

SCHOOL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT MODEL FOR LEARNING RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION

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Abstract

Effective library management is a key factor in improving the quality of services provided to users. Libraries serve as centers of information and learning resources that play a strategic role in supporting academic activities and enhancing community literacy. Library management can be understood as a process of organizing and optimizing human resources, particularly librarians, to achieve the objectives of the library based on organizational principles and established theories of library science. The purpose of this study is to describe the management of libraries in madrasahs and dayahs, with a specific focus on developing organizational structures that include goal setting, task formulation, activity planning, and defining the roles of librarians. Such structures are intended to make libraries more efficient and effective in their utilization. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method, which allows the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study and to investigate library management practices in detail. Through this approach, the study provides a comprehensive picture of how libraries can be optimized as centers of learning, thereby improving service quality, strengthening literacy, and supporting independent learning among students.

Keywords: Library Management, Development Models, Optimization of Learning Resources.

Abstrak

Manajemen perpustakaan yang baik merupakan kunci utama dalam meningkatkan mutu layanan kepada pengguna. Perpustakaan berfungsi sebagai pusat informasi dan sumber belajar yang memiliki peran strategis dalam mendukung kegiatan akademik sekaligus meningkatkan literasi masyarakat. Manajemen perpustakaan dipahami sebagai suatu proses pengelolaan dan pengoptimalan sumber daya manusia, khususnya pustakawan, untuk mencapai tujuan perpustakaan yang berlandaskan pada prinsip-prinsip organisasi dan teori manajemen perpustakaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pengelolaan perpustakaan di madrasah dan dayah, serta menyusun serangkaian struktur organisasi yang mencakup penentuan tujuan, perumusan tugas, rincian kegiatan, dan peran pustakawan agar perpustakaan dapat berfungsi lebih efisien dan efektif. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif, dengan pendekatan yang berorientasi pada pemahaman mendalam terhadap fenomena yang diteliti. Pendekatan ini memungkinkan peneliti untuk menyelidiki secara detail praktik manajemen perpustakaan di lingkungan pendidikan, sehingga diperoleh gambaran yang komprehensif mengenai bagaimana perpustakaan dapat mendukung proses pembelajaran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa manajemen perpustakaan yang terarah mampu meningkatkan kualitas layanan, memperkuat literasi siswa, serta

menjadikan perpustakaan sebagai sarana pembelajaran yang lebih terstruktur dan berdaya guna.

Kata Kunci: *Manajemen Perpustakaan, Model Pengembangan, Optimalisasi Sumber Belajar.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's era of globalization, access to information is a basic need for every individual. Social media has indeed become one of the main platforms to explore various information from all over the world. However, the existence of libraries still has a very important role as a means of obtaining more structured, credible, and in-depth insights and knowledge (Sukarni, Arianto & Harmina, 2026). The development of information technology has encouraged the birth of digital libraries, which allow users to search, process, and store data more efficiently. This transformation makes libraries not only function as a center for physical collections, but also as a center for technology-based data and knowledge (Febriani, Mudawamah & Mubasyiroh, 2023). Thus, school libraries have a strategic role in supporting the learning process, improving digital literacy, and expanding students' access to diverse learning resources (Rodin et al., 2024). The existence of school libraries has a great influence on the world of education. The library is a place for students to learn independently, find information outside of the material provided in class, and develop literacy skills. In addition, libraries also function as a link between the school community and various sources of knowledge, both in print and digital form (Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023). Teachers and students can use libraries as the main reference in the learning process, so that libraries contribute directly to improving the quality of education (IASL Conference, 2024).

However, the main challenge faced today is the lack of students' interest in reading. The low literacy culture causes library management to be not optimal. In fact, library management is an effort to achieve goals by utilizing human resources, information, systems, and funding sources while still paying attention to management functions, roles, and expertise (Rodin et al., 2024). This means that the management of school libraries must be carried out professionally in order to support the curriculum, form character, and increase students' interest in reading. In the context of modern education, school libraries must be developed into adaptive and innovative management models. This development includes aspects of planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising that are integrated with learning needs (Febriani et al., 2023). Libraries not only provide collections, but must also be able to manage digital resources, utilize information technology, and create a conducive learning environment (Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023).

Law Number 43 of 2007 article 1 paragraph 2 emphasizes that library collections are all information in the form of written works, printed works, and recorded works in various media that have educational value, which are collected, processed, and served. This shows that school libraries have a great responsibility in providing quality learning resources. Therefore, a school library management development model is needed that is able to

optimize the function of the library as a learning center, literacy center, and student character development center (Sukarni et al., 2026). With the right management development model, school libraries can be transformed into learning resource centers that are integral in the education system. Libraries are not only a place to read, but also a space for innovation, collaboration, and the development of digital literacy that is relevant to the demands of the times (IASL, 2024)

METHOD

The methodology of this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach that aims to understand in depth the phenomenon of school library management in the context of developing a model that is able to optimize learning resources. The qualitative approach was chosen because this research is oriented towards understanding meaning, processes, and social interactions that occur naturally in the school environment, not in controlled experiments. Thus, this study seeks to explore rich, contextual, and holistic data so that it can provide a comprehensive picture of how school libraries can be managed effectively to support learning (Sugiyono, 2019; Creswell, 2023).

In qualitative research, the researcher plays the role of the main instrument that is directly involved in the data collection process. This allows researchers to capture the nuances, dynamics, and meanings contained in the interactions between librarians, teachers, and students. The research subjects were determined through purposive sampling techniques, namely the selection of informants who are considered the most relevant and have direct experience related to school library management. The selected informants include school principals, librarians, teachers, and students, as they are the main actors who interact with the library management system and the use of learning resources (Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023).

Data collection was carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observation is used to see firsthand the activities of library management, starting from the service process, utilization of facilities, to interaction between users. In-depth interviews were conducted to explore the perceptions, experiences, and obstacles faced by librarians, teachers, and students in utilizing the library. Documentation in the form of administrative records, activity reports, and data from book collections and digital sources are used as a complement to strengthen research findings. The validity of the data is maintained through triangulation of sources and methods, namely by comparing the results of observations, interviews, and documentation so that more accurate and reliable data are obtained (Denzin, 2022; Febriani, Mudawamah & Mubasyiroh, 2023).

Data analysis is carried out inductively, starting from data reduction, which is the process of selecting and simplifying data that is relevant to the focus of the research. The reduced data is then presented in the form of a systematic narrative, making it easier for researchers to understand the patterns and relationships between phenomena. The last stage is the drawing of conclusions, which is carried out repeatedly through an in-depth interpretation of the data that has been analyzed. This analysis process is cyclical,

meaning that researchers constantly reflect on the data until valid and consistent findings are obtained (Miles, Huberman & Saldaña, 2020; Rodin et al., 2024).

The validity of the data is maintained through several strategies, namely source triangulation, method triangulation, member check, and trail audit. Source triangulation is carried out by comparing information from teachers, students, and librarians. The triangulation method was carried out by combining the results of observations, interviews, and documentation. Member checks are carried out by confirming the results of the interview to the informant so that they are in accordance with their intentions. The trail audit is carried out by systematically recording the entire research process so that it can be traced back by other parties. This strategy is important to ensure that research results truly reflect the realities on the ground (IASL Conference, 2024; Sukarni, Arianto & Harmina, 2026).

Through this methodology, the research is expected to produce a model for the development of school library management that is able to optimize the function of the library as a center for learning resources. The model is expected not only to increase students' interest in reading, but also strengthen digital literacy, expand access to knowledge sources, and support the applicable curriculum. Thus, school libraries can be transformed into centers for innovation and collaboration that are relevant to the demands of the times, while contributing to improving the quality of education in the era of globalization (Rodin et al., 2024; Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Library Management

Management comes from English "*management*" with verbs "*to manage*" which in general means taking care of. In general, the definition of management is the control and utilization of all factors and resources that according to a plan (*Planning*) necessary to achieve or complete a specific work objective according to Gambling. (Sutarno, N.S. 2006). Management is a process of planning to achieve a certain goal. According to GR Terry, "management" is a process that has characteristics that includes all actions of planning, directing, organizing, and wanting to aim to determine or achieve predetermined goals through the use of various human resources and other resources. Meanwhile, according to Hasibuan, "management" is a science and art that regulates the process of utilizing human resources and other resources efficiently and effectively to achieve certain goals (Mohamad Mustari 2014).

Libraries for some people seem to be still conventional, libraries as a place to store books, or a book warehouse. In fact, with the development of science and technology, the functions and duties of libraries are also developing. Library comes from the word "library", which means a book or book. After adding the prefix per and the suffix an becomes a library which means a collection of books that are now known as a collection of library materials. In English, the term "library" is known which comes from the Latin word liber or libri which means book (DISPUSIP Pekanbaru City n.d.). A library is a

room, part of a building, or the building itself that is used to store books and other publications, usually stored in a certain arrangement for the use of readers, not for sale. Other books and publications include printed materials, magazines, reports, pamphlets, manuscripts, sheet music, as well as audio-visual media such as films, cassette, and microforms such as microfilm (Basuki, S 1993).

According to Bafadal, a library is an institution or certain body that manages books or other library materials, whether in the form of newspapers, magazines, and so on, which are arranged and arranged regularly according to the system so that it is easier for readers to find the books they want and can be used by each user as a source of information (Bafadal 2014).

Meanwhile, Ibnu Ahmad Saleh said that a library is a place where library collections are arranged according to a certain system so that they can be found easily and quickly whenever needed (Saleh, I. A 2006). In accordance with its function, libraries should be institutions that act as a link between the two worlds, namely the community as a group of library users and information sources both in print and non-print forms. A library is a room, part of a building, or the building itself, that is used to house books and other publications, usually corresponding to a specific storage for a specific purpose that the reader uses and does not for sale.

Thus, libraries can be interpreted as a collection of collections in various media formats that are stored in real or virtual rooms or both, managed by experts and aim to meet the information needs of their users. Some of the characteristics that are typical of libraries include:

1. Have a special room or building that is used for library activities.
2. A collection of library materials and other information sources is available.
3. Managed by professionals or librarians.
4. Have an organized management and service system.
5. Serve the needs of a specific community of users, such as students, students, researchers, or the general public.

In relation to school libraries, school library management is basically the process of optimizing human contributions, materials, and budgets to achieve library goals. Because the school library is a sub-system of an organization, in this case, the school, of course, the purpose of the school library must first be clearly defined. Management can be carried out in the form of programs that will be implemented along with concrete and operational goals. To achieve the goals that have been determined, school library management activities can be carried out or realized.

School Library Management

In the context of school libraries, school library management is basically a way to manage human resources, books, and budgets well so that libraries can be useful according to their goals. Since the school library is like a small part of a larger school, which is the school

organization, we need to know clearly what the school library wants to achieve before going any further. To achieve the goals that have been determined, we can plan clear programs and goals that can be implemented. In this way, we can realize or realize these plans.

A school library is a service unit within a school education unit that is tasked with providing, managing, and distributing various information resources, both printed and digital, to support the learning process. This library is an integral learning center in the education system, functions to support the curriculum, and helps students and teachers in acquiring knowledge independently (Nusantari, A. 2012). School libraries are not just a place to store books, but are an important part of the educational ecosystem that contributes to character building, literacy development, and increasing students' interest in reading.

Basic Concepts of School Library Management

According to Sutarno, library management is a system, mechanism and procedure in managing libraries according to concepts and theories that include planning, organizing, mobilizing and supervising all organizational components that run efficiently, so as to obtain maximum results. Meanwhile, according to Robert.D Stueart, library management is a set of functions that are carried out perfectly through effective and efficient library organizational leadership (Sri Budi N.W 2024). Therefore, from the above explanation, the basic concept of the library includes the following:

1. Collections include: library materials (books, journals, digital media, and others).
2. The manager is a professional who manages the library system.
3. Users/users are students, teachers, staff, and all school residents.
4. Facilities and infrastructure include buildings, reading rooms, furniture and technology systems.

School Library Organization

Basically, every library, both small and large, needs to be regulated and arranged properly, so that the implementation of its work activities can run efficiently and effectively. Knowledge of the intricacies of librarianship, implementation, and techniques is called library organization and administration All library heads and heads of work units in libraries need to have knowledge and skills in the field of organization and library administration, so that they can carry out leadership duties well. To be able to get good results, it takes the willingness and ability of personnel to work together so that in a library organization it is necessary. There is a division of tasks. Organizing in library management plays a crucial role in creating the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of institutional tasks. According to Bafadal, the organizational structure functions as a forum in the organizing process, where the structure must be able to show the relationship between positions and fields of work with each other, so that the position, authority, and responsibilities of each individual in the organization become clear

(Bafadal 2014). Let's take a look at the organizational structure of the school library below:

Figure 1. School Library Organizational Structure



From the picture above, it can be said: If the school library does not have a head of the library because the school conditions are not possible, then a librarian teacher can be appointed who will be responsible for the implementation of library operations. The technical services and reader services sections are separated to show that the two sections are indeed substantially different activities. The separation does not mean that there must be two forces. If, it is seen as enough only one force, it can be implemented (Darmono 2007). The head of the library must know the capacity, talents and potential of his subordinates so that the development effort is more directed is the most important task for a leader in the library environment. Which means making decisions: the top leadership spends a lot of time making decisions that are comprehensive, while the lowest level leaders make decisions whose implications are limited to the organizational unit they lead. In the library organization, efforts need to be made so that the organization can run well.

Functions of School Libraries

School libraries have five main functions that complement each other and contribute to improving the quality of education. The first function is the educational function, which is realized through the role of libraries in supporting the implementation of the formal education curriculum. By providing a collection of teaching materials such as textbooks, thematic references, and other learning media, the library strengthens the learning process in the classroom and allows students to gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Libraries are an important means of supporting teaching and learning activities, because their existence provides opportunities for students to expand their knowledge beyond the limits of the material presented by the teacher. The second function is the informational function, where the library provides access to actual and relevant information needed by teachers and students as well as students. This information is not only limited to academic needs, but also includes general knowledge enrichment that can broaden learners'

horizons. Library collections, both in print and digital form, act as a source of factual information that is able to answer the needs of knowledge outside the curriculum subject matter. Thus, the library becomes an information center that supports the creation of a literacy culture in the school environment.

Furthermore, school libraries also have a cultural function. This function is reflected in the role of libraries in preserving and inheriting the nation's cultural values. A collection of literature that contains folklore, national history, and classic literary works is an important medium to introduce cultural identity to the younger generation. Through these reading materials, students not only gain academic knowledge, but also understand the cultural roots and noble values that are part of the nation's identity. In addition, the school library carries out a recreational function. This function is realized through the provision of light reading materials that are entertaining and educational, such as fictional stories, novels, and children's comics. With a fun collection, the library seeks to foster students' interest in reading through a friendlier and less burdensome approach. The literacy atmosphere created from this recreational function is expected to be able to make reading activities a fun activity, so that students are encouraged to make reading a daily habit.

The last function is the self-development function, where the school library plays a role in helping students develop their potential, think critically, and form independent learning habits. The collections and services available allow students to explore different areas of knowledge as per their interests and talents. Thus, libraries not only function as a provider of information, but also as a means of character formation and sustainable development of learning skills (Ruly Nadian Sari et al., 2025).

Implementation of School Library Management in Education School Library Management Leadership

The implementation of school library management in education cannot be separated from the leadership aspect carried out by the party responsible for library management. Leadership in this context is not only about managing the operation of the library, but also includes the ability to influence, direct, and empower all staff involved to work optimally to achieve the goals of library administration in schools. Usually, this leadership task is carried out by a teacher or administrative staff appointed directly by the principal. They have full authority in managing library operations, starting from collection arrangements, services to students and teachers, to the development of literacy programs that support the educational curriculum (Ruly Nadian Sari et al., 2025).

Leadership in school library management has a strategic function, namely helping to supervise and support the smooth learning process. Libraries are not just a book storage space, but an integral part of the education system that acts as a learning resource center. Therefore, a library leader is required to have a clear vision in developing the library as a means of literacy, an information center, as well as a space for student character formation. Effective leadership will be able to create a conducive work environment,

encourage collaboration between staff, and ensure that library services truly support the academic and non-academic needs of students (Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023).

In addition, leadership in school library management is also closely related to human resource empowerment. Library officers or employees need to be given space to develop their creativity, both in managing collections and in providing services to users. With empowering leadership, library staff will be more motivated to increase work productivity, innovate in service, and create literacy programs that are attractive to students. This is in line with the view that good leadership is not only oriented towards achieving administrative targets, but also on developing the potential of the individuals involved in them (Rodin et al., 2024).

The implementation of effective leadership in school library management will ultimately have a direct impact on the quality of services provided. A library managed with visionary leadership will be able to provide relevant collections, friendly services, and innovative literacy programs. All of this aims to foster students' interest in reading, strengthen digital literacy skills, and support a more independent learning process. Thus, leadership in school library management is not just an administrative function, but is an important element in creating a quality and sustainable education ecosystem (IASL Conference, 2024; Sukarni, Arianto & Harmina, 2026).

Facilities and Human Resources (HR)

Library human resources are the most vital element in determining the quality of service and success of a school library. The quality of libraries is highly dependent on the competence, skills, and expertise of its managers. A librarian or library manager who understands the characteristics of an ideal library will be able to develop effective management strategies, ranging from collection arrangements, information services, to literacy programs that support the educational curriculum. Without quality human resources, libraries will only become a book storage space that does not function optimally (Ruly Nadian Sari et al., 2025).

In Indonesia, especially at the basic education level, there are still many school libraries that face limited human resources. Most elementary libraries are run by teachers or appointed administrative staff, and some of them do not have a background in library education, documentation, or information. This condition causes library management not to run according to professional standards, so that the quality of service decreases and the utilization of collections becomes low. Research by Ahmad Husni Hamim et al. (2025) in the *International Journal of Education and Digital Learning* emphasizes that the management of madrasah and school libraries requires trained human resources through education and training programs to be able to carry out library functions optimally.

In addition to limited competence, another problem that arises is the imbalance in the management of the workforce in the management of school libraries. When the number of staff is inadequate or does not meet the needs, the quality of service will decrease. Poor service has a direct impact on the low utilization rate of library collections. This shows

that even if the library collection is complete, without quality services, it will not be utilized to its full potential (Emerald Library Management, 2024).

To achieve the goals of a school library, it is necessary to place staff who are truly capable of managing and operating the library. Their duties are not only limited to technical administration, but also include mastery of library management, understanding of curriculum development, the ability to provide reading guidance, and skills in handling technical aspects in collection and service management. Recent international research emphasizes that library human resource development must be based on continuous training, mastery of information technology, and the ability to adapt to changing educational needs (Hamim et al., 2025; Emerald Publishing, 2024).

Thus, it can be concluded that the success of school library management is highly dependent on the quality of the human resources of its managers. Efforts to improve competence through training, formal education, and librarian empowerment are strategic steps to ensure that school libraries function optimally as learning resource centers, literacy centers, and student character development centers.

Library Management Budget

In the context of library management, the budget is a very fundamental aspect and determines the direction and success of library operations. Without adequate budget support, libraries will find it difficult to grow, even though the management system and human resources are of good quality. The budget serves as a foundation to support various activities, ranging from the procurement of the latest collections, maintenance of facilities, service development, to the implementation of sustainable literacy programs. Therefore, every librarian needs to actively participate in the budget planning process, at least for a period of one year, so that library needs can be predicted and accommodated properly (Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023; Hamim et al., 2025).

Library budget planning is not only about compiling a list of needs, but also must consider the priorities, efficiency, and sustainability of the program. A well-designed budget will ensure that libraries are able to provide relevant collections, update facilities, and develop digital services according to the demands of the times. This process is usually carried out by submitting a budget plan to the parent institution or the party responsible for providing funds, such as schools, madrasas, universities, or local governments. Support from the parent institution is very decisive, because without funding commitments, libraries will be difficult to develop and only function minimally (Rodin et al., 2024; Emerald Library Management, 2024).

In addition, the budget also plays a role in supporting the development of library human resources. Training, workshops, and continuing education for librarians cost a lot of money. Without a special budget allocation, librarians will find it difficult to improve their competence, so the quality of library services cannot be improved. International research confirms that investment in library human resource development through a

planned budget has a direct impact on improving service quality and user satisfaction (IASL Conference, 2024; Alhassan & Adam, 2023).

No less important, the budget is also a determinant in the process of digitizing the library. The transformation towards digital libraries requires a large investment in hardware, software, and network infrastructure. Without adequate budget support, libraries will be left behind in facing the information technology era. Therefore, budget planning must include aspects of service modernization, so that libraries remain relevant and able to respond to the needs of the younger generation who are used to technology (Khan & Bhatti, 2023; Emerald Publishing, 2024). Thus, it can be concluded that the budget is not just an administrative instrument, but a strategic element that determines the direction and success of library management. A planned, realistic, and sustainable budget will make school and public libraries a center for learning resources that are dynamic, innovative, and able to adapt to the times (Hamim et al., 2025; Sukarni, Arianto & Harmina, 2026).

School Library Management Problems

In general, library management in Indonesia still faces various problems that are quite complex, both at the school, university, and public library levels. One of the main problems is the collection of books that are not up-to-date. Many libraries have collections that do not keep up with the times and the needs of the community. This is often due to convoluted procurement bureaucracy and lengthy budget processes, making the available collections less relevant to users. Recent research shows that the delay in updating collections has a direct impact on low reading interest and library utilization (Hamim et al., 2025). In addition, the maintenance of the collection is also still a big challenge. Books and library materials are often not well maintained, making them easily damaged, dirty, or even lost. The lack of a regular maintenance system exacerbates this condition. Libraries that do not have collection maintenance standards will experience a decrease in service quality, as users cannot access library materials comfortably (Emerald Library Management, 2024).

Inadequate library facilities are also a classic problem. There are still many libraries with uncomfortable reading rooms, outdated furniture, and a lack of supporting facilities such as computers and internet access. This condition makes libraries less attractive to students and the community. In fact, international research confirms that modern and user-friendly facilities contribute greatly to increasing literacy and user engagement (IASL Conference, 2024). Budget constraints are also a significant obstacle. The lack of funds causes the development of collections, facility maintenance, and library service innovations to not be carried out optimally. Limited budgets make it difficult for libraries to adapt to the needs of the times, especially in the face of the digitalization era (Maharani & Hadiapurwa, 2023).

In addition, library services are often less than optimal. Unfriendly, unresponsive, and less innovative services discourage visitors from returning to the library. In fact, service

quality is an important factor in building a positive image of libraries and increasing the number of users (Rodin et al., 2024).

Another problem that is quite serious is the lack of professionals. Many school libraries are managed by personnel who do not have an educational background in the field of libraries. Even the head of the library often concurrently serves as a teacher or other employee, so he does not focus on library management. This condition causes library management not to run according to professional standards (Hamim et al., 2025). The low awareness and support of school or institutional leaders also worsens the situation. The lack of attention from the leadership makes libraries not considered a priority in supporting learning. In fact, leadership support is very important to ensure the sustainability of literacy programs and library development (Sukarni, Arianto & Harmina, 2026). The final challenge is digitalization. Digital libraries are an urgent need in the technological era, but not all libraries are able to adopt them. Limited budgets, human resources, and infrastructure are the main obstacles in the digital transformation process. Recent research emphasizes that libraries that successfully digitize will be more relevant and able to answer the needs of the younger generation who are used to technology (Emerald Publishing, 2024; IASL, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be emphasized that access to information is a fundamental need for every individual in the era of globalization. Social media is indeed one of the widely used platforms to explore various information from various parts of the world, but libraries still have a very important role as the main means of obtaining credible and structured insights and knowledge. The existence of libraries has proven to have a great influence on the world of education. The library serves as a place for students to learn independently, seek information beyond the material provided in the classroom, and expand their knowledge through print and digital collections. In addition, libraries also act as a link between the community and various sources of knowledge, so that their existence not only supports the formal learning process, but also contributes to the development of community literacy in general.

Good library management, both in schools and in the countryside, aims to provide relevant information, form a structured knowledge structure, and improve students' critical and imaginative thinking skills. With a directed management system, students can more easily utilize library facilities, so that the learning process becomes more effective and enjoyable. This shows that libraries are not just a book storage space, but an integral learning resource center in the education system. Thus, it can be concluded that libraries have a strategic role in supporting education in the era of globalization. Libraries managed with good management will be able to increase reading interest, strengthen digital literacy, and direct students to use library facilities optimally. The existence of school libraries and *dayah* is one of the important factors in forming a generation that is knowledgeable, critical, and adaptive to the development of the times.

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