

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

The main problem faced by our nation, especially in education, in the globalization era is the low level of human resources quality. One effort to improve the quality of human resources is the development of reading interest and reading habit (Subrata, 2009: 1). Indonesia is a developing country with low reading interest. It can be seen from some surveys conducted by competent parties. Among other is Associations for Evaluation of Educational (AEA) survey in 1992 mentioned that the reading ability of the Fourth grade Elementary School students in Indonesia was ranked 29<sup>th</sup> of 30 countries in the world, located one level above the Venezuela.

The International Association for Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IAEEA) research in 1996 informed that the reading literacy of students aged 9 to 14 years old of Indonesia was ranked 41<sup>st</sup> of 49 countries surveyed. World Bank data in 1998 also informed the reading habit of children in Indonesia are at the lowest level (score 51.7). This score is below the Philippines (52.6), Thailand (65.1), and Singapore (74.0) (Hanani, 2008: 1). In 1998-2001, IAEEA survey from 35 countries, informed the reading literacy of Indonesia students was ranked last. IAEEA publication on November 28, 2007 about the reading interest from 41 countries to inform students' reading

literacy of Indonesia is in the same level with the southern hemisphere countries with New Zealand and South Africa (Hanani, 2008: 1).

One effort to improve human resources is in the form of education. With the equity / improvement in education, the community is expected to master the science and technology and also able to follow the developments that would lead us toward the changes whether in the political, economic and social culture. By mastering science and technology, the Indonesian people will be able to face the future with all the problems. One form of education that can be developed is lifelong education by using the library as its center (Saleh, 2006: 31).

The library in a school is very important. The library equips students in the form of life-long learning skill and imagination, enabling them to live as responsible citizens (Anonymus, 2009: 1).

However, the existence of library in the school still has less attention. It can be seen from the low growth of library in educational institution, particularly at the level of Secondary Education and Basic Education. From the 175.268 school units in all over Indonesia, just 12,620 schools have libraries. There are 5% of the new Elementary School that has the library, 42% of the Junior High School and 68% of the Senior High School (Suara Merdeka, Wednesday, June 9, 2004).

Meanwhile in the 2006 curriculum that is Education Unit Level Curriculum (KTSP) implies the need to increase the role of school library to support learning activity of student and teacher.

According to Wiryokusumo (as cited by Darmono, 2004) by utilizing the library can be obtained data or information to solve various problems, the source to determine the specific policy, as well as a variety of things that are very important for learning purpose.

In this century, the information and communication technology or ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has become an integral part of global life. Therefore, every institution, including library are competing to integrate ICT to build and empower knowledge-based human resources in order to compete in a global era. The development of ICT has finally produced a computer-based library. There are library automation and also a digital library. Often people equate the library automation with digital library. However, both of them are different (Subroto, 2009: 1-2).

Library-based computer or better known as the digital library economically is more advantageous than the traditional library. Chapman and Kenney (as cited by Sismanto, 2008) suggested four reasons, namely: an institution can share digital collection, digital collection can reduce the need for printed material at the local level, its use will improve electronic access, and long-term value of digital collection will reduce the costs associated with maintenance and delivery.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested to conduct a research at Junior High School Semesta Semarang. The Public Junior High School that has the computer-based library, with a circulation of borrowing and returning is done in a computerization system. Librarian who manages the

library in Junior High School Semesta Semarang is a librarian who has competence in managing the library. Students are given in the cyber facility to access books in the library. The research carried out in Junior High School Semesta Semarang takes a title of Computer-Based Library Management (State-Owned Junior High School Semesta Semarang).

## **B. Research Focus**

Based on the description, this research has a focus on what are characteristics of computer-based library management. The focus is elaborated into three sub focuses.

1. How are the room design characteristics of Computer-Based Library at Junior High School Semesta Semarang?
2. How are characteristics of Computer-Based Library Service at Junior High School Semesta Semarang?
3. How are characteristics of user satisfaction of Computer-Based Library at Junior High School Semesta Semarang?

## **C. Research Objectives**

Three goals of this research are as follow.

1. To describe the room design characteristic of Computer-Based Library at Junior High School Semesta Semarang.
2. To describe characteristic of Computer-Based Library Service at Junior High School Semesta Semarang.

3. To describe characteristic of user satisfaction of Computer-Based Library at Junior High School Semesta Semarang.

#### **D. Research Benefit**

This research has the theoretical and practical benefit. Theoretical benefit is to know the good management of computer-based library. While the practical benefits can be described as follows.

1. For the school:

This research is intended to provide a clear picture of the good process of computer-based library management in supporting learning at school.

2. For the administrator

The result can give an idea to organize the management of computer-based library well.

3. For teacher and student

The result of this research is expected to provide an overview of the characteristics and advantages of the computer-based library. Thus, teacher and student will be able to utilize the computer-based library as much as possible.

#### **E. Glossary**

1. Library is a room that consists of several collection of books which are arrange effectively to make it easy to be found and used.

2. Library service is the activity of preparing all facilities (physic or non-physic) to facilitate in getting information of reference needed by student as the library user.
3. The user satisfaction as a barometer of library success.