THE ROLE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCES

Anggi Tridana

Program Studi Ilmu Perpustakaan, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah
Email : anggitridana291@gmail.com*

Rani Kurnia Vlora

Program Studi Ilmu Perpustakaan, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah
Email : ranikurniavlora_uin@radenfatah.ac.id

Abstract

A library is a work unit of an institution that contains a collection of books to support increasing learning resources that are arranged to be read, studied and used as reference materials. It is impossible for an educational institution to run well if the teachers and students are not supported by the learning resources needed to carry out teaching and learning activities. The purpose of this research is to look at the role of the library as a teaching and learning resource for students and teaching staff at SMPN 2 South Pemulutan. The research method used is descriptive research with a case study type that will be carried out on the role of the library at SMPN 2 South Pemulutan as a source of teaching and learning in schools. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. The informants in this research were library users at SMPN 2 South Pemulutan, namely students, and teachers or education staff. The results of the research state that the SMPN 2 South Pemulutan Library has an important role as an institution that provides knowledge and information to its parent institution and its user community. The SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan library facilitates students and teachers or education staff (GTK) with services at the library. Teaching and learning activities are also often carried out in the library of SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan. There are several teaching staff who use the library as a means for "moving classes". With the aim that students do not feel bored and bored if they only study in the classroom. The library is a source of knowledge and a center for learning activities as well as a source of new ideas that can encourage students' willingness to think rationally, students can search for the information they need and there can be synergy between librarians and students which will result in student achievement. Also good performance for librarians so that libraries play a very important role in improving student learning achievement because they can make their users smarter, especially in producing students who excel.
Keywords*: Learning, Resources, School Library, Teaching.*

INTRODUCTION

Science and technology always develop and advance along with the times and the development of human thought. As a developing country, Indonesia cannot develop without improving the quality of its human resources. The quality of life in this country can improve if it is supported by an established education system. An established education system allows us to think critically, creatively and productively (Ngafifi, 2014).

The 1945 Constitution states that our country wants to build an intelligent society. To build an intelligent nation, a learning society must be formed. A learning community can be formed if you have the ability and listening skills as well as a strong interest in reading (Eskha,

2018). If reading is a habit and is ingrained in society, then it is clear that books cannot be separated from daily life and are a basic need that must be met (Balqis et all., 2024).

In the world of education, books have been proven to be an effective and effective means of education and communication (Putriana, 2016). In this regard, to realize the goal of making national life intelligent, it is necessary to develop libraries and library services as facilities. Libraries are an important component and have a significant impact on the quality of education (Fauziah et all., 2024).

Until now, there are still many people, even students, who do not understand how important the existence of libraries is. Ironically, this happened amidst public awareness of the urgency of libraries and the development of libraries which are now found in almost every educational institution (Ritonga et all., 2023). Of course, there are different types of libraries depending on their function and use, and students are becoming increasingly blind to where that knowledge should come from (Rahman, 2015). Therefore, libraries and library services must be developed as an institution to realize the goal of making people's lives smarter. Libraries are an important component and have a significant impact on the quality of education and knowledge (Syahdan et al., 2021).

The problem in this research is to look at the role of the library as a teaching and learning resource for students and teaching staff at SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan. Libraries have an important role as institutions that provide knowledge and information to their parent institutions and their user communities. The school library is a central source of knowledge and information for primary and secondary schools. School libraries in particular must be able to play a role in helping students achieve their educational and school goals.

The benefit of this research is knowing the role of the library at SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan as a teaching and learning resource. This is in accordance with the function of the library itself, namely as a supporter in expanding learning resources and a forum for various fields of knowledge as well as supporting the intelligent development of people's lives, especially in the field of education.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive research with a case study type that will be carried out on the role of the library at SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan as a teaching and learning resource in schools. According to Stake, case study research is a research strategy in which the researcher carries out a careful investigation of an activity, which is limited by time (Cresswell, 1994). Researchers collect information using certain procedures based on a specified time. This research also uses desk research based on available scientific writings that have been published.

Determining informants used purposive sampling techniques with certain considerations. The informants in this research were library users at SMPN 2 South Pemulutan, namely students, and teachers or education staff (GTK). The data obtained by researchers in the field is then carried out in a data analysis process. The data analysis stage uses data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction was carried out by selecting important data that was in accordance with the research focus regarding the influence of library services on user satisfaction at the SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan Library. Then, present the data in the form of narrative text which aims to make it easier to understand the studies in this research. The next stage is to draw conclusions based on data obtained in the field which is described in the form of a description.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Libraries as Teaching and Learning Resources

Libraries are one of the pillars of expanding learning resources, as well as being a forum for various scientific fields and a means of improving people's living standards, especially in the field of education (Syahdan et al., 2021; Ritonga et al., 2023). A library is an institution or a certain work unit of an institution that maintains library materials in the form of books and non-book materials, which are arranged systematically according to certain rules so that they can be used as a source of information. Therefore, a library is a work unit of an institution that contains a collection of books to support reading, learning activities and improve learning resources which are used as reference materials (Nurhayani et all., 2024).

Organizing a library as a learning resource is essential and very important in the field of education (UU No. 2 of 1989, Article , Article 35). It is impossible for an educational institution to be successful if teachers and students do not have the learning resources needed to carry out teaching and learning activities.

Libraries in general are learning centers (Putriana, 2016). Because the most visible activity every time students visit is studying, whether studying problems that are directly related to the topics discussed at the teaching stand or studying other books that are not available, that's for a reason. However, if we look at the purpose of students visiting the library, namely students whose purpose is to study, and students whose purpose is to practice reading library books. The goal is to obtain information, and some students may visit the library just to spend free time or relax in nature (Rahman, 2015).

The Role of SMPN 2 Pemulutuan Selatan School Library as a Teaching and Learning Resource

Libraries are the center of academic institutions. The library provides library materials in the form of printed materials such as books, journals/magazines, maps, newspapers, etc., as well as non-printed materials such as written works in the form of unpublished books and microphishing, microfilm, etc. Therefore, libraries can be used by pupils, students and the general public to obtain information on various scientific fields for academic purposes (Fitriyani, 2017).

SMP Negeri 2 Pemulutan Selatan is one of the educational units at junior high school level in Pematang Bangsal, Kec. Pemulutan Selatan, Kab. Ogan Ilir, South Sumatra. In carrying out its activities, SMP Negeri 2 Pemulutan Selatan is under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture. SMP Negeri 2 Pemulutan Selatan is located at Jalan Sungai Kijang Mati, Pematang Bangsal, Kec. Pemulutan Selatan, Kab. Ogan Ilir, South Sumatra, with postal code 30653.
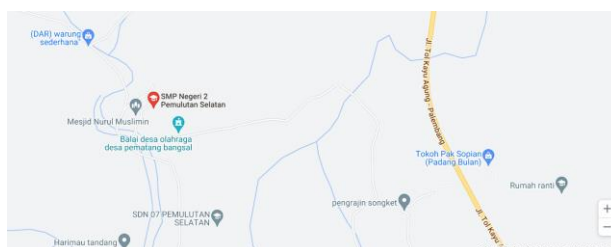

Figure 1. Location map of SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan

The SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan library was established at the same time as the school was founded, namely in 2006. The SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan library has one Head of Library and one librarian. This library is in a room that functions as a library. So if based on library standards, the library at this school is still far from adequate. However, despite this, the role of the library is quite large, especially for school residents.

Figure 2. Library room at SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan

The definition of learning resources according to the Association for Educational Communication Technology (AECT) is various sources in the form of data, people or certain forms that can be used by students in learning, whether used separately or in combination, making it easier for students to achieve their learning goals (Rahman, 2015; Indainanto et al., 2023).

Learning resources are essentially components of the education system which include messages, people, materials, tools, techniques and environments that can influence student learning outcomes (Mangnga, 2015; Dalimunthe et al., 2023). Therefore, learning resources can be understood as all types of resources that exist outside a person (student) and enable (facilitate) the learning process. To ensure that the library at SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan has a role as a learning resource, it must fulfill three requirements, namely:
a) Must be available quickly
b) It should allow students to self-trigger
c) It must be individual, for example it must be able to meet the various needs of students in independent learning.

Based on the above, the library of SMPN 2 South Pemulutan has met the criteria as a learning resource. This is because learning resources can come from various forms, for example people can also be learning resources, namely when teaching staff provide themselves as human resources that can be available at any time so that they can solve various student difficulties individually. Where in this case librarians have a significant role for users. Librarians are very skilled at helping users who visit the library, or who ask questions and look for information about the library collection. The library is also one of the places that visitors can visit at any time during visiting hours. This certainly has a very positive impact in terms of the library's role as a center for teaching and learning resources (Anggi Tridana, Sely Yoanda, 2023).

The SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan library facilitates students and teachers or education staff (GTK) with services at the library. Based on the results of the interviews, it was found that the services available at the SMPN 2 South Pemulutan Library had an influence on user satisfaction. Implementation of library service hours on time makes users disciplined to visit the

library at the specified time. Most of the users who come to the library are students who use the reading room and circulation services to borrow textbooks. Circulation services at the SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan Library are well served by library staff. This is as stated by one of the educators at SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan through an interview conducted by the author that:

> *"Library operating hours are quite effective during school hours. When there is free class time, we can visit the library to read or do assignments from the teacher instead of being in the sometimes boring class. Apart from that, we can use our time looking for books and borrowing them from the library."* (RKS)

Teaching and learning activities are also often carried out in the library of SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan. There are several teaching staff who use the library as a means for "moving classes". With the aim that students do not feel bored and bored if they only study in the classroom.

CONCLUSION

A library is a work unit of an institution that contains a collection of books to support increasing learning resources that are arranged to be read, studied and used as reference materials. It is impossible for an educational institution to run well if teachers and students are not supported by the learning resources needed to carry out teaching and learning activities.

The SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan library has an important role as an institution that provides knowledge and information to its parent institution and its user community, in this case the school community of SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan. The SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan library facilitates students and teachers or education staff (GTK) with services at the library. Implementation of library service hours on time makes users disciplined to visit the library at the specified time. Most of the users who come to the library are students who use the reading room and circulation services to borrow textbooks. Circulation services at the SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan Library are well served by library staff.

Teaching and learning activities are also often carried out in the library of SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan. There are several teaching staff who use the library as a means for "moving classes". With the aim that students do not feel bored and bored if they only study in the classroom. The library is a source of knowledge and a center for learning activities as well as a source of new ideas that can encourage students' willingness to think rationally, students can search for the information they need and there can be synergy between librarians and students which will result in student achievement. also good performance for librarians so that libraries play a very important role in improving student learning achievement because they can make their users smarter, especially in producing students who excel.

SUGGESTION

In this research, further development still needs to be carried out by researchers who will research or want to develop similar ideas, so that they can be implemented and used more optimally.

THANK YOU-NOTE

The researcher would like to thank the SMPN 2 Pemulutan Selatan School Library for allowing the researcher to carry out this research. This research could be carried out well thanks to the help and support of various related parties

REFERENCES

Annisya, A., Sayekti, R., & Syam, A. M. (2023). Persepsi Pustakawan Universitas Sumatera Utara Terhadap Program Sertifikasi Uji Kompetensi. Triwikrama: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, 2(2), 83-93.

Balqis, R. T., Monang, S., & Syam, A. M. (2024). Pengaruh Gerbaning (Gerakan Membaca Hening) Terhadap Peningkatan Minat Baca Siswa Mts Negeri 2 Medan. Sindoro: Cendikia Pendidikan, 4(1), 41-50.

Creswell John, W. (2016). Desain Penelitian Pendekatan Metode Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran. Edisi Keempat. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Dalimunthe, M. A., Pallathadka, H., Muda, I., Devi Manoharmayum, D., Habib Shah, A., Alekseevna Prodanova, N., Elmirzayevich Mamarajabov, M., & Singer, N. (2023). Challenges of Islamic education in the new era of information and communication technologies. HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies, 79(1). https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v79i1.8608Danuri, PP, Maisaroh, S., & Prosa, P. (2019). Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan. Samudra Biru (Anggota Biru).

Endarti, S. (2022). Perpustakaan Sebagai Tempat Rekreasi Informasi. ABDI PUSTAKA: Jurnal Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan, 2(1), 23–28.

Fauziah, S., Harahap, N., & Syam, A. M. (2024). Pengaruh Minat Baca terhadap Kemampuan Literasi Media Siswa SMK Swasta Sri Langkat Tanjung Pura. Jurnal Sadewa: Publikasi Ilmu Pendidikan, pembelajaran dan Ilmu Sosial, 2(2), 75-100.

Gunawan, A. (2017). Pemanfaatan Media Sosial di Perpustakaan. Jurnal Pari, 3(1), 49–52.

Hardani, H., Andriani, H., Ustiawaty, J., & Utami, E.F. (2020). Metode penelitian kualitatif & kuantitatif. Pustaka Ilmu.

Hermadilla, EJ, & Salim, TA (2022). Tinjauan literatur sistematis digitalisasi koleksi antikuariat di perpustakaan khusus. Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi, 18(1), 128–143.

Indainanto, Y. I., Dalimunthe, M. A., Sazali, H., Rubino, & Kholil, S. (2023). Islamic Communication in Voicing Religious Moderation as an Effort to Prevent Conflicts of Differences in Beliefs. Pharos Journal of Theology, 104(4). https://doi.org/10.46222/pharosjot.104.415Iswati, I., Aribowo, H., & Ignatius, J. (2018). Peran Pustakawan Pada Perpustakaan Khusus Dalam Menunjang Kinerja Internal Lembaga Konsultan Manajemen. Jurnal Eksekutif, 15(1), 42–52.

Kuswatun Kasanah. (2016). Evaluasi Implementasi Standar Nasional Perpustakaan (SNP) 003:2011 Dalam Pengelolaan Perpustakaan Umum Kabupaten Bantul.

Novianingsih, D. (2020). Hubungan pengawasan pimpinan dengan semangat kerja pegawai Badan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Jurnal Bahana Manajemen Pendidikan, 1(1).

Peraturan Perpustakaan Nasional. (2022). Peraturan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2022 Tentang Standar Perpustakaan Khusus.

Riski, MA (2021). Strategi promosi perpustakaan khusus: studi di Perpustakaan Museum Sonobudoyo Yogyakarta. Al-Kuttab: Jurnal Kajian Perpustakaan, Informasi Dan Kearsipan, 3(2), 23–31.

Ritonga, A. R., Education, I. R., Zein, A., Syam, A. M., & Ohorella, N. R. (2023). Misconceptions of Jihad: A Constructivist Review of the Meaning of Struggle in Islam in the Modern Era: Analysis of the verses al-Amwaal wa al-Nafs.

Ritonga, A.R., Dalimunthe, M.A., Veronica, A., Ginting, & L. D. C. U (2023). The Effectiveness of Social Media As A Promotional Medium Of The University Of Sumatera Utara (USU) Library. Talenta Conference Series: Local Wisdom, Social, and Arts (LWSA) 6 (3), 16-20

Saputro, BI, & Amir, C. (2018). Kompetensi pustakawan perpustakaan khusus: studi kasus diperpustakaan Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Baca: Jurnal Dokumentasi Dan Informasi, 39(2), 207–2018.

Susanto, SE (2010). Desain dan Standar Perpustakaan Digital. Jurnal Pustakawan Indonesia, 10(2).

Syam, A. M. (2016). Koleksi Audio-Visual Sebagai Alat Promosi Budaya: Studi Kasus Perpustakaan Korean Culture Center. JIPI (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi), 1(1), 1-11.

Undang-undang. (2007). Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 Tentang Perpustakaan.

Zurika Sintia Putri. (2018). Analisis Standar Nasional Perpustakaan Khusus Berdasarkan Peraturan Kepala Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2017 (Studi Pada Perpustakaan Balai Penelitian Tanaman Aneka Kacang dan Umbi, Kendalpayak Malang).