



LIBRARY LITERACY MANAGEMENT IN MOTIVATING STUDENTS' INTEREST IN READING AT DRIVING SCHOOLS IN STATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS BARITO KUALA

Mayasari¹, Husnul Madihah², Agustina Rahmi³

¹ Master of Educational Administration, Islamic University of Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, email : smaya3015@gmail.com

² Master of Educational Administration, Islamic University of Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, email: madihah.alkareem@gmail.com

³ Master of Educational Administration, Islamic University of Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, email: agustina.rahmi89@gmail.com

correspondent email : smaya3015@gmail.com

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the literacy management of school libraries, supporting and inhibiting factors, and strategies that can be applied by the library in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools. The theory used in this study is the theory according to George R Terry. The methodology of this research uses a qualitative approach and this type of research uses qualitative descriptive research. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that library management in SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak in motivating students' interest in reading includes the function of Planning is the development of collections and reference services. The Organizing Function is the division of library work programs and reference services. The function of Direction/implementation is the development of collections. The supervisory function is collaboration and partnership. Supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools include technological advancements, collection of reading materials, human resources, facilities and infrastructure. Strategies that can be applied by the library in motivating students' interest in reading as a driving school are increasing collection materials, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, providing good services, holding additional programs such as conducting regular and continuous promotions. It can be concluded that at the end of the study, data was obtained for student visits to the SMPN 3 Alalak library reaching 27%, which is not yet classified as high student visits, while for SMPN 4 Alalak reaching 65%, it is classified as high student visits.

Keywords: Library Literacy Management, Reading Interest Motivation, Driving School



1. INTRODUCTION

The 2021 National Literacy Survey by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) states that Indonesia's national literacy score is in the medium category, namely 52.60 points. This figure shows that only half of the adult population in Indonesia has adequate literacy skills.

For South Kalimantan, based on the 2021 National Literacy survey by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), South Kalimantan ranks 14th out of 37 provinces in Indonesia with a literacy score of 50.22 points. This figure shows that only half of the adult population in South Kalimantan has adequate literacy skills.

Through Ministerial Decree Number 23 of 2013, the Ministry of Education and Culture launched a campaign to increase school capacity in fostering children's noble morals through language.

Literacy is the ability to understand and process information by using potential and skills when making writing and reading activities. Through reading and writing skills, people not only gain knowledge, but also use their knowledge and experience as a reference in the future.

One of the most important parts of literacy activities is the library. The existence of libraries cannot be separated from the literacy of the educational environment.

The function of the library is to provide learning facilities where students can develop an interest in reading so that they can achieve their academic goals.

The library allows students to read books in the school library to research information, take advantage of opportunities, and expand their knowledge, as well as search for necessary library materials.

Schools are places where the teaching and learning process takes place and where various values, science, technology, skills, arts and knowledge contribute to the achievement of the country's educational goals.

The school library is a place to store various written, print, and sound recordings, measured, and available in a framework that serves the purpose of the school.

Law Number 43 of 2007 Chapter 1 Article 1 states that libraries are public institutions that have a professional mission to manage all types of copyrighted works to meet the needs of their users (Sumiati, 2013).

Every school must have a proper library because it is one of the means and facilities for the implementation of education in schools.

School libraries are an important part of education. But the reality is that not all schools are able to provide the desired library for various reasons.

To achieve certain goals, management activities in libraries can usually be carried out based on management functions in general. GR. Terry categorizes management functions into various aspects such as planning, organizing, operating, and management, quoted by Dalmono in his book entitled "School Library Management and Work Procedures", which we very popularly use the acronym POAC (Darmono, 2011).

Library service standards that are included in the good category can stimulate students' interest and reading activities without being told, and can encourage students to read interesting



books in the library, so that library service standards produce a positive influence on students' interest in reading.

Reading is one of the language skills that plays a very important role in life, including in the educational process and learning activities. Learn the ability to read random letters and practice reading sentences consisting of meaningful groups of letters.

Increasing motivation, interest, and love of reading is one of the missions of libraries as a source of information providers. Therefore, students are required to use the library collection often so as to increase their interest in reading.

The motivation lies in reading, and high motivation causes great enthusiasm in students. Because students read carelessly without any inner desire, the lack of reading motivation will affect their ability to understand the meaning and content of the book they read, this is because reading motivation is not a person's reading comprehension (Idrus and Saharallah, 2022).

Interest in reading is focused on a high desire to read (Siregar, 2005). Interest in reading is a mental tendency that encourages a person to do something while reading.

In Barito Kuala district, there are two State Junior High Schools as driving schools. The second school is located in Alalak district, namely SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak. Although both driving schools in this case are still experiencing a low literacy culture, it can be seen from the low number of student visits to the library. In this case, the researcher made initial observations of students to the library in January, February, and March 2024. For SMPN 3 Alalak, observation will be carried out on April 16, 2024 and SMPN 4 Alalak on April 17, 2024.

Libraries are the main place where literacy activities occur. Currently, several libraries in schools are not properly managed and lack attention to their existence. Causing students' interest in library books to decrease, finally students' motivation to read decreases as well. This aroused the researcher's interest to explore the topic: **"Library Literacy Management in Motivating Students' Interest in Reading at Driving Schools at Barito Kuala State Junior High School"**.

A. Research Focus

The focus of this research is as follows: (a) School library literacy management in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school, (b) Supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' reading interest in SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school, (c). Strategies that can be applied by the library in motivating students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools.

C. Problem Formulation

From the background and focus of the above research, the research will formulate a problem: (a) How is the literacy management of school libraries in an effort to motivate students' reading interest in SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school?, (b) What are the supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' reading interest in SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school?, (c) What strategies can be implemented by the library in



motivating students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools?.

D. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are: (a) To find out the literacy management of school libraries in an effort to motivate students' reading interest in SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools, (b) To find out the supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' reading interest in SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools, and (c) To find out the strategies that can be applied by the library in motivating students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools.

A. Theological Foundations

1. The Essence of Literacy in Islam

The essence of literacy is closely related to the Qur'an, which comes from the word *qara'a* which means "to read or recite the Qur'an", but what is meant by the Qur'an is the pen. Allah, that is, the pen of God. The mission was revealed to the Prophet.

Many verses of the Qur'an are written about the essence of reading and writing QS. Al Qalam 1, the verse has the meaning of "Nun, demi kalam (Pen), and what they write" ((Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

2. Interest in Reading in the *Quran*

The development of the interest in reading itself is very humane and aims to create social conditions where people can learn and obtain more complete information and knowledge through reading.

How the Word of Allah was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (Q.S Al Alaq [96] 1-5) verses that mean: (1) Read with (say) the name of your Creator God, (2) He has created man from a clot of blood, (3) Read, and your Lord is the Most Exalted, (4) He teaches (man) with a pen, (5) He teaches man what he does not know" (Department of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2005).

From the tafsir *al-Mishbah*, surah *al-'Alaq* verses 1 to 5 This explains that education and knowledge require careful reading as a means of obtaining information.

B. Philosophical Foundations

The philosophical foundation of literacy of reading interest has been the subject of study and thought by various experts in the fields of education, literature, psychology, and sociology. Some of the experts who contributed to formulating the philosophical foundation of reading literacy include Paulo Freire (1921-1997), Louise Rosenblatt (1904-2005), John Dewey (1859-1952), Marie Clay (1926-2007), Gerald Graff (born in 1941), and Stephen Krashen (born 1941).

The thinking of these experts inspires our understanding of the philosophical foundations of reading interest literacy, which emphasizes the importance of reading in individual, critical, and empowered development.

C. Theoretical Foundations

1. Definition of Management



The process of planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising to achieve organizational goals through leadership is management. A better perspective is the management process regarding the management and utilization of organizational resources, which is carried out effectively and efficiently through cooperation with existing members to achieve common goals.

Management is the action of the members of an organization to achieve a specific goal. Alternatively, you can say: "An organization is a place of management" (Han. E. S, 2020).

Next, Management or Leadership, according to Agustina Rahmi and Jarkawi in their book entitled Leadership and Organizational Behavior, leadership is the process of influencing and guiding individuals or groups to achieve certain goals. Leadership encompasses a variety of skills and qualities that leaders use to inspire, guide, and guide team members and their organizations towards their set vision and mission (Rahmi and Jarkawi, 2023).

Etymologically, the word management comes from the foreign word "*management*" which means management, leadership, or control. This means that management is a process carried out by individuals or groups to coordinate efforts to achieve goals (Munir, 2006).

We can conclude that management is an activity that plans, organizes, moves, and moves. control and develop.

2. Management Functions

1) Planning

Joel G. Seigel and Jae K. Shim define planning as the selection of short-term and long-term goals as well as the planning of tactics and strategies to achieve these goals (Fahmi, 2011).

Planning is the process of choosing the best of existing ones and setting goals and implementation guidelines. "Planning is a function of objectives, policies, procedures, and programs." (Harold Koontz and Cyril O'Donnell) Planning is a manager's function related to the selection of policy objectives, procedures, and programs from existing alternatives (Hasibuan, 2001).

2) Organizing

The word organization from the Greek is organ which means instrument. Successful businessmen are expected to have a good company reputation. This means that his organization is respected by its business partners and competitors and loved by its employees.

Applying these concepts, organizations are created with the desire to satisfy the desires of various stakeholders, especially capital holders, who are considered to be the owners of the organization (Fahmi, 2011).

Organizing means grouping, identifying, and organizing various activities to achieve a goal, people have each activity, provide the necessary tools, and support everyone who carries out these activities. This is the process of establishing delegated relative authority (Dr. H. Malayu S. P. Hasibuan, 2001).

3) Mobility

Driving is the core of management. Because all activities of government agencies and institutions are carried out in this process. To advance this school library program, the head of



the library mobilizes all elements of the organization to carry out all institutional activities. Or an organization is planned, from which all planning actions are carried out and the management functions are directly involved in the set objectives. Furthermore, from here there is a process of planning, organizing, controlling, or evaluating can function effectively (Munir, 2006).

The definition of mobilization is to provide motivation to subordinates. Implicit motivation means that the leader of the organization can provide the right guidance, advice, and correction to his subordinates.

4) Supervision

It can be interpreted as supervision as a way for the organization to provide effective and efficient services to further support the achievement of the vision and mission.

3. Library Literacy

a. Literacy

1) Definition of Literacy

Today, the meaning of literacy includes thinking, reading, writing, speaking, and listening to knowledge that is very broad and connected to daily life.

2) School Literacy Movement

There are various types of literacy that are developed in a society according to their worldview and must be achieved by adjusting to the development of science and technology, and carried out within the framework of the School Literacy Movement (GLS.), including: the ability to understand and develop texts, arithmetic, science literacy. digital literacy, financial literacy, competence and citizenship.

3) Forms of School Literacy Activities

The literacy movement in schools cannot be separated from the activities of some of the 6 basic literacy groups of the National Literacy Movement Program, which was formed by the government to support the creation of a culture of literacy skills in Indonesia. The form of activities that can be carried out in schools is based on the type/dimension of literacy, including reading, writing, numeracy, science, digital, financial, cultural and citizenship.

b. Library

1) Definition of School Library

Wafford said the library is one of the learning resource organizations that does this, as quoted by Darmono in his book School Library Work and Management. Libraries are learning resources that store, manage, and provide resource services, for book and non-book libraries to certain communities and the general public (Darmono, 2001).

A library is a work unit where the collection, storage, management, and organization of a collection of library materials and learning facilities that are entertaining are used by users of information sources.

The school program is integral to the overall school program. Then group with other educational elements to determine the success of the teaching and learning process. Students can continue their learning through the library.

2) Purpose and Benefits of School Libraries



Organizing a school library is not only about collecting and storing library materials. With the implementation of the school library, it is hoped that it can help students and teachers fulfill their responsibilities in the teaching and learning process., therefore, all library materials are school libraries must be able to support the teaching and learning process activities.

The purpose of libraries is to transform and transfer knowledge from the resources in the library to users. The presence of the library is expected to bring improvements in attitudes, abilities, and skills. Students who actively study and read in the library are expected to gain knowledge, information, and insights, as well as become rational and intelligent human beings (Suwarno, 2018).

3) Functions of School Libraries

Library Functions are detailed explanations of all library tasks. The function of the library includes the learning process. teaching, information, research, recreation, and preservation. This function is carried out to achieve the purpose of the library (Suwarno, 2018).

Libraries generally carry out general functions, such as information functions, educational functions, cultural functions, recreational functions, research functions, and deposit functions

4) School Library Work Procedures

The librarian's task is to coordinate the implementation of the library. In carrying out their duties, school librarians will try to use all their energy and resources to ensure that school libraries are operated as well as possible.

The task of the technical office is to process and prepare library materials systematically with applicable regulations.

4. Driving School

This driving school program was created to help all schools produce a generation of lifelong learners who have character and live the values of Pancasila (Rahayu, 2022).

One of the characteristics of a driving school is that it has a principal who is not only oriented to school operations but also understands correctly about the learning process of students, who is able to develop educators and can be a mentor for educators.

5. Reading Motivation

The theory of the motivation of students' interest in reading has been the focus of many studies in the field of education. Some of the theories that are relevant and recognized by experts include: Maslow needs theory, expectation theory, *approach-avoidance theory*, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation theory, and teiri flow.

In the opinion of experts, researchers conclude that motivation is a person's internal and external encouragement that allows them to do an action in a certain way according to the desired goal.

6. Students' Reading Interest

a. Definition of Interest

Interest is a high tendency of the heart towards something and also a condition that is connected to one's own desires or needs. This is in accordance with Sardiman, AM. which states



that interest is defined as "as a condition or temporary meaning that is connected to one's own desires or needs (Sardiman, 2001).

b. Definition of Reading

Reading is a visual process, namely the process of translating written words into spoken language. As a thinking process, reading involves activities of word recognition, literacy comprehension, interpretation, critical reading, and creative understanding (Rahim, 2011).

According to KBBI, reading means seeing and understanding the content of the writing, spelling and prociting the content of the writing, speaking, knowing, forecasting, inferring, and calculating (Phoenix, 2013).

c. Purpose of Reading

The general purpose of reading is to get new information. The more specific purpose of reading activities is to read for the purpose of pleasure, increase knowledge, and to do work.

The purpose of reading according to Rahim is: a) pleasure, b) perfecting reading aloud, c) using certain strategies, d) updating his knowledge about a topic, e) associating new information with information he already knows, f) obtaining (Rahim, 2011).

d. Factors in Reading

There are several factors that affect the understanding process. These factors are: a) cognitive factors, b) affective factors, c) text reading factors, and d) language ability factors, (Suhendar, 2014).

e. Benefits of Reading

The most common benefit of reading according to Hernowo is the acquisition of information and knowledge., and the specific benefit of reading is to improve brain function.

According to Ayan quoted by Hernowo, the benefits of reading are: a) addition of vocabulary and new knowledge, b) stimulation of imagination, c) development of intrapersonal intelligence (Hernowo, 2003).

f. Factors Affecting Reading Interest

Factors that affect reading ability according to Farida Rahim include the following: a) physiological factors, b) intellectual factors, c) environmental factors, d) student socioeconomic factors, e) psychological factors (Rahim, 2011).

g. Strategies for Developing Students' Interest and Passion for Reading

The development of interest and love of reading that needs to be considered has at least 3 dimensions, which are as follows: the pedagogical educational dimension, the socio-cultural dimension, and the psychological development dimension

D. Thinking Framework

This research discusses library literacy management, The process of this research takes a theory from *Terry* where *Terry* states that management consists of planning, *organizing*, *actuating*, and *controlling*.

Based on the theoretical basis above, it can be described that the flow of study in studying library literacy management motivates students can be described in the following frame of thinking:

Planning

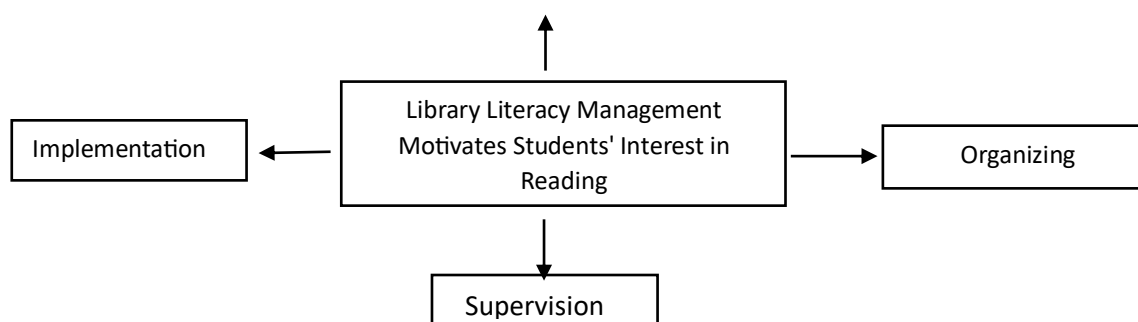


Figure 1. The Flow of Study in Examining Library Literacy Management Motivates Students' Interest in Reading

2. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Type of Research

This research uses a qualitative approach. According to Sugiono (2013), the qualitative research method is a research method used to research on the natural condition of the object, where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is carried out by triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

To obtain the necessary data, researchers conduct intensive studies on the background, current situation, and environmental interactions of social units, institutions, groups or communities, depending on the problem being studied (Narbuko and Achmadi, 2013).

Qualitative research aims to thoroughly clarify the symptoms, as a response to existing conditions, in a way of collecting data from the natural environment as a field source, using the primary research tool itself. Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of words, written, or spoken from observable people and behaviors (Tanzeh, 2011).

The method used in the study is a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher describes the role of library literacy management in driving schools in motivating reading interest at Barito Kuala State Junior High School.

B. Time and Place of Research

This research will be carried out at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools in Barito Kuala district from March 2024 to June 2024.

C. Research Subject/Informant

The subject of the research here is the person who is associated with the data or variables. In this case, the idea is to choose someone as the key who will provide information for on-site data collection.

The main target of this research is the library managers of SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak. SMPN 3 Alalak is located at Jl. Ray 17, Alalak district, Barito Kuala regency, South Kalimantan province, while SMPN 4 Alalak is located at Jl. Griya Permata comp. Wira Bakti RT.11 Semangat Dalam Village, Alalak District, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The research informants at SMPN 3 Alalak are: Mr. Asmiadi, S.Pd., MM as the head



of SMPN 3 Alalak, Mrs. Faridah, S.Pd as the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak Barito Kuala and Mrs. Zulfah as the librarian staff. As well as 6 students representing other students. Meanwhile, the research informants at SMPN 4 Alalak are: Mr. Drs. Zainudin Sidik AK, M.Pd as the principal of SMP Negeri 4 Alalak. Mrs. Miantrisiasi, S.Pd as the head of the library of SMP Negeri 4 Alalak and Mrs. Desi Ratnasari, S.Pd as the librarian staff. As well as 6 students representing other students.

D. Research Data Sources

Data is a unit of information recorded by media that can be distinguished from others, can be analyzed, and is relevant, to certain problems. Data is a relationship between information in the sense that data must reveal the connection between the source of information and the original symbolic form on the one hand., (Tanzeh, 2011).

The data sources of this research are divided into two, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources (Ibrahim, 2015). As for primary data, it is all information, facts, and facts that are relevant or related to the research, and have a very clear context and relevance, and are sometimes referred to as direct main data (primary data) and secondary data are all information, facts, and facts that are relevant to the research, but are not directly or clearly related. In fact, this secondary data is shallow data and cannot describe the content of the deepest information, facts, and realities that are to be studied or investigated.

E. Research Instruments

Suharsimi Arikunto helps researchers collect data by making their work easier and processing the results better, accurate, complete, and systematic so that it makes it easier to process the results used. The data collection technique used, the research instrument used interview guidelines and documents.

F. Data Collection Techniques

Obtaining data in the field, the data collection techniques in this study are interviews, observations, and documentation.

G. Data Validity Techniques

To test the validity of the research data, the source poration technique was used by analyzing the same data from several different sources. (D Pane, 2021).

Data analysis techniques including data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing were carried out with input from Miles and Huberman (Miles and Huberman, 2014).

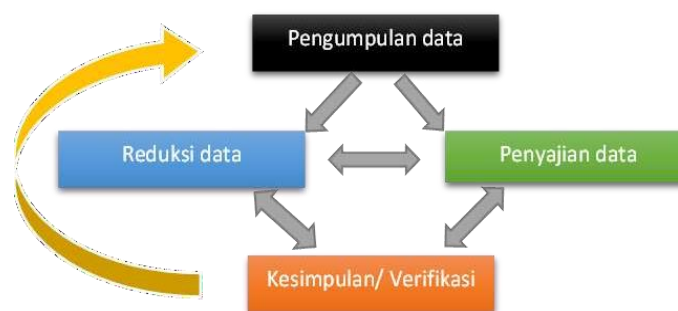


Figure 2. Analysis Techniques



H. Data Analysis Techniques

All researchers need data analysis when conducting research. Data analysis is a very important task in research. In fact, this research itself is part of the analytical work of scientists (Ibrahim, 2015).

The data analysis method used by the author is a qualitative descriptive data method. The qualitative descriptive data method is an analysis process based on descriptive and qualitative principles. Descriptive rules are an analytical process that is carried out on all data collected and processed. The results of the analysis are presented as a whole. While the qualitative principle is an analysis process that aims to develop comparisons to find gaps between theory and practice that apply in the field.

It can be concluded that the analysis method used by the researcher in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher analyzed the data obtained from initial observations at SMPN 3 Alalak Barito Kuala and SMPN 4 Alalak Barito Kuala. Then compare the gap between theory and reality that occurs in the field.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

The results of this study were obtained from observations, interviews and documentation and interviews about school library literacy management, supporting and inhibiting factors, and strategies that can be used in the library to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools.

1. School library literacy management in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school.

To find out the literacy management of school libraries in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools. So the researcher asked several questions, namely the development of collections and reference services,

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools.

To find out the supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools, the researcher asked several questions, namely collection development, reference services, user educators, collaboration and partnerships, use of technology, evaluation and development,

3. Strategies that can be implemented by the library in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools.

The researcher conducted research at SMPN 3 Alalak and questioned the strategies or concrete steps designed to enrich and expand the literacy collection of school libraries. The strategy is in the development of collections, the use of technology, evaluation and development, literacy promotion,

B. Discussion

1. School library literacy management in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school.



For SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak stated that the important role of library literacy collections in supporting school education and learning goals is very important to motivate students' interest in reading. However, for SMPN 3 Alalak students, the literacy collection is still lacking, while SMPN 4 Alalak students already feel that the literacy collection of their school library has met their needs.

In planning how much percentage of the budget funds from the School Operational Agency (BOS). The management of SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak stated the same thing that the percentage of the budget from the School Operational Agency (BOS) in a year for the development of the collection is around 20% in a year.

The library administrators of SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak stated that the important role of library literacy collections in supporting the purpose of the planning role is to improve and expand library literacy reference services to be more responsive to the needs and interests of students. Then in school learning it is very important to motivate students' interest in reading.

Every organization has a scheduling of activities. For library management, SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak stated that there is always scheduling about library literacy reference services.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools.

The principal of SMPN 3 Alalak, the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak, library staff, and students of SMPN 3 Alalak about the relationship between the development of library literacy collections and the motivation of reading interest and literacy skills of students is interrelated. Students who like to read often go to the library and have library literacy skills so that they can search, find, and use information effectively. Likewise, the principal of SMPN 4 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 4 Alalak about the strategy or concrete steps designed to enrich and expand the school library literacy collection is to budget every year to increase the book collection, create a library space a comfortable place to search and read books.

For the library administrators of SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak stated that the role of library literacy reference services in creating an inclusive and stimulating learning environment in schools is to support the achievement of the library program, making the library an information center.

The library administrator of SMPN 3 Alalak stated that the role that should be played by the school library principal in promoting and supporting the education of library literacy users and the concrete step is to work with library staff to promote and always add more library book collections. Then for SMPN 4 Alalak stated that the role that should be played by the school library principal in promoting and supporting the education of library literacy users and the concrete step is to make interesting programs, so that visits to the library will increase.

The library management of SMPN 3 Alalak stated about certain obstacles in managing collaboration and partnerships in library literacy. It is necessary to get support from all parties for the progress of the library. It also needs to receive support from all parties for the progress of the library. It is necessary to involve all students, especially to maintain the cleanliness and



comfort of the library. The main benefit of collaboration and partnership in library literacy is the existence of common perception and cooperation to help each other in library literacy.

Then for the library administrators of SMPN 4 Alalak stated about certain obstacles in managing collaboration and partnerships in library literacy, maintaining literacy consistency and overcoming it is to motivate students. To maintain students' changing interest in reading, overcoming it is to motivate students with innovative programs. The main benefit of collaboration and partnership in library literacy is that it produces a common perception in library literacy management. attract students to visit the library. as well as completing various library literacy needs.

SMPN 3 Alalak about school libraries has not used certain technology in supporting library literacy. The obstacle is that libraries have not used technology. Meanwhile, SMPN 4 Alalak stated that the school library has used certain technology in supporting library literacy. The barrier of human resources gradually learning and frequent power outages make their technological tools unusable.

Based on the interview with the principal of SMPN 3 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak about the challenges and obstacles in evaluating school library literacy is the incomplete technological tools to support library literacy. Then for the principal of SMPN 4 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 4 Alalak about the challenges and obstacles in evaluating school library literacy is that the challenge or obstacle is that students in reading or visiting the library are not always the same every day. To overcome this is to motivate students and increase the collection of library materials and make the library room a comfortable place so that their interest in visiting the library remains high.

3. Strategies that can be implemented by the library in an effort to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as a driving school.

The library management of SMPN 3 Alalak about the strategies or concrete steps designed to enrich and expand the school library literacy collection is to make a budget for the purchase or addition of new books from the School Operational Agency (BOS) funds. Likewise, SMPN 4 Alalak is budgeting every year to increase the book collection, creating a library room a comfortable place to search and read books. is to budget every year to increase the book collection, create a library space a comfortable place to search and read books.

The Principal of SMPN 3 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak regarding specific plans or ideas to improve or develop the use of technology in library literacy in school libraries are plans to use applications for recording borrowing and returning as well as other administrations related to the use of library books. For the principal of SMPN 4 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 4 Alalak about specific plans or ideas to improve or develop the use of technology in library literacy in school libraries. Computers and wifi are maximized.

In the evaluation and development of the principal of SMPN 3 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak about specific plans or ideas to improve or develop library literacy in school libraries are morning literacy activities every Thursday morning with an effective duration of 30 minutes. The provision of digital books that can be accessed through computers prepared



in the library. The program tells stories from books that have been read. It can be carried out alternately with morning literacy activities. And the infrastructure in the library is more equipped so that library literacy users will feel at home. Meanwhile, SMPN 4 Alalak has a specific plan or idea to improve or develop library literacy in the school library with a program of periodic visits per class to the library, for example with a 15-minute reading program.

The Principal of SMPN 3 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak regarding effective strategies in promoting library literacy among students is the strategy of providing direction and motivation on the need for library literacy in education and motivating students. Then the principal of SMPN 4 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 4 Alalak about an effective strategy in promoting library literacy among students is to invite students to periodically visit the library to get to know the collection of library materials and other facilities.

From the strategy that has been carried out by the principal of SMPN 3 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 3 Alalak. Students were quite enthusiastic about visiting the library with a percentage of 27% visits. Meanwhile, from the strategy that has been carried out by the principal of SMPN 4 Alalak and the head of the library of SMPN 4 Alalak, it has resulted in the enthusiasm of students visiting the library with a percentage of visits of 65%.

Conclusion

From the research, the author made the following conclusions: (1). Library Management at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak in motivating students' interest in reading includes: (a) The planning function is the development of collections and reference services. (b) The organizing function is the division of library work programs and reference services. (c) The function of direction/implementation is the development of the collection. (d) The supervisory function includes collaboration and partnership. (2) Supporting and inhibiting factors to motivate students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools include technological advances, collections of reading materials, facilities and infrastructure. (3) Strategies that can be applied by the library in motivating students' interest in reading at SMPN 3 Alalak and SMPN 4 Alalak as driving schools provide adequate facilities and infrastructure, add collection materials, provide good service, and hold additional programs such as regular and continuous promotions. At the end of the study, data was obtained for student visits to the library of SMPN 3 Alalak reaching 27%, which is not yet classified as high student visits, while for SMPN 4 Alalak reaching 65% is classified as high student visits.

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