CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is introduction; consisting of background of the study, research focuses, research objectives, research use, and list of terminology.

A. Background of the Study

A school is a social organization that provides educational service to the society. As an organization, school is an open-system because it has corelation to its environment. Beside of medium education, environment is also the origin place to the school's input, that are needed to obtain the output want (Komariah and Triatna, 2006: 2).

A school is an organization that cannot be separated from its society. A school achievement is craved everyone, and hoped for the school output of quantity and quality. In the hard condition, to suppose and to create school performance, it must be completed by schools's organization Mukhtar (2003; 17). Firstly, as a teacher, who has intelligence, spiritual emotional, and moral in education will face problems in doing his job because the lack of school's intention toward teacher's wealth. Secondly is the lack of teachers' facilities that support teachers to innovate the teaching activity. Third, is the lack of duties explanation, while the human resource is very limited. The fourth is fund. The fifth is the lack of suported medium.

Related to the library, schools' library is important part of medium education that must be conducted effectively and effisiently (Suryosubroto, 2004: 127).

Basic education (SD/MI and SMP/MTs) faces the complex problems. There are many examples such as broken building, table and chair, the lack of library books, the lack of teachers, low graduated quality, and low educational budget. Because of that, what Mas'ud Machfudz said is important, a professor and secretary of senate and academic secretary of senate at UGM that viewed problem solving of elementary level should be the priority of the government. Most of experts worried about quality. But when it is taught, it raises new problem of the collapsed school building.

It is considered, in elementary level, the main problem is school building and teachers. Nowdays, building of elementary level almost collapsed and the teachers will be retired in big amount. According to the teachers's problems, the amount of worthiness found in elementary level, was about 28 percent (Suara Merdeka, January 11, 2006).

Based on investigation that was conducted in Grobogan regency, generally the school buildings in elementary level became older from the 'project' that not was not intended to the quality. Many school buildings of elementary level had been built in 1973-1978, known with Presidential Directive of elementary school. The buildings in this period would be collapsed.

In Central Java Province, according to Suwilan Wisnu Yuwono MM (Suara Merdeka,January 11, 2006), the Principal of Educational Office Central

Java Province, the amount of elementary level classroom reached 127.236 consisting of broken classroom 27.811 (21, 86 %) and the others belongs to weakly broken 46.718 (36,93%) (Suara Merdeka January 11, 2006).

The education problems should be solved by the central government and regency government. The solution is by mapping the educational system included quality, capacity, and medium equipment such as field, fence, wall, house of worship, student health care unit, and library. It is also included the teachers reflection, the amount of the teacher and the field study, the status Government Worker or not, education level, period of work, class classification, teaching worthiness and teachers' carrier system.

Related to the library as one of the medium and school infrastructure, in education the existence of the library needed to be noticed. It can be seen by the minimum development of library in school, especially in SMP and SD Level. There were 176.268 school units in Indonesia, and from that amount, there are 12.620 of elementary schools that have libarary. Then, 42% of junior high schools and 68% of senior high schools have library (Anonim, 2004: 6). This condition implied that school authority does not have priority yet that the library as the medium of education support.

In fact, schools' libraries were not managed professionally. Although UU No. 43 Year of 2007 stated that the librarian should be professionaly managed. It means that the librarians have professional competence, the good professionalism, and give influence to the civil education to the modern management (Sismanto, 2007: 1).

SDSN Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak is one of the schools that have complete medium and infrastructure. As one of the national standard school, this school represented the library for teaching and learning proses. Not only students who can use the library but also the teachers and employees.

B. Research Focuses

According to the explanation above, the focus is how to manage school's library at SDSN Batursari 6 Demak? The focus is divided in two subfocuses.

1. What are characteristic of elementary school library management at *SDSN Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak*?

2. What are characteristic service of elementary school library management at *SDSN of Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak*?

C. Research Objective

Based on the focuses above, there are two objectives that would be gained in this research.

1. To describe the physical characteristic of libary at *SDSN Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak.*

2. To describe the service characteristic of libary *SDSN Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak.*

D. Benefit of The Research

The writer hopes the research result has practical and theoretical benefit.

1. **Practically Benefit**

   This reserch provides science information and reflection of school's library management.

2. **Theoretically Benefit**

   a. As an input for school to develop library management *SDSN Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak*.

   b. As an input for students to use the library wisely at *SDSN Batursari 6 Mranggen Demak*.

E. **Glosary**

   1. School's Library is a library conducted at school to support teaching learning program at formal education.

   2. Service is giving merit by give either information or activity related the customers' need.