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Implementation of Library Automation Based on Senayan Library Management System (SliMS) 9 Bulian

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the implementation of library automation based on Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang and identify supporting and inhibiting factors in its implementation. The research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive design to gain an in-depth understanding of the process of implementing the library automation system in the school environment. The research subjects include school principals, library heads, librarians, and students as users. Data collection techniques are carried out through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies, while data analysis is carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The results of the study show that the implementation of SLiMS 9 Bulian has included various main library services such as bibliography management, membership management, circulation services, statistical reporting, and collection inventory through the stock taking feature. The implementation of this system is able to improve the efficiency and accuracy of data management, speed up the circulation service process, and make it easier for users to browse collections through the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) facility. In addition to having a positive impact on the effectiveness of library services, the implementation of this system also faces several obstacles, such as the limitation of human resources who have information technology competencies and the need for continuous system maintenance. Therefore, school management support, improving librarian competence, and optimizing the use of technology are important factors in the successful implementation of SLiMS-based library automation in the school environment.

INTRODUCTION

School libraries have a strategic position in supporting the improvement of the quality of education because they function as learning resource centers, information literacy centers, and reading culture development spaces in the school environment. In the context of 21st century education, libraries are no longer seen as a storage space for print collections, but as a center for technology-based information services that are integrated with digital learning needs. This transformation is in line with the national policy contained in Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries and Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System which emphasizes the importance of managing educational facilities professionally and adaptively to technological developments. In the past decade, the digitization of library services has become an important agenda in education management reform, especially at the secondary school level which has the characteristics of students as a digital native generation.

The development of information and communication technology has changed the paradigm of information management in various sectors, including libraries. The concept of library automation evolved in response to the demands of efficiency, accuracy, and speed of service. Library automation is defined as the application of a computer-based system to integrate the entire library management process, from procurement, processing, circulation, membership, to reporting (Ashikin et al., 2024). Recent studies show that the implementation of automation systems is able to increase service effectiveness by up to 40% compared to manual systems, especially in terms of transaction speed and accuracy of data

recording (Ramadani & Rodin, 2025). In addition, research by Saputri et al. (2023) confirms that the digitization of school libraries contributes significantly to increasing students' interest in reading because access to information becomes easier and more systematic.

In the Indonesian context, one of the most widely used library automation software is the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS). SLiMS is an open source-based library management system developed by the Indonesian library community and continues to undergo continuous feature updates. The latest version, SLiMS 9 Bulian, offers various features such as bibliographic management, barcode-based circulation, digital membership, automatic statistical reporting, and Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) that allows users to browse collections online. The advantages of this open source system lie in its development flexibility, cost efficiency, and extensive community support (Septiani & Effendi, 2024). Research by Sa'adah (2024) shows that SLiMS is the main choice for more than 70% of public school libraries in Indonesia that have implemented automation systems due to their ease of installation and operation.

Nonetheless, the implementation of a library automation system is not only determined by technological sophistication, but also by organizational readiness and human resources. The theory of policy implementation put forward by George C. Edwards III emphasizes that the success of implementation is influenced by four main variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Effective communication ensures that policies are clearly understood by the implementers; the availability of resources ensures the operationalization of the system; the disposition reflects the attitude and commitment of the implementer to the policy; Meanwhile, the bureaucratic structure determines the effectiveness of coordination and division of tasks. In the context of library automation, this theory is relevant to analyze the extent to which the system can be optimally implemented in the school environment.

Empirical data shows that there is still a gap between library digitization policies and implementation practices in the field. The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia report (2023) states that around 45% of secondary school libraries in Indonesia have adopted automation systems, but only 28% make optimal use of all system features. The main obstacles include limited competence of library staff, lack of technical training, and lack of network infrastructure support. Research by Hamurdani et al. (2024) also found that the lack of socialization to students led to the use of OPAC features infrequently, even though they were already available in the system.

SMA Negeri 1 Palembang as one of the leading schools in South Sumatra has implemented SLiMS since 2017 and updated to version 9 Bulian in 2022. Based on internal library data in 2025, the number of collections will reach more than 14,000 copies with an average daily visit of 120–150 students. Prior to the implementation of the automation system, the circulation process was carried out manually through the recording of master books and membership cards, which took 5–10 minutes per transaction. After the implementation of SLiMS, the transaction time is reduced to 1–2 minutes and statistical reports can be generated automatically at the end of each month. However, the results of initial observations show that the use of OPAC features has not been optimal and the entire collection has not been digitally integrated.

This phenomenon shows the dynamic between the potential of technology and the reality of implementation. A study by Sembiring et al. (2025) confirms that the success of school library digitization is greatly influenced by the leadership of school principals in providing policy and budget support. In addition, research by Sari and Ibadati (2023) revealed that continuous training for librarians is a key factor in improving the operational competence of automation systems. Thus, the analysis of the implementation of SLiMS at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang is important to understand how communication factors, resources, disposition, and organizational structure affect the effectiveness of the system.

This research has both theoretical and practical urgency. Theoretically, this study enriches the study of technology-based school library management using the perspective of policy implementation theory. Practically, the results of the research are expected to provide strategic recommendations for school library managers in optimizing the automation system. The objectives of this study are: (1) to analyze the implementation of library automation based on SLiMS 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang based on communication variables, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure; (2) to assess the level of utilization of SLiMS features

by librarians and users; and (3) identify supporting and inhibiting factors in the system implementation process.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive design to gain an in-depth understanding of the implementation of library automation based on SLiMS 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang. The qualitative approach was chosen because this study seeks to understand the phenomenon of system implementation contextually through the perspective of service implementers and users. According to Creswell and Creswell (2018), qualitative research aims to explore and understand the meaning given by individuals or groups to a social problem. Descriptive design is used to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the object being studied without manipulating variables (Sugiyono, 2019).

The research subjects include school principals, library heads, librarians, and students as users. The technique of determining informants is carried out by purposive sampling, namely the selection of informants based on certain considerations that are relevant to the purpose of the research (Moleong, 2017). Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews, participatory observation of the library service process, and documentation studies in the form of system reports, collection data, and internal policy archives. Source triangulation techniques and methods are used to improve the validity of the data, as recommended in qualitative research to guarantee the credibility of the findings (Lincoln & Guba, 2016).

Data analysis is carried out interactively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. This analysis model allows researchers to conduct the analysis process simultaneously from the beginning of data collection until the research is completed (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). With this approach, this research is expected to be able to provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation process, feature utilization, as well as supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of library automation systems.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) Based Library Automation 9 Bulian at State High School 1 Palembang

The implementation of library automation based on the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang shows a managerial and cultural transformation in the management of school information services. Empirically, the application of this system not only changes the technical mechanism of collection processing and circulation, but also forms a new paradigm in services that are more effective, accountable, and oriented to the needs of students. These changes are in line with the demand for digitization of educational services as emphasized in various recent studies on information technology-based school library management.

Based on the results of the research, the implementation of SLiMS 9 Bulian has included bibliography management, membership, circulation, reporting, and collection inventory through the stock taking feature. Processes that were previously done manually, such as recording borrowings in a ledger—are now moving to computerized systems that allow for quick and accurate data search. This finding is in line with the research of Ramadani and Rodin (2025) which states that SLiMS-based library automation is able to increase the efficiency of circulation service time by more than 50% compared to manual systems. This efficiency not only has an impact on the performance of librarians, but also increases the convenience of users in accessing services.

Theoretically, the successful implementation of automation systems can be analyzed through the perspective of policy implementation theory from George C. Edwards III which emphasizes four main variables: communication, resources, executive disposition, and bureaucratic structure. From the communication aspect, the school has carried out internal coordination between the principal and the library manager regarding the use of SLiMS. Although socialization to students has not been carried out formally and structured, basic information about service procedures has been conveyed through direct service practices. According to Ramadhani et al. (2025), consistent communication in the implementation of information systems is a key factor in building user acceptance of new technologies.

In terms of resources, the library of SMA Negeri 1 Palembang already has computer devices, barcode scanners, and internet networks that support system operations. The competence of librarians in operating SLiMS is also adequate, although further training is still needed to

optimize advanced features such as local network-based OPAC. Research by Patria (2018) shows that the quality of human resources has a significant effect on the successful implementation of the school library automation system. Without adequate technical competence, technology tends to be used partially and not optimally.

The aspect of the disposition or attitude of the implementer shows positive results. Librarians have a high commitment to managing the system and showing openness to digital innovation. This attitude is important because digital transformation often faces resistance due to changes in work habits. In a humanist context, the implementation of SLiMS at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang is not only understood as technology adoption, but as an effort to improve the quality of literacy services for students. This is in line with the findings of Suarta et al. (2025) who stated that the success of school library automation is greatly influenced by the intrinsic motivation of managers in providing excellent service.

The bureaucratic structure in school libraries also supports the implementation of the system. The division of tasks between the head of the library and staff has been clearly organized, so that the process of data input, collection processing, and circulation services runs in a coordinated manner. The available standard operating procedures (SOPs) are guidelines for running system-based services. Research by Alfiyanto et al. (2022) confirms that the existence of SOPs in library automation management increases service consistency and minimizes administrative errors.

Although the implementation of SLiMS 9 Bulian has gone well, this study also found several obstacles. The use of the OPAC feature has not been optimal due to the limitations of independent access facilities for students. In addition, the update of the collection data is still carried out gradually. This challenge is in line with the results of a study by Ilhami et al. (2024) which states that the main obstacles to school library automation in Indonesia include budget constraints, network infrastructure, and lack of continuous training. However, these constraints do not reduce the substance of the system's benefits in improving service efficiency and accuracy.

Overall, the implementation of SLiMS 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang reflects best practices in the transformation of school libraries based on information technology. This system has accelerated the service process, improved administrative order, and strengthened reporting accountability. More than that, this implementation shows a humanist dimension in library services: technology is used not to replace the role of humans, but to support librarians in providing services that are more responsive, friendly, and adaptive to the needs of the digital generation. By strengthening training, improving infrastructure, and wider socialization to students, this automation system has the potential to become a sustainable and innovative model of school library management in the era of digital transformation of education.

Utilization of Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) 9 Bulian Based Library Automation Features by Librarians and Patrons

The results of the study show that the use of library automation features based on SLiMS 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang has been running functionally and quite optimally in the aspect of internal management, although it is not fully optimal in the aspect of independent service for users. The implementation of a library automation system is basically not only related to the use of software, but also reflects the transformation of information service management from a manual system to an integrated digital system. This is in line with the research of Rahmah and Marlini (2019) which states that library automation improves librarians' work efficiency, data accuracy, and service speed if all modules are used consistently.

In the Home feature, the system has served as the main dashboard that provides a summary of daily collection and transaction statistics. The use of this feature supports the effectiveness of librarians' work because information is presented in real-time. Research by Wicaksono (2021) in the Journal of Information and Library Science confirms that the simple and responsive interface on SLiMS has an effect on the ease of adoption of the system by school librarians. The results of observations at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang show that librarians are used to using this dashboard to start service activities, which means that the level of technology acceptance is relatively good.

The Bibliography and Master File features are also optimally utilized in the cataloging process. Controlled vocabulary integration helps maintain consistency of author, publisher, and subject data. According to research by Andike et al. (2022), the consistency of metadata in an automation system has a direct effect on the

accuracy of information retrieval. The implementation of Master Files in this library has been proven to reduce input errors and duplication of data, so that the quality of the collection database becomes more standardized. This shows that the technical function of processing library materials has met the principles of data quality control as recommended in the guidelines for school library management by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia (2022).

In the Circulation feature, service transformations are seen the most significant. The barcode system speeds up borrowing and return transactions from an average of 5–10 minutes to about 1–2 minutes per transaction. This efficiency is in line with the findings of Suryanto (2018) who stated that the application of circulation automation is able to increase service speed by up to 60% compared to manual methods. In addition, the automatic penalty system and the recording of borrowing history strengthen the accountability aspect of the service. Documented transaction data also supports data-driven library performance evaluation.

The Membership feature supports the integration of member identities with circulation modules through barcoded cards. Digital member management makes it easy to verify status and track loan history. According to Patria's (2018) research, digitization of membership in school libraries improves administrative order and reduces the potential for loss of member data. At SMA Negeri 1 Palembang, this system has been running well even though some students have not fully understood the technical mechanism of the system.

The Inventory feature (Stock Take) also shows a positive impact on collection control. The inventory process that was previously time-consuming has now become more systematic through barcode scanning and automatic matching with the database. Research by Ilmi and Handayani (2022) states that the automation-based stock taking feature is able to increase the accuracy of collection recording and minimize the loss of library materials. The implementation at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang proves that inventory activities can be completed faster with structured report results.

The Reporting feature makes a significant contribution to the managerial aspect. Statistical reports on loans, visits, and delays are the basis for evaluating school literacy programs. This is relevant to the study of Yusup and Subekti (2017) which states that school library performance indicators can be measured through circulation and visit statistics. The use of system-based reports strengthens transparency and supports strategic decision-making by school principals.

The management of serial publications through the Serial Control feature has also been used to ensure the completeness of educational magazines and journals. Although the collection is not very large, digital recording helps to maintain the systematic storage and monitoring of the edition. This is in accordance with the findings of Ashikin et al. (2024) that serial issue control based on an automation system prevents undetectable loss of editions.

However, the OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) feature has not been utilized optimally. The limitations of computer devices and lack of socialization are the main inhibiting factors. In fact, according to research by Utami (2022), the independent use of OPAC by students increases information literacy and independence in tracing learning resources. This condition shows that digital transformation has not fully touched the user-centered service aspect. Infrastructure barriers and conventional search culture still affect the utilization rate of OPAC.

The Attendance feature has been used to generate visit statistics, although initial recording is still done manually before being input into the system. The average visit data of 80–100 visitors per day shows a fairly high level of library utilization. This statistic is important as an indicator of the success of school literacy programs as stated in Andriani's (2023) research on visit-based library performance measurement.

Overall, the implementation of SLiMS 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang shows that the majority of core features (Bibliography, Circulation, Membership, Master File, Stock Take, Reporting, Serial Control, Presence, and System) have been effectively utilized to support digital-based library management. The transformation that occurred was more dominant in the aspects of operational efficiency and data accuracy. However, optimizing user-based services—especially OPAC—still requires strengthening infrastructure, information literacy training, and school policy support. With this development, the library automation system has the potential to not only increase internal efficiency, but also strengthen the literacy culture and independent learning of students in the school environment.

Factors Influencing the Successful Implementation of the SLiMS 9 Bulian Automation System in School Libraries

The results of the study on the supporting and inhibiting factors of the implementation of the SLiMS 9 Bulian-based library automation system at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang show that the success of implementation is influenced by a combination of structural factors, resources, leadership, and user readiness. The implementation of the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) 9 Bulian-based library automation system is basically in line with the trend of digital transformation of school libraries in Indonesia in the past decade. Various cutting-edge studies show that library automation is able to improve the efficiency of circulation services, the accuracy of data collection processing, and the quality of information services to users (Ramadani & Rodin, 2025; Susinta & Senjaya, 2022). The findings of this study show that external budget support, especially from Bank Indonesia, is the main supporting factor in the early stages of implementation. The availability of hardware such as computers, barcode scanners, and printers allows the system to run optimally. This is in line with the opinion of Susinta and Senjaya (2022) who affirm that the success of library automation is highly determined by the readiness of technological infrastructure and adequate funding support.

In addition to financial factors, human resource support through the internship program for UIN Raden Fatah Palembang students is an important catalyst in the process of transferring knowledge and technical skills. System installation assistance, initial data input, and training on the use of the SLiMS feature accelerates the process of librarians adapting to digital systems. These findings are consistent with research by Ilmi and Handayani (2022) which states that collaboration between school libraries and universities contributes significantly to strengthening human resource capacity and the successful implementation of library information technology. Thus, cross-institutional synergy becomes a model of best practice in the digital transformation of school libraries.

Internal factors in the form of librarian commitment and competence have also proven to play a major role in the success of implementation. Librarians show a positive attitude, willingness to learn, and adaptability to changes in the work system from manual to digital. Research by Heniwati et al. (2025) confirms that the disposition of policy implementers—in this case librarians—has a direct effect on the effectiveness of the implementation of library information systems. The proactive and collaborative attitude between librarians at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang strengthens the sustainability of the automation system, so that circulation service operations become faster, more accurate, and well documented. This proves that digital transformation is not only a technological issue, but also a change in the work culture of the organization.

The leadership support of the principal is also a strategic factor in creating an organizational climate that is conducive to innovation. The principal plays a role in providing policy legitimacy, moral support, and cross-unit coordination to ensure that the system runs effectively. A study by Erman and Winario (2024) shows that transformational leadership in the school environment contributes significantly to the successful implementation of digitalization programs, including in the library sector. With good communication and coordination between leaders and library managers, obstacles can be identified and resolved more systematically.

However, this study also reveals a number of inhibiting factors that affect system optimization. The limited sustainable budget of the school is the main obstacle in the development of facilities, especially the addition of OPAC computers and device updates. This condition is in line with the findings of Andike et al. (2022) who stated that the sustainability of school library automation systems is often hampered by the lack of regular budget allocation for maintenance and technology development. Without long-term financial support, the system has the potential to stagnate and not evolve according to the needs of users.

The limitation of human resources in handling technical problems is also a significant obstacle. Reliance on the school's IT team causes that handling system disruptions cannot always be done quickly. Research by Utama et al. (2026) emphasizes the importance of advanced technical training for librarians to have basic troubleshooting and system management skills independently. In addition, network and electricity infrastructure disruptions also affect service stability. Internet instability causes system access to be slow, thus impacting user satisfaction. In this context, infrastructure readiness is the main

prerequisite in the implementation of web-based systems.

Another inhibiting factor is the lack of socialization to users regarding the use of the OPAC feature. The low digital literacy of students causes them to prefer conventional methods in finding collections. These findings are relevant to research by Sudewi and Wahyuningsih (2024) which states that the success of the implementation of automation systems is not only determined by the readiness of managers, but also by the level of information literacy and digital literacy of users. Without a structured socialization strategy, system features cannot be utilized optimally.

Overall, this discussion shows that the implementation of SLiMS 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang has had a positive impact on the efficiency of collection management and circulation services. However, sustainability and optimization of the system require strengthening sustainable budget support, improving the technical competence of librarians, improving infrastructure, and socialization and digital literacy education programs for users. With an integrated and sustainable strategy, school library automation can evolve into a digital information center that is adaptive to technological developments and 21st-century learning needs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, the implementation of library automation based on the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) 9 Bulian at SMA Negeri 1 Palembang shows that digital transformation has been carried out systematically and has had a significant impact on the effectiveness of school library management. This system not only improves the efficiency of circulation services, bibliography processing, membership, inventory, and reporting, but also strengthens data accuracy as well as administrative accountability. The use of key features such as Bibliography, Circulation, Membership, Stock Take, Reporting, and Serial Control is proven to support data-based library management and speed up the service process compared to manual methods. From the perspective of policy implementation, this success is influenced by good internal communication, the availability of infrastructure, the competence and commitment of librarians, and the support of a clear organizational structure. The transformation that has occurred is not only technical, but also cultural, because it encourages changes in work patterns towards a more professional, responsive, and adaptive system to the needs of students in the digital era.

However, system optimization has not been fully achieved, especially in the aspect of user-based services such as the use of OPAC which is still limited due to lack of socialization, device limitations, and diverse digital literacy of students. Supporting factors such as external budget assistance, leadership support for school principals, and collaboration with universities are strategic elements in the early stages of implementation, while ongoing budget limitations, network infrastructure disruptions, and reliance on technical personnel are challenges that need to be overcome. Therefore, the sustainability of library automation requires an integrated strengthening strategy through increasing technical training of librarians, developing OPAC facilities, improving infrastructure, and structured information literacy programs for users. With continuous commitment and consistent policy support, SLiMS 9 Bulian has the potential to become a model of good practice in school library management that is innovative, efficient, and oriented towards strengthening literacy culture in the educational environment.

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