

LIBRARY SETTING IN IMPROVING LITERACY IN LEARNING IN PALUR STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL 01

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Article history: received 02 December 2023; revised 16 December 2023; accepted 02 Januari 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v7i3.9305>

Abstract. The library is the relevant work unit of the school, apart from that the library is the most important source to support improving the quality of education in schools. This research aims to 1) Describe the spatial layout implemented in the SD Negeri Palur 01 library to improve learning literacy. 2) Describe the obstacles and efforts faced by library space planning in improving learning literacy at SD Negeri Palur 01. In this research, qualitative descriptive research methods were used, including interview, observation and documentation methods. The data in this research comes from interviews with students, class teachers and librarians starting in July 2023, observing the library room and documenting the library room. Research results with data validity using triangulation of sources and techniques. With an interactive model, analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions, are: 1) The library and librarian at SDN Palur 01 already exist but the arrangement is not neat, for example the bookshelves are not neatly arranged and the placement of items is still messy. 2) Librarians and teachers have worked together to invite students to visit the library and familiarize themselves with literacy in learning at SDN Palur 01.

Keywords: library; spatial planning; literacy

I. INTRODUCTION

Educational institutions play an important role in increasing literacy in student learning. To support this, educational institutions provide quality infrastructure, one of which is a library. So that literacy in schools can be realized, schools provide encouragement by having a strategic role so that the quality of literacy in schools is stronger. Therefore, the importance of library layout is one way to create a conducive and pleasant atmosphere when in the library by making efforts to organize neat and complete book arrangements, informative librarian services, and a clean room and sufficient light for readers to be more comfortable. The library is also an infrastructure for school residents to seek more complete information about knowledge in learning, apart from that the library is also a unit for improving the quality of the school. According to (Maslahah & Hasanah, 2013) "Libraries reflect the social, cultural and educational needs of a society, so that the development of libraries cannot be separated from the development of that society."

Libraries in schools are expected to provide an important role and benefits for SDN Palur 01 students in efforts to increase literacy in learning. According to (Lasa, 2008), "spatial planning is useful for knowing how the service can arrange the space to make it comfortable for visitors". When preparing the library layout, it should be based on the flow of services carried out in the library room. According to Yaya

Suherman, "An attractive and neat library layout can attract students' interest in reading or literacy and also facilitate the work of library staff." Literacy is an ability that students must have in order to absorb information and knowledge through reading books and then writing down important things. According to (Dalman, 2013) "reading is an activity of understanding and interpreting meaningful symbols, reading and writing so that the message conveyed by the author will be accepted by the reader". However, literacy culture among students in Indonesia is still low. There are several factors that cause literacy habits in Indonesia to be low, one of which is minimal reading facilities. Based on the author's initial observations, the library at SD Negeri Palur 01 has carried out library inventory, namely easy borrowing of books, neat arrangement of books and proper arrangement of library space.

With this, library visitors will find it more comfortable and easier to find the books they need. However, the fact was found that there are still students who are lazy to visit the library to improve literacy. Improving literacy can start from yourself by reading things you like and like. Then this habit can be brought to the school environment, such as visiting the library during recess to read fiction or non-fiction books. Learning at school is not only done in class, teachers can invite students to visit the library by giving literacy assignments and then being given the task of recording important things. Therefore, it is hoped that

the school library can play an important role in increasing student literacy at SDN Palur 01.

The library should not only be a book storage warehouse, with this, class teachers in collaboration with librarians can manage students to be more active in visiting and implementing literacy in the library. Improving school libraries must absolutely be implemented, starting from a child-friendly layout, completeness and neatness of books, and maintaining cleanliness. Therefore, school libraries have an obligation to familiarize students with reading books and borrowing books whether they are read at school or at home.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research carried out was descriptive qualitative. (Agustianti et al., 2022) qualitative descriptive research method is a research method by analyzing or describing, describing and summarizing various conditions, situations and various data obtained from the research location. This research was carried out at SD Negeri Palur 01. Data collection in this research was carried out using observation, interviews and documentation methods. The observations carried out are related to observing the layout of the library using all senses. Meanwhile, interviews were carried out to obtain information about the layout of the library and how librarians collaborate with teachers to invite students to visit the library and familiarize themselves with literacy in learning. Apart from observation and interviews, data collection was also carried out using documentation methods to obtain research supporting data. The data obtained in this research was analyzed using analytical techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Through the observation process that has been taking place at SD Negeri Palur 01, several data can be obtained directly regarding the condition of the library at SD Negeri Palur 01. Some of the results of the observations are as follows: (1) the library of SD Negeri Palur 01 is visited by students with different intensities every month; It can be seen from library visitor data that students at SD Negeri Palur 01 rarely visit the library, only when they receive assignments and instructions from the teacher do they go to the library; (2) the library is clean but not neat in terms of organizing the books; (3) some of the books are in good condition, but there are various books still scattered on the floor due to the lack of bookshelves to accommodate these books; the shelves are in good condition, but there are various books that are in poor condition, namely faded, eaten by insects, separated from the book cover, and so on; (4) the position of the book lending and distribution section is not neat; (5) there are supporting documents such as library cards that are still effectively used, as well as visitor data, data on borrowing and returning books and a list of replacements for lost books; (6) there are library cleaning tools such as brooms, mops, rags, etc. but they are not suitable for use; (7) there are study tables and reading tables that are not neat and dusty, this

is because they are rarely used; (8) the room decoration is not excessive and simple, the room paint is not dazzling and not gloomy; and (9) there are no literacy posters on the walls. Compared with this research, research conducted by (Krismanto, 2017) from Makassar State University, with the title "Assistance in Optimizing Library Functions to Foster a Reading Culture and Improve the Literacy Skills of Elementary School Students in Parepare City". The results obtained are the successful use of the library function at SDN Parepare City in increasing students' interest in reading through the stage of good library layout, but in this research there is a need for role models for the library in dealing with libraries that are no longer functioning in an effort to foster literacy skills student.

Apart from that, researchers also conducted documentation studies. From the documentation study activities, the following data was obtained: information regarding the history of the agency and the vision and mission of the SD Negeri Palur 01 library which is displayed on the wall or walls; documentation in the form of videos regarding ongoing activities in the Palur 01 Public Elementary School library before and after the treatment; documentation in the form of videos regarding activities that were taking place in the library of SD Negeri Palur 01 at the time the research was carried out. The history of this agency is the beginning of the founding of the SD Negeri Palur 01 library, but the photo containing this information only outlines the points, does not show the complete history. Apart from that, there is also an explanation of the vision and mission of the SD Negeri Palur 01 library, which is the same as school libraries in general, namely making the library a place to support student learning activities so that students increasingly have good thinking development and reading behavior, as well as long-term goals, namely encouraging progress and development of school quality.

The arrangement of the library space, especially the bookshelves, is less efficient; takes up quite a lot of space; so that the space and location of the reading table becomes limited and the space looks narrow. Apart from that, you can also see books still lying on the study table, this is not because they haven't been tidied up but because there is no place to put the books. Then. The placement of reading tables only allows students to study independently, but not through group study or discussions. This can enable students to become lazy about visiting and studying in the library. The narrow space makes students disinterested and uncomfortable visiting the library.

After carrying out these observation and interview activities, the researcher conducted an interview session with two informants; namely a staff or library guard as the first resource person and several class V students as the second resource person. The researcher asked several questions to the first resource person regarding the daily conditions of the library, the intensity of student visits, the availability of books, the types of books students borrowed, the condition of the books in the library, the flow and procedures for borrowing and returning books, and so on. The first resource person gave answers including the following. The daily conditions of the library change according to circumstances or the number of visitors. If there are few visitors on that day, then the library is more neatly controlled in terms of the order of the books and

comfort, but if there are lots of visitors then the order of the books decreases and the library is quite messy, sometimes even piles of ice and snacks are found. With this, the library has prohibited bringing food and drinks into the library for the convenience of readers. However, there are students who do not comply with this and may forget to throw rubbish outside the library. However, for this reason, library staff do not apply a system of fines or punishments for non-compliance with the implementation of these rules.

Then, for visitor intensity, the resource person explained the information through an attendance register book which was placed on the staff table before entering the library room. The types of books that visitors usually borrow are the majority of scientific books to read in the library, and the majority of fiction books (such as novels) for students to borrow and take home. The availability of books in libraries is quite good, but there are several types of books that are still lacking, for example history-based novels and science fiction. The resource person also explained information regarding the condition of books in the library, namely that every borrowing and returning of books will be recorded through a borrowing and returning register accompanied by the appointment of a KAP (Library Member Card) and a return date stamp on the books to be borrowed. The books that are returned are then recorded and tidied up again by the staff. If there are books that have not been returned, then the books will be recorded and checked again for suitability with the name of the borrower. The books borrowed (temporarily on site) are the same as the previous books, they will be recorded first and then read. This is to monitor the movement and distribution of books, so that if damage occurs (for example, tearing) to the book, we can know who borrowed it and then take responsibility. Likewise, if a book is lost when borrowed (taken home), a fine will be imposed in the form of a replacement book with the same title or a different book but the price is the same. This is intended to instill a sense of care for the books borrowed and responsibility for mistakes that have been made. As for resource person 2, the researcher asked questions regarding the intensity of visits to the library, the types of books borrowed, the completeness of the library books, the condition of the library during the visit, the service of the library staff, and so on. Interviewee 2 said that the intensity of visiting the library is a maximum of 2 times a week, plus a few days if the teacher instructs you to study in the library room; The books borrowed are varied, sometimes they are package books that are used as supplements for the teacher's teaching, encyclopedia books (for assignment purposes), fiction novels to read in their spare time. The completeness of the book is quite good, because every time the resource person goes to look for the book he wants, the book is available in the library. The condition of the library when the resource person visited was sometimes quiet but also busy with other students studying in the library. However, according to the resource person, the library situation remained comfortable and conducive even though there were several students chatting because of the need for group discussions.

The library staff service is good and friendly, and helps when students have difficulty finding the books they want to read. This research raises the title of library spatial layout in

increasing literacy in learning at SD Negeri Palur 01. Therefore, researchers are trying to change the spatial layout in order to increase students' interest in reading in the library at SD Negeri Palur 01. Before implementing it, the researcher first plans the changes. layout and tidying of the library, along with coordination with library staff. After designing the library arrangement, the researcher together with library staff and several students implemented the results of the design. The efforts made by researchers to change the spatial layout are: 1. Changing the arrangement of bookshelves and study tables. 2. Sort out books that are no longer used and those that are still in use. 3. Sort the book codes. 4. Make interesting stickers. In the first activity, namely changing the arrangement of books, this was done by moving the bookshelves which was carried out by students at SD Negeri Palur 01. The placement of the new bookshelves was similar to the placement of the previous bookshelves, namely in the form of a vertical series ending at the wall. Place the bookshelf, before moving the books into unused boxes. Then the shelves are wiped using a wet cloth up to the corners of the shelves, this is done to prevent dust from accumulating on the shelves. Likewise, books were cleaned using a feather duster and temporarily moved to a nother corner of the library room. The shelves that have been cleaned are moved to the specified position. After placing the shelves, the next step is moving the study tables. These tables were previously located in the middle of the library and were joined to each other, which made the library space narrow, closed air circulation and limited vision. Students and library staff then arranged the study tables one by one in the corners of the library room. Apart from that, study tables that are in poor condition are removed from the library. This change in the location of the study table made a big change to the breadth of the library room, where after being moved the library room felt spacious and wide. Compared with research conducted by (Maulidiyah & Roesminingsih, 2020), with the title "Library Services and Facilities in Increasing Students' Interest in Reading". The results of this research say that good services and facilities will support an increase in library visitors, this is something that can have an effect on increasing students' interest in reading. Changing the Bookcase Arrangement The next step is to tidy up the library books and place them on each shelf. Books that have previously been cleaned are then cleaned again to ensure there is no dust attached.

Then, books that no longer have a clear identity or code (because they are loose, faded or torn), are then re-identified by library staff to make data collection easier. Books that have been damaged are then separated to create reporting data regarding books that are no longer suitable for use. Books that have been damaged include books that have been eaten by insects, books that no longer have complete pages (because they are torn or loose), books that have been heavily faded and are no longer readable, and so on. After sorting the books, the next activity is to place the books according to the book code or identity. Books of the same type are placed on one shelf, and the shelf is given a code for the type of books contained in it. When placing books, pay attention to the size of the book; Large books are placed slightly further in than small books which jut out slightly, this is so that students can easily find the

book they are looking for. Then, the position of the book that is placed is with the side cover of the book facing outside, this is because the side cover of the book contains the identity code of the book which, if placed on the outside, will make it easier for students or library staff to find the book. The ordering or placement of the books is also based on type classification and class level. For example, textbooks intended for class III will be in a different place from textbooks intended for class V and class VI. Likewise the types of books, books classified as fiction will be differentiated from non-fiction books, religious books will be separated from science books. Apart from that, the placement of the books that are most frequently or rarely read is also taken into account, where the books that are most frequently searched for are placed in ideal positions that are easy to reach, while the books that are least frequently searched for are placed at the top or bottom of the shelf, in positions that are less easy to reach. Libraries containing insect nests and other dirt are also cleaned using a broom.

After that, the library staff's desks were also tidied up, namely by tidying up scattered documents or documents, separating returned books that had not been tidied up, and so on. This activity does not involve students but only library staff. After the positioning of the shelves and tables has been completed, the library room is then swept and mopped. The next step is to install a carpet to be laid in the middle of the library room. This is specifically for students who want to study in groups (group discussions) in the library room. Furthermore, on the walls of the library there are posters or other student work that have been assessed by the teacher, but there are also students' own work that is made according to the library's needs and used as a complement. Libraries not only provide information but are also efficient and the effectiveness of the room greatly influences the interest in visiting the library. Therefore, we must change the layout of the library to make it as attractive as possible to visit so that students will feel more at home and comfortable studying and reading books in the library.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the research it was concluded that the library at SDN Palur 01 needed attention. From the results of preliminary activities it was found that: the condition of many of the book shelves was dusty; books were lying in random places (on tables, on the floor) due to insufficient storage space; dusty and insect-eaten books; there are snacks and snack wrappers on the study table; The unbalanced proportion and position of the study table causes the room to feel cramped. Therefore, changes were made to the layout of the library by moving the position of the study tables spread out to the sides of the library, accompanied by cleaning of the shelves and study tables as well as the books contained in them. Then sorting and grouping books that are still or no longer in use, separating books based on type and size, sorting and placing books according to the identity or code printed on the books, cleaning the library room including shelves, tables and upper wall corners using a rag, dusters, brooms and mops, put on an attractive creative display on the walls of the library. You can see the difference in the library space between before and

after being treated, namely that what originally looked dirty and cramped has changed to become clean and looks more spacious.

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