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### OPTIMIZATION TEST OF THE UTILIZATION OF SCHILS AND INLISLITE APPLICATIONS IN IMPROVING LIBRARY PERFORMANCE IN MADRASAH ALIYAH LIBRARY IN BANDA ACEH AND ACEH BESAR

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Dengan ini menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa penelitian yang berjudul: **“Optimization Test of the Utilization of Schils and Inlislite Applications in Improving Library Performance in Madrasah Aliyah Library in Banda aceh and Aceh Besar”** adalah benar-benar Karya asli saya yang dihasilkan melalui kegiatan yang memenuhi kaidah dan metode ilmiah secara sistematis sesuai otonomi keilmuan dan budaya akademik serta diperoleh dari pelaksanaan penelitian pada klaster Penelitian Dasar Interdisipliner yang dibiayai sepenuhnya dari DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Tahun Anggaran 2021. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

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# OPTIMIZATION TEST OF THE UTILIZATION OF SCHILS AND INLISLITE APPLICATIONS IN IMPROVING LIBRARY PERFORMANCE IN MADRASAH ALIYAH LIBRARY IN BANDA ACEH AND ACEH BESAR

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## **Abstrak**

*The library is the most important part in order to succeed in the implementation of education in madrasas, especially in improving student literacy. This study is to test the optimization of the use of the Schils, SLiMS and Inlislite applications in improving library performance at the Aliyah School/Madrasah library in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. This research uses mixed methods, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. Data collection lasted for one month with a total sample of 9 school's librarians. SmartPLS 3.3.3 software was applied to test validity and reliability of data. The quantitative results of the study shows that the librarians' perceived the Ease of Use (PEU), and the Usefulness (POU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS) is very good, and the librarians' perception of POU and PEU influence positively to the Acceptance of Technology (AOT) at the library applications by the librarians. The qualitative results of the study also indicate that the the use of library applications in Madrasah Aliyah and High Schools in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar was strongly supports the performance of librarians in managing libraries. The ability of school/madrasah's librarians in optimizing these three applications is also very good, while those that are faced are only non-technical issues, especially related to the policies of the Principal /Madrasah.*

**Keywords:** *Optimization, Schils, SLiMS, Inlislite, and Libraries*

## FOREWORD AUTHOR TEAM



Praise be to Allah SWT and salawat and greetings, the author presents the lap of nature of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, because with His grace and guidance the author has been able to complete a research report with the title **“Optimization Test of the Utilization of SchILS, SLiMS and INLISlit Applications in Improving Library Performance in Madrasah Aliyah Library in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar”**.

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Banda Aceh, October 5, 2021  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

As we all know, the industry has started to touch the virtual world that connects humans, machines and data. We can check the artificial intelligence on our respective cellphones; there are various applications such as Google Assistant from Google, or Apple's Siri application, and Samsung's Bixby which is a sophisticated and smart virtual assistant in responding to user commands. Even in some devices that have Internet of Things (IoT) capabilities, technology is able to connect directly between humans and machines which of course increase the maximum role of technology for life.<sup>1</sup> Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has penetrated into various fields of life in the world community,<sup>2</sup> even along with the development of these technologies, the global society also changes. Ready or not ready, we are currently in a formidable technological development, so that the community is

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<sup>1</sup>Rahmad Syah Putra, Dena Marziah, Ruqaiyah & Cut Intan Salasiyah, Aceh 2020: Tantangan Pendidikan di Aceh dalam Menghadapi Revolusi Industri 4.0 dan 5.0, in *Aceh 2020: Diskursus Sosial, Politik dan Pembangunan*, Banda Aceh: Bandar Publishing, 2020, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup>Abdul Hamid, Penerapan INLISLite (*Integrated Library System*) di Kantor Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah Kabupaten Pangkep, Sulawesi Selatan, *Khazanah Al-Hikmah* Vol. 3 No. 2, Juli - Desember 2015, p.112.

demanding to also transform dynamically to keep up with these changes. If not, it is left behind.<sup>3</sup> Along with technological advances, many management systems in the world have switched to robotic applications, with the reason that they can support the 21st Century management process so that it can be done more effectively and efficiently. These applications were developed by various Information Technology experts, thus giving birth to various software to be able to carry out various activities in all fields from economics, education, to libraries. Libraries as one of the places that accelerate the acceleration of knowledge transfer, in the 21st century it has also been transformed by using computers and new management applications called automated management or library automation.<sup>4</sup> The existence of a management application model developed by technology and information experts in the field of libraries is in order to keep pace with the development of science, technology, culture and various other aspects in the Era 4.0.<sup>5</sup> With library automation, the function of libraries as

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<sup>3</sup>Rahmad Syah Putra, Dena Marziah, Ruqaiyah & Cut Intan Salasihyah, Aceh 2020: Tantangan Pendidikan di Aceh..., p. 16.

<sup>4</sup>Rahmat Iswanto, Eke Wince, Marleni, Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Aplikasi SLiMS dalam Meningkatkan Kinerja Pustakawan pada Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup, in *Tik Ilmew: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi*, VOL.3, NO.2, 2019, p. 160.

<sup>5</sup>Yeni Yuli Wulandari, Wennyta Eka Fauziah, Diana Hertati, Optimalisasi Manajemen Perpustakaan Melalui Penerapan Program INLISLite (*Integrated Library System*): Studi Kasus pada Perpustakaan Daerah

institutions that provide sources of information for educational activities will be better. The library integration system, or sometimes referred to as a library automation system, which in foreign terms (Integrated Library System) is a unit consisting of parts that are interrelated with one another to work together to achieve the main goals of an institution or organization, this is the purpose of the library itself.<sup>6</sup> The presence of library automation or digital libraries plays an important role in creating many innovations in library management. Library automation system activities such as reproduction, processing, storage, and dissemination of information to users can now be used with various application systems that have been created by various experts, such as: SLiMS, INLISLite, SchiLS and various other applications.

Such a system is also expected to facilitate library management in managing, accessing, and obtaining the required information sources, as well as having a function as a means of information technology-based library data management. Efforts to implement library applications in the process of library activities and services are a must for any existing library today, because

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Jawa Timur), in *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi dan Politik* Volume 1 Nomor 2 Juli 2020, p. 11-12.

<sup>6</sup>Abdul Hamid, Penerapan INLISLite (*Integrated Library System*)..., p. 115.

without the new management system application-based library automation, libraries will be left behind. For this reason, in the 21st century it is highly demanded for librarians or library managers to respond quickly, or be responsive to user's needs for accurate, relevant and timely information in the field of librarianship in accordance with library management standards in the 21st century. This is because educating the nation's life is part of the function of the library.

So without being managed by professionals, namely librarians who are competent and served with friendly, polite and pleasant service and are supported by adequate infrastructure or library facilities in accordance with the times in the 21st century, the library will be left behind. This has an impact on the maximum use of information resources owned and served by the library. For this reason, it is also highly important for educational institutions enable to manage their school libraries with automated library management in order to achieve the quality of education.

The government has also issued various policies to respond to these technological developments in Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003 concerning National Policies and Strategies. E-Government development is a strategic policy for the application of communication and information technology in government; this is of course in line with Law No. 20 of 2003. concerning the National Education System, and Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning

Libraries in article 15 paragraph 2, namely the processing of library collections is carried out by paying attention to developments in information and communication technology. With these various policies, educational institutions are currently also required to implement management for school libraries to support performance of schools in Indonesia, and be competitive through the provision of good information sources with a digital automated system through access to information provided through the application, libraries namely SLiMS, INLISLite, and SchiLS.

The existence of such an application is mainly to support the performance of the school library services so that it can adapt to the needs of the users. The school library is an integral part of the school program to support the teaching and learning process in schools, as part of the school environment and fully managed by the school concerned.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, through an automation system based on SLiMS, INLISLite, and SchiLS, it is expected that they are fully able to provide excellent service to school communities. Libraries in schools today absolutely must have the SLiMS, INLISLite, SchiLS library automation system, so that every teacher can access the information available in the library properly. Many various applications are available and of course each application provided has its own strenghts and weaknesses in its application in

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<sup>7</sup> Dini Suhardi, Peranan Manajemen Perpustakaan Sekolah dalam Mendukung Tujuan Sekolah, dalam *EduLib* Vol. 1 No. 1, 2011, hlm. 11

educational institutions. However, these applications are to accelerate the work of librarians in managing libraries. Through this study, the researcher also wants to examine how to optimize the use of the SchiLS and INLISLite applications in improving the performance of librarians in school libraries, especially in Madrasah Aliyah in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. We hope, through this study, which applications are more effectively and optimally used in Madrasah Aliyah to support the education process and the quality of education, will be obtained. We also hope students literacy and abilities in accessing library can improve so that students' knowledge and horizon improve as well.

## **B. Research of the Problems**

- 1) How do librarians perceive the Ease of Use (PEU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchiLS) at Madrasah Aliyah in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar ?
- 2) How do librarians perceive of Usefulness (POU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchiLS) at Madrasah Aliyah in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar ?
- 3) Does the librarians' perception of POU and PEU influence the Acceptance of Technology (AOT) at the library? (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchiLS)?
- 4) What are the supports and challenges in using technology applications in libraries (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchiLS) at Madrasah Aliyah in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar?

### **C. Research of the Purposes**

The objectives in this study are as follows:

- 1) To understand the librarians' perceive the Easy of Use (PEU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS)
- 2) To understand librarians' perceive of Usefulness (POU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS)?
- 3) To determine librarians' perception of POU and PEU influence the Acceptance of Technology (AOT) at the library? (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS)
- 4) To understand the supports and challenges in using technology applications in libraries (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS).

### **D. Research Hypotheses**

The hypotheses of this study are:

- 1) The librarians' perceived the Ease of Use (PEU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS) is very good
- 2) The librarians' perceived of the Usefulness (POU) of library applications (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS) is very good
- 3) The librarians' perception of POU and PEU influence positively to the Acceptance of Technology (AOT) the library application (INLISLite, SLiMS, SchILS) by the



librarians at Madrasah Aliyah in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar libraries.

### **E. Significant of the Research**

- 1) For libraries, in order to be useful input in selecting the software needed to implement the library automation system;
- 2) For librarians, in order to become learning materials in the use of library automation software;
- 3) For software developers, it can be used as input for consideration of software adjustments to make it even better;
- 4) Further researchers, in order to become additional reference material for further research related to the evaluation of library automation software; and
- 5) For researchers, the results of this study are expected to add insight and knowledge of researchers about library information systems.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE STUDY AND THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### **A. Literature Review**

So far there have been many studies that describe the optimization of the use of library automation systems and applications, including the following:

First, Nuning Kurniasih in his work entitled *Optimizing the Use of Social Media for Libraries*, where through his study he explained that the use of social media has now become a lifestyle. Libraries as information service providers must be able to adapt to this. Currently there are many libraries that use social media, but not many libraries can take advantage of this social media optimally. This paper seeks to describe the trends in the use of social media in libraries, what social media platforms can be used in libraries and how to optimize the use of social media for libraries. The optimal use of social media can support the library in providing the best service to users. However, what distinguishes this study from this study lies in the focus of the platform used. Nuning Kunarsih emphasized more in his study of social media.

While in this study, the author focuses more on library management system applications.<sup>8</sup>

Second, Sri Rahayu in his work entitled Optimization of Winisis Indexing Features for the Accuracy and Speed of Gray Library Tracking Services, where in his study he explained that the large number of requests for gray library materials with a variety of subject requests, librarians are required to be able to fulfill user requests quickly and precisely in accordance with hope. By optimizing an existing program with the technical features of the Winisis program the librarian must be able to combine the database with the full text which is then presented in various forms according to the wishes of the user. However, what distinguishes this study from this study lies in the focus of the study undertaken. Sri Rahayu in his study emphasized more on the Winisis Indexing Features. While in this study the focus is more on the library management application Schils and Inlislite<sup>9</sup>

Third, Moh. Dhani Wiracahaya, Rian Anggra Shandika, Mustaqim Marfiando, Agustian Prakarsa in their work entitled Analysis of the Utilization of the Digital Library at Dian

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<sup>8</sup>Nuning Kurniasih, Optimalisasi Penggunaan Media Sosial untuk Perpustakaan, dalam Fikom 2016, p. 1-2.

<sup>9</sup> Sri Rahayu, Optimalisasi Fitur Pengindeksan Winisis Untuk Ketepatan dan Kecepatan Layanan Penelusuran Pustaka Kelabu, in *Jurnal Pustakawan Indonesia* Vol. 11 No. 2, 2018, hlm. 20-21.

Nuswantoro University Semarang, where in their study they explained that the application of information technology (IT) has now grown rapidly in almost all fields of technology including in the University library, Dian Nuswantoro Semarang. The UPT of Dian Nuswantoro University's Library Semarang implements a digital library system. With this digital library, the library can support all activities in the Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang environment, as well as provide benefits because it saves costs, time, space and makes it easier for librarians to observe book collections and makes it easy for visitors to find collections. book. The digital library at Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang still has several weaknesses, including users or library members who have to register for membership at the UPT Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang library because registration is still offline, many of the menus in the digital library are inactive, no data which are digital in nature, and the books that are updated are only in the form of writing, so this digital library should provide convenience and comfort to members and they actually experience difficulties.<sup>10</sup> However, from the various studies that the researchers mentioned above, no one has found a focus on testing the optimization of the use of this technology, which focuses on comparing and seeing

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<sup>10</sup>Moh. Dhani Wiracahaya, Rian Anggra Shandika, Mustaqim Marfiando, Agustian Prakarsa, Analisis Pemanfaatan Digital Library Universitas Dian Nuswantoro Semarang, in *Research Report*, Palembang: Universitas Bina Darma, 2013, p. 38.

graphically qualitatively and quantitatively to be taken into consideration in its application in schools and madrasas, so that it becomes a reference in local government policy making, particularly in realizing the Vision of Forward Indonesia 2045.

## **B. Theoretical Studies**

### **1. Optimization**

Optimization according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is the highest, the best, the perfect, the best, the most profitable, Optimizing means making it perfect, making the highest, making the maximum, Optimizing means optimization.<sup>11</sup> Optimization is the process of finding the best solution, not always the highest profit that can be achieved if the goal of optimization is to maximize profits, or not always the smallest cost that can be reduced if the goal of optimization is to minimize costs.<sup>12</sup> Optimization is an effort to maximize activities so as to realize the desired or desired benefits. Thus, the conclusion of optimization is as an effort, process, method, and action to use existing resources in order to achieve the best, most profitable and most desirable conditions within the limits-certain limits and certain criteria.

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<sup>11</sup> Tim Prima Pena, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Jakarta: Gita Media Press, 2015, p. 562.

<sup>12</sup>Hotniar Siringoringo, *Pemograman Linear: Seri Teknik Riset Operasi*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2005, p. 4.

## 2. INLISLite

INLISLite or integrated library information management is library automation application software developed and developed by the National Library of Indonesia (Perpusnas) since 2011 for the purposes of routine library information management activities at the National Library of Indonesia.<sup>13</sup> The name INLIS is taken from the word Integrated Library System, library software was built since 2003 for the purposes of routine library information management activities within the National Library. Since its release, INLISLite has upgraded four times from version 1 and now version 3.0. The support tools for running INLISLite are MySQL as database management and web-based. The bibliographic database development facility provided by INLISLite is MARC. INLISLite developers are more oriented towards developing libraries in Indonesia who want to implement INLISLite. There is only one language used by INLISLite, namely Indonesian.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Perpustakaan Nasional RI, *"InlisLite: Perangkat Lunak Otomasi Perpustakaan"*, diakses pada tanggal 26 Februari 2019, <https://inlislitev2.perpusnas.go.id>; and see juga Rodha Sartika, *Evaluasi Penerapan Integrated Library System (Inlislite) di Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan Aceh Menggunakan Pendekatan Human Organization Technology (Hot) Fit Model, Research Report*, Banda Aceh: Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, 2019, p. 8.

<sup>14</sup> See Nur Fatimah, *Evaluasi Perangkat Lunak Otomasi Perpustakaan Senayan Library Management System 8 Akasia dan Integrated Library System 3.0 dengan Menggunakan ISO 9126*. Medan: Departemen Ilmu

### 3. SchiLS

SchILS (School Integrated Library System) is a SLiMS-based library automation system specifically developed according to the needs of school libraries, and has been equipped with a digital collection of Electronic School Books (BSE) and Folklore Books published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. SchILS is a library automation system developed by the Ministry of Education and Culture Library (Bureau of Communication and Community Services/BKLM), Center for Education and Culture Communication Technology (Pustekkom), and SLiMS Developer Community (SDC).<sup>15</sup>

### 4. Performance

Performance is a description of the extent to which an organization has succeeded or failed in carrying out its main duties and functions in order to realize its goals, objectives, vision and mission. In other words, performance is an achievement that can be achieved by the organization in a certain period. According to Fauzi, performance is a general term used for part or all of the actions or activities of an organization in a period, along with references to a number of standards such as past or projected costs,

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Perpustakaan dan Informasi Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Sumatera Utara, *Research Report*, Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2016, p. 4-5.

<sup>15</sup> <https://perpustakaan.kemdikbud.go.id/SchILS>

a basis for efficiency, responsibility or management accountability and the sort.<sup>16</sup> From this definition, it can be stated that performance is a form of one's success in achieving a certain role or target that comes from one's own actions. A person's performance is said to be good if the individual's work can exceed a predetermined role or target.

## **5. Librarian**

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, librarian is defined as someone who has competence obtained through librarian education and / or training and has the duty and responsibility to carry out library management and services. Furthermore, it was also explained that a Librarian is a person who has competencies obtained through librarian education and training and has the duty and responsibility to carry out library management and services.<sup>17</sup> From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that a librarian is someone who has competencies obtained through education or training in the fields of library, documentation and information and is a professional functional official which includes library management, services, and librarian system development. In relation to schools/madrasahs, the librarian's main role is to

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<sup>16</sup> Fauzi, *Manajemen Kinerja*, Jakarta: Bulan Bintang, 1995, p.207.

<sup>17</sup> See Undang-Undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan.



contribute to the mission and goals of the school including evaluation procedures and developing and carrying out the mission and objectives of the school library.

## **6. Madrasah Libraries**

Madrasah Libraries are known as one type of library among the four types of libraries that are widely known in Indonesia. We are familiar with other types of libraries, namely public libraries, special libraries and college libraries. The development of madrasah libraries is not as fast as other types of libraries, for example special libraries and university libraries. Public libraries are on average better developed than school libraries. This is mainly due to the problem of funds and human resources for library managers.<sup>18</sup> Madrasah libraries are libraries that are under the auspices of one or several schools in one or several levels of primary and secondary education (MI/MTs/MA). This type of library was established for the purpose of assisting the learning process of madrasa students and students from kindergarten, Ibtidaiyah, Tsanawiyah, and aliyah levels. In subsequent developments, many schools built a kind of library called a learning resource center. With a learning resource center library,

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<sup>18</sup> B. Mustafa Mus, *Manajemen dan Otomasi Perpustakaan Sekolah (Pusat Sumber Belajar), Paper Report*, Bogor: Perpustakaan Institut Pertanian Bogor, 2016, p. 1

both collections and methods of service and various activities carried out in the library are more proactive and dynamic. The essence of the whole system and the activities undertaken is to stimulate and encourage users to learn independently.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup>Anindhita Widya Apsari, Amin Taufiq K., Hermintoyo, Analisis Perpustakaan Sekolah Berdasarkan Standar Penyelenggaraan Perpustakaan Sekolah dari Perpustakaan Nasional: Studi Kasus di SMPN 1 Ungaran, *Paper Report*, UNDIP, 2020, p. 1.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH PROCEDURE

#### A. Type of Research

This study uses a mixed method or often referred to as a mixed method. The implementation of this mixed methods research combines quantitative and qualitative research methods. Mixed research is a research in which researchers mix or combine quantitative and qualitative research approaches and techniques in a single research study. This research is useful for describing complex phenomena can see comparisons between cases, and this research is able to analyze the combined results of quantitative and qualitative research so that the data will be clearer and complementary.<sup>20</sup>

#### B. Location and Time of Research

This research was carried out in the cities of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar with the time needed in the process of conducting this research to completion for approximately 6 months, starting from May to October 2021. The activities carried out were as follows:

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<sup>20</sup> Sugiyono, *Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014, hlm. 203; lihat juga Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2010, p. 118.

research preparation, field observations, interviews, data analysis, and reporting.

### **C. Research Subjects**

Research subjects are the parties selected as research respondents who are the research subjects. In a study, the data collection process will always be carried out. At the data collection stage in the field, it is necessary to determine the appropriate research subject, so that data and information are obtained which are expected to answer research problems. Arikunto said that: "The research subject is the object, thing or person the researcher is aiming for, and becomes the center of attention or the target of the researcher." Based on the problems that will be studied in this study, the subjects in the study are: 1) Librarian; 2) Library Manager; 3) Principal; 4) Madrasah students; and 5) Madrasah teachers.

### **D. Credibility Test**

Credibility tests are carried out to ensure that the data presented is truly credible and valid, so there is no doubt about the level of truth. This step the writer takes by collecting a number of quantitative and qualitative data (interview results) between subjects compared to each other, then analyzed and adjusted with documentary data, and finally concluded. The data credibility test

is still guided by the opinion of Moeleong (2010), by following: "The process of arranging data sequences, organizing them in a pattern, category and basic description unit so as to provide significant meaning to the analysis, explaining the pattern of description, and looking for relationships between dimension description."<sup>21</sup> Valid data can be obtained by testing the credibility of the research data in accordance with the procedures in qualitative research. Sugiyono (2012) states that: "Testing the credibility of the data or the trust in data from qualitative research results, among others, is carried out by: extending the time of observation, persistence in research, triangulation and using reference materials."<sup>22</sup> As for what researchers did to increase the credibility of the data, namely in the following ways:

1. Extension of Observation Time. At this stage the researcher will return and often visit the research location in order to make deeper observations and interviews with research subjects that have been met or are new. With the extension of this observation, the researcher will create a close relationship between the researcher and the research subject, so that it is hoped that the research subject will provide the widest possible information about the research problem. Researchers

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<sup>21</sup> J. Lexy. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010, p. 130.

<sup>22</sup> Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012, p. 368.

will stop the length of time of the research if new information is no longer found or the information previously obtained has not changed.

2. Persistence in Research. To increase confidence in the data obtained, researchers will also make observations more diligently, carefully, systematically and continuously. In this way, the researcher will provide an accurate description of the data regarding the problem to be studied.
3. Triangulation. Wiersma (Sugiyono, 2012) defines that: "Triangulation is checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times." In this study, the triangulation that the researcher did was to make the core figures in peace as research subjects with the aim of obtaining data from parties other than one of the figures studied in this study. Triangulation is also carried out by observing and collecting documentation to prove the information from the interview results.
4. Using Supporting Materials. When conducting research, researchers will record the results of interviews, document photos, and collect authentic documents regarding research problems. This is done by researchers in order to better support the credibility of the data that researchers obtain in the field.

## E. Data Collection Techniques

There are three data collection techniques used in this study include:

1. For quantitative data collection techniques, online questionnaire through Google Form is used. The measurement scale used in this study is a five-point Likert scale from 1 (strongly disagree) up to 5 (strongly agree).
2. For Qualitative, Deep Interview is used. Interviewing is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of face-to-face question and answer between the interviewer and the respondent or the person being interviewed, with or without using an interview guide where the interviewer and the informant are involved in a relatively long social life. This technique is used to obtain accurate and complete information and represent the object of study under study. It is hoped that the selection of this information source will provide representative data for researchers.
3. Documentation. In the documentation study, the researcher will also use several references that can be used as guidance in conducting this research. In addition,

the researcher will also collect several documents in the research area and also look at the news reported by print and online media related to this research. This data consists of references to books, media, documents and newspaper clippings related to the discussion the author studied. Written data is also used to provide theoretical strength to the arguments the researcher will build in this study. In addition, the existence of written data also serves to strengthen or provide a general assessment of the assumptions and temporary hypotheses that will apply in the community later. The documentation referred to here is also a researcher / writer/person conducting a study looking for the necessary data by examining text, reading books, manuscripts, analyzing pictures, listening to tapes or watching videos that are usually available in libraries. In this case the researcher only deals with data in the form of notes and / or records only.<sup>23</sup> Data collection like this is done by researchers / writers using skills or expertise in reading and selecting the right text as well as technical expertise in finding various books/materials provided by the library. Not all books or materials are provided by the library. Not all

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<sup>23</sup>Nasir Budiman, dkk, *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis dan Disertasi*, Banda Aceh:IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, 2009, p. 20.



books or materials provided by libraries are beneficial to a researcher/writer. Therefore, a researcher in the library must be very selective in choosing and determining the data needed, especially to save research time.<sup>24</sup>

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

### **1. Quantitative Data Analysis.**

The Quantitative data analysis here is intended to analyze the data that has been collected in order to obtain objective results in hypothesis testing. The data analysis in this study used statistical techniques to determine whether there is a difference between the variables being studied, namely to test the hypothesis about optimizing the use of library applications.

### **2. Qualitative Data Analysis**

The qualitative data analysis process in this study was carried out continuously from beginning to end, both in the field and outside the field. Data analysis in the field includes data recording, coding, and temporary interpretation of various information obtained at each step of the research activity. The process of data analysis in qualitative research according to Sugiyono is as follows:

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<sup>24</sup>Nasir Budiman, dkk, *Panduan Penulisan...*, p. 20.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained through interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they can be easily understood, and the findings can be shared with others. Data analysis is carried out by organizing data, describing it into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and making conclusions that can be shared with others.<sup>25</sup> Processing or analyzing data is an important stage in completing a research activity. By performing appropriate and appropriate data analysis, scientific research can be accounted for. This data analysis also aims to summarize data in a form that is easy to understand and easy to interpret. These steps can be explained as follows:

- a) Data reduction, namely making abstractions from all data obtained from field note data;
- b) Organizing and processing data in accordance with research objectives;
- c) Interpretation of data in accordance with the research objectives, namely compiling and

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<sup>25</sup>Sugiyono.*Memahami Penelitian...*,hlm 88.

assembling the elements of research data and giving meaning based on the views of the researcher to reach a conclusion in accordance with the research objectives. In essence, all data in this study support and complement each other; and

- d) Data verification is carried out to check whether the conclusions drawn are correct or not and whether the research objectives and research objectives have been achieved.

Based on the data analysis process stated above, the stages that the author takes in carrying out data processing and analysis are: first, the author records and makes abstracts of all data obtained in the field. Then the authors organize data by sorting or selecting data relevant to the research objectives. Furthermore, the authors interpreted the data by analyzing and presenting the data in the form of descriptive sentences. Finally, the authors verified the data by drawing conclusions and compiling them into a research report.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH RESULT**

This chapter describes and discusses the results of the study. In the early part of this chapter it will show the validity and reliability of this research construct which includes the results of validity and reliability testing.

#### **Result of Construct Validity and Reliability**

The quantitative research phase is trying to eliminate bias by assessing the validity and reliability of the construct. The construction is carried out through convergent validity tests, the validity of being created, and validity as described in chapter three. The following are the results of the validity and reliability test of the construct of this research.

Table 4. 1 *Construct Validity and Reliability*

Construct	Item	Outer Loading >0.40 >0.70	Composite Reliability >0.70	Average Variance Extracted (EVE) >0.5.0
OAT	OAT1	0.807	0.914	0.638
	OAT2	0.822		
	OAT3	0.828		
	OAT4	0.761		
	OAT5	0.823		
	OAT6	0.747		
PEU	PEU1	0.830	0.896	0.682
	PEU2	0.852		
	PEU3	0.824		
	PEU4	0.797		
	PEU5	0.770		
	PEU6	0.766		
POU	POU1	0.710	0.853	0.537
	POU2	0.757		
	POU3	0.726		
	POU4	0.728		
	POU5	0.741		
	POU6	0.710		

This table indicates that the construct of this research is valid where the required standard value for each construct has reached the qualification; Outer Loading value is lower than 0.40

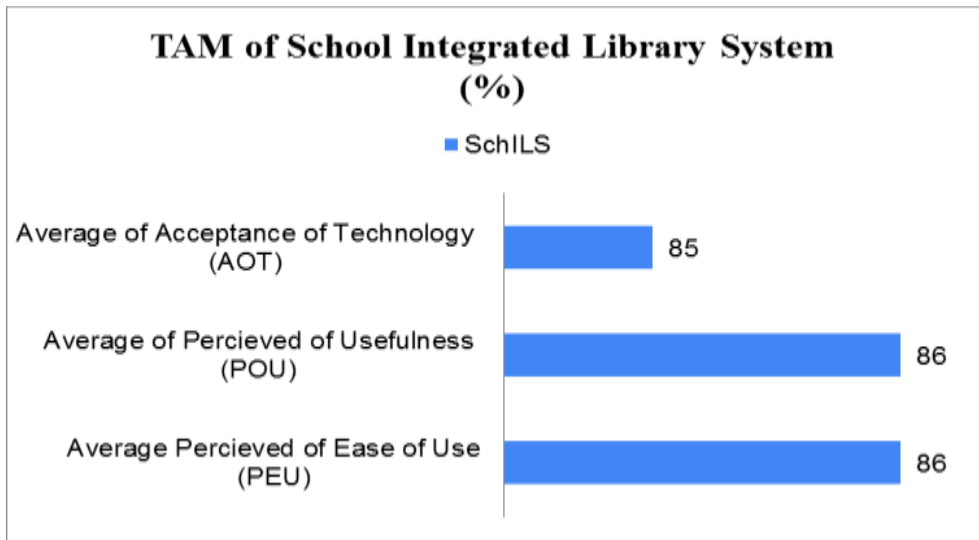
and higher than 0.70, Composite Reliability (CR) is higher 0.70, and Average Variance Extracted (EVE) is higher than 0.5.0.

#### **A. Result of TAM Test on Library Application in Madrasah Aliyah Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar**

Utilization of the Schils, SLiMS and Inislite applications in Madrasah Aliyah and High Schools in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar to support learning according to the results of the study, it was found that the average use of the application was more than one year.

##### **1) Result of TAM Test on SchiILS**

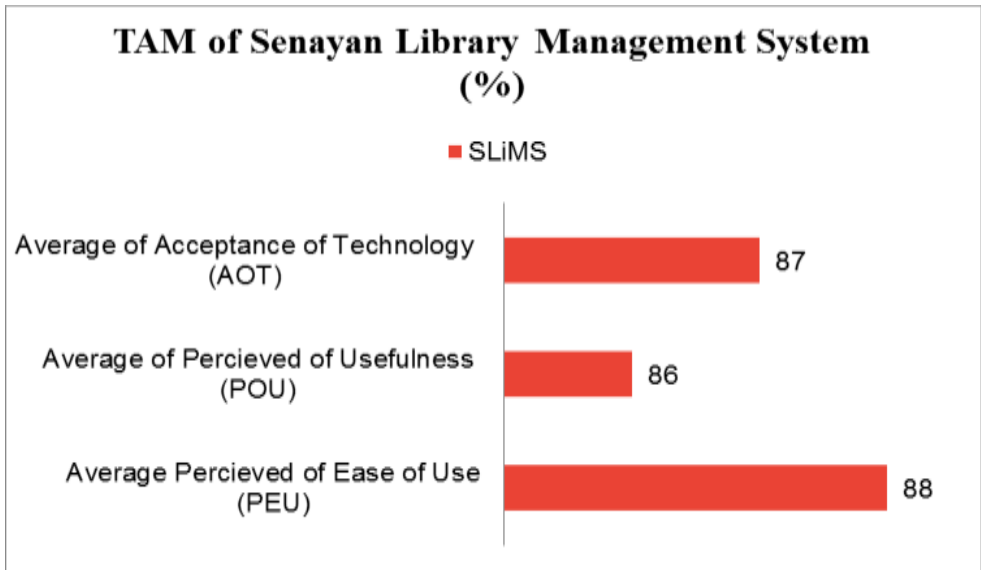
Figure 4.2 below shows that the average acceptance of the Schils application in madrasahs and high school schools in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar is 85%. Meanwhile the percentage of the average level of ease of use and the usefulness of the application is 86% respectively.



*Figure 4. 1 TAM of School Integrated Library System*

**2) Result of TAM Test on SLiMS**

There are slightly different results between SchILS with SLiMS. Figure 4.2 shows that the average acceptance of SLiMS applications in madrasas and middle school in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar is 87%.The percentage of average perceived of usefulness of SLiMS applications is 86%, and the average perceived of ease of use is 88%.



*Figure 4. 2 TAM of School Integrated Library System*

### **3) Result of TAM Test on INLISLite**

As can be seen in figure 4.3 that the average acceptance of the INLISLite application in madrasas and high school schools in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar is 85%, and the average percentage of the usefulness and the ease of use of the application for each is 87%.



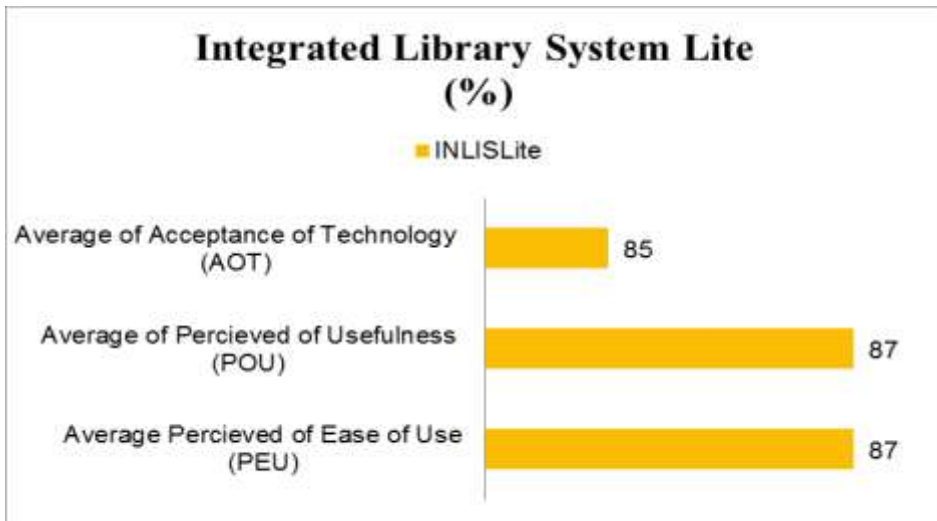
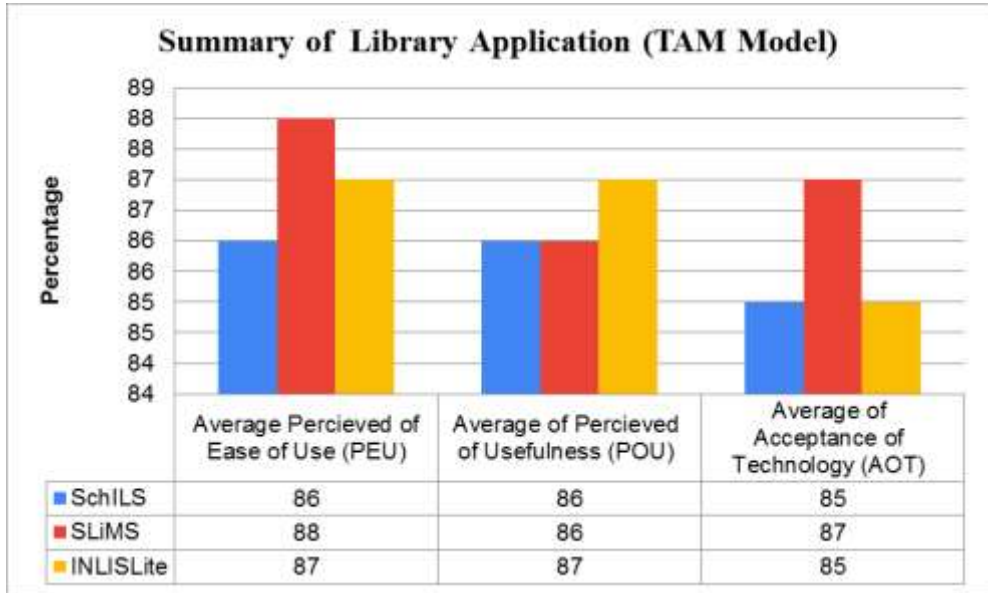


Figure 4. 3 TAM of School Integrated Library System

#### 4) Summary Result of TAM Test on Library Applications

From the results of the research shown previously it can be concluded that library applications tested in this research, namely SchILS, SLiMS and INLISLite have similarities in all categories of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM); They are *Perceived of Ease of Use (PEU)*, *Perceived of Usefulness (POU)* and *Acceptance of Technology* as can be seen in Figure 4.4 below.



*Figure 4. 4 Summary of PEU, POU and AOT of Library Applications*

Based on the results of the study, it shows that with this application, the library management process becomes easy, and is very supportive as a means of student learning in Madrasas/ Schools.

## **B. Factors Inhibiting the Use of Schils, SLiMS and Inlislite Applications**

The inhibiting factors for using the Schils, SLiMS and Inlislite applications to support the learning process in Madrasah Aliyah Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar are as follows: First. Human Resources in the Field of Libraries. The results showed that almost all Madrasah/Secondary School libraries in Aceh Besar and Banda Aceh have not met Human Resources (HR) who are able to optimally apply application systems, especially library applications to manage automation-based madrasah/school libraries. Supposedly, with a graduate degree in Library Science at the Adab and Humanities Faculty of Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh. Madrasahs have been able to recruit library staff who are actually graduates of library and information science to ensure good management of madrasa/school libraries, and at the same time to implement library development with digital automation systems that can really be carried out properly.

Second. Human Resources Development for Science/ Career Development. So far, science/career development programs are lacking in human resources in madrasahs. Therefore, the Head of Madrasah must program the knowledge and career development of his/her subordinates in the Madrasah in the form of seminars, workshops, training, workshops and further studies. This is to gain

new knowledge and new knowledge in supporting the development of better madrasas.

Third. Provision and Sustainable Development of Digital Library Automation System Applications as support for the development of better library management, especially through the provision of hardware and software devices that are now available at affordable prices for use in madrasa/school library automation systems. There are several pathways to a madrasa library automation system. Known for example the path of developing the system itself (inhouse generation), buying a ready-made system for use on equipment that is held separately (off the shelf) and purchasing a complete system (hardware and software) directly for use (turnkey system).

Therefore, in providing the application, the process of providing the system is also carried out by considering a) The system must be cheap, so that it is affordable by the limited budget that is generally owned by madrasas; 2) The system must be easy to use by officers and also by students/students and classroom teachers, either with the guidance of the librarian teacher or independently by the students/students; 3) The system must be easily maintained by human resources and equipment owned by the school; 4) The system must have modules and features in accordance with the main needs of students, teachers and librarian;

and 5) The system must be able to be used continuously so that there is no need to change the system every time;

Fourth. Provision of adequate internet facilities in a sustainable manner. So far, madrasas only provide limited internet facilities. For this reason, in order to support the madrasa automation system. For this reason, the Head of Madrasah needs to support access to these learning media by providing adequate internet facilities every month/year by increasing internet capacity as needed. Because, without adequate facilities, the portal will not be accessible. This is because the application portal that has been provided is one of the main supports for student literacy in the learning process, which is prepared for teachers as the main reference source to improve student competitiveness.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that library applications, both Schill, SLiMS, and Inislate are very supportive of the student learning process in Madrasah / Schools. In addition, the application of library applications can also be useful for improving the quality of work of school/madrasah librarians in carrying out modern and fast processing of reading materials.

There are several obstacles in the application of libraries to improve literacy of madrasa students through the use of digital automation systems. These obstacles certainly arise from the madrasas themselves which have not yet incorporated them into the madrasah development program into the strategic plan. So that the impact on library management is still bad and not well organized. Then, on the other hand, coupled with the unavailability of Human Resources (HR) in the field of libraries, namely Library Science graduates to manage madrasa libraries, as well as madrasa policies for sustainable management in the form of madrasa priority programs.

## **Recommendations**

- 1 The application of ICTs in the library should be based on accreditation standards
- 2 The government needs to make regulations for ICT in the school library & madrasah
- 3 The government needs to make rules related to library-based professional library resources.
- 4 The government needs to support ICT facilities in the library.
- 5 Software developers need to pay attention to Usability Studies to ensure easy-to-use software, and updated according to the development of library needs.
- 6 Improving the quality of education will not be implemented properly without an adequate library, for that madrasahs must develop libraries as learning resources with digital automation systems to increase student competitiveness. In addition, the development of an automated system of libraries is also an integral part in order to catch up in the world of education. So with the development of libraries towards digital automation systems, at least madrasahs have carried out an implementation of 21st century learning by

using information technology through educational features and applications;

- 7 Improving the quality of education must be carried out through the organization of training, seminars, workshops, workshops, comparative studies, to increasing academic qualifications by pursuing a degree/master's degree in educators/teachers for those who have not. So that it will create an increase in competence and experience according to their field of expertise, and are expected to have better thoughts, insights, teaching methods, mastery of problems;
- 8 The need for synergy, especially between madrasah residents in realizing the development of madrasa libraries through an automation system for improving literacy culture as one of the pillars for realizing quality and competitive madrasa students, both Madrasah Committees, Professional Organizations, Subject Teacher Associations to universities or colleges Tall.



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## RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION APPENDIX



Focus Group Discussion with Librarians in  
Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar



Focus Group Discussion with Librarians in  
Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar

**FGD DENGAN PENGELOLA PERP SEKOLAH TANGGAL 23 SEPTEMBER 2021**

No	Lokasi Penelitian/pertanyaan	Nama Aplikasi	Kemampuan Pengelola	Kebijakan	Fasilitas pendukung yg tersedia	SDM	Saran
1	SMA Labschool (FADHLI)	SLIMS	Kemampuan pengelola cukup bagus.kendala pada system: langkah pada aplikasi ini agak panjang.membutuhkan waktu yang lama sehingga perlu penambahan staf.karena selama ini hanya 2 SDM	Dukungan dari pihak sekolah cukup bagus. Seperti ada server dan dana		2 org	Penambahan SDM.agar aplikasi bisa lebih cepat perlu penambahan SDM
2	MAN MODEL 1. Dewi 2.	SLIMS 7	Kemampuan pengelola cukup bagus. Kendala system sama spt yang disampaikan oleh SMA lab school./utk pelaporan juga kurang detail	Dukungan dari pihak sekolah cukup bagus	Perp cukup aktif mempromosikan perp sekolah. Seperti program TV Nasional dan TVRI	5 orang	Perp mempromosikan programnya.pustakawan meningkat image perpustakaan.krn perp selama ini dipandang sebelah mata.
3	SMA 11	Inlislite 3.0	Kemampuan pengelola bagus.	1.Masih kurang	Scanner	2 orang	1.Pengembangan koleksi

			Permasalahan hanya pada non sistem	perhatian dari pihak kebijakan 2. Pengembangan koleksi			2.komputer yg diinginkan juga susah dipenuhi
4	MAN 4 Aceh Besar/Tungkop (rahmawati)	Schils	Kemampuan pengelola bagus .	Kebijakan kepala sekolah sangat bagus utk mengotomatiskan system kerja perp	oke	4 orang	Merekom utk aplikasi ini diterapkan oleh perp sekolah krn tdk ada perubahan pada aplikasi.
5	SMA 7 Banda Aceh (Nova Apriyanti)	Schils	Kemampuan Pengelola bagus.		Untuk server ada, namun fasilitas lain spt komputer kurang	2 Orang	
6	SMA 10 Fajar Harapan (Nelliza)	Inlislite	Kemampuan pengelola bagus.kekurangan pada system pelaporan/input buku	Kebijakan /kepala sekolahluar biasa.	Koleksi banyak.BI corner. Scanner 1 bh	1 orang	

**Kesimpulan:**

1. Kemampuan pengelola perp penggunaan Aplikasi sudah baik
2. Kendala lebih pada non aplikasi khususnya pada kebijakan pimpinan tertinggi di sebuah perp sekolah (kepala sekolah)
3. Lulusan Ilmu perpustakaan lebih optimis dalam melihat permasalahan kebijakan/kendala kebijakan di lapangan dengan cara lebih menunjukkan kinerja mereka di perpustakaan berbanding menyalahkan pengambil kebijakannya



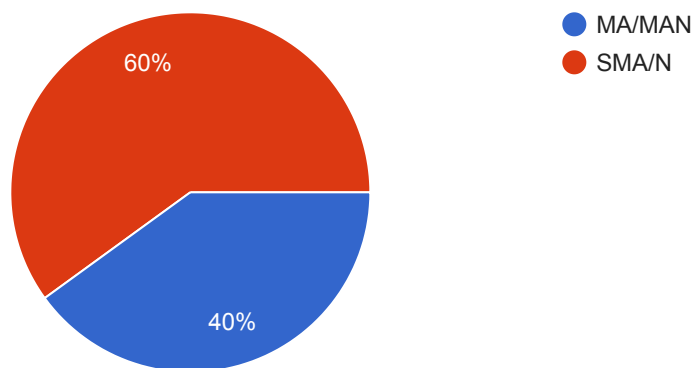
# Uji Penerimaan Aplikasi Otomasi Perpustakaan Pada SMA/MA Di Kota Banda Aceh Dan Aceh Besar Dengan Metode Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

5 responses

## DEMOGRAFI

Perpustakaan Sekolah Anda di ?

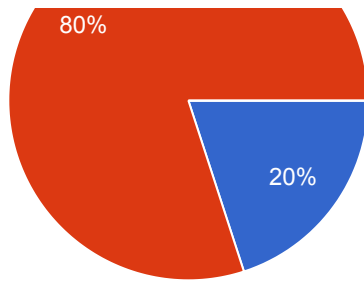
5 responses



Tingkat Pendidikan Anda?

5 responses

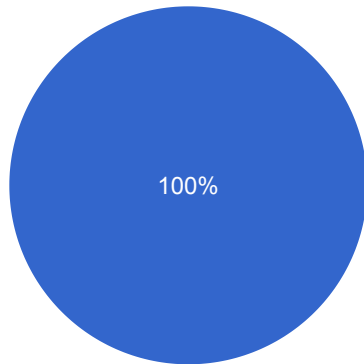




- Diploma
- SMA /Sederajat

### Bidang Pendidikan Anda?

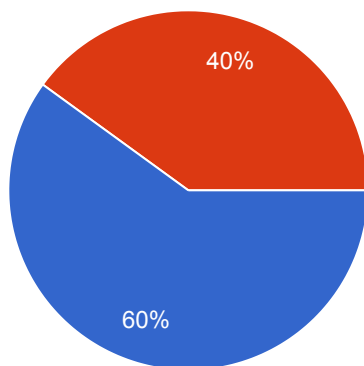
5 responses



- Ilmu Perpustakaan
- Non-Ilmu Perpustakaan

### Lama Anda menggunakan aplikasi SchILS?

5 responses



- Di bawah 1 Tahun
- Di atas 1 tahun

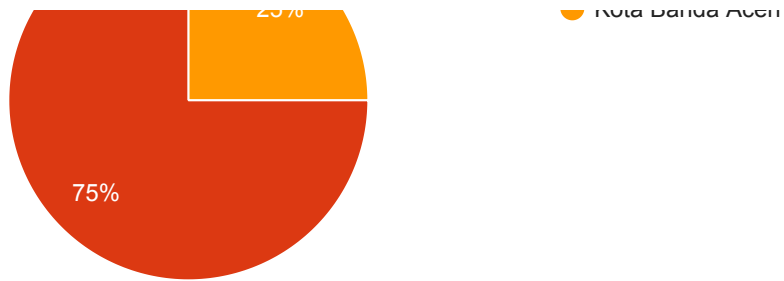
### Wilayah Perpustakaan Anda

4 responses



- Banda Aceh
- Aceh Besar
- Kota Banda Aceh



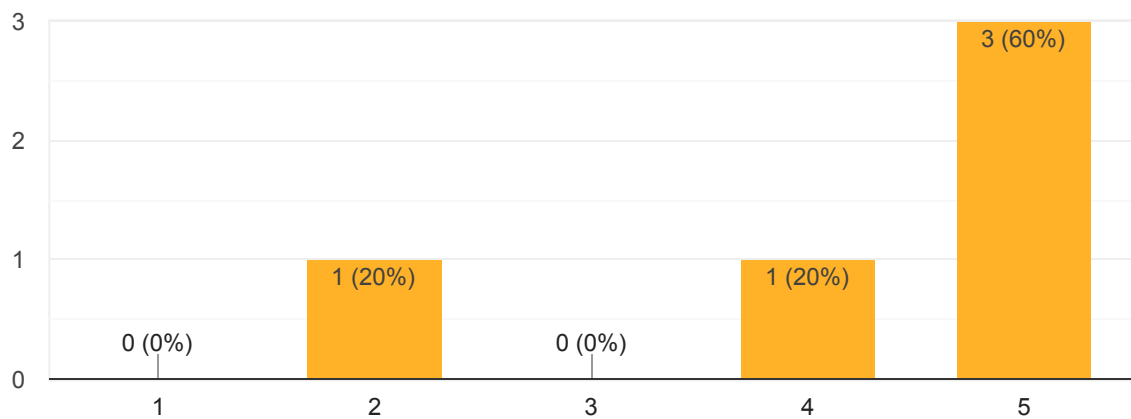


## PETUNJUK SURVEY

### I. Kemudahan (Perceived Ease of Use)

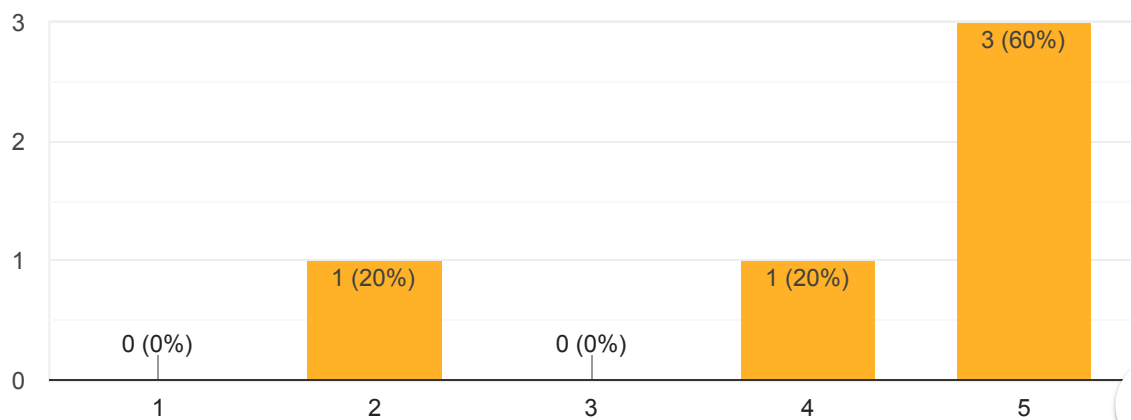
Saya dapat mempelajari cara penggunaan aplikasi SchILS dengan mudah

5 responses



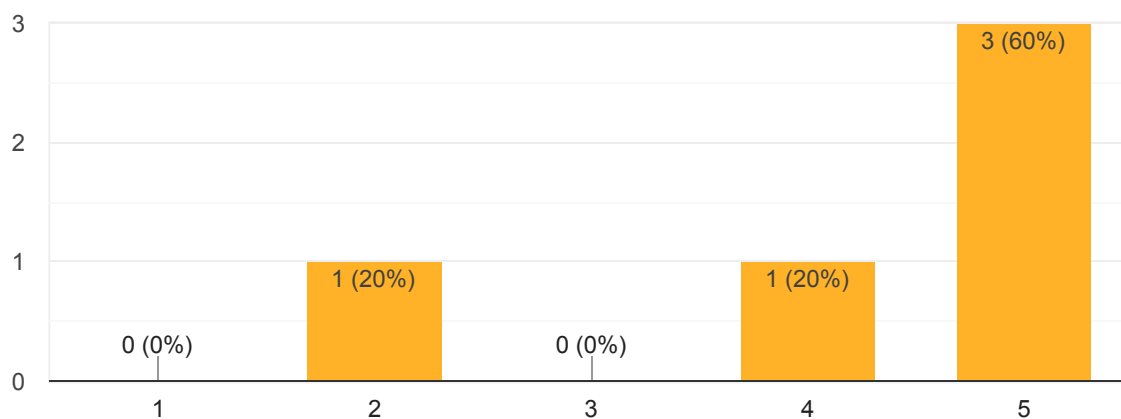
Saya dapat menggunakan aplikasi SchILS dengan mudah

5 responses



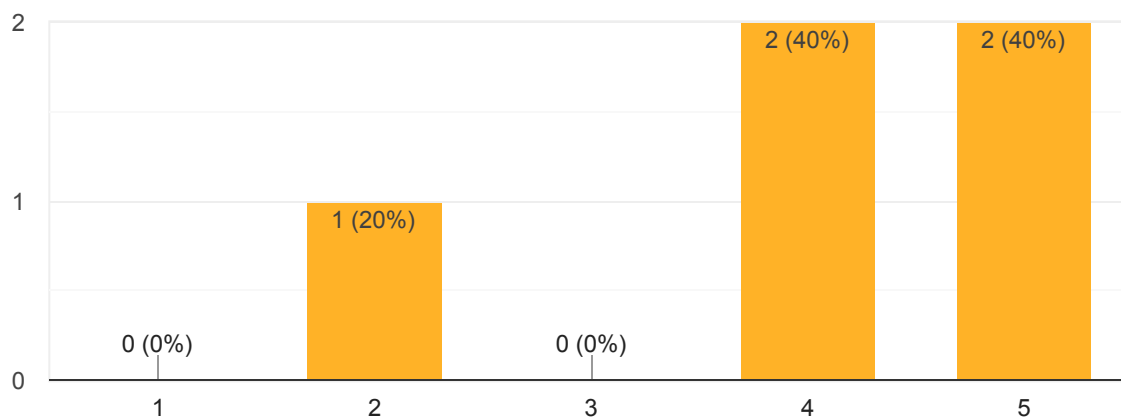
### Saya dapat memahami semua fitur aplikasi SchILS dengan mudah

5 responses



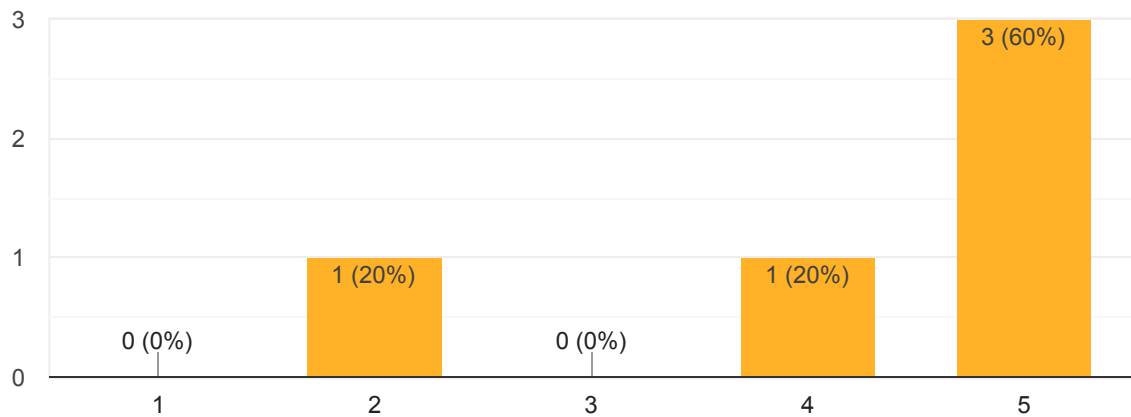
### Saya dapat menerapkan semua fitur aplikasi SchILS dengan terampil

5 responses



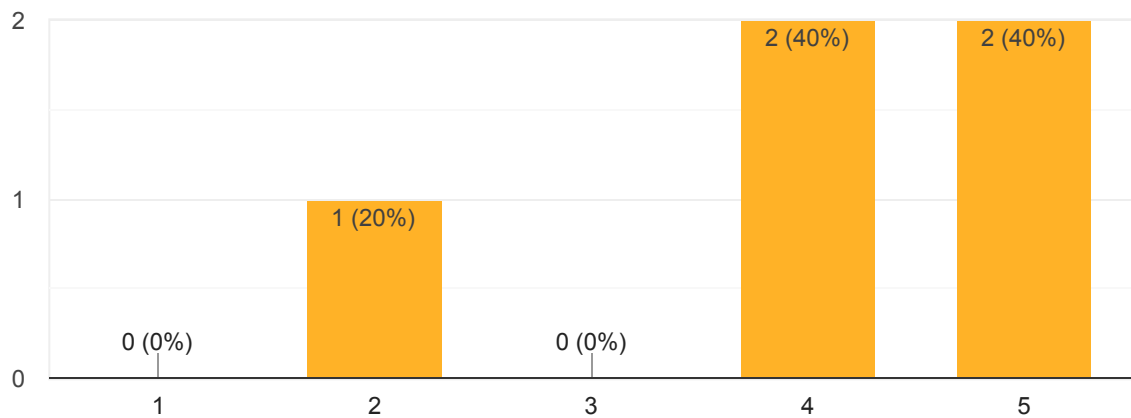
Saya menganggap aplikasi SchILS adalah aplikasi yang fleksibel

5 responses



Saya berkeyakinan aplikasi SchILS mudah digunakan oleh siapapun

5 responses

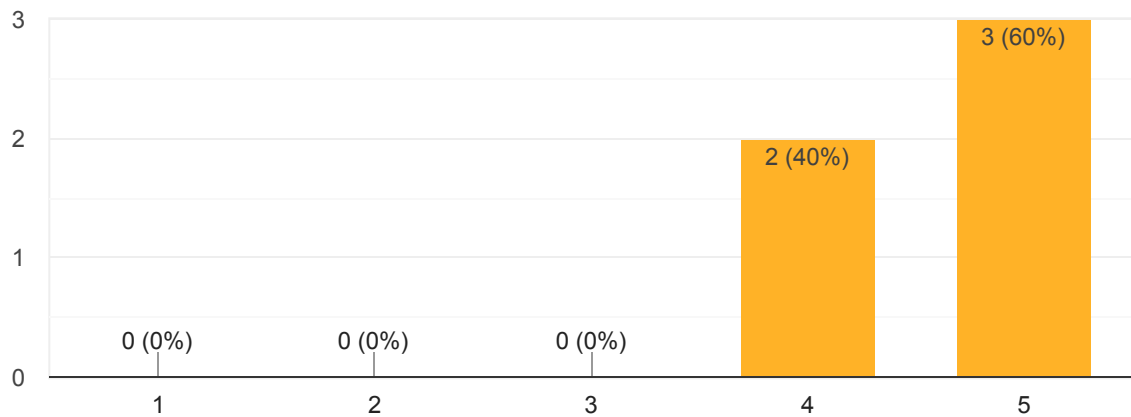


## II. Kebermanfaatan (Perceived Usefulness)



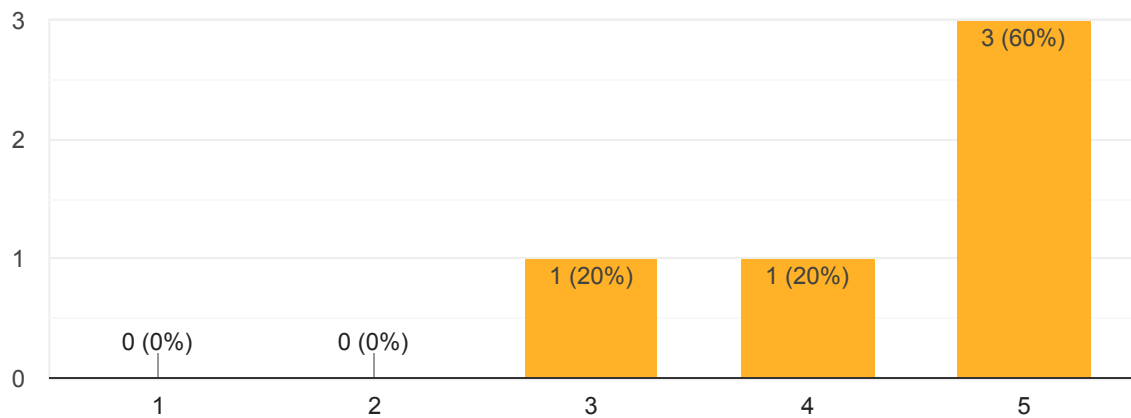
Menurut saya aplikasi SchILS membantu mempermudah pekerjaan saya.

5 responses



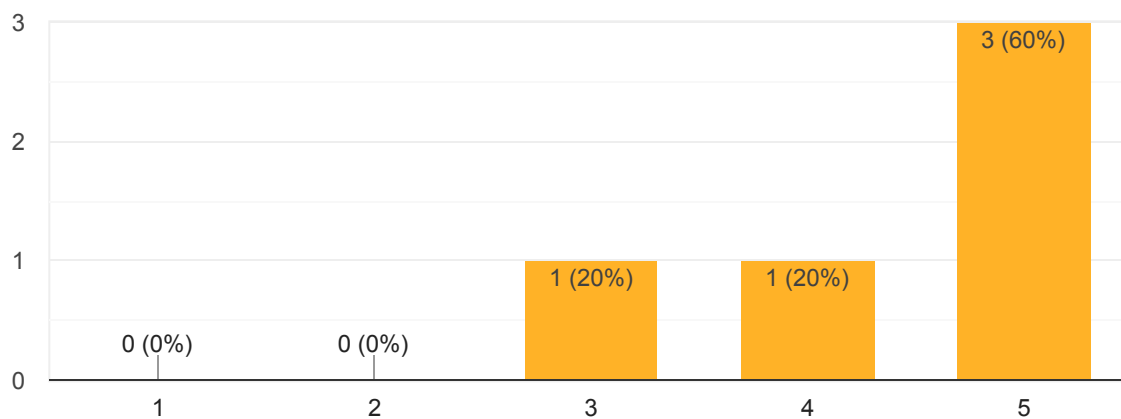
Menurut saya aplikasi SchILS mempercepat pekerjaan saya.

5 responses



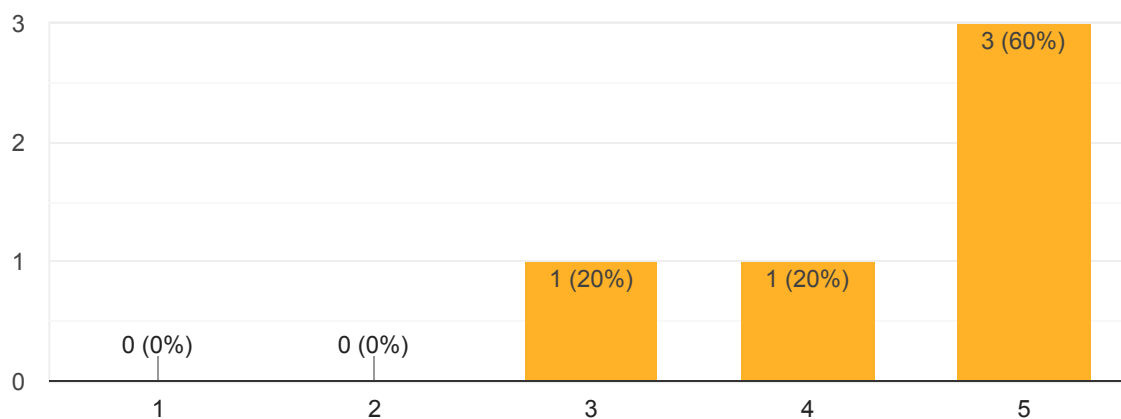
Menurut saya aplikasi SchILS dapat meningkatkan produktifitas pekerjaan saya.

5 responses



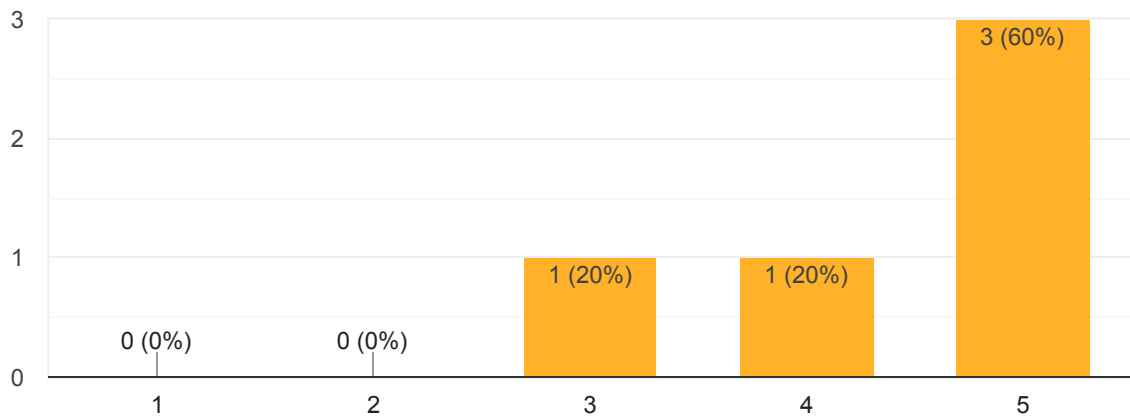
Menurut saya aplikasi SchILS dapat meningkatkan kualitas pekerjaan saya

5 responses



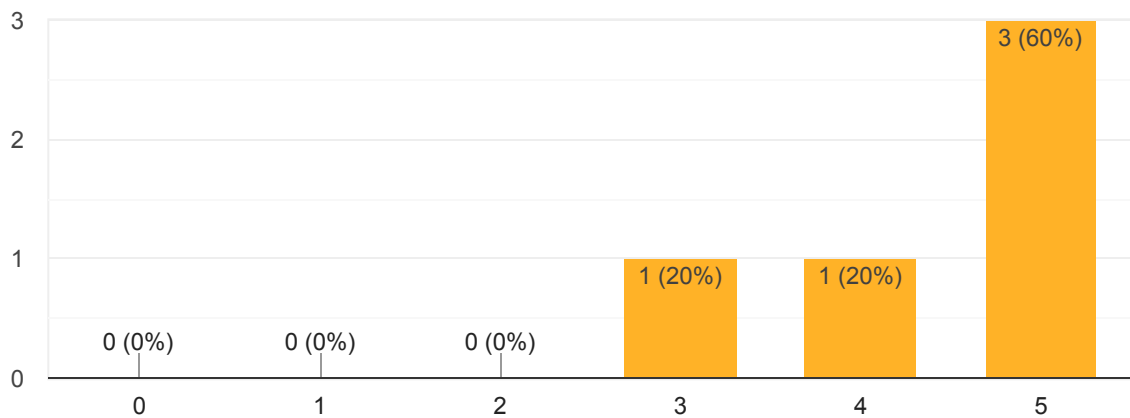
Menurut saya aplikasi SchILS dapat meningkatkan prestasi kinerja saya

5 responses



Menurut saya aplikasi SchILS dapat meningkatkan kuantitas kerja saya

5 responses



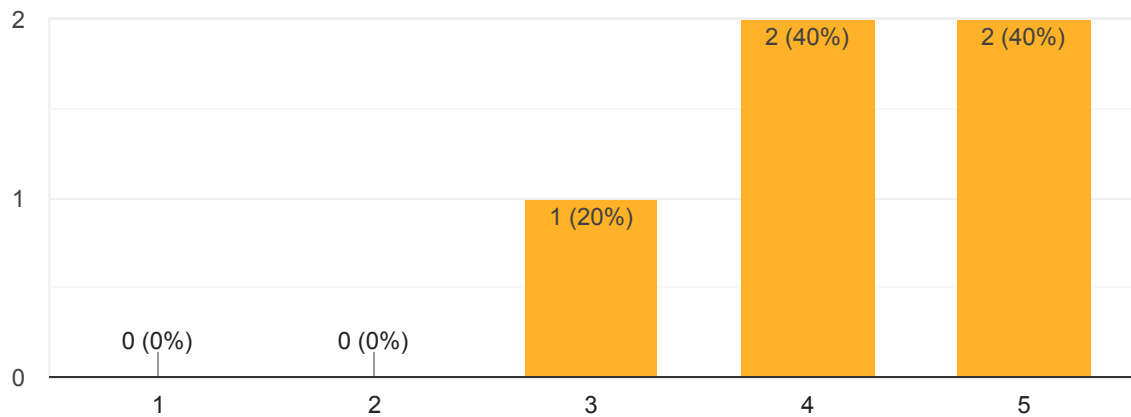
III.Penerimaan (Acceptance)





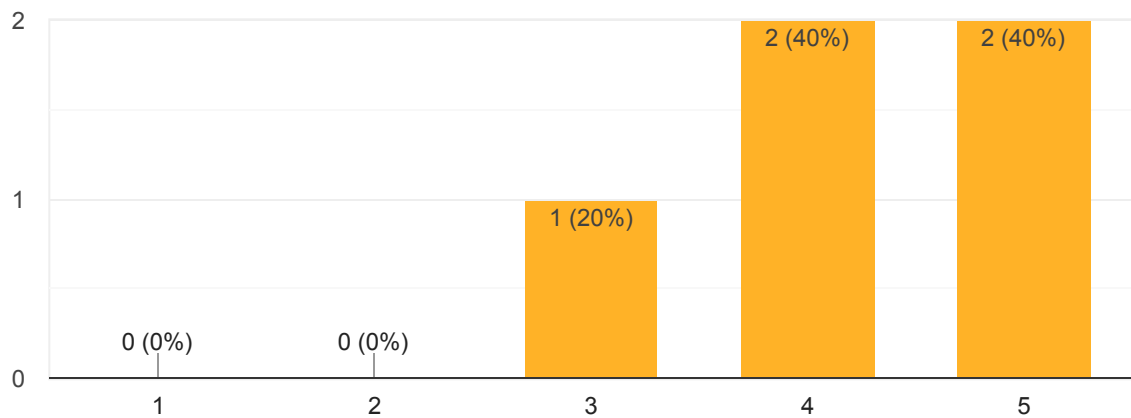
### Saya akan tetap menggunakan aplikasi aplikasi SchILS

5 responses



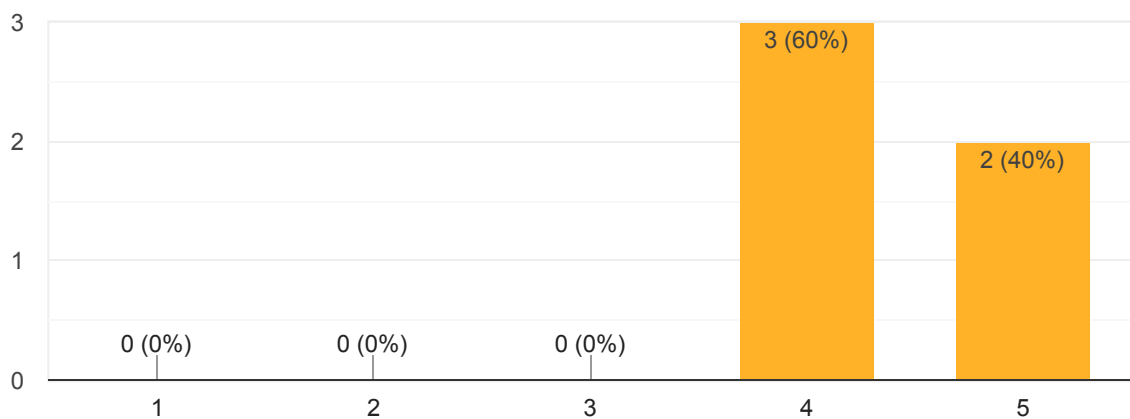
### Saya akan merasa nyaman menggunakan aplikasi aplikasi SchILS

5 responses



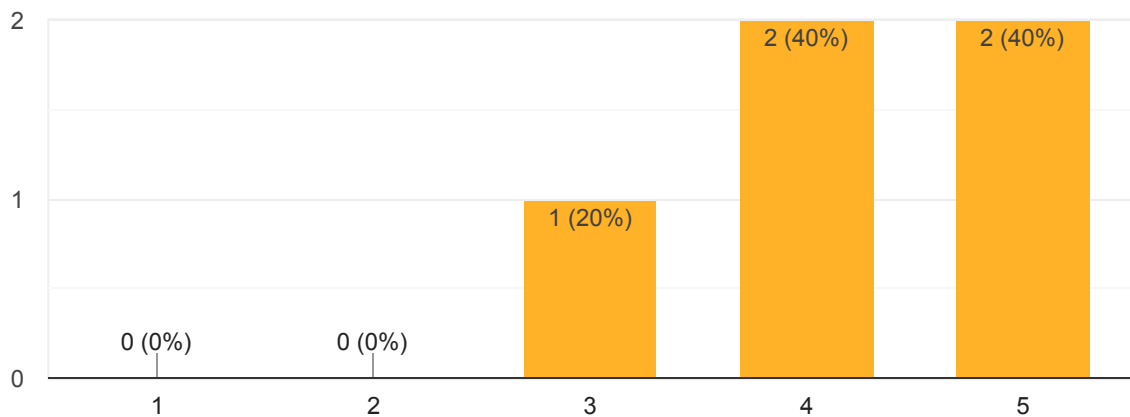
Menurut saya fitur-fitur yang ada pada aplikasi SchILS memenuhi keperluan perpustakaan

5 responses



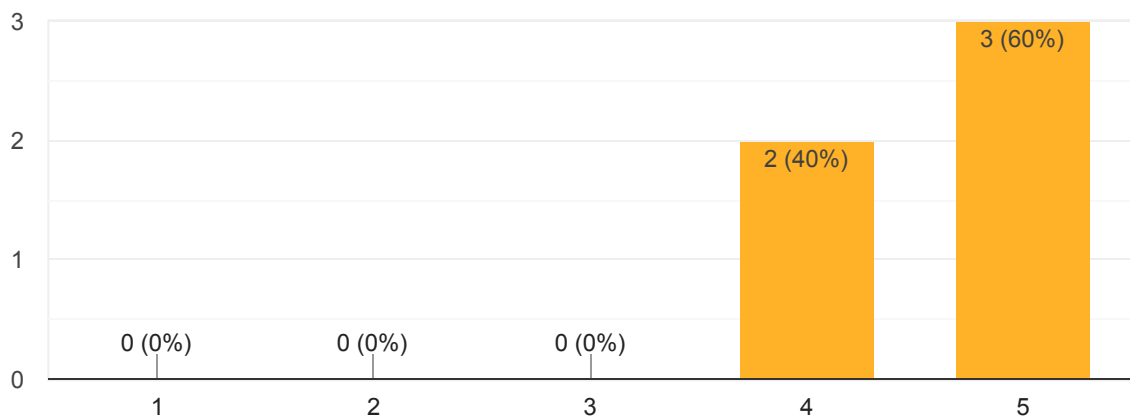
Selama saya menggunakan aplikasi SchILS tidak mengalami kendala yang berarti.

5 responses



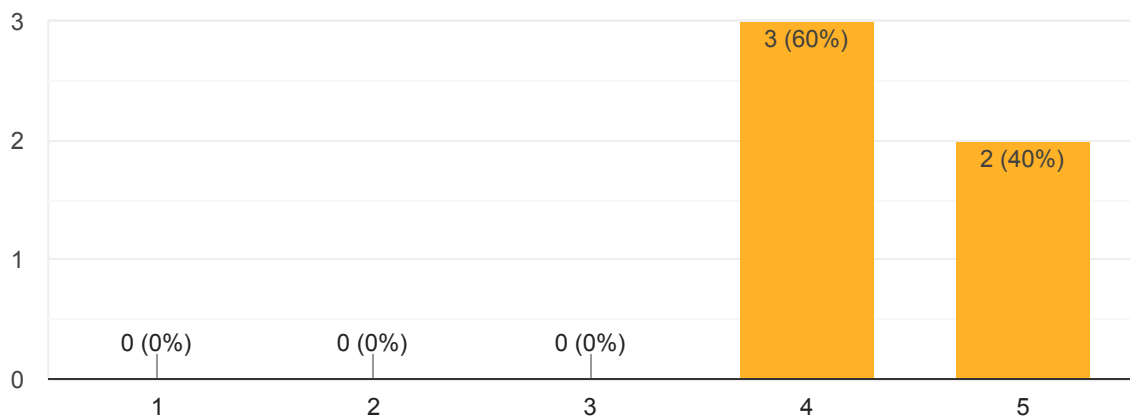
### Saya merasa tertarik untuk terus menggunakan aplikasi SchILS

5 responses



### Saya merekomendasikan penggunaan aplikasi SchILS kepada pengelola perpustakaan.

5 responses



# Google Forms



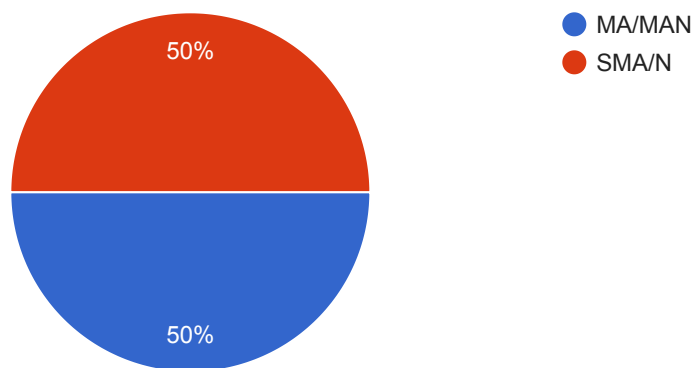
# Uji Penerimaan Aplikasi Otomasi Perpustakaan Pada SMA/MA Di Kota Banda Aceh Dan Aceh Besar Dengan Metode Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

2 responses

## DEMOGRAFI

Perpustakaan Sekolah Anda di ?

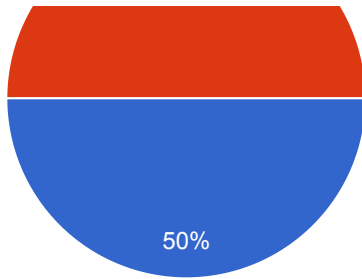
2 responses



Tingkat Pendidikan Anda?

2 responses

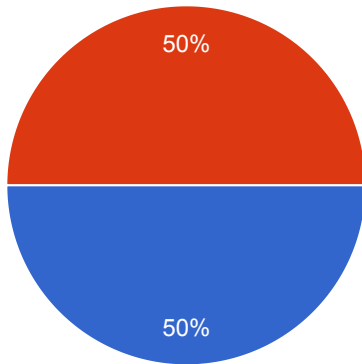




- Diploma
- SMA /Sederajat

### Bidang Pendidikan Anda?

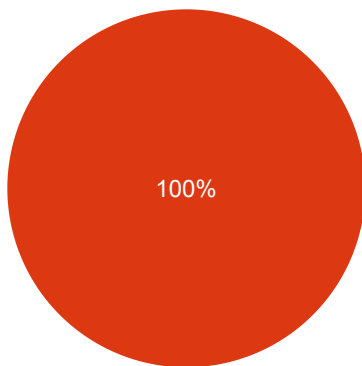
2 responses



- Ilmu Perpustakaan
- Non-Ilmu Perpustakaan

### Lama Anda menggunakan aplikasi SLIMS

2 responses



- Di bawah 1 Tahun
- Di atas 1 tahun

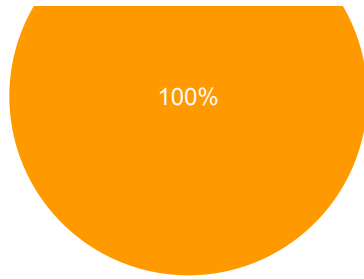
### Wilayah Perpustakaan Anda?

2 responses



- Banda Aceh
- Aceh Besar
- Kota Banda Aceh



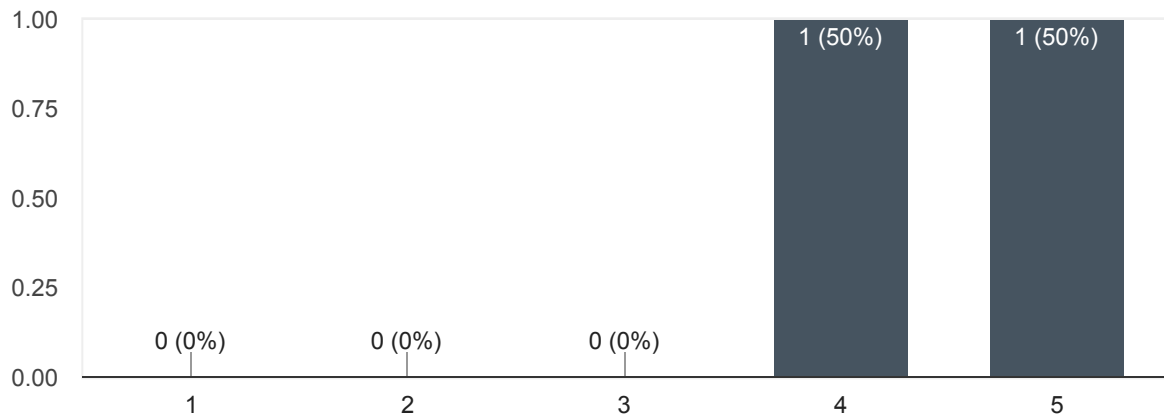


## PETUNJUK SURVEY

### I. Kemudahan (Perceived Ease of Use)

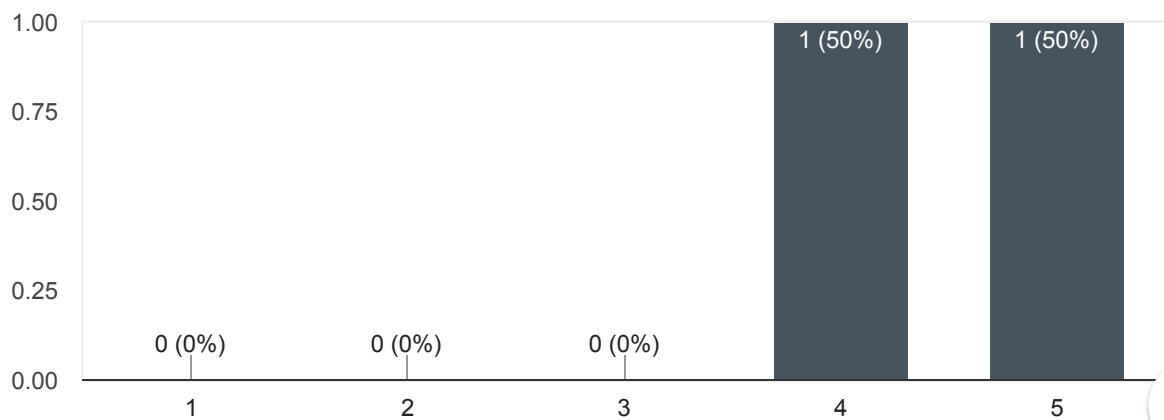
Saya dapat mempelajari cara penggunaan aplikasi SLiMS dengan mudah

2 responses



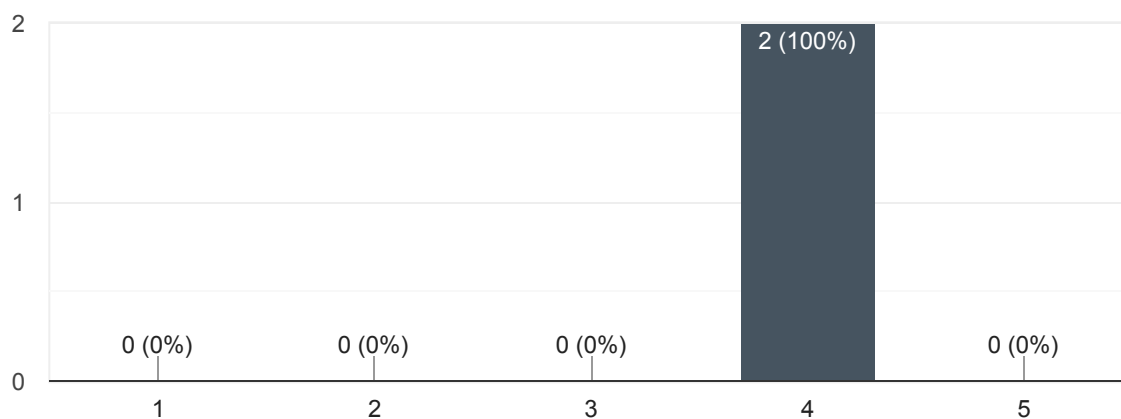
Saya dapat menggunakan aplikasi SLiMS dengan mudah

2 responses



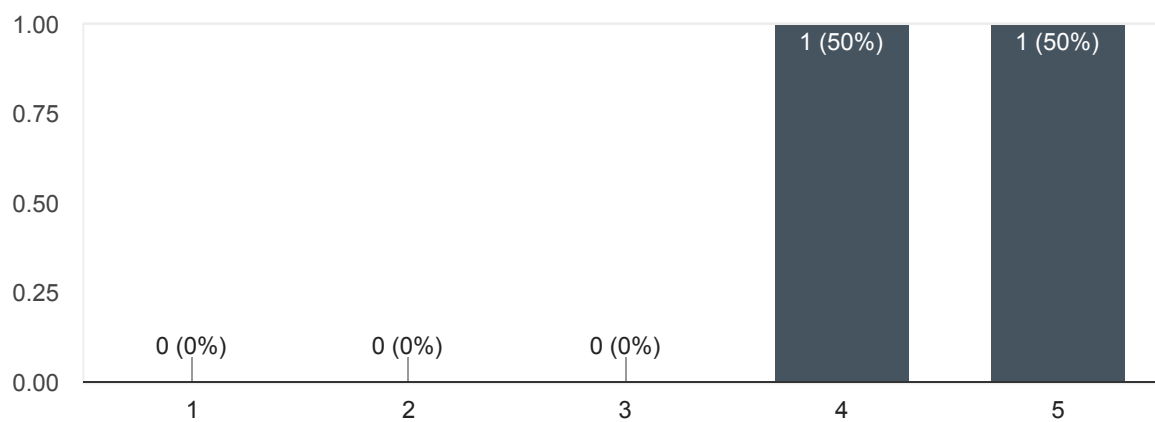
Saya dapat memahami semua fitur aplikasi SLiMS dengan mudah

2 responses



Saya dapat menerapkan semua fitur aplikasi SLiMS dengan terampil

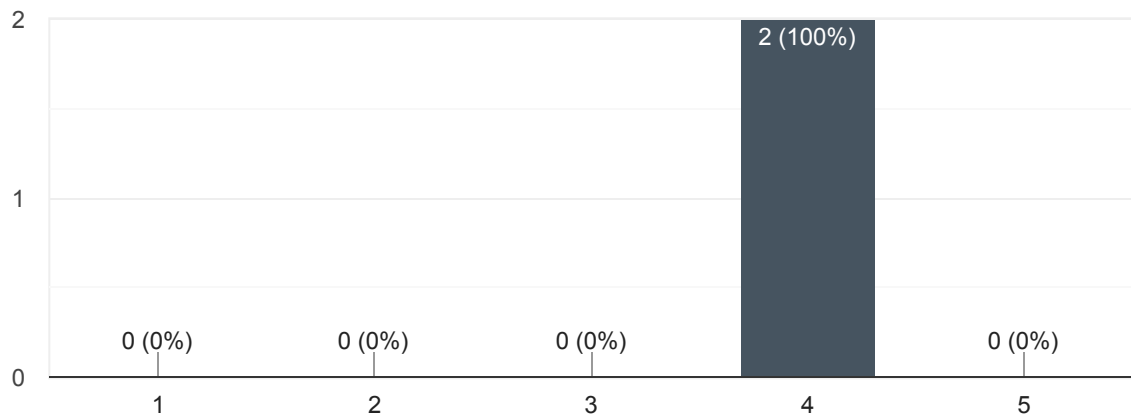
2 responses





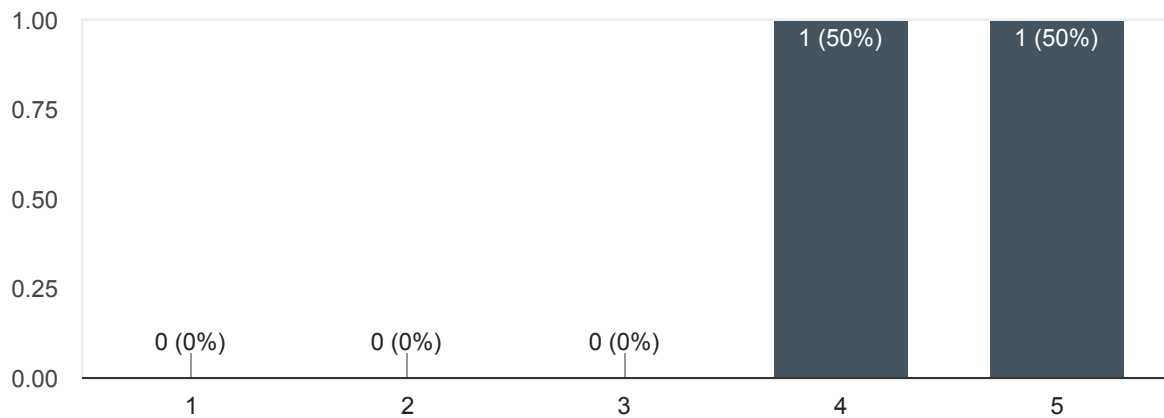
Saya menganggap aplikasi SLiMS adalah aplikasi yang fleksibel

2 responses



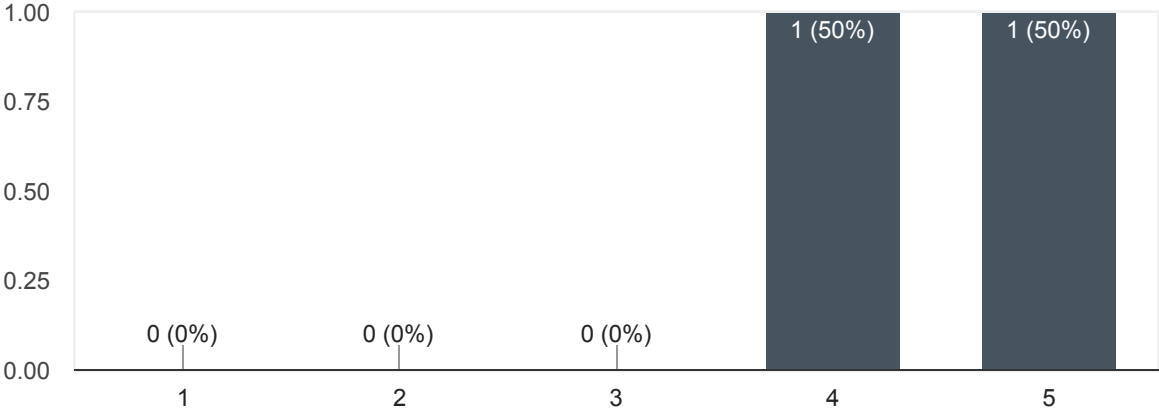
Saya berkeyakinan aplikasi SLiMS mudah digunakan oleh siapapun

2 responses



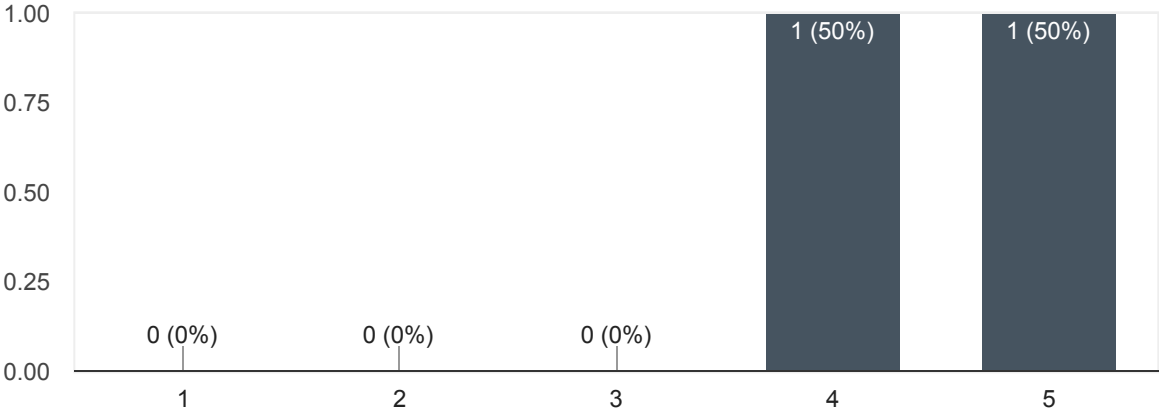
Menurut saya aplikasi SLiMS membantu mempermudah pekerjaan saya.

2 responses



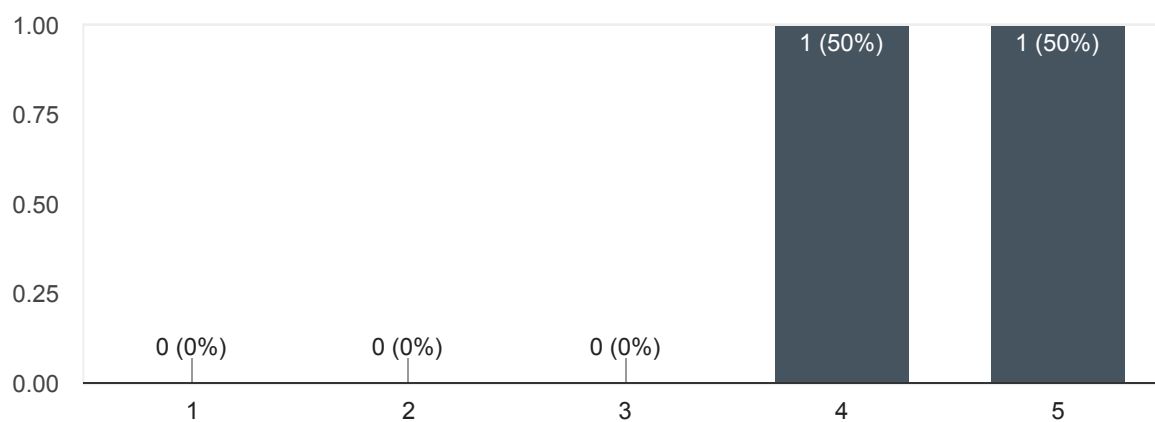
Menurut saya aplikasi SLiMS mempercepat pekerjaan saya.

2 responses



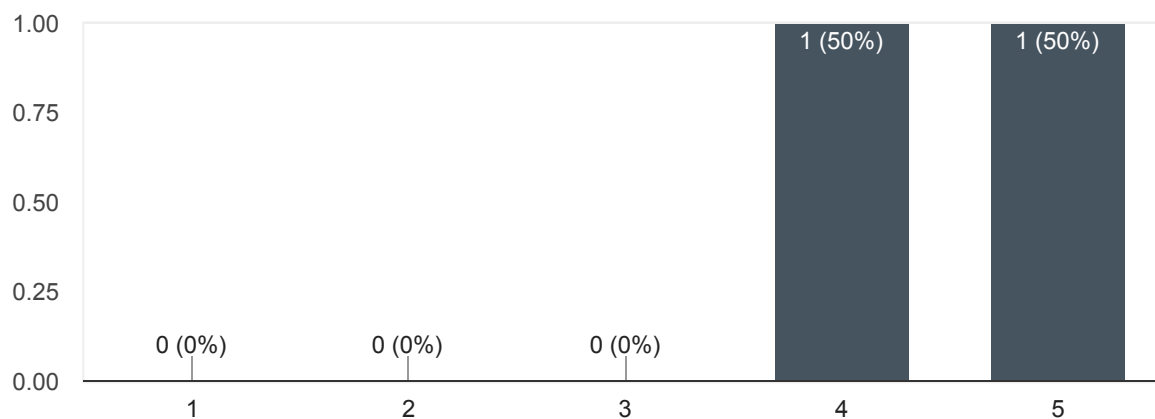
Menurut saya aplikasi SLiMS dapat meningkatkan produktifitas pekerjaan saya.

2 responses



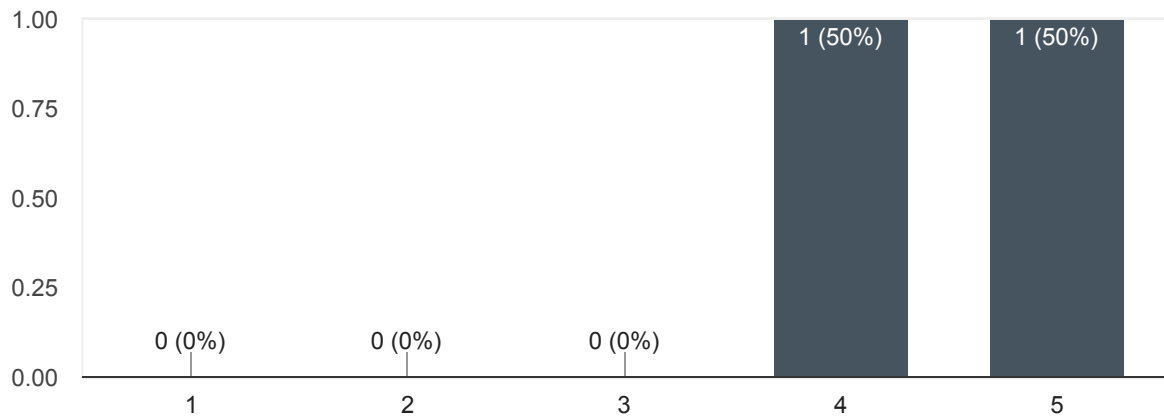
Menurut saya aplikasi SLiMS dapat meningkatkan kualitas pekerjaan saya

2 responses



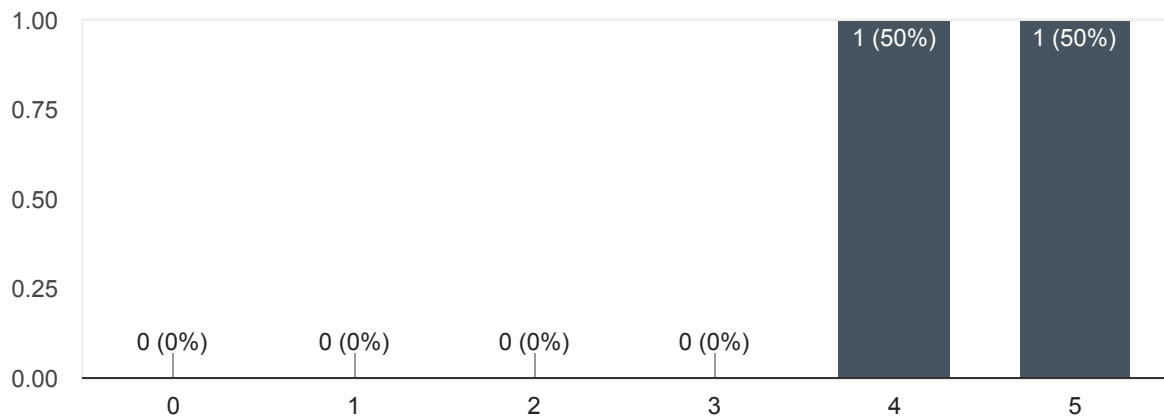
Menurut saya aplikasi SLiMS dapat meningkatkan prestasi kinerja saya

2 responses



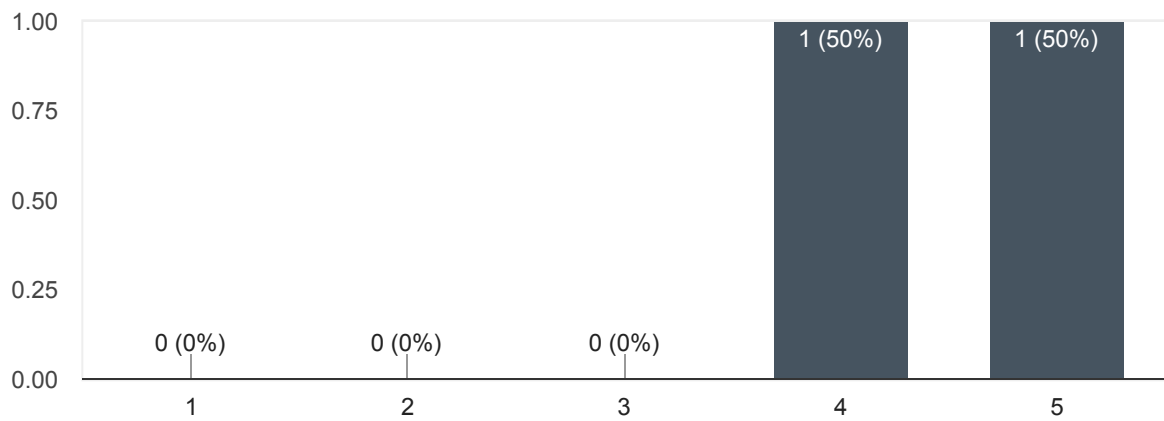
Menurut saya aplikasi SLiMS dapat meningkatkan kuantitas kerja saya

2 responses



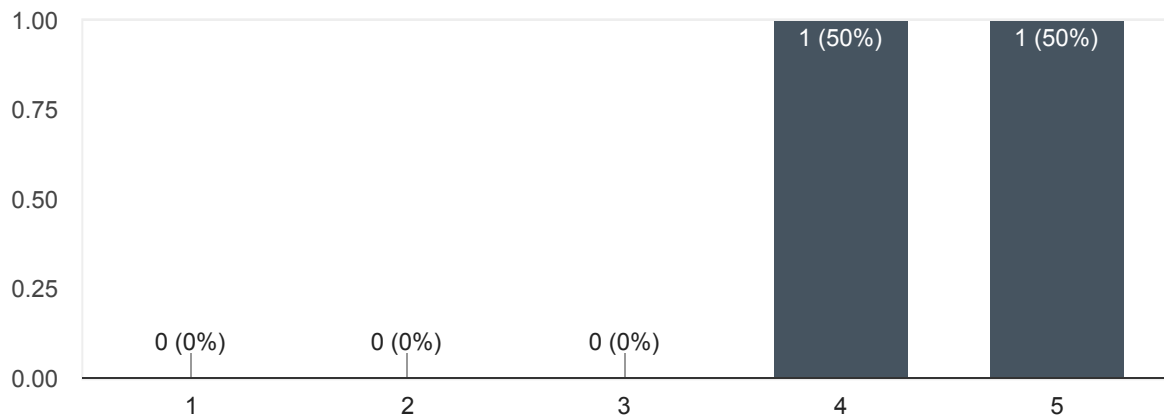
### Saya akan tetap menggunakan aplikasi aplikasi SLiMS

2 responses



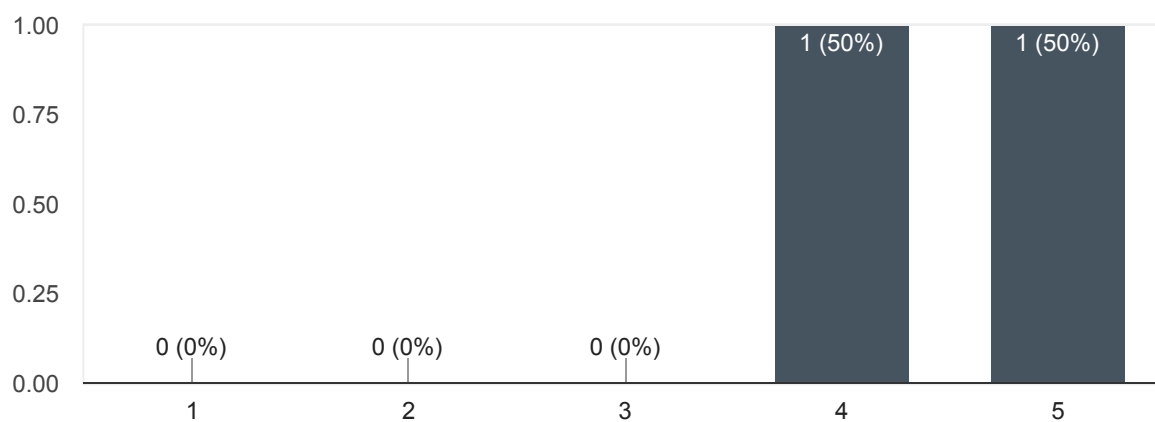
### Saya akan merasa nyaman menggunakan aplikasi aplikasi SLiMS

2 responses



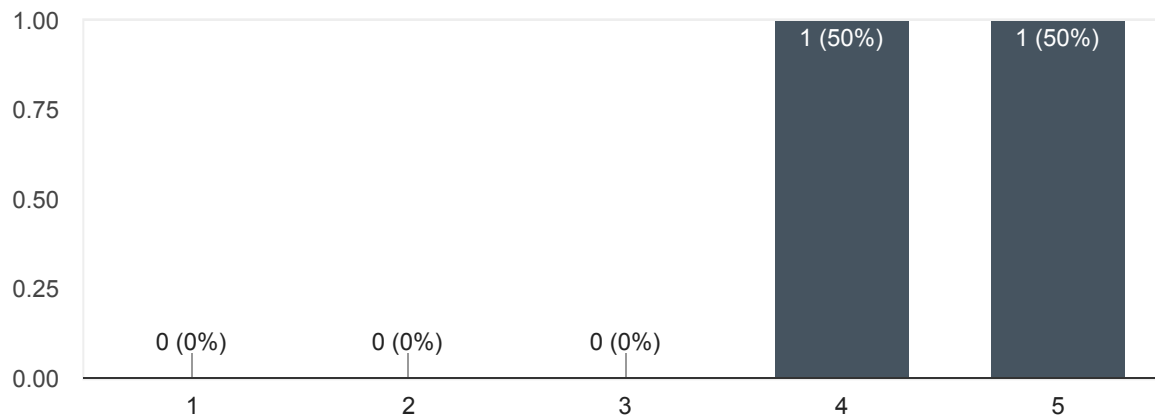
Menurut saya fitur-fitur yang ada pada aplikasi SLiMS memenuhi keperluan perpustakaan

2 responses



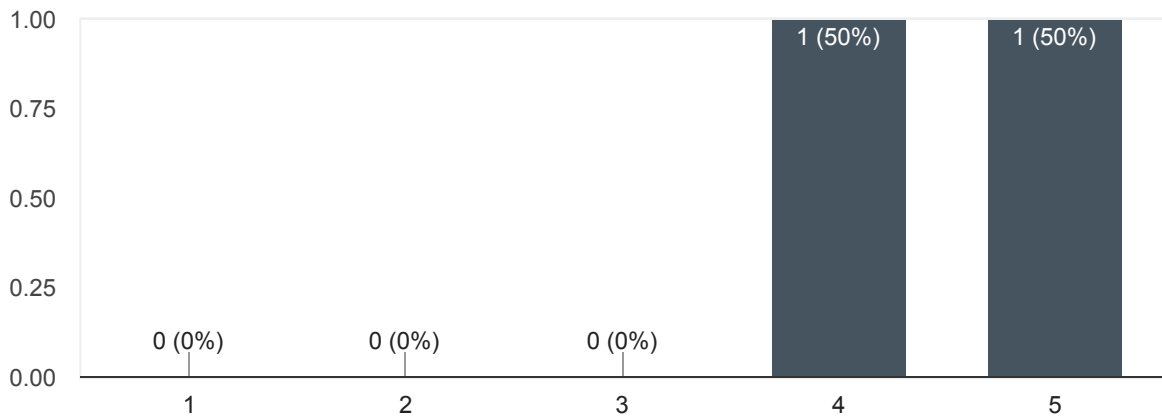
Selama saya menggunakan aplikasi SLiMS tidak mengalami kendala yang berarti.

2 responses



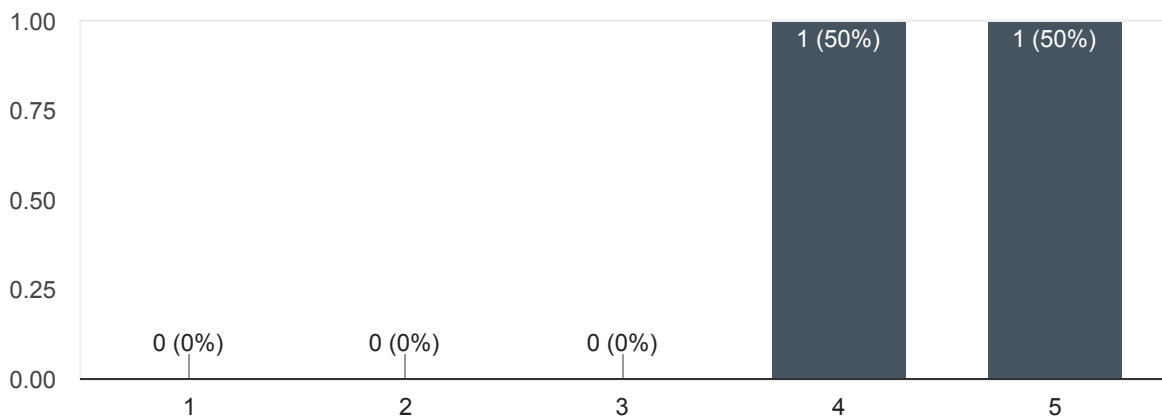
### Saya merasa tertarik untuk terus menggunakan aplikasi SLiMS

2 responses



### Saya merekomendasikan penggunaan aplikasi SLiMS kepada pengelola perpustakaan.

2 responses



# Google Forms





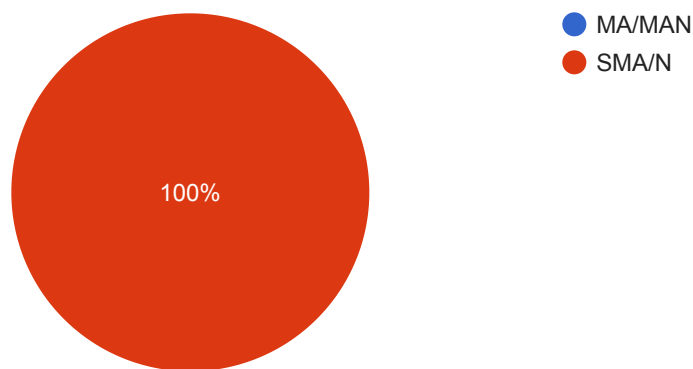
# Uji Penerimaan Aplikasi Otomasi Perpustakaan Pada SMA/MA Di Kota Banda Aceh Dan Aceh Besar Dengan Metode Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

2 responses

## DEMOGRAFI

Perpustakaan Sekolah Anda di ?

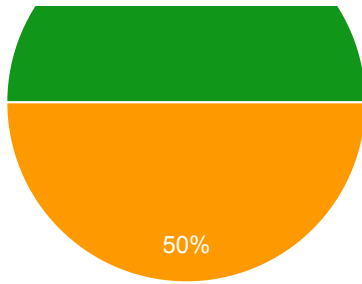
2 responses



Tingkat Pendidikan Anda?

2 responses

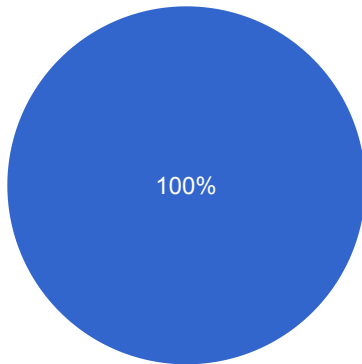




- Diploma
- SMA / Sederajat

### Bidang Pendidikan Anda?

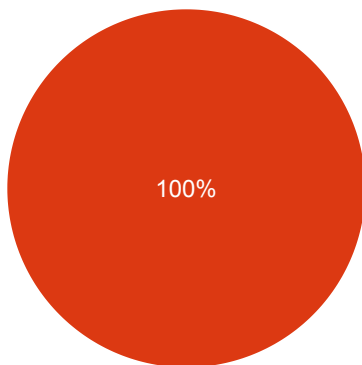
2 responses



- Ilmu Perpustakaan
- Non-Ilmu Perpustakaan

### Lama Anda menggunakan aplikasi INLISLite ?

2 responses



- Di bawah 1 tahun
- Di atas 1 tahun

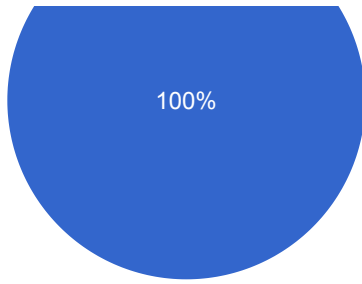
### Wilayah Perpustakaan Anda?

2 responses



- Banda Aceh
- Aceh Besar



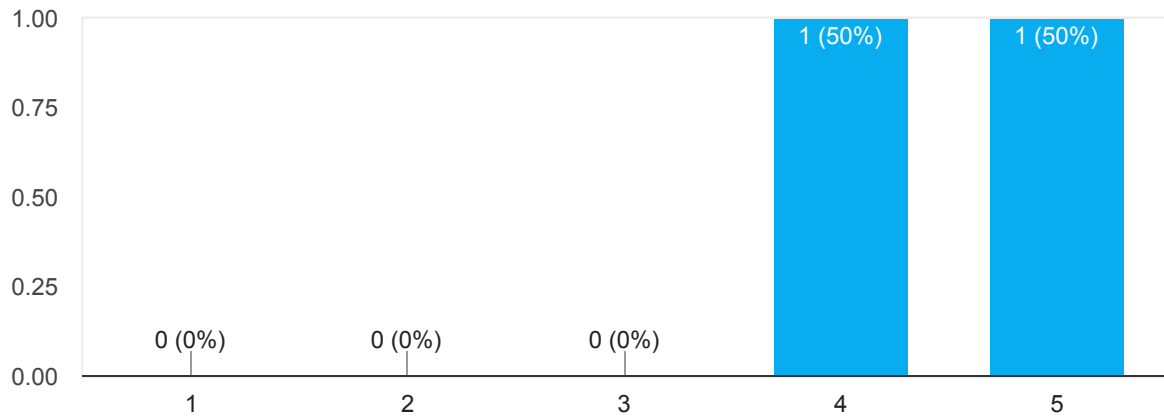


## PETUNJUK SURVEY

### I. Kemudahan (Perceived Ease of Use)

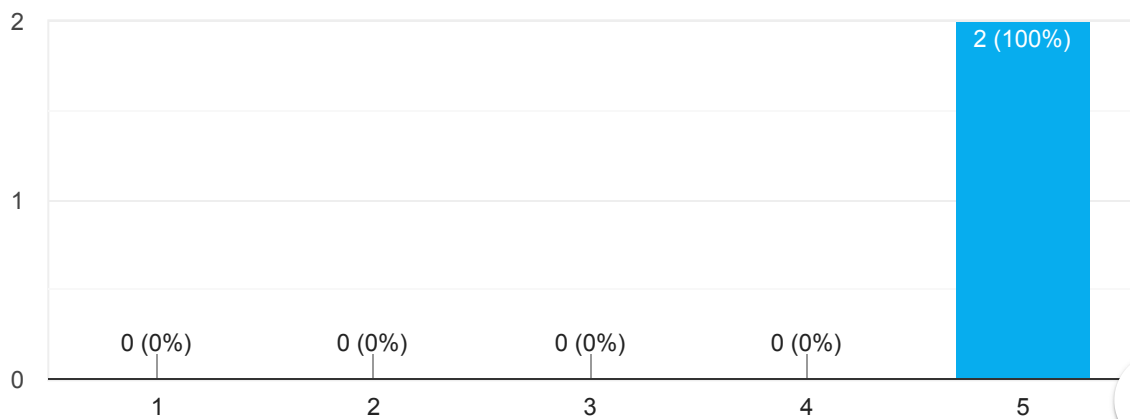
Saya dapat mempelajari cara penggunaan aplikasi INLISLite dengan mudah

2 responses



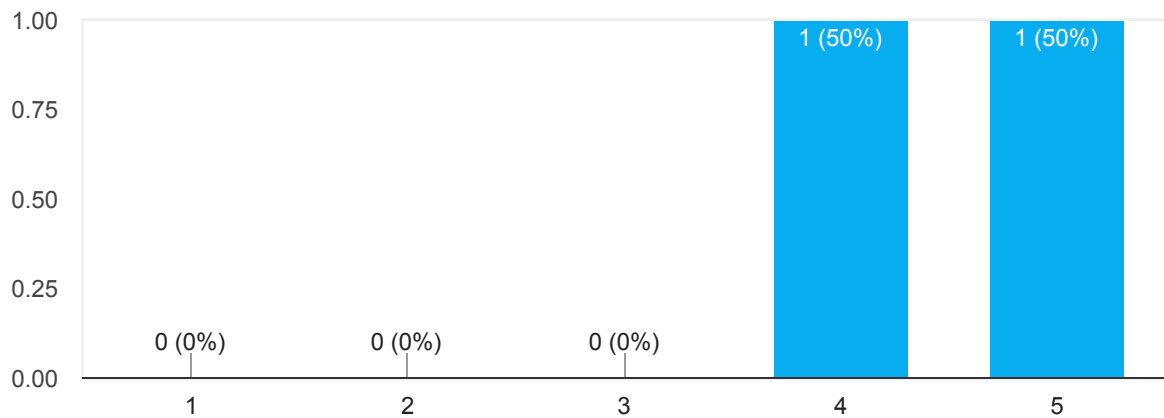
Saya dapat menggunakan aplikasi INLISLite dengan mudah

2 responses



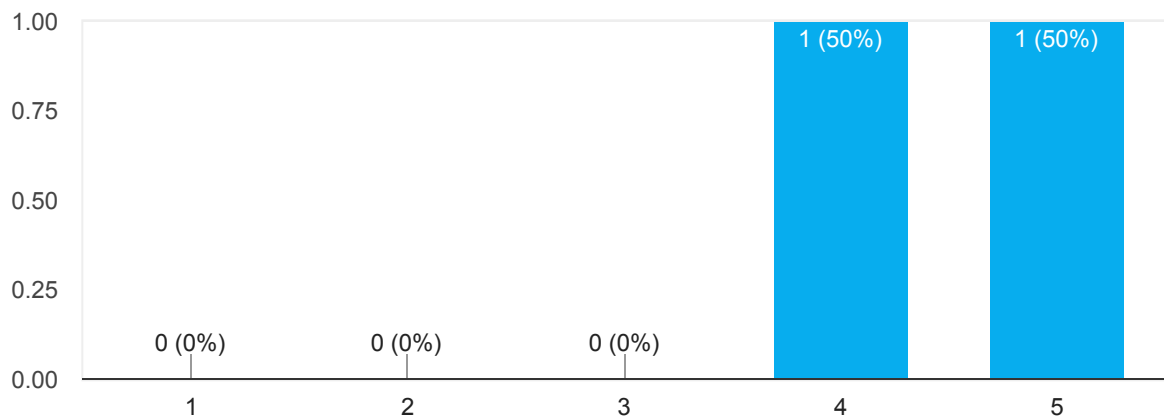
Saya dapat memahami semua fitur aplikasi INLISLite dengan mudah

2 responses



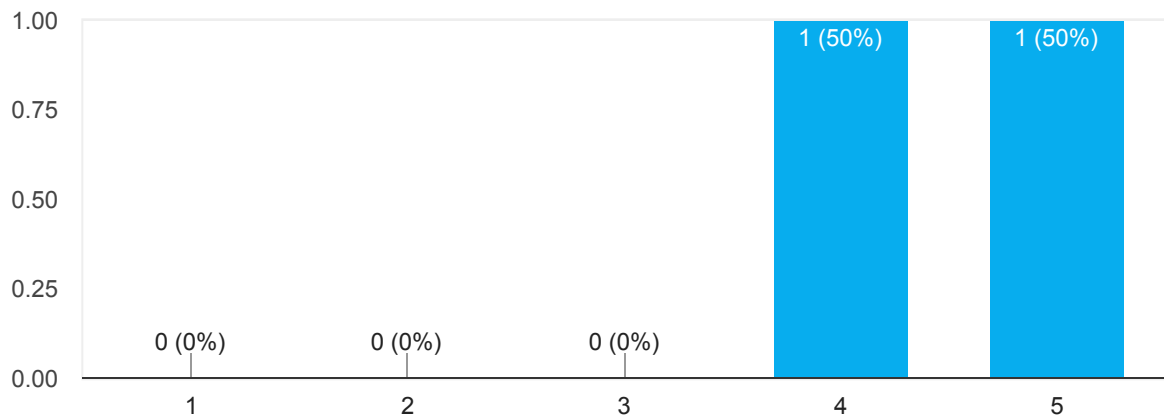
Saya dapat menerapkan semua fitur aplikasi INLISLite dengan terampil

2 responses



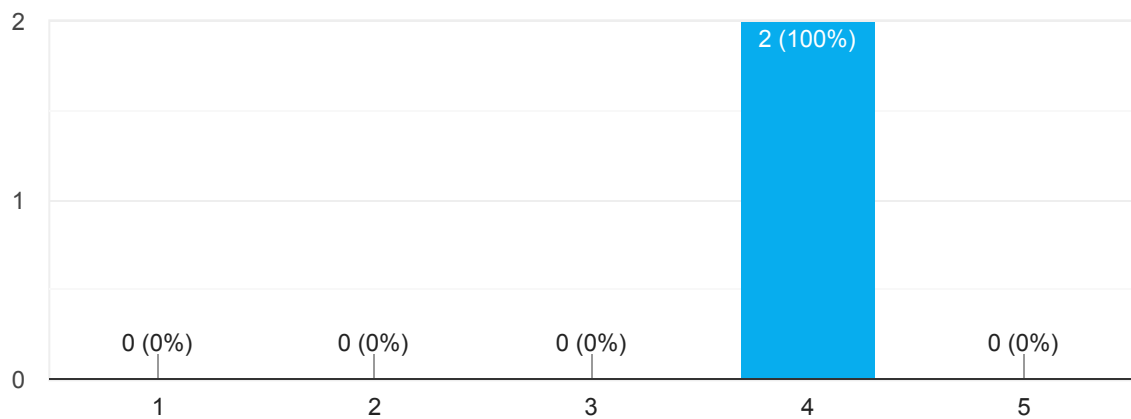
Saya menganggap aplikasi INLISLite adalah aplikasi yang fleksibel

2 responses



Saya berkeyakinan aplikasi INLISLite mudah digunakan oleh siapapun

2 responses

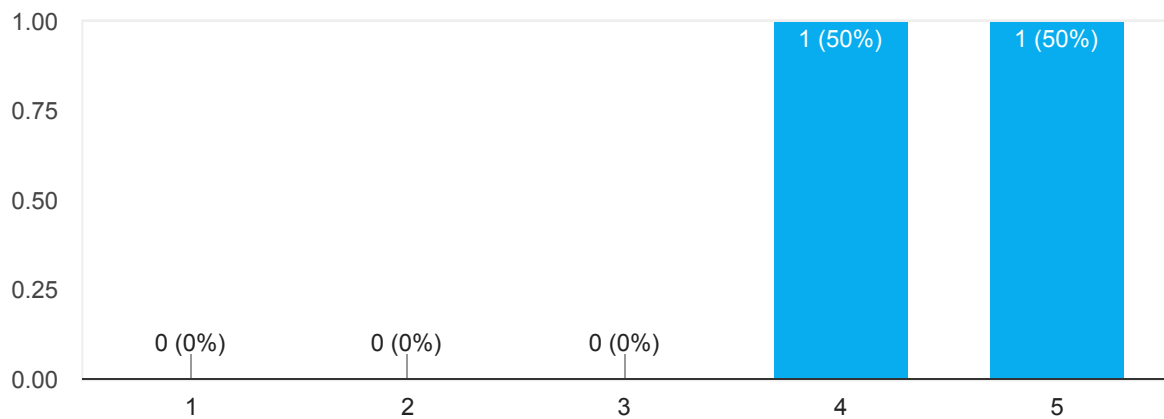


## II. Kebermanfaatan (Perceived Usefulness)



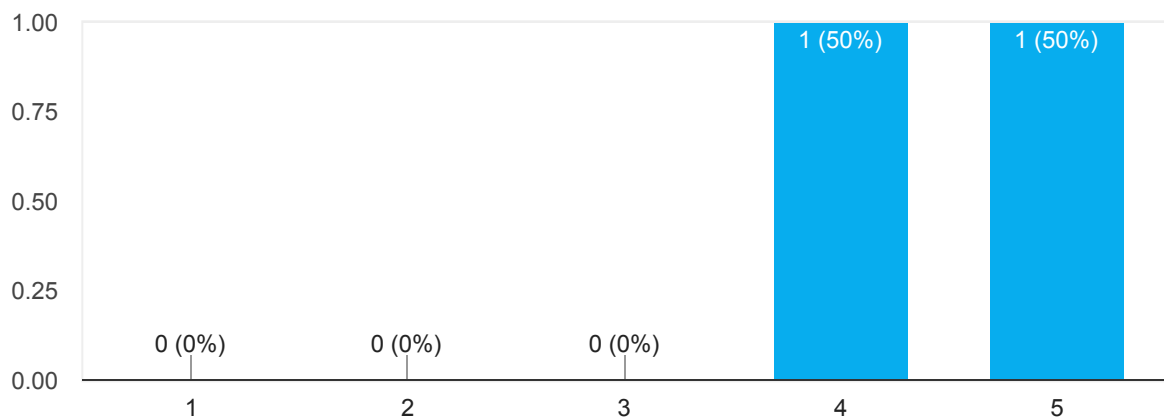
Menurut saya aplikasi INLISLite membantu mempermudah pekerjaan saya.

2 responses



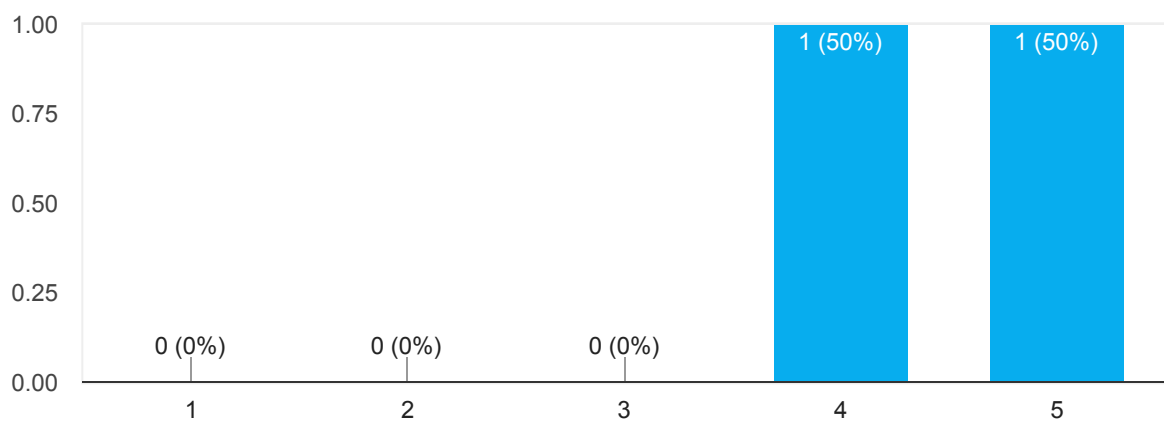
Menurut saya aplikasi INLISLite mempercepat pekerjaan saya.

2 responses



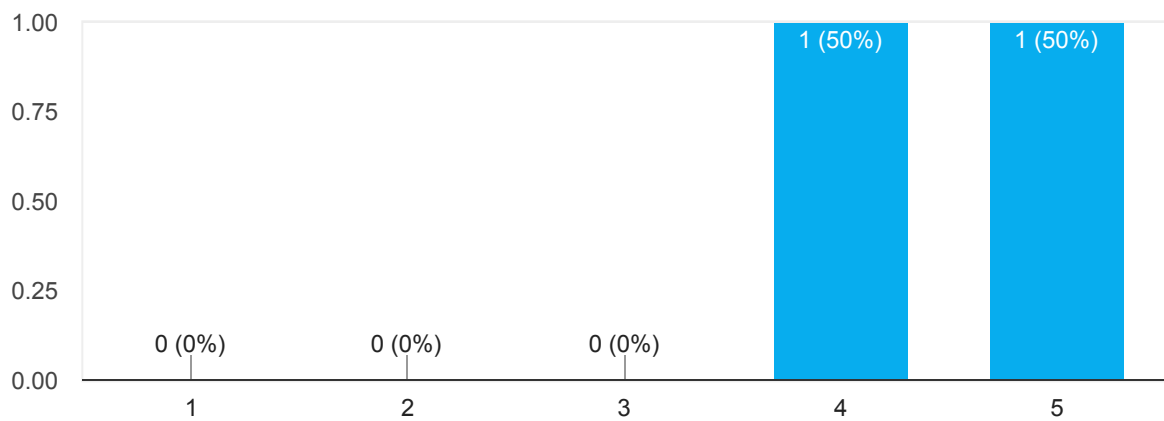
Menurut saya aplikasi INLISLite dapat meningkatkan produktifitas pekerjaan saya.

2 responses



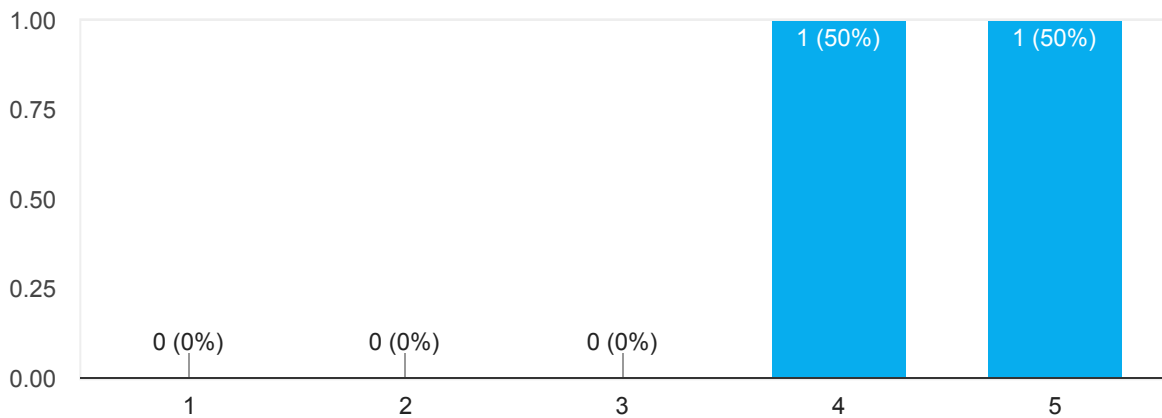
Menurut saya aplikasi INLISLite dapat meningkatkan kualitas pekerjaan saya

2 responses



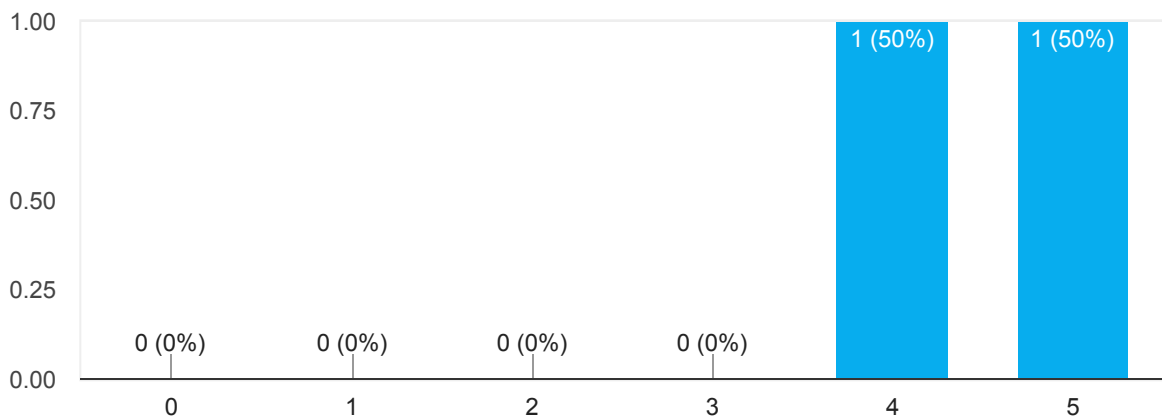
Menurut saya aplikasi INLISLite dapat meningkatkan prestasi kinerja saya

2 responses



Menurut saya aplikasi INLISLite dapat meningkatkan kuantitas kerja saya

2 responses



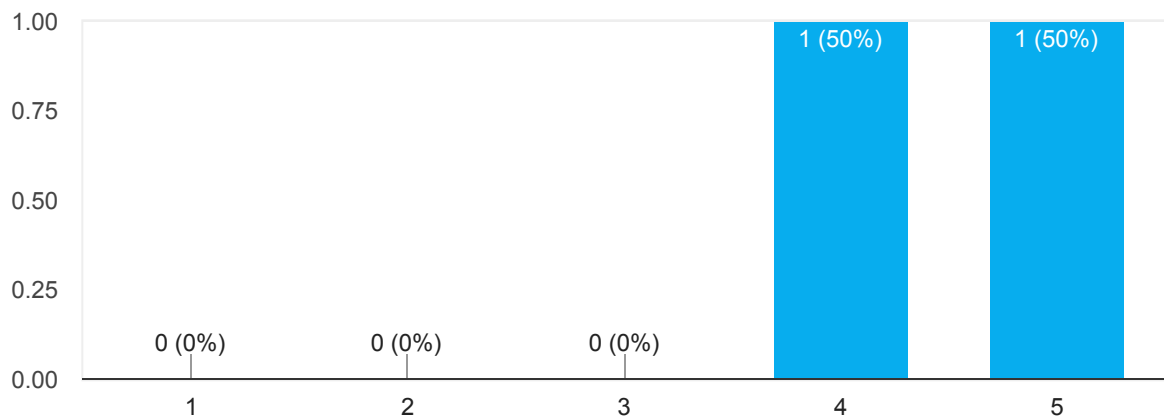
III.Penerimaan (Acceptance)





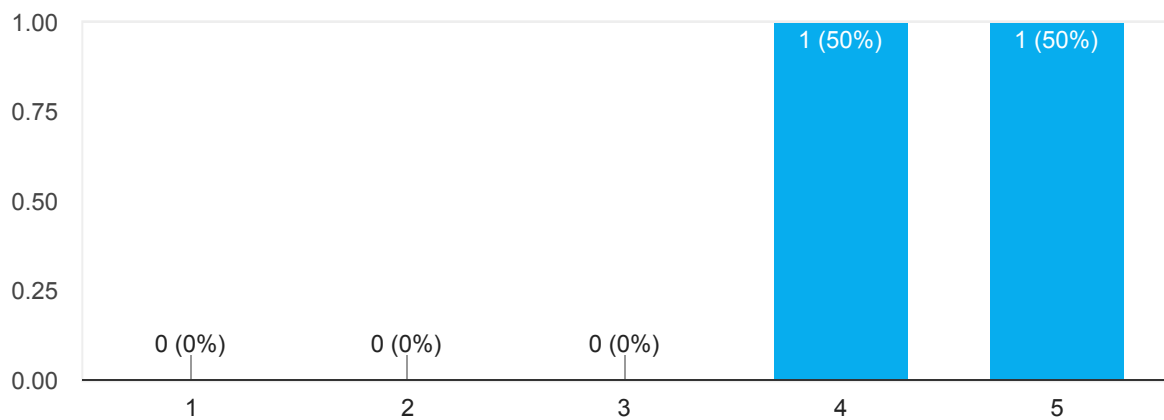
### Saya akan tetap menggunakan aplikasi aplikasi INLISLite

2 responses



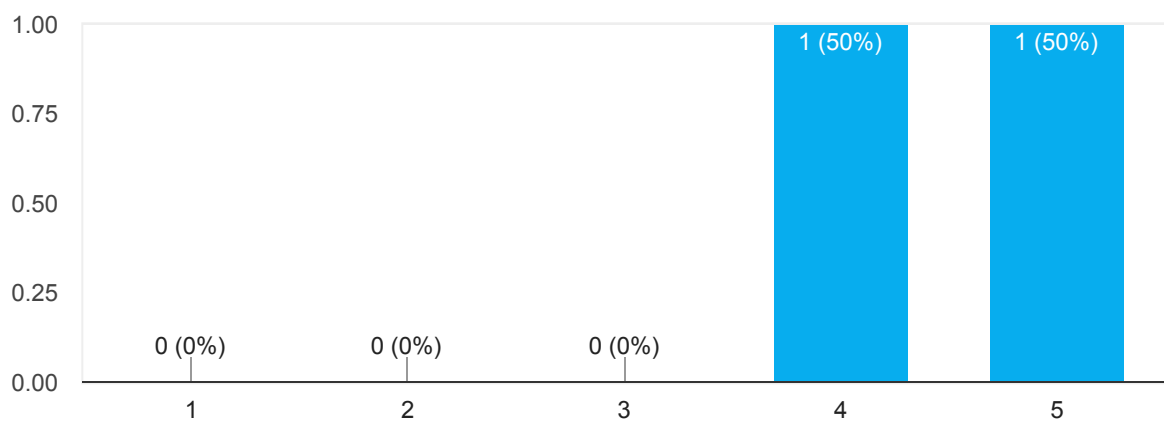
### Saya akan merasa nyaman menggunakan aplikasi aplikasi INLISLite

2 responses



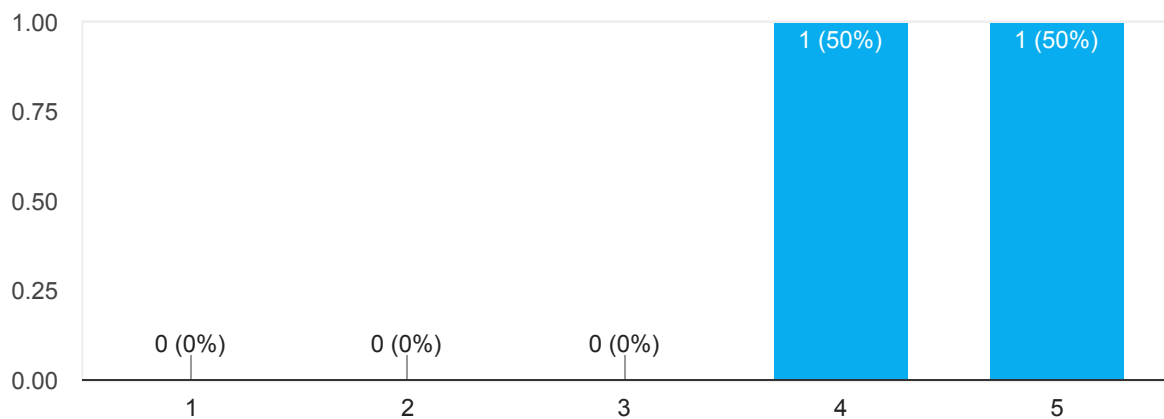
Menurut saya fitur-fitur yang ada pada aplikasi INLISLite memenuhi keperluan perpustakaan

2 responses



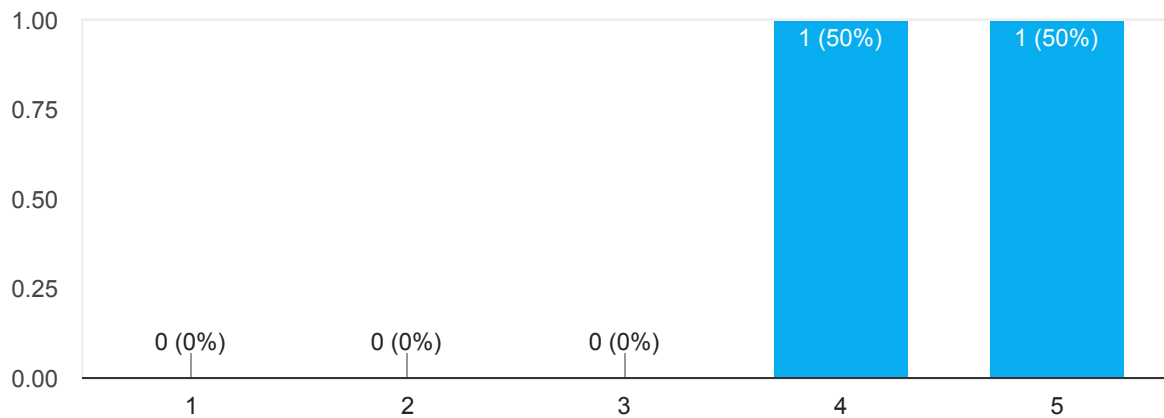
Selama saya menggunakan aplikasi INLISLite tidak mengalami kendala yang berarti.

2 responses



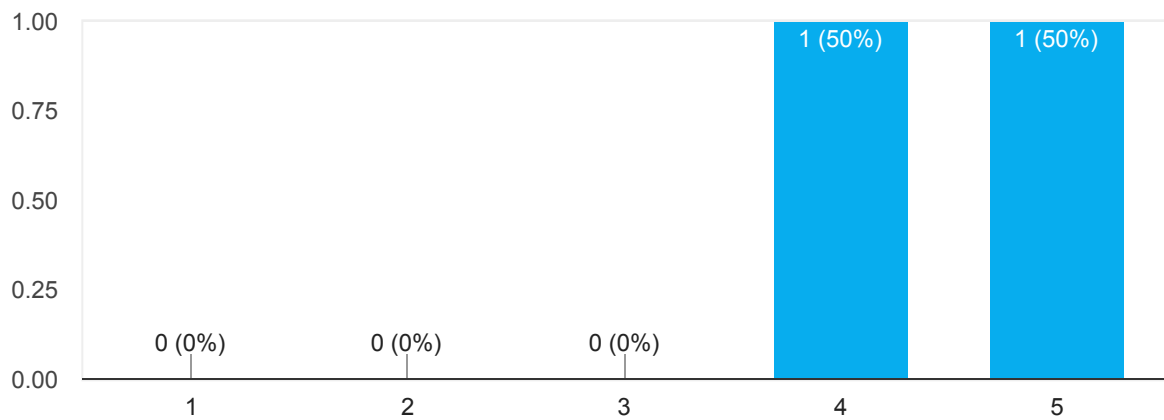
### Saya merasa tertarik untuk terus menggunakan aplikasi INLISLite

2 responses



### Saya merekomendasikan penggunaan aplikasi INLISLite kepada pengelola perpustakaan.

2 responses



# Google Forms





**BIODATA PENELITI**  
**PUSAT PENELITIAN DAN PENERBITAN LP2M**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH**

**A. Identitas Diri**

1.	Nama Lengkap <i>(dengan gelar)</i>	<b>Nurhayati Ali Hasan, M.LIS</b>
2.	Jenis Kelamin L/P	Perempuan
3.	Jabatan Fungsional	Lektor
4.	NIP	197307281999032002
5.	NIDN	2028077301
6.	NIPN <i>(ID Peneliti)</i>	202807730106000
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10.	Alamat Kantor	Jln. Syeikh Abdul Rauf Kopelma-Darussalam Banda Aceh Kode Pos 23111
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12.	Bidang Ilmu	Ilmu Perpustakaan & Informasi
13.	Program Studi	Ilmu Perpustakaan
14.	Fakultas	Adab dan Humaniora

**B. Riwayat Pendidikan**

No.	Uraian	S1	S2	S3
1.	Nama Perguruan Tinggi	IIUM	IIUM	-
2.	Kota dan Negara PT	Malaysia	Malaysia	-
3.	Bidang Ilmu/ Program Studi	Sejarah Peradaban Islam	Library of Science	-
4.	Tahun Lulus	1996	1999	-

### C. Pengalaman Penelitian dalam 3 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Sumber Dana
1.	2021	Optimization Test of the Utilization of Schils and Inlislite Applications in Improving Library Performance in Madrasah Aliyah Library in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY
2.	2019	Analisis Usability pada Web Akademik Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Negeri di Provinsi Aceh	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY
3.	2018	Kiprah Program Study S1 Ilmu Perpustakaan UIN Ar-Raniry dalam Mengembangkan Perpustakaan di Aceh	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY

### D. Pengalaman Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat dalam 3 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian	Sumber Dana
1.	2021	Pengabdian Berbasis Program Studi	Kerjasama
2.	2020	Kuliah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY
3.	2019	Kuliah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY

### E. Publikasi Artikel Ilmiah dalam Jurnal dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Nama Jurnal	Volume/Nomor/Tahun/Url
1.	Pendidikan dan pelatihan sebagai upaya peningkatan kinerja pustakawan	Libria	Volume 10 Nomor 1 2018
2.	Penguatan Budaya Baca di Perpustakaan Sekolah: Dasar Mewujudkan Masyarakat Pembelajar Sepanjang Hayat	Libria	Volume 11 Nomor 2 2019
3.	Pembinaan Minat Baca pada Perpustakaan Sekolah: Gagasan & Konsep	IJLIS	Volume 1 Number 2 2020

#### F. Karya Buku dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul Buku	Tahun	Tebal Halaman	Penerbit
1.	Pengantar Filsafat Perpustakaan	2020	60	Bandar Publishing
2.	Buku Panduan Praktek Kerja Lapangan Prodi Ilmu Perpustakaan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Ar-Raniry	2020	60	Bandar Publishing

#### G. Perolehan HKI dalam 10 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul/Tema HKI	Tahun	Jenis	Nomor P/ID
1.	Analisis Usability pada Web Akademik Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Negeri di Provinsi Aceh	2019	Hak Kekayaan Intelektual Laporan Penelitian	
2.	-	-	-	-

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Banda Aceh,  
Ketua/Anggota Peneliti,

**Nurhayati Ali Hasan, M.LIS**  
NIDN. 2028077301



**BIODATA PENELITI**  
**PUSAT PENELITIAN DAN PENERBITAN LP2M**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH**

**A. Identitas Diri**

1.	Nama Lengkap <i>(dengan gelar)</i>	<b>Nazaruddin, M.LIS</b>
2.	Jenis Kelamin L/P	Laki-Laki
3.	Jabatan Fungsional	Lektor
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10.	Alamat Kantor	Jln. Syeikh Abdul Rauf Kopelma-Darussalam Banda Aceh Kode Pos 23111
11.	Nomor Telepon/Faks	+62 811 670 101
12.	Bidang Ilmu	Ilmu Perpustakaan & Informasi
13.	Program Studi	Ilmu Perpustakaan
14.	Fakultas	Adab dan Humaniora

**B. Riwayat Pendidikan**

No.	Uraian	S1	S2	S3
1.	Nama Perguruan Tinggi	IAIN Ar-Raniry	Universitas Indonesia	Universiti Utara Malaysia
2.	Kota dan Negara PT	Banda Aceh	Jakarta	Malaysia
3.	Bidang Ilmu/ Program Studi	Bahasa Arab	Ilmu Perpustakaan & Informasi	Manajemen Multimedia
4.	Tahun Lulus	1995	1998	2021



### C. Pengalaman Penelitian dalam 3 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Sumber Dana
1.	2021	Optimization Test of the Utilization of Schils and Inlislite Applications in Improving Library Performance in Madrasah Aliyah Library in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY
2.	2019	Literasi Digital (Digital Literacy)	MANDIRI
3.	2018	Perilaku Pencarian Informasi Online (Online Information Seeking)	MANDIRI

### D. Pengalaman Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat dalam 3 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Tahun	Judul Pengabdian	Sumber Dana
1.	2020	Pengabdian Berbasis Program Studi	KERJASAMA PRODI
2.	2016	Kuliah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY
3.	2015	Kuliah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	DIPA UIN AR-RANIRY

### E. Publikasi Artikel Ilmiah dalam Jurnal dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Nama Jurnal	Volume/Nomor/Tahun/Url
1.	The Phenomenon of Google Effect, Digital Amnesia and Nomophobia In Academic Perspective Cyberspace	Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi	Volume 5, Nomor 1, Maret 2021
2.	The Identification of Student's Behaviors of Digital Amnesia Syndromes and Google Effect in the Department of Library Sciences, State Islamic University of Ar-Raniry Indonesia	International Journal of Information Technology and Library Science	Volume 9, Number 1 2020

3.	Academic Librarian as a Scientists Partner: An Authors Best Practice	Proceeding	The 2nd International Conference on Culture and Language in Southeast Asia (ICCLA)
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#### F. Karya Buku dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul Buku	Tahun	Tebal Halaman	Penerbit
1.	Panduan Penggunaan Aplikasi Manajemen Referensi Mendeley	2019	60	Bandar Publishing
2.	Panduan Penggunaan Aplikasi Manajemen Referensi Zotero	2020	60	Bandar Publishing

#### G. Perolehan HKI dalam 10 Tahun Terakhir

No.	Judul/Tema HKI	Tahun	Jenis	Nomor P/ID
1.	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Banda Aceh, 5 Oktober 2021  
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**Nazaruddin, M.LIS**  
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