Managerial school head of increasing library and school environmental services

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Abstract. This study aims to look at the relationship between Principal Managerial and Library Employee Competence in School Library Services. The method used is a survey with a population of 7158 heterogeneous junior high school students. The research instrument is based on content validity. Where is calculated Reliability on each instrument with Cronbach Alpha formula. Data analysis using the formula of correlation and regression. Before the analysis is done, the reliability of each instrument is calculated, obtained from the managerial principal = α = 0.400, the competence of library employees r = 0.580, and school library services r = 0.504. Data analysis using the formula of correlation and regression. There is a positive relationship between managerial principals and the competence of library employees towards library services. Strength of relationships between variables (X₁) and variable (X₂) expressed by the regression equation Ŷ = 0.793 + 0.338 (X₁) + 0.632 (X₂) and the correlation coefficient r = 0.762 significance at 0.05. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the principal must have a school library operational unit, a vision, and work with the school environment. Principals need to run open managerial for the progress of libraries and library services need to be improved in achieving better quality education.

1. Introduction

The quality of education is closely related to libraries [1]. Library services determine the quality of education. Education as a tool to educate the life of the nation, which requires library facilities because it has an important role to prepare students for quality from educational outcomes [2,3]. Therefore the study of the role of the library must be examined, so that it can truly improve services, as a manifestation of the responsibility of building education to promote the society and the nation [4].

School libraries generally do not meet the standards of school library servants until the national library needs to improve the quality of services. In the process of borrowing the desired book is sometimes not provided by the service clerk [5,6]. This will make a mistake in the catalog. According to Rusina Sjahrial defines that libraries are services found in the educational environment of both elementary, junior high, vocational and high school [6].

Teachers in junior high schools take the role of controlling the library, using the library in preparing teaching material. Associating with these teachings can be learned by students in the library. Although the lack of guidebooks owned by the Junior high school library [7,3]. So the overall
library control depends on the managerial headmaster in junior high school. Middle School Library is a school library, fully managed by the school which involves principals, teachers, library staff and students to achieve quality education goals. Next to that inside explanation of the National Education Law, mentioned that one learning resources in schools are very important but not the only one library [7,8].

As a learning resource for school libraries, the means to achieve the vision and mission of junior high schools. Then the role of the school library is an educational tool really materialized. My concern is the problem of school libraries that need to be addressed to train the professionalism of library officers guided by the principal [7,4].

2. Methods
The method of this study is a survey method with a population of 7,158 heterogeneous junior high school students. The instrument of this study was based on content validity, which calculated reliability on each instrument with the Cronbach Alpha formula. Data analysis using the formula of correlation and regression [9,10].

3. Results and discussion
The description of the research data is presented to provide an overview of the research data obtained in the field. Data from the research results are presented in the form of processed data from raw data using descriptive statistical techniques that relate to the variables studied, namely: library service dependent variable (Y), independent variable consisting of perceptions of principal managerial (X₁), and competence of library employees (X₂). The description of the research data of the three variables will be expressed in the mean score (M), standard deviation (SD), mode (Mo), and median (Me) [10–12].

3.1. Library service data (Y)
Data on library service variables obtained from the results of research conducted at the Public Middle School in Bau-Bau City, Southeast Sulawesi Province, can be seen in the form of distribution in the following table 1.

| Class interval | Frequency |
|---------------|-----------|
|               | Absolut   | Relatively (%) | Cumulative (%) |
| 80 – 88       | 4         | 6.56           | 6.56           |
| 89 – 97       | 7         | 11.48          | 18.03          |
| 98 – 106      | 2         | 3.28           | 21.31          |
| 107 – 115     | 8         | 13.11          | 34.43          |
| 116 – 124     | 10        | 16.39          | 50.82          |
| 125 – 133     | 6         | 9.84           | 60.66          |
| 134 – 142     | 18        | 29.51          | 90.16          |
| 143 – 151     | 6         | 9.84           | 100.00         |
| Total         | 61        | 100.00         | 100.00         |

Data on research on library services as the table above obtained the theoretical range 36 - 180. While the lowest empirical score is 80 and the highest is 145. Thus obtained a range of 65. Descriptive statistical calculations obtained a mean (M) of 121.74, standard deviation (SD) of 19.671, mode (Mo) = 134, and median (Me) = 124.00. In table 1 it can be seen that the standard deviation score is 19.671 which shows the level of deviation from the library service score from the average value. Furthermore, library service scores contained in table 1 are visualized in the form of frequency histograms as shown in the following figure 1.

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Figure 1. Library services frequency histogram graph

From the bar graph above means that: 4 respondents said library services were never satisfied, 7 respondents stated that it was rarely satisfying, 2 respondents said sometimes satisfied, 8 respondents stated sometimes satisfied, 10 respondents also stated sometimes satisfied, 6 respondents said they were often satisfied, and 18 and 6 respondents were always satisfied. Conclusions from the graph above 11 respondents are rarely served, 20 respondents are sometimes served, 6 respondents are often served, 24 respondents are always served.

3.2. Principal managerial data

Data regarding the principal managerial variables obtained from the results of the study can be arranged in the form of frequency distributions as shown in table 2 below:

| Class Interval | Frequency | Absolut | Relatively (%) | Cumulative (%) |
|----------------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 92 – 99        | 10        | 10      | 16.39          | 16.39          |
| 100 – 107      | 6         | 6       | 9.84           | 26.23          |
| 108 – 115      | 16        | 16      | 26.23          | 52.46          |
| 116 – 123      | 2         | 2       | 3.28           | 55.74          |
| 124 – 131      | 2         | 2       | 3.28           | 59.02          |
| 132 – 139      | 8         | 8       | 13.11          | 72.13          |
| 140 – 149      | 17        | 17      | 27.87          | 100.00         |
| Total          | 61        | 61      | 100.00         |                |

Based on the results of processing and interpretation of data on the principal managerial variables and competence with library services. The results of testing the first hypothesis using a simple correlation coefficient and regression, there is a positive relationship between managerial principals and library services, expressed by a correlation coefficient of, expressed with a correlation coefficient of 0.765 with the t-test obtained $t_{count}$ 9.125 greater than $t_{table}$ of 1.67 (60, $\alpha = 0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a positive managerial relationship of the principal ($X_1$) with library services ($Y$). The strength of the relationship between variables ($X_1$) and Variables ($Y$) is expressed by the regression equation $\hat{Y} = 21.656 + 0.825X_1$ meaning that every increase in one point score ($X_1$) will be followed by an increase in score ($Y$) of 0.825 at the cost of 21.656. The variable contribution ($X_1$) to
(Y) is stated by the determination coefficient of 0.585, meaning 58.5% of the change (Y) is determined (X1).

From the results of these studies conclude H0 is rejected so that there is a positive relationship between managerial principals with the library service. The results of testing the second hypothesis using a correlation coefficient and simple regression, namely there is a positive relationship between the competence of library employees (X2) with library services (Y) as stated with a correlation coefficient of 0.847 with the t-test obtained by tcount 12.214 greater than ttable of 1.67 (60, α = 0.05) can be concluded there is a positive relationship between the competence of library employees with library services). The strength of the relationship between variables (X2) and Variables (Y) is expressed by the regression equation Ŷ = 12.068 + 0.867X2 means that each increase in one point score (X2) will be followed by an increase in a score (Y) of 0.867 in the cost of 12.068. The variable contribution (X2) to (Y) is stated by the coefficient of determination equal to 0.717, which means 71.7% change (Y) is determined (X2).

4. Conclusion
From the results of these studies conclude H0 is rejected so that there is a positive relationship between employee competency library with the library service. The results of testing the third hypothesis using a simple correlation coefficient, namely there is a positive relationship between managerial principals (X1) and the competence of library employees (X2) together with library services (Y) expressed by a correlation of 0.873. From testing the hypothesis obtained fcount equal to 92.931 greater than ftable 3.15 (α=0.05) so it is concluded there is a positive relationship between managerial principals and the competence of library employees together with library services. The strength of the relationship between variables (X1) and variables (X2) is expressed by regression expression Ŷ = 0.793 + 0.338 (X1) + 0.632 (X2). The second contribution of free variables to library service variables 0.762 means that 76.2% of changes in Y are determined by changes in X1 and X2 the findings of this study managed to reject H 0. So the service problem is caused by managerial principals who do not take action to improve the ability of library services. Through training and courses, so that their competence can improve the achievement of library services.

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