

WORLD WINDOW BOOK: THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARY IN IMPROVING STUDENT MOTIVATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES AT SDN 3 SITIREJO WAGIR

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of the library in supporting the learning process and enhancing students' motivation and academic achievement at SDN 3 Sitirejo, Wagir District, Malang Regency. The study aims to identify the library's role in learning and the factors that hinder its effectiveness. A descriptive qualitative approach was used, with research instruments including interview guides, a mobile phone camera, and a tape recorder. Data analysis involved data reduction, presentation, and verification. The results show that the library plays a significant role in supporting students' learning, as it is utilized by students and provides collections aligned with the school curriculum. However, challenges remain, such as the lack of professionally trained library staff, as the librarian also serves as a teacher, leading to suboptimal service. Additionally, there is a shortage of book copies for several subjects.

Keywords: Influence, Audio Visual Media, learning Outcomes.

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas peran perpustakaan dalam mendukung proses pembelajaran serta peningkatan motivasi dan hasil belajar siswa di SDN 3 Sitirejo, Kecamatan Wagir, Kabupaten Malang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran perpustakaan dalam proses pembelajaran serta faktor-faktor yang menghambatnya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan instrumen berupa pedoman wawancara, kamera handphone, dan tape recorder. Teknik analisis data meliputi reduksi, penyajian, dan verifikasi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perpustakaan memiliki peran penting dalam menunjang pembelajaran, karena telah dimanfaatkan siswa sebagai sumber belajar dan menyediakan koleksi yang relevan dengan kurikulum. Namun, terdapat kendala berupa pengelola perpustakaan yang tidak berlatar belakang ilmu perpustakaan dan merangkap sebagai guru, sehingga pelayanan kurang optimal. Selain itu, masih terdapat kekurangan jumlah buku pada beberapa mata pelajaran.

Kata Kunci : Pengaruh, Media Audio Visual, Hasil Belajar.



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INTRODUCTION

A school is an educational institution established by the government or private sector to provide education and knowledge to students under the guidance of teachers. The process of teachers teaching students is knowledge and knowledge transfer and aims to increase students' interest in learning. School is a source of education for students and understanding the outside world. They are given broader insight, gain comprehensive knowledge, and are useful for the nation. To improve the quality of education, this figure must be met through improving the quality of school education. The quality of education in schools can be improved through school facilities. One of the facilities is the school library.

The library is one of the public service organizations in the field of science. Sourced from Lasa (2016: 18), "School libraries are part of the components within the scope of the school, be it elementary, middle, high school, or even university, which supports the educational attainment of students." Vidiyawati (2017) "states that the library must have a sufficient collection of textbooks so that what students are looking for is available and makes it easier for them to study. Sourced from Surachman (2018), "The school library is a place that students always find to read or search for knowledge in a school."

A study concluded that the library at SD Buton 33 has an important function in improving student learning achievement, making it a forum for developing students' interest in reading and independent learning abilities, which aim to broaden their knowledge horizons and help teachers and students in spurring educational attainment (Huda, 2020). Sutarno NS (2017: 274) says that libraries are an intermediary means of learning, especially in education, which can be said to be a place to seek knowledge or knowledge for free."

As time goes by, libraries are now used as information centers, places for recreation and research, and places for preserving the nation's treasures, as well as providing various other services. "Library" itself comes from the Latin word "liber," which means "book." From this Latin word, the term "librarius" was formed, which means "books." In English it is known as "library," in German "bibliothek," and in Dutch "bibliotheque." All these terms come from the Greek biblia, which means about books. In KBBI, "library" means "book," and the basic word for "library" is "library."

The library is an effective means of improving the quality of the teaching and learning process. This can be seen from the availability of various kinds of books, especially textbooks in schools. Therefore, the role of libraries is very important in improving knowledge so that students can achieve optimal learning outcomes. As written in Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2007, libraries function as a vehicle for education, research, preservation, information, and recreation to increase the intelligence and empowerment of the nation.

The 1945 Constitution also explains that Indonesia wants to create an intelligent society. To achieve an intelligent nation, it is necessary to form a learning society. A learning community can be formed if they have the ability and skills to listen and have a high interest in reading. If reading has become a habit, it is clear that books cannot be separated from daily life and are a basic need that must be met.

In the realm of education, books have been proven to have very important value as learning tools and effective communication tools. Therefore, libraries and their services must be expanded and improved as a key element in realizing the mission to increase people's knowledge and intelligence. Libraries have a significant role and have a big influence on the quality of education. The same applies to educational environments such as schools. The school library is a source of knowledge and information for both primary and secondary schools. School libraries are specifically responsible for helping students achieve their educational goals at school.

To achieve this goal, school libraries really need to maintain their mission and policies to advance the school community by arranging adequate library staff, quality collections, and various service activities that support an interesting learning atmosphere. It is hoped that the school library can maximize its role so that students are always involved in reading activities, understand lessons, understand the importance of information and knowledge, and produce quality work.

The library at SDN 3 Sitirejo, Wagir District, Malang Regency, has an important role in supporting the student learning process. Students begin to use the library as a source of information and references that support lessons in class. The collection of books available is quite relevant to the applicable curriculum, thereby helping students understand the subject matter.

However, the condition of the library still faces several obstacles. One of the main challenges is library management, which is not yet optimal because it is managed by staff who do not have a background in library science and who double as teachers. This has an impact on services that are not optimal. Apart from that, the number of copies of books, especially in some core subjects, is still limited, so it cannot fully meet students' needs. There is a need to improve the quality of managing human resources and increase book collections to optimize the library's function as a learning center.

So, ultimately, it is relatively easy for libraries to succeed in helping students produce quality work. School support, especially through leadership policies (school principals), facilitates the tasks or policies implemented by school library managers.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to describe in depth the role of school libraries in increasing student motivation and learning

outcomes. This approach was chosen because it is suitable for exploring phenomena contextually and naturally according to conditions in the field.

The subjects in this research were students, teachers, and library managers at SDN 3 Sitirejo, Wagir District, Malang Regency. Data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and documentation. The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself, with tools in the form of an interview guide, camera, and voice recorder.

The data obtained was analyzed using interactive data analysis techniques, which consisted of three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification. Data validity is strengthened through triangulation of sources and techniques to ensure the accuracy and reliability of research findings. This method allows researchers to reveal in depth how libraries contribute to the student learning process and identify factors that support or inhibit it.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The term "library" comes from the Latin word "liber" or "libri," meaning "book." From this Latin word, the term "librarius" was formed, which means "books." In English it is known as "library," in German as "bibliothek," in French as "bibliotheque," and in Dutch as "bibliotheek." All these terms come from the Greek biblia, meaning about books. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, "library" means "book." The basic word for "library" is "library."

According to the dictionary "The Oxford English Dictionary," the word "library" or library began to be used in English in 1374, which means "a place where books are arranged to be read, studied, or used as reference material." In the traditional sense, a library is a collection of books and magazines. Although it can be interpreted as an individual's private collection, a library is more generally known as a large collection that is financed and operated by a city or institution and is used by people who on average cannot afford to buy so many books at their own expense.

Below are several definitions of school libraries according to several experts. Soemardji (1996: 54) A school library is a work unit of a school institution in the form of a place to store collections of library materials supporting the educational process, which are arranged systematically to be used continuously as a source of information to develop and deepen knowledge, both by educators and students at school. Meanwhile, Sulystio-Basuki (1991:50) stated that the meaning of a school library is a library that is attached to a school, fully managed by the school concerned, with the main aim of helping the school to achieve the school's specific goals and educational goals in general.

Almah (in NS, 2012: 11) says the school library is one of the means and facilities for providing education, so every school should have an adequate library. Libraries are an important component of education. According to Prastowo (2012: 352), the school library is an integration center for all educational activities and various sources of teaching, information, and recreational materials, whose function is to support the implementation of the curriculum program.

Libraries are often considered the heart of schools and educational institutions. A library is more than just a place to store books. Libraries play an important role in educating and motivating students to learn. Even as digital technology becomes increasingly common, libraries still represent an irreplaceable traditional value in facilitating the teaching and learning process. One of the main functions of the library is to provide access to various learning resources. From textbooks and academic journals to multimedia collections, libraries provide a variety of materials for students to support their learning in class. The diversity of this collection allows students to find material that suits their interests and learning needs, motivating them to dig deeper.

Libraries also create an environment that supports learning. Compared to classrooms, which may be more structured, libraries provide a space for students to study independently or in groups in a calmer and more relaxed atmosphere. This helps students focus on learning and improves their concentration without external distractions. As a driver of active learning, libraries not only provide resources but also teach students learning skills and information literacy. For example, librarians can help students develop information search skills, evaluate the reliability of information sources, and organize the information they find into reports or larger projects. This interaction not only broadens students' knowledge but also increases their confidence in the learning process.

And most importantly, libraries help students increase their independence in learning. Libraries enable students to take an active role in their education by providing access to information and advice on finding and using these resources. This creates an environment where learning is not just about acquiring knowledge but also about developing lifelong skills.

The school library is a very important source of student learning. A well-organized and systematic library, directly or indirectly, can provide convenience for the teaching and learning process in schools. Through the library, it can make things easier for students and teachers in the learning process that takes place at school (Darmono, 2007: 10). Therefore, school libraries play an important role in the continuity of the teaching and learning process in schools.

The Role of School Libraries

The role of the library is a position and position where the library can have an influence on the people who use it. The school library is a learning resource. If it is linked to the learning process, the school library makes a very valuable contribution in increasing student activity in terms of the learning process at school, as well as improving the quality of education and teaching. By providing a library, students can interact and be directly involved both physically and mentally in the learning process. The school library is an integral part of the overall school program, which, together with other educational components, determines the success of the education and teaching process. Through the library, it can make things easier for students and teachers in the learning process that takes place at school (Darmono, 2007: 10).

Role, according to Soejarno Soekanto in Yuliana (2019), is a dynamic aspect of position; if someone carries out their rights and obligations in accordance with their position, then they are carrying out a role. The role of the school library is a dynamic aspect and has a position that is integrated into a school, fully managed by the school concerned, with the main aim of helping the school to achieve specific school goals and educational goals in general, and then as a source of information to develop and deepen knowledge by both educators and students at the school. This also means that the school library is one of the educational components that also determines the success of the education and teaching process, especially in supporting the learning process.

According to Sutarno NS (2006: 67), the role of libraries in general is as follows:

1. In general, the role of libraries as information centers;
2. The library is a medium or bridge that has the role of connecting sources of information and knowledge contained in the library collection with its users;
3. Libraries have a role as a means of establishing and developing communication between fellow users and between library administrators and the communities they serve.
4. Libraries can also be institutions for developing interest in reading, passion for reading, reading habits, and reading culture through providing various reading materials that suit the wishes and needs of the community.
5. The library is active as a facilitator, mediator, and motivator for those who wish to seek, utilize, and develop their knowledge and experience.
6. Libraries are agents of change, agents of development, and agents of human culture. Because various discoveries, history, thoughts, and knowledge that have been put forward in the past are recorded in written form or in certain forms that are stored

in libraries. This collection can be studied, researched, and developed by the current generation and then used as a guide to plan a better future.

7. Libraries can collect and preserve collections of library materials so that all invaluable human works remain in good condition;
8. Libraries can be used as a measure of community progress seen from the intensity of visits and use of the library. Because a developed society can be characterized by the presence of an advanced library, on the other hand, developing societies usually do not have adequate libraries.
9. Indirectly, libraries that have been utilized as well as possible can participate in reducing and preventing juvenile delinquency, such as brawls and drug abuse.

According to Suherman (2013:14), the role of school libraries is very significant in supporting a love of reading and increasing information literacy, as well as in developing students so they can learn independently. One of the results of international literacy research concludes in a sentence: Finding ways to encourage students to read is a very effective way for social change.

Apart from the library as a support or role in increasing student motivation, motivation within students is also a very important aspect to get maximum learning results. How strong a student's motivation is in learning will determine the quality of their learning outcomes. Learning motivation is an individual's desire to learn. Motivation to learn can come from someone who reads books regularly and has high curiosity about a problem (Gunawan, 2018). Meanwhile, external motivation is rewards, a conducive learning environment, and interesting learning activities. But it must be remembered that both motivations are caused by certain stimuli, so that someone wants to carry out more enthusiastic learning activities (Gianistika, 2021).

The aim of the school library is education, meaning that it does not just collect and store library materials but also functions as a place for the teaching and learning process and further improves educational concepts. The school library is an information center that arouses interest in reading and is an integration center for educational activities where students, teachers, and librarians can jointly expand knowledge and experience to achieve educational goals. School libraries play an important role, as stated in Law No. 43 of 2007, article 23, paragraph 1, which reads, "Every school/madrasah is obliged to provide a library that meets National Education Standards."

Libraries can be a tool to grow and increase interest in reading if the library can function as a center for reading interest. A library that is comfortable and peaceful and characterizes a friendly and fun place for children and teenagers. After that, actively and

continuously create various literature/reading programs to attract children and teenagers or adults to visit the library and utilize reading as part of their basic needs. (Bunanta, 2004: 56).

Libraries are agents of change, agents of development, and agents of human culture. Because various discoveries, stories, thoughts, and knowledge found in the past were recorded in written form or stored in libraries. This collection can be studied and developed by the current generation and then used as a guiding basis for planning a better future (Ibnu Ahmad, 1987). This is proven in this research, where school libraries are perceived by students and teachers as agents of change, development, and human culture because they can provide a lot of knowledge, which provides a conceptual and theoretical basis for the investigations and studies carried out.

Libraries as institutions providing knowledge and information have a significant role in the parent institution and its user community. Likewise in educational environments such as schools. The school library is a central source of knowledge and information in schools, from elementary to secondary levels. School libraries help students to achieve educational goals at school. For this role, school libraries need to realize their mission and policies in advancing the school community by preparing quality facilities and collections as well as a series of service activities that support an interesting learning atmosphere (Teguh Yudi C, 2007: 1).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the position of the library is very important, especially in terms of information, student communication, and supporting facilities or means for students to develop interest in reading and good literacy skills. All forms of library roles mentioned above will run well if the managers in the library carry them out well, such as librarians. This librarian is someone who is responsible for everything in children's services, armed with special skills. Which has an important role in achieving the goals of the library itself. Librarians must be able to attract children's interest in using children's services, for example, by providing instructions, providing references, holding book talks, telling stories, writing, providing games, etc. These things are one effective way to attract children's attention (Inayati, 2018).

Purpose of the Library

The aim of the library is to help people of all ages by providing opportunities and encouragement through library services so that they:

1. Can educate himself continuously.
2. Can be responsive to progress in various fields of science, social and political life.

3. Can maintain constructive freedom of thought to become a better member of the family and society
4. Can use free time well, which is beneficial for personal and social life.
5. Can improve the standard of living and job opportunities
6. Can be a good citizen and can participate actively in national development and in fostering mutual understanding between nations
7. Can use free time well, which is beneficial for personal and social life.

Functions of the School Library

Based on the objectives of the school library, several library functions can be formulated as follows (Prasetya, 2018):

1. Educative function: What is meant by the educational function is that the library provides library materials that are in accordance with the curriculum, which can increase interest in reading.
2. Informative Function: What is meant by the informative function is that the library provides library materials that contain information about various branches of science that are high quality and up to date.
3. Administrative function: the library must carry out recording, processing, and processing of library materials.
4. Recreational function: the library must also provide books that are reactive (entertainment) and of good quality.
5. Research function: The library provides reading material that can be used as a source or simple research object.

From the explanation of the aims and functions of libraries above, it can be concluded that libraries are an important medium for the development of educational, teaching, and research programs in improving the quality of education.

Inhibiting Factors for Libraries in Supporting the Learning Process

The library is an effort created to maintain and improve efficiency and effectiveness in the teaching and learning process. When a library is organized well and systematically, both directly and indirectly it will make the teaching and learning process easier in the school where the library is located. This is related to progress in the field of education and improvements in teaching and learning methods, which are felt to be inseparable from the provision of educational facilities and infrastructure, especially libraries.

Although libraries are a very valuable resource in the world of education, they often face challenges and obstacles that can affect their ability to support the learning

process optimally. The main factors that generally hinder the ability of libraries to act as primary drivers of education include

1. Budget and Resource Limitations

One of the main challenges faced by libraries is limited budgets and resources. In many cases, libraries often must operate on limited budgets, which can limit their ability to update book collections, acquire new materials, or expand services and facilities. Without adequate funding, libraries may not be able to effectively meet students' learning needs.

2. Technological Changes and Digital Demands

The development of information and communication technology has changed the educational landscape significantly. Although new technologies offer opportunities to expand access to information, libraries often face challenges adapting to these changes. Migration to digital platforms, the need for fast internet access, and the integration of technology in library services all require additional investment and new skills from library staff.

3. Decreased Student Interest and Involvement

Libraries are also faced with challenges in consistently attracting student interest and engagement. With digital information sources easily accessible outside of school, some students may be less motivated to use traditional library services. It is important to continue to develop programs and activities that attract student interest and communicate the added value of the library as an important learning resource.

4. Lack of Institutional Support and Recognition

Some libraries may experience a lack of support and recognition from the administration of their school or educational institution. This can influence budget allocations, the status of library staff, or policies that support the development of libraries as dynamic and effective learning centers. Without strong support from school management or leadership, libraries may struggle to overcome the challenges they face.

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4. Lack of Institutional Support and 5. Logistics and Infrastructure Challenges

The library's physical infrastructure can also be a barrier to achieving its goals. Space limitations, lack of adequate facilities for storing and exhibiting collections, or inadequate accessibility for students with special needs can hinder optimal use of the library.

Based on the information obtained, SDN 3 Sitirejo, Wagir District, Malang Regency, experienced several obstacles or inhibiting factors in supporting the learning process, including

1. There are still subject books that lack examples.
2. There are no permanent employees in the library.
3. Library facilities are still inadequate.
4. Students' interest in studying in the library
5. The books in the library are less interesting. Recognition

Some libraries may experience a lack of support and recognition from the administration of their school or educational institution. This can influence budget allocations, the status of library staff, or policies that support the development of libraries as dynamic and effective learning centers. Without strong support from school management or leadership, libraries may struggle to overcome the challenges they face.

Libraries as Teaching and Learning Resources

The library is one of the supports in increasing learning resources as well as being a forum for various scientific disciplines, which also supports or serves as a means of making the nation's life more intelligent, especially in the field of education. A library is a work unit of a certain body or institution that manages library materials, both in the form of books and non-book materials, which are arranged systematically according to certain rules so that they can be used as a source of information by every user. So, a library is a work unit of an institution that contains a collection of books to support increasing learning resources that are arranged to be read, studied, and used as reference material.

Organizing a library as a learning resource is a necessity and very important in education (UU No. 2/1989, article 35). It is impossible for an educational institution to be run well if the teachers and students are not supported by the learning resources

needed to carry out teaching and learning activities. Smith et al., in their encyclopedia book entitled "EDUCATOR'S ENCYCLOPEDIA," state, "School Library is a Center for Learning," which means the library is a learning resource. Indeed, in general terms, the library is a learning center because the most visible activity during each student visit is studying, whether studying problems that are directly related to the subjects taught in class or other books that have nothing to do with the subjects. However, if we look at it from the point of view of the purpose of students visiting the library, there are some whose purpose is to study, some whose purpose is to practice browsing through library books, and some whose purpose is to obtain information; perhaps there are even students who visit the library with the aim of simply filling their free time or for a recreational purpose.

Since the invention of the printing machine to print books and other printed learning resources, print media has played an important role in supporting the teaching and learning process to this day. Books, diktats, magazines, newspapers, modules, and other printed materials are still widely used to support the human learning process. Libraries as information resource management institutions should occupy an important place in the existing education and training process, both in the school environment and outside of school, in the workplace, and in society in general, but the reality is still far from expectations.

Libraries are still not very popular in society. This can happen, for example, due to low interest in reading or lack of awareness of the need for students to seek information themselves or seek answers to problems they face that are gender in nature. As science and technology develop, the library concept must also develop. Libraries not only have to adapt in handling collections of information sources in the form of print media but also open the door to the possibility of audiovisual media and other capabilities.

Learning resources are essentially components of a learning system that include messages, people, materials, tools, technology, and the environment that can influence student learning outcomes. Therefore, learning resources can be understood as all types of resources that exist outside a person (student) and enable (facilitate) the learning process.

To guarantee that the learning resource is a suitable learning resource, the source must meet the following three requirements:

- a. Must be available quickly.
- b. It should allow students to self-trigger.

- c. It must be individual; for example, it must be able to meet students' needs for independent learning.

Effective use of the library as a learning resource requires the following skills:

a. Information-gathering skills, which include skills:

1. Get to know sources of information and knowledge.
2. Determine the location of information sources based on the library classification system and how to use catalogs and indexes.
3. Use new library materials, reference materials such as dictionaries, yearbooks, and others.

b. Skills in taking gist and organizing information, such as

1. Select information that is relevant to needs and problems.
2. Document the information and its sources.

c. Skills in analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating information, such as

1. Understand the material read.
2. Distinguish between facts and opinions.
3. Interpret information that both supports and contradicts each other.

d. Skills in using information, such as:

1. Utilize the essence of information to make decisions and solve problems.

One of the main problems in the world of education today is the low interest in reading among students, including at SDN 3 Sitirejo, Wagir. Many students still consider reading to be a boring and uninteresting activity. The habit of reading is not yet firmly ingrained, both in the school environment and at home. In fact, a high interest in reading is an important foundation for forming critical thinking skills and improving learning achievement.

This problem is closely related to the condition of school libraries. At SDN 3 Sitirejo, even though the library has been utilized in the learning process, there are still various obstacles that hinder the optimization of its function. The available book collections are not evenly distributed across all subjects, and the number of copies is still limited. Apart from that, library management is not yet carried out by professional staff because the manager is also a teacher and does not have a librarian background.

These limitations in library management and facilities have a direct effect on the low attractiveness of students to visit and use the library as a learning resource. Therefore, improving management, increasing book collections, and creating a comfortable and attractive library atmosphere are very urgent things to do.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the library at SDN 3 Sitirejo has a significant role in supporting increased student motivation and learning outcomes. The library has been used by students as an alternative learning resource that provides a collection of books according to the curriculum and information needs. The existence of a library encourages interest in reading and supports a deeper understanding of subject matter.

However, the effectiveness of the library's role is still hampered by several factors, such as the limited number of book collections in several subjects and the lack of professional management staff in the field of librarianship. Managers who double as teachers cause library services to be less than optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality of management and completeness of library facilities so that their role in supporting the learning process can be more optimal and sustainable.

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