitative. Sugiono (2018) in his book explains that quantitative research is a research method that is based on the philosophy of positivism, meaning that this research views symptoms/reality/phenomena as something that can be classified as relatively fixed, concrete, observable, measurable, and the relationship between symptoms is causal—variable X (Library Layout) with variable Y (Reading Interest). The method used is a survey. The research focuses on MAN 16 Jakarta, which will be carried out from October 2022 to June 2023.

In this research, the target population was all class X students at MAN 16 Jakarta, totaling 216 students. Sampling uses the Slovin formula, calculated with a margin of error of 10% so that the sample results will be taken from 216 populations to 68.3554304 or 68 respondents. Data was collected through questionnaires and documentation and supported by various reference sources related to the research theme. The data analysis technique used was simple linear regression and coefficient of determination as validation in measurements related to the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Result and Discussion

Based on the observation results, you can see a picture of the layout of the MAN 16 library room, which is presented in the picture below:

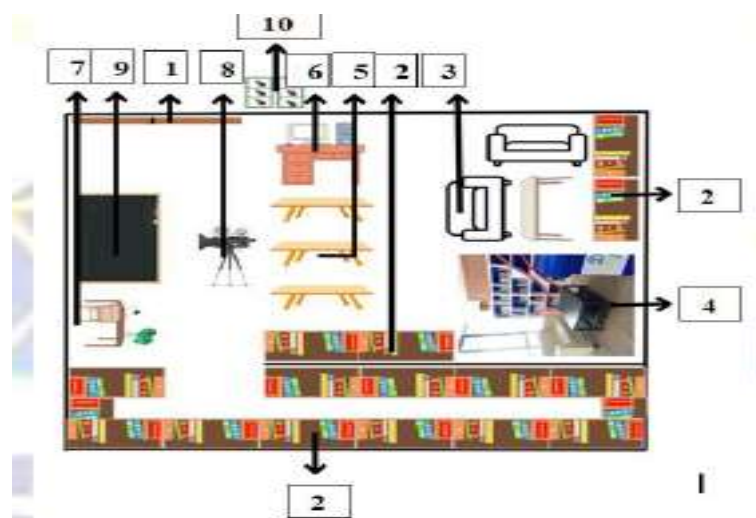


Figure 1. Results processed by researchers, reading room layout at Bank Indonesia (BI) Corner, 2023

From the image above regarding the layout of the library space, you can see the location of inventory items or equipment owned by the MAN 16 Jakarta library. The following are the areas and facilities of the MAN 16 Jakarta library with information, namely 1.) exit/entrance of the MAN 16 Jakarta library, 2.) book storage shelves/collections of the MAN 16 Jakarta library, 3.) reading room, 4.) BI room Corner, 5.) lesehan reading room, 6.) MAN 16 Jakarta library staff room, 7.) table/teacher room for students in the library room, 8.) projector/LCD, 9.) whiteboard, and 10.) shoe storage rack. Then, the MAN 16 library has a room that provides a particular area for users of the MAN 16 Jakarta library. Like the picture below:



Figure 2. Reading Room Layout at Bank Indonesia (BI) Corner, 2023

The image above is the layout of the reading room area provided by the MAN 16 Jakarta Library for library visitors. Library visitors can read and discuss in this area comfortably and focused. Then, apart from the reading room area, which is presented in the picture above, the MAN 16 Jakarta library also provides a cross-legged reading room area. The cross-legged reading room area of the MAN 16 Jakarta library can be seen in the picture below:



Figure 3. Reading room layout in MAN 16 Jakarta Library, 2023

The picture above shows the cross-legged reading room area provided by the MAN 16 Jakarta library for library visitors. Library visitors can carry out various activities in the Lesehan reading room area, such as doing group work, reading, and doing school assignments in the Lesehan reading room at the MAN 16 Jakarta library.

1. Simple Linear Regression Test

Based on the results of the analysis of a simple linear regression test or test of the relationship between variables using the SPSS V.21 application via the One-Way Anova Test, the results in the Table below are obtained:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9.142	19.303		.474	.637
Tata Ruang Perpustakaan	1.815	.295	.610	6.158	.000

a. Dependent variable: Reading Interest

The output results of Table 4.6 Simple Linear Regression Test Results can be seen from the regression equation through the simple linear regression formula: $Y' = a + bX$. So from the data obtained, it can be seen that $Y' = a + bX$ with an explanation as follows in the Table below:

Table 1
 Descriptive Simple Linear Regression Test Results

No	Formula Explanation	Information
1	Y	Student Reading Interest Variables
2	X	Library Spatial Variables
3	A	Constant number of unstandardized coefficients. From the output above, the value is 9,142. This can be interpreted if the Library Spatial Plan is 9,142

4	B	Regression coefficient numbers. The value is 1.815. This figure means that for every 1% increase in Library Spatial Planning (X), Students' Reading Interest (Y) will increase by 1.815.
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Based on the explanation in the Table above, the regression coefficient value is positive (+), so it can be said that Library Spatial Planning (X) has a positive influence on Students' Reading Interest (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815X$

1. Partial Test (t-Test)

The partial test (t) was carried out to determine whether the Library Spatial Planning variable had a significant influence. The significance level used is 0.05: $2 = 0.025$ with degrees of freedom (df) = n-2, namely $df = 68-2 = 66$, then the table value is 0.2378. Based on the output results in simple linear regression, the partial influence of variables can be seen as follows:

- The count value is obtained from the output results of the Simple Linear Regression Test Results of 6.158 through the test criteria; if $count < table$, then H_0 is accepted, and $Tcount > table$, then H_0 is rejected. So, $count (6.158) > table (0.2378)$, then H_0 is rejected.
- The significance value obtained from the output results in Simple Linear Regression Test Results is 0.00 through the test criteria; if $sig > \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, and if $sig < \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. So, the sig value is $0.000 < 0.05$. So, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
- Based on the test results, it can be stated that the library spatial variable significantly affects students' reading interest.

2. Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

Based on the results of the analysis of the Coefficient of Determination test using the SPSS V.21 application, the following results were obtained in the Table below:

Table 2
Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.528 ^a	.279	.268	16.456

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lay out library

The Table above model summary of the regression test explains the magnitude of the correlation/relationship (R) value, which is 0.528. From this output, a coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.279 is obtained, which means that the independent variable (Reading Interest) can explain the dependent variable (Spatial Planning) by 27.9%.

3. Discussion Of Research Results

The discussion of the results of this research is intended to provide an overview, clarity, and understanding of the research results. Based on the results of research and calculations of data obtained from the field, it is stated that there is an influence between the School Library Spatial Planning and Students' Reading Interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

A simple linear regression test was carried out to determine the influence between the School Library Spatial Planning variable (X) and the Student Reading Interest variable (Y), whether positive or negative. From the research results, the regression coefficient obtained a value of 1.815, which shows that the regression coefficient value is positive (+). Thus, the influence of library layout (X) positively affects students' reading interests (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815X$.

Then, it can be seen in statistical testing (t-test) that the result of the Tcount value is 6.158, and the Table is 0.2378, with a significance of 0.000. With the test criteria, if $T_{count} > T_{table}$ and significance $< \alpha$ (0.05), H_0 is rejected. So, there is a significant influence between the School Library Spatial Planning and Students' Reading Interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Furthermore, based on the determination test, it was found that the coefficient of determination (R square) was 0.279. The R square value of 0.279 comes from squaring the correlation coefficient value or R^2 , namely $0.528 \times 0.528 = 0.279$ or equal to 27.9%. This figure means that the variable (X) School Library Spatial Planning influences the variable (Y) Students' Reading Interest by 27.9%, with 72.1% influenced by other variables not studied. It can be concluded that in the determination test that has been carried out, the value of the figure that appears is 27.9%; this figure means that the School Library Spatial Variable has a minor influence on the Reading Interest of Students at MAN 16 Jakarta, while the figure of 72.1% is other factors that researchers did not examine.

Conclusion

This research concludes that the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta shows positive results. This is proven by a significance value of 0.00, which means it is smaller than the alpha value. Thus, the results conclude that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. In the coefficient of determination results, a value of 0.279 was obtained. This value is interpreted as the influence of the school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta of 0.279 or 27.9%. Meanwhile, the remaining 72.1% was influenced by other factors that the author did not examine.

Acknowledgement

The researcher would like to thank the Principal of MAN 16 School and his staff for allowing students to research the library as a learning resource unit.

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*Library Spatial Planning in Increasing Reading
Interest of Madrasah Aliyah Students*

*Tata Ruang Perpustakaan dalam Meningkatkan
Minat Baca Siswa Madrasah Aliyah*

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Abstract

Background of the study: The school's success in increasing students' interest in reading is one of the critical factors that the school community needs to pay attention to. Libraries, as institutions that manage student learning resources, require design changes to create an atmosphere conducive to learning and increase students' interest in reading.

Purpose: This research aims to analyze the influence of school library layout on students' reading interests at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Method: This research approach uses quantitative survey methods. The analysis technique uses simple linear regression and coefficient of determination to validate measurements related to the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta—analysis data. The sample used in this research was a simple random sampling technique with sampling from the population carried out randomly using the Slovin formula. The population data was 216 students in class. The hypotheses in the research are:

H0: There is no significant influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

H1: There is a significant influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Findings: Results of statistical testing of the t-test, the Tcount value is 6.158, and the Table is 0.2378, with a significance of 0.000. With the test criteria, if Tcount > Ttable and significance < α (0.05), H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted. So, there is a slight influence between the layout of the school library and students' reading interests. In calculating the coefficient of determination, it is known that the influence of the school library layout is 27.9%. Meanwhile, the results of simple linear regression regarding Library Spatial Planning (X) positively affect Students' Reading Interest (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815$

Conclusion: The influence of the school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta shows positive results.

Keywords: School library; library layout; interest in reading

Abstract in Indonesia

Background of the study: Keberhasilan sekolah dalam meningkatkan minat baca siswa merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang perlu diperhatikan oleh komunitas sekolah. Perpustakaan sebagai lembaga yang mengelola sumber belajar siswa memerlukan perubahan desain dalam menciptakan suasana yang kondusif untuk belajar dan meningkatkan minat baca siswa.

Purpose: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

Method: Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan metode survey Adapun Teknik analisis menggunakan regresi linear sederhana dan koefisien determinasi sebagai validasi dalam pengukuran terkait Pengaruh Tata Ruang Perpustakaan Sekolah terhadap Minat Baca Peserta Didik di MAN 16 Jakarta. Data analisis. Penentuan sampel yang digunakan penelitian ini ialah teknik simple random sampling dengan pengambilan sampel dari populasi dilakukan secara acak menggunakan rumus slovin data populasi berjumlah 216 peserta didik pada kelas X kemudian ditarik 68 siswa dari hasil rumus slovin yang digunakan dijadikan sampel pada penelitian. Adapun hipotesis pada penelitian yaitu:

H_0 : Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah dengan minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

H_1 : Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah dengan minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta.

Findings: Hasil pengujian statistik uji t, hasil nilai Thitung sebesar 6,158 dan Ttabel sebesar 0,2378, dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,000. Dengan kriteria pengujian jika Thitung > Ttabel dan jika signifikansi < α (0,05), maka H_0 ditolak H_1 di terima. Sehingga terdapat pengaruh kecil antara tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik. Pada perhitungan koefisien determinasi diketahui pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah sebesar 27,9%. Sedangkan hasil regresi linear sederhana tentang Tata Ruang Perpustakaan (X) berpengaruh positif terhadap Minat Baca Peserta Didik (Y). Sehingga persamaan regresinya adalah $Y = 9,142 + 1,815 X$.

Conclusion: Pengaruh tata ruang perpustakaan sekolah terhadap minat baca peserta didik di MAN 16 Jakarta menunjukkan hasil yang bersifat positif.

Kata kunci: Perpustakaan sekolah; tata ruang perpustakaan; minat baca

Introduction

Interest in reading for students is a challenging thing for schools to do. Various methods have been taken, starting from support from school principals, education staff, and librarians, developing curriculum and teaching methods, and motivating students to support successful student achievement (Shintia et al., 2021). Interest in reading is a feeling of interest in the activity of meaningful interpretation of written language (reading), which is indicated by a desire, a tendency to pay attention to this activity without being ordered or done consciously, followed by pleasure and effort. A person with a strong interest in reading will manifest in his willingness to obtain reading material and then read it with his awareness to obtain the correct meaning, leading to measurable understanding (Wirahyuni, 2017). Interest in reading can be developed in the immediate environment, namely the family, school, and social environment. In the school environment, the presence of the library layout influences students' visitation ability to carry out activities in the library.

An attractive, comfortable, and neat library layout creates a beautiful feel in the school library space that attracts students to visit the school library, increasing students' interest in reading. Rifauddin & Halida (2018) stated that today's society needs innovation and revitalization, changing concepts and new interior designs in libraries. The layout of the school library greatly influences the atmosphere and comfort of activities in the library. In arranging spatial planning, it is necessary to pay attention to the zoning and circulation of activities so that the arrangement between areas is neat and orderly, the flow of activities in the space is smooth, and there are no obstacles (Iztihana & Arfa, 2020). The layout of the school library is one of the factors that influences students' interest in reading. Regarding spatial planning, there is an exciting thing that has recently come to the attention of researchers: the role of libraries in supporting welfare and contributing to maintaining the mental health of students and staff. This support can be seen in creating a new type of space where students can relieve stress and relax, be enthusiastic, study more comfortably, and bring natural light into the study area. Even in the library, there is a digital free space without telephones and technology (Hughes et al., 2015). Long before, Freeman, in his writings, stated that libraries should redesign the library space to become an academic community space or what is known as psychosocial. Psychosocial means that when students come to the library, they will feel united as a large community gathering, becoming part of the distribution of the richness of scientific traditions and an inspiration for everyone (Geoffrey T. Freeman, 2005).

Currently, of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, nine provinces (26%) are in the medium literacy activity category, 24 provinces (71%) are in the low category, and one province (3%) is in the deficient category. This means that most provinces have a low level of literacy activity, and only a few are included in a high or very high level of literacy activity. 6 With Indonesia's literacy situation far below other countries, education in Indonesia is also lagging. The latest innovations and supporting programs are still very much needed to increase literacy activities from the state of literacy activities in Indonesia. This can be resolved if the government, through the education sector, collaborates and focuses students on adding reading material to the learning system in the curriculum. With this innovation, the number of literacy activities in Indonesia can increase, and students will have an excellent impact because they are used to reading and increasing their knowledge outside of the curriculum or teaching material books provided.

With the belief that libraries can do more for the comfort of students in searching for information sources in library rooms, the National Library, through the national library management guidelines, stipulates that the standardization of the size of the library building/room is determined based on study groups. The school library space must be at least $0.4m^2 \times$ the number of students. If there are 3 to 6 study groups, then the area of the library building is at least $72m^2$, and if there are more than that, for example, 7 to 12 study groups, then the area is at least $144m^2$, and so on (Perpustakaan Nasional., 2015).

This research analyzes the influence of school library layout on students' reading interests. This research will likely be an input for schools in developing library innovation in designing library layouts, especially in increasing students' reading interest.

Method

The approach to this research is quantitative. Sugiono (2018) in his book explains that quantitative research is a research method that is based on the philosophy of positivism, meaning that this research views symptoms/reality/phenomena as something that can be classified as relatively fixed, concrete, observable, measurable, and the relationship between symptoms is causal—variable X (Library Layout) with variable Y (Reading Interest). The method used is a survey. The research focuses on MAN 16 Jakarta, which will be carried out from October 2022 to June 2023.

In this research, the target population was all class X students at MAN 16 Jakarta, totaling 216 students. Sampling uses the Slovin formula, calculated with a margin of error of 10% so that the sample results will be taken from 216 populations to 68.3554304 or 68 respondents. Data was collected through questionnaires and documentation and supported by various reference sources related to the research theme. The data analysis technique used was simple linear regression and coefficient of determination as validation in measurements related to the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

Result and Discussion

Based on the observation results, you can see a picture of the layout of the MAN 16 library room, which is presented in the picture below:

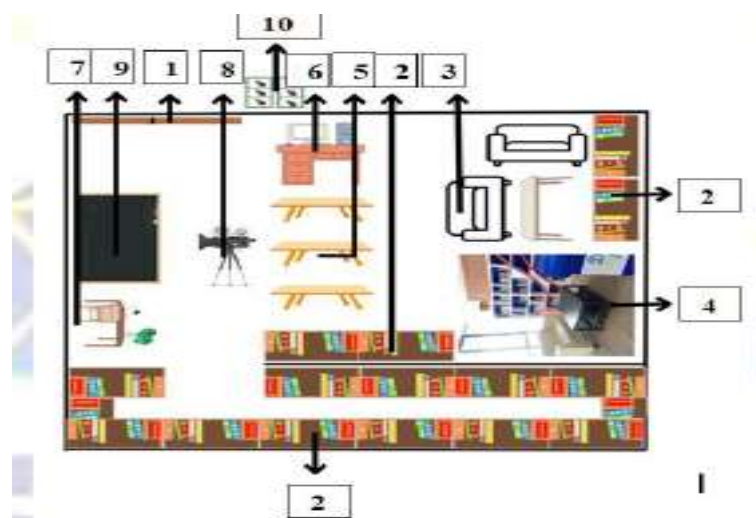


Figure 1. Results processed by researchers, reading room layout at Bank Indonesia (BI) Corner, 2023

From the image above regarding the layout of the library space, you can see the location of inventory items or equipment owned by the MAN 16 Jakarta library. The following are the areas and facilities of the MAN 16 Jakarta library with information, namely 1.) exit/entrance of the MAN 16 Jakarta library, 2.) book storage shelves/collections of the MAN 16 Jakarta library, 3.) reading room, 4.) BI room Corner, 5.) lesehan reading room, 6.) MAN 16 Jakarta library staff room, 7.) table/teacher room for students in the library room, 8.) projector/LCD, 9.) whiteboard, and 10.) shoe storage rack. Then, the MAN 16 library has a room that provides a particular area for users of the MAN 16 Jakarta library. Like the picture below:



Figure 2. Reading Room Layout at Bank Indonesia (BI) Corner, 2023

The image above is the layout of the reading room area provided by the MAN 16 Jakarta Library for library visitors. Library visitors can read and discuss in this area comfortably and focused. Then, apart from the reading room area, which is presented in the picture above, the MAN 16 Jakarta library also provides a cross-legged reading room area. The cross-legged reading room area of the MAN 16 Jakarta library can be seen in the picture below:



Figure 3. Reading room layout in MAN 16 Jakarta Library, 2023

The picture above shows the cross-legged reading room area provided by the MAN 16 Jakarta library for library visitors. Library visitors can carry out various activities in the Lesehan reading room area, such as doing group work, reading, and doing school assignments in the Lesehan reading room at the MAN 16 Jakarta library.

1. Simple Linear Regression Test

Based on the results of the analysis of a simple linear regression test or test of the relationship between variables using the SPSS V.21 application via the One-Way Anova Test, the results in the Table below are obtained:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9.142	19.303		.474	.637
Tata Ruang Perpustakaan	1.815	.295	.610	6.158	.000

a. Dependent variable: Reading Interest

The output results of Table 4.6 Simple Linear Regression Test Results can be seen from the regression equation through the simple linear regression formula: $Y' = a + bX$. So from the data obtained, it can be seen that $Y' = a + bX$ with an explanation as follows in the Table below:

Table 1
 Descriptive Simple Linear Regression Test Results

No	Formula Explanation	Information
1	Y	Student Reading Interest Variables
2	X	Library Spatial Variables
3	A	Constant number of unstandardized coefficients. From the output above, the value is 9,142. This can be interpreted if the Library Spatial Plan is 9,142

4	B	Regression coefficient numbers. The value is 1.815. This figure means that for every 1% increase in Library Spatial Planning (X), Students' Reading Interest (Y) will increase by 1.815.
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Based on the explanation in the Table above, the regression coefficient value is positive (+), so it can be said that Library Spatial Planning (X) has a positive influence on Students' Reading Interest (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815X$

1. Partial Test (t-Test)

The partial test (t) was carried out to determine whether the Library Spatial Planning variable had a significant influence. The significance level used is 0.05: $2 = 0.025$ with degrees of freedom (df) = n-2, namely $df = 68-2 = 66$, then the table value is 0.2378. Based on the output results in simple linear regression, the partial influence of variables can be seen as follows:

- The count value is obtained from the output results of the Simple Linear Regression Test Results of 6.158 through the test criteria; if $count < table$, then H_0 is accepted, and $Tcount > table$, then H_0 is rejected. So, $count (6.158) > table (0.2378)$, then H_0 is rejected.
- The significance value obtained from the output results in Simple Linear Regression Test Results is 0.00 through the test criteria; if $sig > \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, and if $sig < \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. So, the sig value is $0.000 < 0.05$. So, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
- Based on the test results, it can be stated that the library spatial variable significantly affects students' reading interest.

2. Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

Based on the results of the analysis of the Coefficient of Determination test using the SPSS V.21 application, the following results were obtained in the Table below:

Table 2
Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.528 ^a	.279	.268	16.456

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lay out library

The Table above model summary of the regression test explains the magnitude of the correlation/relationship (R) value, which is 0.528. From this output, a coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.279 is obtained, which means that the independent variable (Reading Interest) can explain the dependent variable (Spatial Planning) by 27.9%.

3. Discussion Of Research Results

The discussion of the results of this research is intended to provide an overview, clarity, and understanding of the research results. Based on the results of research and calculations of data obtained from the field, it is stated that there is an influence between the School Library Spatial Planning and Students' Reading Interest at MAN 16 Jakarta.

A simple linear regression test was carried out to determine the influence between the School Library Spatial Planning variable (X) and the Student Reading Interest variable (Y), whether positive or negative. From the research results, the regression coefficient obtained a value of 1.815, which shows that the regression coefficient value is positive (+). Thus, the influence of library layout (X) positively affects students' reading interests (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 9.142 + 1.815X$.

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Furthermore, based on the determination test, it was found that the coefficient of determination (R square) was 0.279. The R square value of 0.279 comes from squaring the correlation coefficient value or R^2 , namely $0.528 \times 0.528 = 0.279$ or equal to 27.9%. This figure means that the variable (X) School Library Spatial Planning influences the variable (Y) Students' Reading Interest by 27.9%, with 72.1% influenced by other variables not studied. It can be concluded that in the determination test that has been carried out, the value of the figure that appears is 27.9%; this figure means that the School Library Spatial Variable has a minor influence on the Reading Interest of Students at MAN 16 Jakarta, while the figure of 72.1% is other factors that researchers did not examine.

Conclusion

This research concludes that the influence of school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta shows positive results. This is proven by a significance value of 0.00, which means it is smaller than the alpha value. Thus, the results conclude that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. In the coefficient of determination results, a value of 0.279 was obtained. This value is interpreted as the influence of the school library layout on students' reading interest at MAN 16 Jakarta of 0.279 or 27.9%. Meanwhile, the remaining 72.1% was influenced by other factors that the author did not examine.

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