Implementation of INLISLITE 3.1 in Processing Printed Book Materials at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar Library

Katrin Setio Devi[1] and Yanti Rohmayanti[2]

[1]Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
[2]Universitas Terbuka, South Tangerang, Indonesia

Corresponding email: katrinsetiodevi@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to provide an overview of the implementation of the INLISLite in processing printed book materials at the library of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar. The INLISLite 3.1 is a library automation system application designed and officially developed by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, used to assist in the process of managing library materials. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative research method. Utilizing data collection techniques through observations and interviews with two informants consisting of the head librarian and library staff of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar. The implementation of the INLISLite serves as a solution for the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar library in transitioning from conventional to automated processing of printed book materials. Equipped with comprehensive program features, it aids the staff in their library activities. However, the use of the INLISLite 3.1 at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar has not been fully optimized and is still hindered by human resources, resulting in suboptimal data input due to a lack of cataloging expertise.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology has provided convenience and assistance in library activities, especially with the increasing prevalence of digital libraries that utilize information technology, playing a crucial role in automating library operations to enhance library management quality (Saleh, 2014; Hartono, 2016). The introduction of library automation is expected to offer solutions for conventional libraries in handling library materials, membership input, circulation services, and statistical reporting. The processing of library materials is a core task in libraries. Printed book materials in the library need to be processed to facilitate information retrieval. Material processing activities include inventory management, ownership stamping, classification, cataloguing, book attribute assignment, labelling, and book shelving. A library is a facility for storing documents, both printed and non-printed, organized systematically in accordance with established guidelines. It involves various administrative tasks, technical and service-related activities, and serves purposes such as studying, reading, research, recreation, and more (Aziz, 2014:16). Besides INLISLite, there are numerous other library automation applications used in the processing of library materials, including SLIMS, Ganesha Digital Library, and Athenaeum light (Rezki, 2019).

According to Handoko (2018), INLISLite is a library automation application program designed to serve as a means of managing library data based on information and communication technology. The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia has developed and continued to improve the INLISLite application since 2011, offering several versions that are both free and open to the public. INLISLite is derived from the term "Integrated Library System," the name of the integral library information software developed since 2003 to aid in the management of the National Library's operations (Bugis, 2021).

INLISLite is used in many school libraries (Hamid, 2015; Wulandari, 2019; Zulhalim et al., 2019), such as the library of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar. Previously, the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar Library used a manual system for processing printed book materials, which was perceived to be very time-consuming. Along with the development of information technology and the directives outlined in a circular from the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, which instructed every school library to implement the INLISLite Application, the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar Library decided to adopt the INLISLite version 3.1 application in 2019, facilitated by the Saidja Adinda district library in Lebak Regency, Banten Province. The features of the library

application were created and introduced to meet the information organization's needs. The INLISLite version 3.1 application is used to simplify and expedite the processing of printed book materials for the staff. Based on the description above, the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar Library is currently in a transitional period from conventional to automated systems. Initially, they only used ledger books, but now, data can be input through the INLISLite application, making it easier for the staff to manage the library. The researchers formulate the issues to be addressed in this study as follows: What is the implementation of the INLISLite version 3.1 application, and what are the obstacles encountered in the utilization of the INLISLite version 3.1 application in processing printed book materials at the library of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar?

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive research method, utilizing data collection techniques such as observation and interviews. In this study, the researcher conducted indirect observations, akin to conventional observational practices. The observation took place over three days, from November 8th to November 10th, 2022, at the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar Library in the Kalanganyar District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. During this observation, the researcher recorded the activities occurring in the field.

The interviews were conducted on Tuesday, November 8, 2022, by interviewing the head librarian and library staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar. In this research, in-depth interviews were used, employing an unstructured interview technique in which the questions posed were informal. This allowed the informants the freedom to respond to the researcher's questions in a conversational manner, facilitating data collection (Laksmi, 2022). The interviews were conducted directly with the head librarian and library staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar to obtain information most effectively.

After the data is collected, the researcher will process the data to provide a concise and systematic interpretation of the gathered results. This is done to facilitate the researcher in analyzing the data. Subsequently, data processing will involve analyzing all data, reducing data, and examining the accuracy of the data. The research is directed towards individuals who can provide information as predetermined choices for informants (Sugiyono, 2012). The designated informants are those suitable for the research category (Satori & Komariah, 2013: 53). In this study, the informants identified as research subjects are as follows:

1. Anisa Kapeanis, S.Pd, as the head librarian of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar from 2018 to 2022.
2. Komariah as a library staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar from 2018 to 2022.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The SMAN 1 Kalanganyar Library, with assistance from the government, was established as a self-managed library by the school committee in the 2018 budget year. The library has 419 members, comprising 380 students and 39 educators and educational staff.

The implementation of the INLISlite V. 3.1 in the processing of library material

The library of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar sent a request letter to automate the library to facilitate the library staff in processing printed book materials. A team of librarians from the Saidja Adinda Regional Library responded to SMAN 1 Kalanganyar's invitation in October 2019, assisting in the installation of the INLISlite application. For each installation of the INLISLite version 3.1 application, one Personal Computer (PC) unit was required.
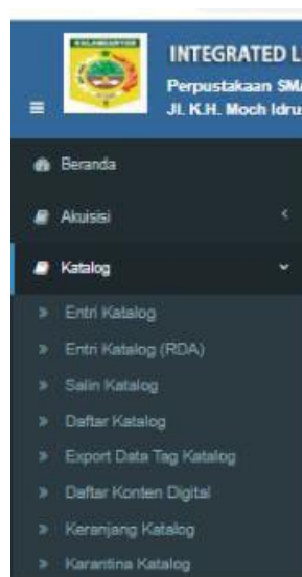
Figure 1. The features of the INLISLite in processing printed books

Once the INLISLite was installed, it was immediately operational and taught to the head librarian and library staff of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar. The training covered the operation of the INLISLite v. 3.1 application, focusing on inputting printed book

materials. The instructional sessions not only covered the operation of the INLISLite application but also included guidance on filling in bibliographic descriptions for printed book materials. Every printed book material in the library undergoes processing, involving acquisition processes such as purchasing, donations, contributions, and exchanges. The INLISLite features programs related to library material processing activities, including the Acquisition menu and the catalog entry menu.

The method employed by the staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar in processing printed book materials through the INLISLite application is as follows:

(1) Entering bibliographic data: in the collection entry, the librarian team determines the bibliographic description in printed book materials, including the title, subtitle, responsible party, ISBN, call number, and classification number.

Figure 2. The display of the collection entry form for entering bibliographic data of library materials

(2) Adding Copy Data (Collection Item)

Copy data refers to information related to the acquisition, placement, and availability of each copy of library materials whose bibliographic data has been entered. To input copy data, ensure that the bibliographic data for the library material is saved.

Figure 3. The display of the form for adding copy data

(3) Adding Book Covers

Adding a book cover to the bibliographic description serves to enhance its visual appeal and provides clearer information by displaying the book cover.

Figure 4. The display of the form for adding copy data

(4) Adding Digital Content

In digital content, library staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar can add collections in digital form using the following method.
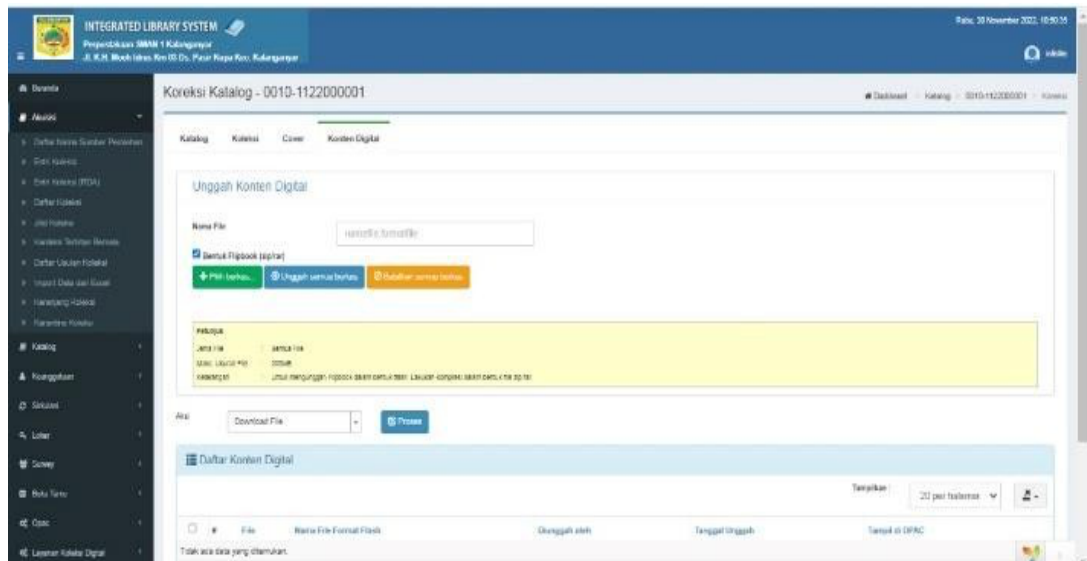
Figure 5. The display of adding digital content

(5) Printing Collection Labels

Each library material must be equipped with a label to facilitate patrons in finding them. The collection label consists of the DDC number, three main entry letters, one title letter, and is supplemented with a distinctive identifier code between copies in the form of a barcode.

Figure 6. The display of printing collection labels

As of now, the library staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar has inputted a total of 223 book titles and 1,699 copies during the three years of using the INLISLite version 3.1 application.

Challenges in the implementation of the INLISLite in processing library materials

Librarians from the Regional Library (Perpusda) who visited the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar library amounted to two individuals. They implemented the INLISLite and provided basic training to operate INLISLite 3.1. However, the training provided

was limited in duration due to the Perpusda librarian team's schedule to visit other school libraries.

Based on interviews conducted by the researcher with two informants at the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar library regarding the processing of printed book materials, it was revealed that they have not yet followed national standards. Barriers in processing printed book materials at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar in the implementation of the INLISLite include:

(1) Lack of training in operating the INLISLite 3.1

Upon the initial installation of the INLISLite 3.1, the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar library continued to use conventional methods in processing printed book materials. The utilization of the INLISLite 3.1 has not been optimal due to the insufficient training provided by the Saidja Adinda Regional Library team in operating the application. As a result, library staff feel confused in operating the INLISLite version 3.1 application and inputting data for printed book materials.

(2) Insufficient understanding in the administration of printed book materials

The head librarian and library staff at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar have not undergone training on how to manage a school library properly.

(3) Insufficient budget to support facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of the INLISLite 3.1

The school allocates limited funds for acquiring the necessary equipment to support the operation of the INLISLite 3.1. This equipment includes barcode scanners, webcams, printers, several personal computer (PC) units for users and administrators, and internet connectivity.

(4) Lack of human resources suitable for library science

The school's library is managed by teachers and administrative staff whose educational backgrounds are not directly related to library science. As a result, the data input into the INLISLite 3.1 is suboptimal due to a lack of cataloging expertise.

(5) Insufficient INLISLite Application Training

The training provided by the Saidja Adinda Regional Library team is less than optimal due to time constraints.

Of the five challenges in implementing the INLISLite application in processing printed book materials at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar, namely, inadequate training, a lack of understanding in library management, insufficient human resources, and facilities

and infrastructure that do not support the optimal operation of the INLISLite 3.1 as expected.

CONCLUSION

The INLISLite application at the SMAN 1 Kalanganyar library was initially installed by the Saidja Adinda Regional Library in Lebak Regency, Banten Province. The implementation of the library automation system at SMAN 1 Kalanganyar can assist and facilitate the head librarian and library staff in processing printed book materials. However, there are numerous challenges faced by the library staff in operating the INLISLite application and inputting bibliographic description data into the application. This is primarily due to the lack of training provided by Saidja Adinda Regional Library in operating the INLISLite v. 3.1 application, the non-linearity of the library staff, and insufficient support in terms of facilities and infrastructure.

It is hoped that the head librarian and library staff of SMAN 1 Kalanganyar will read the operating guide for the INLISLite version 3.1 application and participate in training to enhance their proficiency in operating the INLISLite application. Additionally, it is recommended that library administrators catalog the required items or equipment to support the implementation of the INLISLite application, which can then be proposed to the school for consideration in procurement. Furthermore, it is encouraged to read educational materials and training resources related to school library management.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

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