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Evaluation of the Implementation Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) at SMAN 8 Mandau and SMAS Cendana Libraries in Mandau District

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A B S T R A C T

The main problem identified in school libraries in Indonesia, particularly in Mandau regency, is the continued use of manual management systems. Manual processes in cataloging, circulation, and member management lead to significant administrative inefficiencies such as slow service delivery, high risk of human error, and inaccurate data reporting. This study aims to evaluate the implementation on one of library automation system, such as the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) application at the Library of SMAN 8 Mandau and the Library of SMAS Cendana Mandau in Mandau regency. This study focuses on evaluating three main aspects, human resources (brainware), hardware, and software in the implementation of SLiMS in library services. This study employed a qualitative method, and data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research informants consisted of school principals, library heads, library staff, and library users at both schools. The results of the study indicate various maturation level (from poor to very Good) at two pioneering school operating SliMS application in Mandau Regency, Riau. The study established required criteria and challenge that need to be met by other school that wish to implement SliMS.

1. Introduction

According to Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries, a library is an institution that manages collections of written, printed, and/or recorded works in a professional manner based on a standardized system. In the context of a school, the library is the "heart" of the institution, serving as a center for information, knowledge, and culture. However, the main problem identified in many school libraries in Indonesia, particularly in Mandau regency, is the continued use of manual management systems. Manual processes in cataloging, circulation, and

member management lead to significant administrative inefficiencies such as slow service delivery, high risk of human error, and inaccurate data reporting. To address these challenges, the implementation of a Library Automation System has become an absolute necessity. It also requires school principals to act as educational servants who emphasize service-based leadership, the same goes for libraries (Intan & Novita, 2025).

Among the available library automation system, the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) has emerged as the leading open-source solution widely adopted throughout Indonesia due to its alignment with national standards. The implementation of SLiMS-based library management in schools still faces various challenges, such as a shortage of human resources competent in operating the system, a lack of supporting facilities, and minimal outreach to library users (Aliza et al., 2025). The transition from a manual system to an automated one is not merely a technical change. It involves the complex interplay of various factors.

In Mandau district, schools like SMAN 8 Mandau and SMAS Cendana have attempted to implement SLiMS, yet the effectiveness of this implementation remains questionable. There is a visible gap between the acquisition of the software and its actual impact on library services. Issues regarding the readiness of human resources (brainware), the adequacy of physical infrastructure (hardware), and the technical stability of the application (software) create a multi-dimensional problem that hinders the realization of a truly "National Standard Library". This study is structured as an audit aimed at evaluating the extent to which the implementation of the SliMS application in a particular school aligns with established ideal standards. It conduct a comprehensive evaluation of three main aspects (Brainware, Hardware and Software) of SliMS application at two senior high school SMAN 8 Mandau and SMAS Cendana that can be useful for school principals decision making in terms of digital library application. It also serve as an evaluation and guidance for Head of School Library on the effectiveness of SliMS application.

2. Methodology

The evaluation of library automation systems, particularly SLiMS, encompasses input, process, and output dimensions, emphasizing effectiveness, efficiency, and user impact. This study focuses on three primary components: brainware, hardware, and software.

a. Human Resources (Brainware) in SLiMS Implementation

Human resources, or brainware, are key factors in the successful implementation of a library automation system. The competence of librarians in operating information systems, understanding metadata, and providing digital information services determines the system's effectiveness. Without adequate brainware support, systems like SLiMS will not function optimally (Potobida et al., 2016). In the context of school libraries, brainware includes librarians, teacher-librarians, and technical staff involved in system management. Required competencies include technical skills to operate SLiMS, an understanding of cataloging and classification,

the ability to provide user training, and readiness to adapt to technological changes. Limitations in brainware, such as a lack of training or a shortage of staff, can hinder SLiMS implementation. Therefore, strengthening human resource capacity through training and technical assistance is a vital strategy in digital library development. And also the principal's support school to be more active in literacy activities, thereby creating a conducive learning environment (Hardiman & Kusumaningsih, 2025).

b. Hardware Aspects in SLiMS Implementation

Hardware consists of physical components that support the operation of the library automation system. For SLiMS, required hardware includes servers, client computers, internet networks, barcode printers, and data storage devices. The availability and quality of hardware significantly determine the smooth operation of library information services. Inadequate hardware can cause system slowness, frequent disruptions, and a decrease in service quality for users (Hartono, 2010). Evaluation indicators for hardware in SLiMS implementation include the suitability of device specifications with system requirements, stable internet connectivity, device reliability in supporting circulation and cataloging services, and ease of maintenance.

c. Software Aspects in SLiMS Implementation

Software refers to the system components that execute library automation functions. As open-source software, SLiMS features various core modules: cataloging for bibliographic data entry, circulation for loan and return services, membership management for user data, statistics for reporting and evaluation, and OPAC for online collection searching. SLiMS's strengths lie in its user-friendly interface, flexible configuration, and active community support. However, this software requires periodic updates and system maintenance to remain secure and relevant.
Challenges in SLiMS implementation such as limited human resources, insufficient technical training, budget constraints, and the absence of clear policies and standard operating procedures which need systematic evaluation. Such evaluation aims to assess the system’s contribution to improving operational efficiency, service speed, information accessibility, and user satisfaction, thereby providing a comprehensive understanding of its effectiveness in enhancing library service quality.

This study employs a qualitative approach with an evaluative research design. Creswell & Creswell (2018)states that qualitative research aims to explore and understand the meanings individuals or groups assign to a social problem through a dynamic data collection process and thematic or narrative analysis. This approach enables researchers to explore meanings, understand experiences, and interpret social reality from the participants’ perspectives using non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, documentation, and field notes. Meanwhile,Sugiyono (2019) explains that evaluation research is a method used to assess the effectiveness of a program. In this study, the evaluative approach is used to analyze the implementation of the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) in improving the quality of library services.

This research was conducted in two senior high schools located in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province, namely:

1) SMAN 8 Mandau (Ki Hadjar Dewantara Library)
2) SMAS Cendana Mandau (Tenas Effendy Library)

These locations were selected because both have implemented the SLiMS application in managing their digital-based library systems, making them relevant to the research focus. The study was carried out from September 2025 to March 2026, with the following stages:

a) Preparation and research permits
b) Data collection (interviews, observations, documentation)
c) Data analysis
d) Research report writing

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data (Sugiyono, 2019), with a primary focus on primary data obtained directly from the field.

1) Primary Data
   Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews. The researcher explored experiences, perceptions, and challenges related to the implementation of SLiMS from School principals, Heads of libraries, Librarians and Library users (teachers and students).
2) Supporting Field Data
   In addition to informants, supporting data were obtained from: Observations of library spaces, circulation areas, and service activities Documents such as borrowing statistics reports, collection data, records of SLiMS usage, and internal library policies Informants were selected using purposive sampling, based on their direct involvement in the use and management of SLiMS.

Data were collected through three main methods:

1) Observation
   Participatory observation was conducted to directly observe library activities, the use of SLiMS, and interactions between librarians and users. An observation guide sheet was used to record relevant phenomena systematically, providing a factual picture of the field conditions.
2) Interviews
   Semi-structured interviews were conducted with school principals, heads of libraries, librarians, and users. The purpose was to explore experiences, perceptions, and challenges in using SLiMS. Interviews were recorded and documented to ensure data accuracy.
3) Documentation
   Documentation was used to complement the data through the analysis of documents such as statistical reports, collection data, library policies, and visual documentation such as photographs of activities.

In qualitative research, the researcher serves as the main instrument (Sugiyono, 2019). To support data collection, several supporting instruments were used: research guidelines , interview guidelines , observation sheets and documentation sheets. These instruments help ensure that the data collection process is systematic

and well-directed. Data validity in this study focuses on credibility. To ensure data validity, the following techniques were employed. Source triangulation: data were collected from various informants such as school principals, librarians, and users. Comparisons across sources were conducted to ensure consistency of information. Technique triangulation: data were verified through interviews, observations, and documentation. Member checking: interview results were confirmed with informants to avoid misinterpretation and bias.

Data analysis in this study uses the interactive model by (Miles et al., 2014), which includes three stages:

1) Data Condensation
   The collected data were selected, focused, and simplified according to the research objectives. Relevant information related to brainware, hardware, and software was prioritized for analysis.
2) Data Display
   Data were presented in the form of Descriptive narratives, Tables or comparison matrices and Process flow diagrams. This presentation facilitates understanding of relationships among research components.
3) Conclusion Drawing and Verification
   Conclusions were drawn through data interpretation and identification of key themes, such as:Librarian work efficiency, Hardware constraints, Advantages of SLiMS features

Verification was carried out continuously through cross-checking among data sources to ensure that the findings are valid and reliable. In evaluation research, specific standards or benchmarks are required to determine the level of success of the SLiMS application. In this study, the success criteria are assessed based on three aspects: brainware, hardware, and software, as presented below in Table 1 to Table 3, whereas the overall success indicator of SLiMS application is presented in Table 4.

Table 1 to 3 presents the evaluation framework used to assess the competence and readiness of librarians in implementing the SLiMS application. It outlines seven key indicators, each associated with a performance category and corresponding criteria based on the number of fulfilled sub-indicators. This evaluation framework provides a structured basis for assessing the level of human resource competence (brainware), infrastructure and institutional readiness (hardware) and fundamental operating systems (software) in adopting and utilizing the SLiMS application, allowing for consistent comparison across different indicators and institutions.

Table 1. Success Indicator for SLiMS Application in Brainware Aspect

No	Indicator	Category	Description
1	Librarians have competence in operating information systems and metadata	Very Good	If all seven (7) indicators are fulfilled
2	Librarians provide digital information services	Good	If 3–6 indicators are fulfilled

3	Availability of technical staff involved in managing the information system	Poor	If only 1–2 indicators are fulfilled
4	Librarians are able to operate SliMS		
5	Librarians are able to perform cataloging and classification		
6	Librarians are able to provide training to users		
7	Readiness to adapt to technological changes through library training		

Table 2. Success Indicator for SLiMS Application in Hardware Aspect

No	Indicator	Category	Description
1	Availability of a server computer	Very Good	If all seven (7) indicators are fulfilled
2	Availability of client computers	Good	If 3–6 indicators are fulfilled
3	Availability of stable internet connection	Poor	If only 1–2 indicators are fulfilled
4	Availability of printer and barcode devices		
5	Availability of data storage devices		
6	Suitability of hardware specifications to support SLiMS implementation in circulation and cataloging services		
7	Regular maintenance and servicing of equipment		

Table 3. Success Indicator for SLiMS Application in Software Aspect

No	Indicator	Category	Description
1	Availability of SLiMS as an open-source software	Very Good	If all seven (7) indicators are fulfilled
2	Cataloging feature for bibliographic data input	Good	If 3–6 indicators are fulfilled
3	Circulation feature for borrowing and returning services	Poor	If only 1–2 indicators are fulfilled
4	Membership management for user data administration		
5	Statistical features for reporting and evaluation		
6	OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) for online collection search		
7	Requirement for periodic updates and system maintenance		

Table 4 presents the criteria used to determine the overall success level of SLiMS implementation based on three key aspects: *brainware*, *hardware*, and *software*. The classification is divided into three categories "*Very Good"*, "*Good"*, and "*Poor"*. An overall classification of *Very Good* is assigned when all three aspects of brainware, hardware, and software are individually categorized as *Very Good*. This indicates a highly optimal implementation of the SLiMS system, where human resources, technological infrastructure, and application performance are all functioning at the highest level.

The *Good* category is assigned when two out of the three aspects achieve a *Very Good* rating. This reflects a generally strong implementation; however, one aspect still requires improvement to reach full optimization. Meanwhile, the overall classification is considered *Poor* when only one aspect is rated as *Very Good*. This suggests that the implementation is still limited, as the majority of the key aspects have not yet met the expected standards for effective SLiMS utilization. Overall, this framework provides a systematic approach for evaluating the success of SLiMS implementation by emphasizing the balanced development of human resources, infrastructure, and system functionality.

Table 4 . Success Indicator for Overall SLiMS

No	Category	Description
1	Very Good	If all aspects (Brainware, Hardware, and Software) are categorized as very good
2	Good	If two aspects (Brainware, Hardware, and Software) are categorized very good
3	Poor	If only one aspect (Brainware, Hardware, and Software) is very good

3. Results and Discussion

Research Results

This study is structured as an audit aimed at evaluating the extent to which the implementation of the SliMS application in a particular school aligns with established ideal standards. The assessment focuses solely on the degree of conformity to these standards, while the comparative advantages of an automated library system over a manual system in the selected school are not within the scope of this research. The findings reveal differing levels of implementation maturity, from poor to very good, across two pioneering schools utilizing the SliMS application in Mandau Regency, Riau. Additionally, the study establishes the essential criteria and highlights the challenges that need to be addressed by other schools seeking to adopt the SliMS application.

Below are the evaluation result based on interviews, observations and documentations on three aspects "brainware", "hardware" and "software" for SMAN 8 Mandau and SMAS Cendana as presented in Table 5 to Table 8.

Table 5. Brainware Aspect Evaluation Result

No	Indicator	Category (SMAN 8 Mandau)	Category (SMAS Cendana Mandau)
1	Librarians have competence in operating information systems and metadata	**Good**	**Very Good**
2	Librarians provide digital information services	Six (6) out of sevent (7) indicators are fulfilled	All seven (7) indicators are fulfilled
3	Availability of technical staff involved in managing the information system		
4	Librarians are able to operate SliMS		
5	Librarians are able to perform cataloging and classification		
6	Librarians are able to provide training to users		
7	Readiness to adapt to technological changes through library training		

Table 5 shows how the success of a library automation system heavily depends on the competence of its human resources. It shows that the brainware aspect at SMAN 8 Mandau is categorized as "Good", because one key indicator remains unmet namely, the availability of technical staff involved in managing the information system. The library is managed by staff without a formal background in information systems. However, the head librarian has demonstrated strong initiative by participating in professional training programs organized by the National Library of Indonesia.

Librarians are capable of handling basic digital services such as bibliographic data input and circulation processes. However, when system errors occur, the institution relies heavily on external technical support (DIPERSIP Riau). This finding aligns with Potobida et al. (2016), which emphasize that the integration of human resource competence and technological infrastructure is crucial to minimizing system failure. The situation at SMAN 8 Mandau confirms this theory, where limitations in technical expertise impact system stability and data integrity.

Table 5 also provide brainware aspect evaluation at SMAS Cendana Mandau whereas categorized as "Very Good", reflecting superior human resource readiness. The head librarian has a background in Information Technology, enabling systematic and well-structured metadata input and bibliographic classification from the beginning. Additionally, teachers and library staff demonstrate a high level of digital literacy, allowing services to operate more independently and professionally. This condition reduces reliance on external support and enhances the sustainability of the system.

Table 6. Hardware Aspect Evaluation Result

No	Indicator	Category (SMAN 8 Mandau)	Category (SMAS Cendana Mandau)
1	Availability of a server computer	**Good**	**Good**
2	Availability of client computers	6 indicators are fulfilled	6 indicators are fulfilled
3	Availability of stable internet connection		
4	Availability of printer and barcode devices		
5	Availability of data storage devices		
6	Suitability of hardware specifications to support SLiMS implementation in circulation and cataloging services		
7	Regular maintenance and servicing of equipment		

Table 6 reveals differences in infrastructure management strategies between the two schools. Hardware infrastructure serves as the operational foundation of the SLiMS system. It shows that hardware aspect at SMAN 8 Mandau is categorized as "good" due to its inability to fulfill on of the indicator namely the availability of a server computer. Instead of using a locally managed physical server, the library relies on cloud hosting services provided by DIPERSIP Riau. This strategy effectively ensures database availability without requiring physical server maintenance. Client side devices are adequately equipped, with computers using Intel Core i3 processors and 8GB RAM, which are sufficient to run SLiMS version 9 Bulian efficiently. Observations indicate that catalog searches and circulation processes run smoothly without technical lag. Stable internet connectivity also supports real-time access. However, full dependence on external hosting services indicates limited infrastructure independence, which remains a critical consideration for long term sustainability.

Table 6 also shows how hardware aspect at SMAS Cendana Mandau is categorized as "Very Good", reflecting more advanced and professionally managed infrastructure. The library has implemented a well-structured system with dedicated devices, including: Computers for librarians and circulation services, OPAC terminals for users, High-quality barcode scanners. The institution also utilizes cloud hosting with more independent management control. Stable internet access enables advanced SLiMS features, such as profile photo uploads and digital collection access (e-books), to function optimally. Thus, hardware at SMAS Cendana serves not only as support but as a key pillar in delivering modern, efficient, and user-oriented library services.

Table 7. Software Aspect Evaluation Result

No	Indicator	Category (SMAN 8 Mandau)	Category (SMAS Cendana Mandau)
1	Availability of SLiMS as an open-source software	**Very Good**	**Very Good**
2	Cataloging feature for bibliographic data input	all seven (7) indicators are fulfilled	all seven (7) indicators are fulfilled
3	Circulation feature for borrowing and returning services		
4	Membership management for user data administration		
5	Statistical features for reporting and evaluation		
6	OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) for online collection search		
7	Requirement for periodic updates and system maintenance		

Table 7 explain how software is the core driver of library automation. In this category both schools categorized as “Very Good” as all seven indicators can be fulfilled. The software implementation at SMAN 8 Mandau has successfully digitalized basic library functions, particularly in cataloging and circulation using barcode systems. This has significantly improved service efficiency compared to manual methods. Future enhancement are indeed still required such as the occasional system errors that cannot be resolved internally, or advanced features such as statistical analysis and membership management are not fully utilized for strategic evaluation purposes.

While In SMAS Cendana, The library has successfully implemented advanced functionalities, including: Self-Extension Service: Students can independently extend borrowing periods online, Integrated Membership Management: Automatic display of user profiles during transactions enhances accuracy and security, Online Registration: New users can register independently via the library website, improving administrative efficiency These features demonstrate a user-centered approach and reflect a mature level of system implementation.

Table 8. Overall Evaluation Result

No	Indicator	Category
1	Very Good	If all aspects (Brainware, Hardware, and Software) are categorized as very good
2	Good (SMAS Cendana)	If two aspects (Brainware, Hardware, and Software) are categorized very good
3	Poor (SMAN 8 Mandau)	If only one aspect (Brainware, Hardware, and Software) is very good

Table 8 synthesize all the finding in Table 5 to Table 7. The evaluation results indicate that the implementation of the SLiMS application at SMAN 8 Mandau is overally categorized as "Poor". This outcome is attributed to the fact that only the software aspect achieved a "Very Good" rating. Within the applied evaluation framework, the attainment of a "Very Good" category in only one aspect is insufficient to elevate the overall assessment, resulting in a final classification of "Poor". This condition reflects that the implementation of library automation at SMAN 8 Mandau still faces various limitations, particularly in terms of human resources (brainware) and hardware infrastructure.

In contrast, the evaluation of the SLiMS application implementation at SMAS Cendana Mandau demonstrates a more favorable outcome, with an overall category of "Good". This result is largely due to the achievement of "Very Good" ratings in two key aspects, namely hardware and software. These achievements are supported by the fulfillment of most relevant indicators, including the availability of computers, stable internet connectivity, supporting service equipment, and the effective utilization of SLiMS for cataloging, circulation, membership management, statistical reporting, and OPAC services. This level of accomplishment indicates that SMAS Cendana Mandau has a higher level of readiness in supporting library digitalization, enabling more efficient, modern information services that align with current technological developments. However, in terms of the brainware aspect, SMAS Cendana Mandau is still categorized as "Poor", due to the incomplete fulfillment of certain indicators, particularly the absence of an independently managed server.

4. Conclusion

This study successfully determines the current conformity status of two schools in Mandau Regency, Riau in terms of SliMS application. The main contribution of this study is the development of a practical evaluation instrument based on brainware, hardware, and software aspects, which can be used as a guideline for library automation preparation, self-assessment, and system evaluation. The evaluation results indicate that the implementation of the SLiMS application at SMAN 8 Mandau is categorized as "Poor", as only the software aspect achieved a "Very Good" level. This reflects limitations in both brainware and hardware, particularly the lack of internal technical expertise and reliance on external support for system maintenance. The author outlines three strategic steps to strengthen the operational autonomy of libraries, such as training of staff , collaboration with the school's IT unit and the development of technical manuals as standard procedures for troubleshooting to ensure service continuity.

In contrast, SMAS Cendana Mandau achieved an overall category of "Good", supported by "Very Good" performance in both hardware and software aspects. This demonstrates stronger infrastructure readiness, effective utilization of SLiMS features, and higher digital competence among library staff. From the brainware aspect, SMAS Cendana shows superior readiness due to information technology competent personnel and higher digital literacy. In the hardware aspect, SMAS

Cendana demonstrates more structured and independent management. In the software aspect, both schools have successfully implemented SliMS. The author suggest that the library staff at SMAS Cendana Mandau are encouraged to initiate a forum for sharing best practices among schools in Mandau Subdistrict to strengthen the institution's position as a leader in local digital transformation.

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