

EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF SCHOOL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT TOWARDS STUDENTS' READING INTERESTS AT STATE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 3 ALASA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the quality of school library management and its impact on students' reading interest at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa. The background of this study is based on the library's important role as a learning resource center that supports the improvement of students' literacy and reading interest. The research method used is a quantitative approach. Data were collected through observation, questionnaires, and interviews with students and library staff. The results of the study indicate that the quality of library management at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa is quite good, both in terms of collection availability, services, facilities and infrastructure, and librarian competence. However, several shortcomings were still found, particularly in terms of updating the book collection and utilizing information technology. Based on data analysis, there is a positive relationship between the quality of library management and the level of student reading interest. The better the library management, the higher the student reading interest. This study recommends improving library facilities, training librarians, and integrating structured literacy programs to encourage a reading culture in schools. With optimal library management, it is hoped that students' interest in reading will continue to increase sustainably.

Keywords: Evaluation; School Library; Management; Reading Interest.

INTRODUCTION

Education today is technology-based, and education has advanced significantly. Rapid technological advancements have made the learning process faster and more effective. According to (Sambuaga, R, Sujono 2021), education plays a crucial role in implementing learning. Technological advancements in the current global era are expected to encourage mutual education. School libraries play a crucial role in supporting educational development and increasing students' interest in reading. Libraries serve not only as a place to find information but also as a means to develop students' interests, talents, and knowledge.

Law No. 43 of 2007 Article 1 Paragraph 1 Library is an institution that manages collections of written works, printed works and works of art professionally with a good system to meet the needs of education, research, preservation, information, and recreation for library users. Sulisty, Basuki Library is a variety of rooms or buildings used to store books and other publications which are usually stored according to a certain arrangement used by readers not for sale. Library Class is all collections or physical buildings as a place for books to be collected and arranged according to a certain system or the needs of the user.

Ibrahim Bafadal Library is a work unit of a particular body or institution that manages library materials, both in the form of books and in the form of books (non-book materials) which are arranged systematically according to certain rules so that they can be used as a source of information by each user. C. Larasati Miburga, et al. A library is a work unit in the form of a place to store a collection of library materials that are systematically arranged in a certain way to be used continuously by its users as a source of information. The school library is one of the learning resources provided at school, this is also in accordance with what is stated in the Republic of Indonesia Law, Article 43 of 2007 concerning libraries, which states that a library is an institution specifically for storing various documents, works (printed, written, and recorded), and archives with a standard system to meet user needs in the fields of education, research, preservation, recreation, and information.

According to Prof. Sulisty Basuki, a library is a room, part of a building, or the building itself, used to store books and other publications, usually stored according to a specific layout for readers to use, not for sale. Radom House, in his Dictionary of the English Language, says that a library is a place, in the form of a room or building containing books and other materials for reading, study, or reference.

School libraries are a crucial resource for supporting the learning process and improving the quality of education. Through libraries, students have access to a variety of information and knowledge sources that can broaden their horizons, support learning activities, and foster an interest in reading. In the context of vocational high school education, such as at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa, a well-managed library plays a crucial role in encouraging students to develop their potential and skills through literacy.

However, in reality, student reading interest in various schools, including SMK Negeri 3 Alasa, remains relatively low. This low reading interest can be caused by various factors, one of which is the quality of school library management. Management, which includes aspects of book collections, librarian services, facility comfort, and ease of access, are key determinants of a library's ability to attract students. If library management is suboptimal, the library's function as a learning center and literacy resource will not function effectively.

Schools have made various efforts to improve library services, but it remains unclear how well the quality of these services impacts student reading interest. Therefore, evaluating the quality of library management is crucial for identifying strengths and weaknesses and providing a basis for developing strategies to improve library services.

This study was conducted to disseminate information about the quality of library management at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa and its impact on student reading interest. By understanding the relationship between library management and reading interest, it is hoped that the results of this study can provide input for the school in improving literacy culture among students through more effective and engaging library management.

Thus, this study aims to assess the quality of school libraries and their impact on student reading interest at one of the schools in SMK Negeri 3 Alasa. This evaluation is expected to provide a clear picture of the extent to which school libraries can support student literacy development and serve as a benchmark for improving library services in other schools.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this study is quantitative. Quantitative research is based on a positivist philosophy that views reality, phenomena, and symptoms as clarifiable, relatively constant, observable, and measurable. This type of research was chosen because the researcher intended to reveal the extent of influence of the independent variable (the quality of school library management) on the dependent variable (student reading interest).

The population in this study was 203. The people included the principal, teachers, library staff and students at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa.

Table 1. Population of SMK Negeri 3 Alaska

| NO | Position | Amount |
|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | Student | 170 |
| Amount | | 170 |

According to Suharsini Arikunto, if the population of subjects is less than 100, it is better to take all of them, but if the subjects are more than that number, then a sample of between 10-15% or 20-25% or more can be taken. Sampling using this technique takes into account the population at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa, which is 203 people, with the following formula:

$$\text{Population} \times \frac{\text{nilai persen}}{100} = 170 \times \frac{15}{100} = 31 \text{ People}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

School Library Management Questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa and Students' Reading Interests for get data with amount 20 grains statement with 4 answer choice For each grains question. Before questionnaire used as an instrument in this study need to be done Instrument validation is carried out to determine the suitability of the instrument used by the researcher. A validated instrument is said to be good if instrument the fulfil two conditions that is legitimate and reliable.

Instrument Test on the School Library Management Questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa (Variable X).

Validity testing is conducted to determine the level of validity of the research used. A study is considered valid if it is able to measure what is desired and accurately reveal data from the studied variables. The test criteria are comparing the calculated r value. with r table. If the calculated $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ then, the item can be said to be valid, otherwise if $r_{\text{count}} < r_{\text{table}}$ Based on the r_{table} , the item can be said to be invalid. Where N (number of samples) = 31, then determine the value r_{table} uses the formula $df = n-2$ using a significance level of 5% (0.05) obtained, $df =$ in the product moment table $r_{\text{table}} = 0.355$.

Reliability testing was conducted using Cronbach's Alpha calculations (Taherdoodt, 2018), which indicated that the variables used to measure the concepts in this study were quite reliable. a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.6 or higher indicates that an instrument or questionnaire is considered reliable (Sugiono, 2007). The formula is as follows:

$$a = k/(k - 1)(1 - \frac{\sum yi^2}{\sigma x^2})$$

After that, the Cronbach's Alpha value was calculated to determine whether the 25 questionnaires were reliable. If the correlation is 0.6, the item is said to provide a sufficient level of reliability. Conversely, if the correlation value is below 0.6, the item is said to be less reliable (Sugiyono, 2007).

After that, the Cronbach's Alpha value was calculated to determine whether the 14 questionnaires were reliable. If the correlation is 0.6, the item is said to provide a sufficient level of reliability. Conversely, if the correlation value is below 0.6, the item is said to be less reliable (Sugiyono, 2007).

Data Analysis Techniques

Test normality used For know whether data sample distributed normal or No. In study This normality test is used with the Lilieffors formula ... where if $L_{Table} >$ from L_{count} then it is said to be normal. according to the attachment there in the normality work table L count is 0.100. while L_{table} is 0.480. for the X variable while in the Y variable: L_{count} is 0.160 and L_{table} is 0.480. so the sample from the table shows that both data are normally distributed.

The homogeneity test determines whether the population variances are the same. or not. The basis for making decisions regarding homogeneity testing is still by looking at. If the significance value is < 0.05 then data from populations that have unequal variances or not homogeneity and vice versa if the significance value > 0.05 then data from population Which have variants The same or homogeneity.

can seen that value Significant 0.480, > 0.05 . So it can be concluded that the data from the population have variants the same or homogeneity. and also the basis for decision making if F count $>$ from F table. And the table above also shows that $F_{count} >$ from F_{table} .

To find and understand the influence of school library management on students' reading interest, the correlation between variables X and Y is calculated by utilizing data from respondents using the r product moment formula.

With $N = 31$ at a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ or 0.05, the data obtained for $r_{table} = 0.355$. So it can be said that $r_{hitung} > r_{table}$ or $0.959 > 0.355$. Then it is stated that the questionnaire presented which contains 14 items on variable x and 14 items on variable y has a correlation value of r ii of 0.959 which is classified based on the correlation interval a between 0.800 – 0.1000, this means that the correlation coefficient level between variable x and variable y has a relatively high correlation level.

With $N = 31$ at a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ or 0.05, the data obtained $r_{table} = 0.355$. So it can be said that $r_{count} > r_{table}$ or $0.979 > 0.355$. Then it is stated that the questionnaire presented which contains 14 items on variable x and 14 items on variable y has a correlation value of r ii of 0.979, which is classified based on the correlation interval a between 0.800 – 0.1000, this means that the level of correlation coefficient between variable x and variable y has a high level of correlation.

According to Supangat (2017) "simple linear regression is a relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y)".

$$a = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)(\sum XY)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

From the calculation above, $t_{count} = 3.582$ and $t_{table} = 1.699$. Meanwhile, the t test criteria are: H_a is accepted if $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and H_o is rejected. Based on the criteria above, it turns out that the t_{count} value $> t_{table}$, meaning that the hypothesis H_a is accepted and the counter-hypothesis H_o is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that: There is an influence from School Library Management on Students' Reading Interests at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research on the Evaluation of the Quality of School Library Management on Student Reading Interest at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa, it was found that the library management instrument and student reading interest were valid and reliable, with validity and reliability test scores greater than the table r. The regression analysis produced the equation $\hat{Y} = 2.10 + 0.95X$, which shows that library management contributes positively to increasing students' reading interest. The hypothesis test also showed that the calculated $t = 3.582$ was greater than the $t_{table} = 1.699$, so the alternative hypothesis was accepted and the null hypothesis was rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of school library management on student reading interest at SMK Negeri 3 Alasa.

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