Library Cooperation In Collection Development Effort In Library At State Of Islamic High School Mandailing Natal

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Article Info

ABSTRACT

This research discusses about Library Cooperation in Efforts to Develop Collections at the Library of the State Islamic High School (STAIN) Mandailing Natal. This study aims to find out how library collaboration is in an effort to develop collections at the State Islamic High School Library (STAIN) Mandailing Natal. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Collecting data using interviews, observation and documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques through three stages, namely, data reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that 1. The Mandailing Natal STAIN Library in an effort to develop collections has collaborated with several agencies such as the BI Corner, and the National Library of Indonesia. 2. The follow-up to the collaboration between the library and the BI Corner has been well realized, both parties have benefited, the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library has benefited from the collaboration, namely the reading corner and 175 book titles and 215 copies, BI Corner as a means of promotion and socialization to the public about Bank Indonesia. Several electronic journals from the National Library of Indonesia, while the National Library of Indonesia has not received feedback from the STAIN Library. 3. In collaborating, the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library experienced many obstacles, namely in the field of collections that were still limited, facilities and technology were still inadequate and lack of human resources. To minimize the obstacles in the collaboration that will be carried out next, the library has not made any efforts because it is still focused on inputting library materials into slims.

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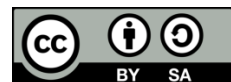
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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of information is getting richer both in number, type and means of dissemination. Along with the increasing need for information and increasingly limited funds on the one hand, libraries will never be able to meet user needs even by relying on individual library document collections. From this problem emerged the idea that there should be collaboration between libraries in various forms to best meet the information needs of each user. (Purwono, 2010)

The National Library said that in order to meet the information needs of library users, university libraries must have a collection of up to 10,000 collection titles and based on the Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 0696/U/1991 chapter II Article 11 stipulates the minimum requirements for PPT collection for Diploma and S1 programs, namely as follows: 1. Have 1 (one) title of library for each subject of basic expertise (MKDK). 2. Have 2 (two) titles of literature for each subject of expertise (MKK). 3. Subscribe to at least 1 (one) scientific journal title for each study program 4. The number of libraries is at least 10% of the number of students by taking into account the composition of the literature subject. As for the Postgraduate Program, it must have 500 titles for each study program and subscribe to a minimum of two scientific journals for each study program. (RI National Library, 2017)

Mandailing Natal State Islamic College (STAIN) is a state Islamic religious college which has 5 faculties and 16 study programs and the total number of students currently reaches 2,020 people. From the first observations that the researchers made at the STAIN Mandailing Natal library, researchers could see that the collections in the library were incomplete, due to the limited collections provided by the library, of course this affected the response to student information needs.

As a university library, the STAIN Mandailing Natal library should be able to present and provide access to information for its visitors, both for STAIN students themselves or for other students who come to the library to look for collections to fulfill the information they want. However, the resources owned by the library are very limited and the library will not be able to fully meet all the expectations and desires of the users so that the library must always develop its collections. In this case, of course, library collaboration is needed in developing the collections they have in order to meet the information needs needed by users who visit the library.

Based on the initial interview that the researcher conducted with one of the librarians at the STAIN Mandailing Natal library, Ibuk Siti Aisyah Batubara, S.Sos, conveyed that in terms of procurement of collections, library collaborations have been carried out including with the Mandaling Natal Library and Archives Service which has existed since 2019 until now. Apart from this, the center also collaborates with Bank Indonesia or BI Corner which has been established since 2019 and is still running until now.

Although the library collaboration has been carried out, the number of collections in the STAIN Mandailing Natal library is still small and has not been able to meet the information needs desired by users, considering the number of study programs and the number of students at the State Islamic College (STAIN) Mandailing Natal.

In connection with the above explanation, the author is interested in researching the collaboration of the Mandailing Natal State Islamic High School (STAIN) library in an effort to develop collections.

Library Cooperation

College Library is a library located in the environment of a higher education institution. Whether it is a high school or university library, a faculty library or a university library. The university library is one of the supporting facilities provided by the university to be able to support the activities of the university community where the university is located. (Sjahrial-Pamuntjak & Rusina, 2000, pp. 4–5)

Sulistyo Basuki defines library collaboration as collaboration involving two or more libraries (Sulistyo-Basuki, 2014, p. 82). Sulistyo-Basuki (1996) explains the concept of cooperation is like a group of ants working together to lift and move the carcass of a cockroach that is heavier and larger then tries to lift it together and synergize. This operation can be implemented in a library, even if the library is large or comprehensive. Cooperation is an activity or commitment carried out by many people, including companies, organizations, governments, and others, with the aim of mutual benefit. will not be able to respond to user requests for information and will require another institutional framework.(Istiqomah, 2019, p. 33)

With the explanation above, it can be concluded that library collaboration is a collaboration that involves two or several centers that have the aim of obtaining mutual benefits carried out in the library environment. And collaboration between libraries and other institutes where the purpose of this library collaboration is to provide benefits for both parties.

Development of Library Collection

Collection development is a process carried out by libraries to meet the demands of information requests from all information seekers who visit the library by providing the maximum possible service in a short and satisfying manner, using information resources produced outside or within the organization. Collection development activities include the selection and purchase of library materials in accordance with the policies set by the librarian together with universities. (Wahyuni & Rahma, 2012, p. 353)

Collection growth is an activity that keeps library collections up to date and relevant to user needs. The development of library collections is a library activity in increasing collections in order to achieve the information needs of users (Library, 2012, p. 1).

The development of library collections has the aim of building a library collection both in terms of quantity and quality while taking into account the demands. The collection development activity itself has several objectives, including the following:

1. Increasing the number of collections owned by the Library
2. Get a collection of writers who are well-known among readers.
3. Carry out library obligations based on the achievement of the institution's goals.
4. Carry out the actual procurement of library materials to increase the value of the collection
5. Have library materials or reference books that are able to meet the information needs of users.
6. Always complements the lack of subject information or does not exist at all and does not meet the needs of the user (demand), interests (needs) and tastes (taste) of the library user community (Winoto et al., 2018, p. 4)

According to Evans, collection growth is a cyclical or continuous activity. The collection development process consists of 6 (six) stages, including:

1. Community analysis, also known as community analysis, is the initial process of developing a collection to look at segments of library users.
2. Collection development policy is a library policy that aims to develop collections, maintain and organize various types of collections in the library.

3. Selection, is the activity of grouping selected library materials to be included in the library and which library materials are suitable for the library.

4. Acquisition is the process of obtaining library materials through purchase, donation, sponsorship, exchange, self-publishing, and finally consignment.

5. Weeding, is a collection activity because the number of copies needed is not too many, or a new edition is available so that the collection becomes irrelevant.

6. Evaluation, is an activity to evaluate library collections on an ongoing basis (Evans, 2000, p. 14).

2. RESEARCH METHODE

This study uses a qualitative method. This means that the data collected is not in digital form, but comes from interview scripts, field notes, personal documents, memos and other official documents. Therefore, this qualitative research aims to describe the empirical facts behind the phenomenon in depth, detail and clarity. Therefore, the qualitative approach used in this study is in accordance with empirical reality with theories applied by descriptive methods.

The reason the researcher uses descriptive research method with a qualitative approach is because it is very effective to use in finding the information needed in asking about information to informants directly. Furthermore, by using descriptive qualitative research methods, the resulting data is more detailed and in-depth.

Through this method, researchers will dig deeper into information about the realization of the collaboration of the STAIN Mandailing Natal library, so that researchers can later describe, describe, and describe in detail the realization of the collaboration of the STAIN Mandailing Natal library in an effort to develop library collections, and this researcher will conduct direct observation to the research site.

This research is located in the Library of the State Islamic College (STAIN) Mandailing Natal which is located at JL. Prof. Dr. Andi Hakim Nasution, Stain Mandailing Natal Complex, Pidoli Lombang, Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra. 22976.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The Form of Cooperation of the Mandailing Natal State Islamic College Library (STAIN) in Collection Development

Bank Of Indonesia

From the results of the research above, it can be seen that the forms of cooperation established by the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library with Bank Indonesia are:

1. Forms of procurement cooperation, procurement cooperation includes purchases, exchanges, grants and gifts, as well as organizational membership. where Bank Indonesia provided a collection grant to the STAIN Mandailing Natal library.

2. cooperation in the provision of facilities, this form of cooperation means that one or both agencies that are collaborating provide facilities to other agencies to be used. As for the form of cooperation in providing facilities from the collaboration between the Mandailing Natal STAIN Library and Bank Indonesia, namely Bank Indonesia providing facilities in the form of a reading corner equipped with shelves, sofas, tables and tv to the Mandailing Natal STAIN Library then the Mandailing Natal Stain Library is responsible for providing facilities for activities and events conducted by Bank Indonesia in the STAIN Mandailing Natal campus area.

National Library of the Republic of Indonesia

The collaboration between the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia based on the results of the researchers' observations received a memorandum of agreement between the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library and the National Library which contained:

1. Development of human resources in the field of libraries
2. Scientific meetings, research and scientific publications in the field of libraries.
3. Exchange of library catalog data.
4. Development and joint use of library collections.
5. Collection and preservation of printed works of record (KCKR).
6. Expansion of the network of national and international libraries.

Follow-up to the Collaboration of the Mandailing Natal State Islamic College Library (STAIN) in Collection Development

Bank Of Indonesia

The follow-up to the collaboration established by the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library with Bank Indonesia has so far been realized in accordance with the cooperation agreement, namely Bank Indonesia providing a reading corner grant equipped with printed books, collection shelves, as well as supporting facilities such as sofas, tables and tv. Then the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library provided a place and facilities when Bank Indonesia held a socialization related to the central bank, economy and finance which was held at the STAIN Mandailing Natal campus location. And the STAIN Mandailing Natal library has created and participated in activities or events and involved the BI Corner in it.

As for the realization of this collaboration, the Mandiling Natal STAIN Library has benefited which includes the development of library collections and increasing and complete library facilities. And the advantage that Bank Indonesia gets is that by placing a reading corner in the library, it indirectly becomes a means for socialization and notification to the public about Bank Indonesia. In addition, Bank Indonesia was given convenience when conducting direct socialization activities around the STAIN Mandailing Natal campus where the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library had provided places and facilities.

National Library of the Republic of Indonesia

The follow-up to the collaboration between the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia that not all have been realized properly, so far the collaboration that has been realized is the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia inviting librarians from the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library to take part in the training and training activities held by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, and the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia provided an electronic journal grant to the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library.

From the realization of this collaboration, the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library benefits, namely, the development of human resource knowledge by participating in training and training activities held by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia regarding library management. Then the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library benefited in the form of collection development, namely the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia providing electronic journal grants. Meanwhile, the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia has not benefited

from this collaboration because the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library has not provided a reply or feedback from the collaboration, because the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library has just switched to the use of library automation, namely the use of the Senayan Library Management System (SLIM). Currently, the library is still busy in inputting library material bibliographic data into slim, which we can know that the activity of inputting library material data takes a long time because it goes through processes that require concentration from the librarian so that we don't have time to provide feedback or replies from collaboration. the library. Furthermore, the lack of human resources in the library has resulted in the absence of librarians or staff who have special duties to handle the collaboration of the library.

Obstacles Faced by the Mandailing Natal State Islamic College Library (STAIN) in Establishing Library Cooperation

The ongoing practice of a collaborative relationship anywhere will certainly experience obstacles and obstacles in it, including library collaboration, there will also be obstacles or obstacles in it, both obstacles originating from within the library and from outside the library.

The obstacle that the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library experienced in conducting library collaboration was the lack of infrastructure and facilities from the STAIN Mandailing Natal library such as the lack of computers, servers and other infrastructure, but what was most felt was the lack of human resources owned by the library, in addition to the budget The number of libraries that are still few makes it an obstacle for library collaboration, in terms of collections it is also an obstacle in carrying out a library collaboration.

The library has not made any efforts to minimize the constraints of library collaboration because it focuses more on inputting collection material data into slims. Inputting library material data into slims is one of a series of processes for processing library materials owned by the library, while the processes carried out in data input activities include:

1. Cataloging of collection materials, namely the process of entering book data into a catalog or list of books in the library.
2. Scan the cover / book cover
3. Barcoding, namely the barcode system will facilitate library managers in processing library materials. Barcodes are used when the user is going to borrow library materials, the book and loan data will automatically appear on the computer screen.

Barcoding test, in which the librarian checks the barcode again whether it is in accordance with the data from library materials.

4. CONCLUSION

In this chapter the author will conclude from the results of the research described in chapter IV above, and will also outline some suggestions, for more details as follows:

1. The Mandailing Natal STAIN Library in an effort to develop collections has collaborated with several agencies such as the BI Corner, and the National Library of Indonesia
2. The follow-up to the collaboration between the library and the BI Corner has been well realized, both parties have benefited, the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library has benefited from the collaboration, namely a reading corner and 175 book titles and 215 copies, BI Corner as a means of promotion and socialization to the public about Bank Indonesia. Several electronic journals from the National Library of Indonesia, while the National Library of Indonesia has not received feedback from the STAIN Library.

3. In cooperating, the STAIN Mandailing Natal Library experienced many obstacles, namely in the field of collections that were still limited, facilities and technology were still inadequate and lack of human resources. To minimize the obstacles in the collaboration that will be carried out next, the library has not made any efforts because it is still focused on inputting library materials into slims.

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