

IMOGIRI DISTRICT TO INCREASE ECONOMIC LITERACY AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INSIGHT

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Abstract.

The Wukirsari village library is one of the learning centers that can improve community knowledge and insight. The Wukirsari village library has been well managed with the DCC arrangement, but it still needs to be digitized to make it easier for readers to borrow books from the village library online. In addition, the Wukirsari village library can be optimized for its usefulness, especially in the advancement of education from early childhood education through kindergarten, primary education, and secondary school as well as high school and even Universities, because it is often the target of village library tours. Village library management will be even better if it involves young people so that they can contribute to developing the library. Young people are involved in providing services that can satisfy visitors, as the village library administrators are committed to maintaining the village center's existence and reputation throughout Indonesia as a literate village.

Keywords: Village Library, Wukirsari, Governance

I. INTRODUCTION

The Wukirsari village library as an information and learning center has a strategic role in supporting knowledge-based village community development because it is able to function to educate and develop skills by supporting educational activities (Andriyani et al., 2022). Village libraries have the potential to become literacy centers for local communities including economics and entrepreneurship if they are managed professionally, in a structured manner, and involve active community participation. In the digital era like today, village libraries are also required to be able to adapt to information technology to reach more levels of society, especially the younger generation. Libraries not only function as places to store reading materials, but must also be able to become modern learning spaces that are inclusive, adaptive, and open to all levels of society (Nashihuddin, 2020). In addition, village libraries also play an important role in supporting the preservation of local culture through documentation and publication of local wisdom sourced from the local community (Mahyudi, 2025). With the support of appropriate policies and increased capacity of human resources

for library managers, village libraries can be an effective means of empowerment to build a literate, productive, and economically independent society and may even improve the standard of living from the results of literacy (Widayanto, 2020).

The existence of village libraries should be optimized for their usefulness because they can be a means of literacy that increases insight and knowledge (Tarigan & Batubara, 2023) with various types of books, journals, and other references available, although not yet perfect in terms of management. Village libraries can be used as facilities and infrastructure for discussion spaces for all groups, from children, and teenagers to adults. However, the reading interest of the residents of Wukirsari village must also be high if the role of the village library is to be optimized because the village community has not fully utilized the village library. Of course, the interest of visitors to the village library cannot be separated from the large collection of books, especially those that are relevant to what they need. This requires good governance of the village library so that the arrangement and compilation of catalogs can attract readers. Therefore, the service team aims to fill the gaps in the governance of the Wukirsari village library. Based on observations in the field, problems can be formulated that can be identified to improve the village library, including:

- a. Village library management is still conventional, so it is necessary to use a library digitalization approach.
- b. Compiling a new catalog or updating it in line with current developments, especially in the fields of economics and entrepreneurship.
- c. Scheduling of library duty for young men and women to actively participate in village library management.

II. METHODS

The Community Service team conducted community service activities at the Wukirsasi village library in Imogiri District using the active participation method. The Community Service activity began with the management of permits a survey of the location and an agreement with the library administrator to complete the deficiencies in governance in the Wukirsari village library. The community service team also conducted interviews to explore possible problems in the management of the village library. In-depth interview techniques were carried out to explore comprehensive information from parties directly or indirectly involved in the management of the Wukirsari village library. The Community Service team provided input to the village library administrator regarding efforts to improve governance and optimize the role of the village library administrator. One of them is by providing references to increase data collection related to economic literacy and entrepreneurship that can be used to develop ideas and creativity for village independence.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Village Library Overview

The library is an institution that actively participates in the process of educating the nation and should be a comfortable place to visit and be liked by many people. Moreover, one of the functions of the library is a recreational function because visitors can recreate and get joy and happiness when visiting the library, one of which is the library in Wukirsasi Imogiri village. According to (Lusiana et al., 2023), the library as lifelong learning space, it has a strategic role in empowering the surrounding community through literacy movements involving all elements of society. This role is not only limited to providing reading materials but also includes organizing non-formal and community-based learning programs that are oriented toward increasing community capacity.

According to the Wukirsari village library profile (Wukirsari, 2018) it is explained that the Wukirsari village library has actually been established since the 1990s by occupying the Wukirsari

village hall complex. However, when the earthquake disaster in Yogyakarta including in Imogiri occurred on May 27, 2006, the disaster also destroyed the village library building including the village library collection which was buried in the ground so that the village library building no longer exists. However, in 2010 the village government had the initiative to re-establish the village library, so there was an agreement between the village government and the village community in Wukirsari to bring up and re-energize the village library which was listed in the village government's program agenda. The realization of the village library was strengthened again in 2012, with the acquisition of assistance from the Wukirsari village library from the Medco Foundation and Bank Mandiri to rebuild the village library by providing a collection of books to reactivate village library activities, so that within a period of 6 months the Wukirsari village library had been re-established.

The Wukirsari village library has a vision and mission of the village library (Village Library profile, 2018). The vision of the village library is: to realize a society that loves to read and write so that it is free from illiteracy, the lag in the flow of information and knowledge. The mission of the village library:

1. Encourage and motivate the growth and development of reading interest in the Wukirsari village community
2. Increasing the role/participation and contribution of the Wukirsari village community in efforts to develop and empower libraries
3. Encouraging community economic growth through community empowerment
4. Developing and strengthening community organizations, especially at the family level to the village level, in fostering interest in reading and cultural literacy in Wukirsari village and its surroundings.
5. To become a center for scientific and skills information and entertainment for the community.

The village library has basic values including solidarity, participation, mutual cooperation, independence, transparency, responsibility, and respect for gender. The areas of village library activities include: organizing village library circulation, empowerment for village communities, empowerment of members and administrators of the Wukirsari village library, and village library studies and advocacy.

b. Village library management is still conventional, so it is necessary to use a library digitalization approach.

The village library already has good governance, but in village library literacy, the use of technology is still lacking, so access to village libraries can also be done digitally. Especially in today's era where everything is related to digitalization, inevitably the governance of village libraries is also related to this. Therefore, the governance of the Wukirsasi village library needs to be improved from what was originally conventional to being added to the modern way, namely library digitalization. In this way, libraries can reach the wider community, without being limited by place and time (Dewi *et al.*, 2021). In an effort to improve the governance of village libraries, it is also necessary to optimize the role of the village library management that is more technology literate. The composition of the management includes the following:

Advisor	: 1. Head of Wukirsari 2. Village Consultative Unit
Supervisor	: Hamlet of Wukirsari
Chairman	: Athif Thitah Amithuthu, SS
Vice Chairman	: Fuad Hasan
Secretary	: Azizah Tri Hastuti

Treasurer	: Mr. Kamal
Service, Management, and Archiving Sector	: 1. Isnaini Nurkhasanah 2. Nurul Fatima 3. Suratmi
Media Network and Promotion Field	: 1. Slamet Winartha 2. Suraya 3. Rizka Amalia
Education, Empowerment, and Creativity Sector	: 1. Ikhman Mudzakir 2. Yamroni 3. Syafrizal 4. Muhammad Darul Nain

c. Compiling a new catalog or updating it in line with current developments, especially in the fields of economics and entrepreneurship.

The management of the village library is certainly inseparable from the arrangement and archiving of the available book codes. In addition to the digitization of the village library, of course, the compilation of the village library book catalog must be considered. The compilation of the village library catalog cannot be separated from classification activities, for example with DDC (*Dewey Decimal Classification*). This classification system is the most widely used classification system in library collection processing (Yusuf et al., 2022). The DDC classification is a classification chart with a hierarchical system that adheres to the decimal principle to divide all book collections according to the field of science. All science is divided into 10 main classes, which are given codes/symbols (hereinafter referred to as notations) 000-900. Here is an example of the use of DDC (Rotmianto, 2015).

000	Computer Science, Information & General Works
100	Philosophy and psychology
200	Religion
300	Social sciences
400	Language
500	Science
600	Technology
700	Art and recreation
800	Literature
900	History and geography

Catalogers use this scheme in the hope that once they become familiar with its use, they can more quickly ask other catalogers. It has four stages, including:

1. A bibliography is first classified based on its main subject or main topic. If necessary, the classification can also consider the form of presentation (e.g. dictionary, encyclopedia, and so on).

Example: Big Indonesian Dictionary

- a. Subject: Indonesian: 401
- b. Form: Dictionary (-03)
- c. So the classification is: 413.

2. It is best to classify works according to the most specific subject, rather than general subjects, so that the collection is more targeted and does not overlap with other collections.
Example: *Playing with Perception: 36 Cases of Indonesian Marketing Management*
 - a. General subjects: Management: 658
 - b. Specific subjects: Marketing Management: 658.8
 - c. So the classification is: 658.8
3. When a work discusses two fields of science, choose the most dominant subject or the one that is discussed more in the book's contents.
Example: *Basics of Physics and Chemistry*
 - a. Options: Physics: 530 or Chemistry: 540
 - b. If Physics is discussed more dominantly or first, then: 530
4. Classify the affected subjects If the work discusses the relationship between two subjects where one influences the other, then classify it based on the subject that is influenced, because that is the main focus of the content.
Example: *Influence of Hinduism on Islam*
 - a. Subjects influenced: Islam: 297
 - b. Subjects influencing: Hinduism: 294.5
 - c. So the classification is: 297
5. If a subject only functions as an aid in the discussion, then classify it as the main subject that uses the tool.
Example: *Weather Forecast for Aviation*
 - a. Main subject: Aviation: 629.1
 - b. Tools: Weather Forecast: 551.6
 - c. So the classification is: 629.1
6. Classify Based on the Main Subject, when a work is designed for a specific group or profession, still classify it based on the main subject, not the profession of the reader.
Example: *Basic Statistics for Librarians*
 - a. Subject: Statistics: 310
 - b. Readers Group: Librarian: 023.2
 - c. So the classification is: 310

d. Scheduling of library duty for young men and women to actively participate in village library management.

In order for the implementation of the village library to be orderly and organized, it is necessary to involve young men and women in the management, because the village library already has a program involving schools in the Imogiri area such as early childhood education, kindergarten and primary school to visit the village library, so it is necessary to schedule pickets carried out by young people from the Karang Taruna management or the formation of the village library management itself.

In an effort to improve the governance of village libraries, optimization of fields and management committees is also needed. By involving all work from the types of activities in the village library. Examples of field optimization including the role of youth organizations or youth in developing village libraries include:

Division of Field of Duty on Picket:

- **Education, Empowerment, and Creativity Sector:** Storytelling activities, history education, handicrafts, and other art activities.

- **Library Services Area :**
 1. Children and Teen Library
 2. Mother and Child Library / Health
 3. School Library
 4. General / Adult Library
 - **Network and Media Promotion Field:** Social media management (Instagram, TikTok), documentary filmmaking, activity publication.
 - **Management and Archives Division:** Arrangement of reading rooms, cleanliness and security of the library environment.
- Schedule of Duty at Village Library

No.	Officer Name	Picket Day
1.	Saptono	Monday and Thursday
2.	Krisna Triwibowo	Wednesday and Friday
3.	Jeffy Nurchozim	Tuesday and Saturday
4.	Munif	Monday and Thursday
5.	Fikri Muaz	Wednesday and Friday
6.	Ari Ahmad Zulfahmi	Tuesday and Saturday
7.	Dita Khoriyah	Monday and Thursday
8.	Mu'arifah Rizki	Wednesday and Friday
9.	Ismail	Tuesday and Saturday
10.	Istiyani Mubarokah	Monday and Thursday

By optimizing the areas that have been determined in the management, and by optimizing the role of youth in participating in library management. Then the management of village libraries will be better known and more beneficial.

IV. CONCLUSION

Village libraries are very much needed in the community because they are useful for the advancement of insight, knowledge, and skills of the community, especially in Wukirsari village. The village library, in addition to functioning as a literacy center, is also a center for teaching and learning activities for early childhood education and kindergarten children, which are facilitated by teachers and volunteers. Thus, this library is not only a reading room, but also a learning space that supports the growth and development of children from an early age. Overall, the Wukirsari Village Library not only serves as a means of increasing community literacy but also as a center for inclusive educational activities for various age groups. Support in the form of adding a collection of economics and entrepreneurship books will certainly enrich the function of this library and provide wider benefits to the community.

By paying attention to the governance of village heritage including updating *the* village profile and reviewing the village library catalog, it will be more organized in placing library collections that are safer more comfortable, and easy to read. In addition, with the arrangement of the village library picket schedule, in governance, it is necessary to involve young people in Wukirsari village which is carried out in an orderly manner so that it will be more exciting for the role of the village library, which will ultimately make Wukirsari village a village that is aware of literacy and literate with current knowledge and insight.

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